VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

NUMBER 41.

KANSAS STATE NEWS. The Late Decision of the Supreme Court on

the Prohibitory Law. The State of Kansas vs. Stephen E. Gleason. Appeal from Allen County—Reversed—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Hor-ton, C. J.:

opinion of the Court was delivered by Horton, C. J.:
This was a prosecution for the violation of Section 7, Chapter 128, laws of 1881, commonly known as the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The County Attorney commenced proceedings by information or complaint in the District Court. This was verified by the County Attorney upon information and belief. The defendant moved the Court to set aside and quash the warrant issued upon the information, and for his discharge, for the reason that no probable cause was shown, supported by oath or affirmation. This motion was overruled. The defendant objected to being tried upon the information, declined to plead thereto, or to make any defense. The Court ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be tendered in his behalf, and, after the prosecution had introduced all its evidence, instructed the jury. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and to be committed until the same were paid.

The question is, may a person be arrested

A verdict of guilty was rendered, and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and eosts, and to be committed until the same were paid.

The question is, may a person be arrested on a warrant issued upon a complaint or information charging a criminal offense, verified on nothing but the County Attorney's heresay and belief prior to a preliminary examination or a waiver of the right to such an examination. Section 67 Chapter 82, Compiled Laws of 1879 reads: "When the information in any case is verified by the County Attorney, it shall be sufficient if the verification be upon information and belief." Laws of 1871, Chapter 117, Section 3; Section 12, Chapter 128, Laws of 1881, provides among other things, "If the County Attorney of any county shall be notified by any officer or other person of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be his duty forthwith to diligently inquire into the facts of such violation and if there is reasonable ground for his instituting a prosecution, it shall be the duty of such County Attorney to file a complaint in writing before some Court of competent jurisdiction charging the suspected person of such offense, and shall verify such complaint by affidavit; but it shall be sufficient to state in such affidavit that he believes the facts stated in such complaint to be true." If the statutes were controlling and there was no limitation or qualification thereof and no constitutional inhibition, it is manifest that a verification upon hearsay or belief would be sufficient. The counsel for the State claim this to be so, and reler to State vs. Montgomery, 8 Kansas 351, and State vs. Nulf, 15 Kansas 404, as conclusive. Now, Section 67 of Chapter 82 must be interpreted in connection with section 69 of the same chapter, which provides "that no information shall be filed against any person for any felony until such person shall have had a preliminary examination; provided, however, that information may be filed without such examination against such fugitives from justic

preliminary examination, or waives his right to such examination, the defendant is brought before the magistrate on a warrant issued on probable cause and supported by the oath or affirmation of some person.

After such preliminary examination, if it shall appear to the magistrate that an offense has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the defendant guilty, he shall either accept bail from the defendant for his appearance to the court where he is to be tried; or, if the offense be not bailable, he shall be committed for trial.

The cases of the State vs. Montgomery, supra, and State vs. Nulf, supra, were prosecutions for grand larceny—felonies, and in both cases preliminary examinations were had before the filing of the informations in the District Court. In the case of State vs. Montgomery, it was said, "the party accused has the right to a preliminary examination and the finding of probable cause before he can be placed upon final trial. At such examination he can be heard by his counsel and witnesses" and citing from Washburn vs. the People, 10 Mich. 385, it was further said, "the object of this verification is not, as in the examinations alluded to, to satisfy the Court that the defendant is guilty. It is not "the object of this verification is not, as in the examinations alluded to, to satisfy the Court that the defendant is guilty. It is not for the purpose of evidence, which is to be weighed and passed upon, but only, as we think, to secure good faith in the institution of the proceedings, and to guard against groundles and vindictive prosecutions; and this object is fully met by the previous examinations and a verification unop helief."

this object is fully met by the previous examinations and a verification upon belief."
The case of State vs. Null was decided upon the authority of The State vs. Montgomery, supra, and therefore, these decisions are not only conclusive against the claim of the defendant, but if they have any bearing, rather tend to support the argument upon which the claim is presented.

Section 15 of the Bill of Rights declares, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the piace to be searched and the person or property to be seized."

be seized."
Section 2 of. Procedure before Justices, in Misdmeanors, reads, "whenever a complaint shall be made to a Justice of the Peace on the oath or affirmation of a person competent to testify, charging any person with the commission of any misdemeanor, he shall forthwith issue a warrant for the arrest of such person and cause him to be brought forthwith before him for trial."

We held in in re Donnelly, 30 Kansas, 191, that where a person is arrested and brought

before him for trial."

We held in in re Donnelly, 30 Kansas, 191, that where a person is arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with the commission of a misdemeanor, of which the Justice of the Peace and the District Court have the concurrent original jurisdiction, the State has no right to elect to treat the proceedings before the Justice of the Peace as a preliminary examination. Therefore, in cases of misdemeanor, of which a Justice of the Peace and District Court have concurrent jurisdiction, the trial must proceed upon the complaint or information filed without any preliminary examination: and section 12 of said Chapter 128 is the only authority for the verification of a complaint upon belief merely, where the defendant is not permitted to have a preliminary examination before his final trial, excepting in the cases provided for by the statute for filing information against fugitives from justice. In this condition of matters, the question recurs upon the interpretation to be given to that clause of Section 15 of the Bill of Rights, "that no warrant shall issue but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation." Of course, it must be conceded that the Constitution is the superior and paramount law, and that said Section 15 is declaratory of the fundamental rights of the citizen, and was intended to protect him in his liberty and property against the arbitrary action of those in authority. So long as this section is in force the principles therein declared are to remain absolute and unchangeable rules of action and decision. The Legislature cannot infringe thereon, and the courts must yield implicit obedience thereto. If no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, the support must be something more than heresay or belief. Where a person or officer stated upon outh "that the several allegations and facts set forth in the foregoing information are true, as he has been informed and verily believes," forth in the foregoing information are true, as he has been informed and verily believes, the may have no knowledge of or information upon the subject except mere heresay, and yet, can conscientiously make such declaration. Atchison vs. Bartholow, 4 Kan. 124. A complaint thus verified proves nothing. It

does not state facts, but only the affiant's heresay knowledge and belief'; it is not a complaint, an information or a deciaration supported by an oath or affirmation. Atchison vs. Bartholow, supra; Thompson vs. Higginbotham. 18, Kan 42, Atcommon law information might be filed under the English practice signing persons charged with misdemeanors, yet no rule was granted in regard to such cases except upon evidence as would uncontradicted make out the defense beyond a doubt. Arch. Cr. Pl. 76; Rex vs. Willett, 6 T. R. 294; Rex vs. Williams on, 3B. and Aid. 582; Rex vs. Bull, I wils, 93; Rex vs. Hilbers, 2 Ch. T. R. 186; Regina vs. Baidwin, 8 A. and E. 185; exparted williams, cited 1 Harr. Dl. 3c. 2398; 1 Chit. Cr. L. 806, 857. Said Section 15 is little more than the affirmation of the great constitutional doctrine of the common law. Article 4 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States is almost identical with said Section 13, and Story says that "this provision seems indispensible to the full enjoyment of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property. * And its introduction into the amendments was doubtless occasioned by the strong sensibility excited both in England and in America upon the subject of genera warrants, almost on the eve of the American revolution. Sec. 1892, vol. 2, Story on the Constitution. If a warrant, in the first instance, may issue upon mere hearsay or belief, then all the guards of the common law and of the bill of rights of our own Constitution to protect the liberty and property of the citizen against arbitrary power, are swept away. There is no necessity of going so far, and the Constitution warrants no such concustion. The expressions of the Bill of Rights are very plain and very comprehensive and cannot be misunderstood. The oath or affirmation of complaint or information or complaint on the cannot be misunderstood. The oath or affirmation of some other person willing to the facts and allegations stated in the complaint or information are true.

WILLIAM STEWART, defaulting Treasurer of Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, was arrested at Armourdale the other day. He fled last April, but returned his property to his bondsmen, and as his defalcation was only for a small amount, he thought it would be all right when he re turned. A good deal of sympathy was man-ifested on behalf of Stewart.

THE increase in population in Kansas during the year was about ten per cent., and the population as returned by the Assessor down at 1,130,000. The enumeration of inhabitants is taken each year on the first day of March. If the enumeration had been taken July 1, the increase would have undoubtedly been fifty per cent. larger. Correspondents from the counties in the eastern two-thirds of the State report the heaviest immigration this spring and summer ever before noted. Our leading cities, (with the exception of Wichita), have been benefited but little from this increase in population. four-fifths of it going to the country.

THE cottage residence of Dr. O. C. Knight at Atchison was fired by an incen diary recently, and in a few minutes the house and contents were totally destroyed The house was situated in the extrem southern limits of the city, on a level with the reservoir, where the fire department could do no good. The house had not yet been fully completed, and was only insured for \$200. The furniture was covered by a policy of \$1,200. The entire loss was prob \$2,500. Dr. Knight has been perse cuted by secret enemies for the past few months Not long ago his horses, cow and valuable dogs were poisoned and cow and dogs died. Since then he has received anonymous threatening letters.

AT Leavenworth the other morning Rich ard McDermott was found dead standing off against the wall in his house on Seventh and Seneca streets by his cousin, John Lungan. McDermott was a laborer and had been drinking the day before. It is supposed his potations and the extreme heat were the cause of his death. McDermott's wife was in bed a few feet from where he was found standing, suffering from a wound received a year ago. She was removed to Hospital without being made aware of his death.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Watkins, colored, at Columbus, was burned the othe evening, and his little boy burned to death The parents being away the children tried

to start a fire with coal oil. Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ending July 5, 1884: Established—Block, Miami County, Frank Yockey, Postmaster; Dafer, Leavenworth County, James G. Steiffer, Postmaster, Dowell, Edwards County, William E. Dowell, Postmaster; Mabel, Kingmen County, Levi B. Amerman, Postmaster; Wilsonville, Cherokee County, Joseph R. Deem, Postmaster. Name changed—Olpe Lyon County, to Bitlertown. Postmasters appointed—Dudley, Osborne County, B. A. Trapp; Everest, Brown County, Vintor W. Andre; Granada, Nemaha County, Fred erick P. Achter; Kent, Reno County, B. 1 Macklin; Melville, Ottawa County, A. C. Engle; Vallonia, Decatur County, John Hayward; Vine Creek, Ottawa County, Mrs. Effic Smith; Wilsey, Morris County, &

SENATOR PLUMB and Representative Ar derson were at last reports in Michigs

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago-The Organization and Other Proceedings-The Platform and Nominees-The National Committee -Cleveland for President and Hendricks for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on the 8th and was called to order by Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, at 12:40 o'clock. Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Frederick O Prince, of Massachusetts, Temporary Secretary, with a full corps of assistants. After appointing the preliminary committees, the convention adjourned until eleven o'clock the following morning.

Wednesday.

The convention assembled at the appointed hour. Prayer was offered by Rt. Rev.

York presents the name of Governor Cleveland, and desires to be heard through Mr. D. M. Lockwood, of Buffalo." Mr. Lockwood, then amidst considerable enthusiasm, made a speech nominating Grover Cleveto catch the eye of the Chairman, but the Chair recognized Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago. Mr. Harrison made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, also seconded the nomination of Cleve-The Chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who came forward to the platform and made a strong speech in opposition to Cleveland. Mr. Cochran, of New York, also opposed Cleveland. After a great amount of talk the Convention adjourned until 10:30 Thursday morning.

The Convention assembled and the call of States was resumed, Mr.Mansur.of Missouri. seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurman. and Mr. Livingston, in behalf of a majority of the Missouri delegation, rose to second the nomination of Cleveland but was ruled out of order unless by unanimous consent.

When the State of Ohio was called. Mr. McLean presented the name of Governor Hoadly, Pennsylvania was reached and ex-Senator Wallace nominated Samuel J. Randall. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. Mr. Cummins, of Massachusetts, seconded Bayard's nomination. Hampton, of South Carolina, did the same. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, made a strong speech in favor of Cleveland.

The convention then adjourned until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION. Convention met promptly. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Tilden and regretting the necessity that deprived the country of his services at this time and appointing a committee to convey the sentiments of the onvention to him were passed.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, of New Jer-

it was ordered that the States and Territories be now called for the names of members of the National Democratic Committee.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Ambama-Henry C. Semple. Arkansas—S. W. Fordice. California—W. M. F. Tarpey. Colorado—M. S. Waller. Connecticut—W. H. Barnum. Georgia-Patrick Walsh Illinois-S. Corning Judd. Indiana-Austin H. Brown. lowa-M. M. Ham. Kansas-C. A. Blair. Kentucky-Henry V. McHenry. Louisiana-B. F. Jones. Maine-Edmund Wilson. Michigan-Don M. Dickinson. Minnesota-P. H. Kelly. Missouri-John G. Prather. Mississippi-C. A. Johnson. Nebraska-James E. Boyd. Nevada-Dennis E. McCarthy. New Hampshire—A. W. Sullaway. North Carolina—M. W. Ransom. Ohio-W. W. Armstrong. Rhode Island-J. B. Barnaby. South Carolina--Francis W. Dawson

Tennessee-Robert S. Looney. Texas-O. F. Holt. Vermont—Hon. B. B. Smally. Virginia—John S. Barber. West Virginia—Louis Baker.
Wisconsin—William F. Vilas.
Arizona—W. K. Meade.
District of Columbia—William Dickson.

Idaho--John Haley. Dakota--M. H. Day. Utah---K. B. Roseborough.

District of Columbia—William Dickson. It daho—John Haley.
Dakota—M. H. Day.
Utah—K. B. Roseborough.
Montana—William McCormick.
Washington Territory—J. A. Kuhn.
New Mexico—Not announced.
Wyoning—M. E. Post.
A report was made by the Committee on Resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the National Committee to choose a Chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted.
Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made his resport. When he took the platform he was received with applause.

The Platform.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention grows older, new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all persons before the law, the roservice in a free ballot, and a fair count of the proposition of proposition The convention assembled at the appointed hour. Prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, of the Diocese of Chicago.

The Committee on Resolutions announced that it would be impossible to report on the platform before Thursday morning.

The report of the Committee on Permamanent Organization was then made. The mame of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as President, with a list of Vice-Presidents, of one from each State, and several Secretaries and assistants; that the Secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization be continued under the permanent organization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, with five other gentlemen, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair. The Temporary Chairman, in presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention, returned thanks for the chairty and forbear ance shown toward himself, and which he said the Permanent Chairman would heed much less.

Mr. Vilas, to the honor done him; not as precognition of the Northwest.

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A motion was made and carried that while awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions the roll of States be called and candidates presented, and that no balloting be had until the platform was adopted.

Nounnations.

A fler considerable preliminary work the call of States was calleed.

Mr. Nias, and the platform was adopted.

Nounnations.

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Mr. Diana, with the concluded the roll of States was called for reform within the lepublican party, stock the platform and nominated the roll of States was called.

Mr. Melbonaid. California was called.

Mr. McDonaid. California was called.

Mr. McDonaid.

sesses a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of the State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of

OUR TARIFF
it created and has continued it. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction. If Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent., it professes protection of American manufacturers. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of mannfactured goods and a hopeless competition with mannfacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials; it professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few; it professes the protection of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people; it professes the equality of all men before the law. Attempting to flix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." Its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution; honeycombed corruption, out breaking exposures no longer shock its morality; its henest members, its independent journals no longer maintain a successful context for authority in its counsels or a veto to its nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing

which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and depressed labor of employment and of just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the Nation to creditors and pensioners, knowing full well how rare that legislation, affecting the occupation of the people, should be cautious and conservative in its method and not in advance of public opinion, but in response to its demand. The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interesta.

revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

But in making reductions in taxes it is not supposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the

voted to the relief of the people for removing burdens of the war and be made a fund to de-fray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury. We favor an amendment of the continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North Central and South America.

tion as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor. We believe that

THE PUBLIC LANDS

ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions, which, upon any pretext, will convert the general Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856 that the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the home of the oppressed of every Nation, have ever been cardinal principls in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of

FOREIGN LABOR

or the admission of servile races, un fitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands, that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance, the righ s of its citizens, native an naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of person and property of every Americ an citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce a full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American cit

tive duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of person and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce a full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her law, and no power exists in this Government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has a well defined and executed foreign policy. Save under Democratic administration, that policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizons to let them alone; that as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louislana, Florida, California and other adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River, and other great water-ways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our merchant sand sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, Successfully searching out a market for the varied products of American loustry. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy and despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among these United States; despite their population by the foremost faces of men an annual immigration of the would monarchies. Their costly war navles, their va

peter with mindred and the sation in the sat

is a war tax and so long as the law continues the moneys derived therefrom should be determined the platform he agreed to, some things ought a blast.

to be added to it, and one thing especially ought to be changed; that he would submit to the better judgment of the Convention. He asked the Clerk to read his report.

MINORITY REPORT.

General Butler, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a minority report declaring against taxes direct or indirect except to meet the expenses of am economically adminstered Government; that the peo-ple will tolerate direct taxation for ordinary expenses only in the event of dire necessity or war; that such revenue should be raised by customs duties upon imports; that in levy-ing such duties, all materials used in the and manufactures and the necessaries of life not produced in this country, shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; that in imposing cus-toms duties the law should be carefully ad-justed to promote American enterprise and industries, not create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor. Faith-ful industry is the basis on which the whole fabric of civilization rests; under our system toilers and producers, the mass of the people, are the governing power. Being the true Democracy they demand the fullest consideration of the measures for their education. their advancement and their protection. Labor and capital are allies, not enemies. If each does its duty to the other no contention can arise between them, but capital is strong and labor weak, therefore, labor has a right to demand of the Government to establish tribunals in which those great controversies which may lead to revolution may be judicially and justly determined, with the fullest power to enforce their decrees, to provide by law that laboring men may combine and organize for their own protection, as capital may be incorporated and combine for its protection; and that all devices, either by contract or terrorism or other-wise, to obstruct and set aside this right in laboring men, are oppressive and in deroga-tion of the right of an American freeman, and should be made penal by law; that the future of our country unites with the labor-ing men in the demand for the liberal sup-port by the United States of the school system of the States for the common school education for all the children; that the public lands of the United States were the heritage of all its citizens, and should have been held open to the use of all in such quantities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all, therefore we view with alarm the absorption of those lands by corpor-ations and individuals in large areas; that all corporate bodies created whether by the States or Nation, should be under the control of, and regulated by the power creating them; that all offices belong to the people and that frequent changes are necessary to counteract its growing aristocratic tendencies to a caste of life offices, and that a frequent change of officers is necessary to the discovery and punishment of frauds, peculations, defalcations and embezzlements of the public money, and that the Government alone has the power to establish and issue money, and that the legal tender notes, having become the first currency of the country is equal to gold and silver, neither policy nor duty calls for any meddling with it. After debate, the majority report was

THE BALLOTING.

The convention, at 11:40 p. m.. proceeded FIRST BALLOT. STATES. Alabama.... Indiana ... Kentucky i i. Louisiana. Maine.... Maryland . 10 .. 21 2 11 Massachus Michigan... Montana Territory Nevada New Hampshire. 3 ... New Jersey.... New Mexico Ter. New York.... North Carolina... ... 22 ... 4 ... 2 ... 10 ... 3 .8 1 11 uth Carolina

Illinois gave one vote to Hendricks, Tenessee one for Tilden and Wisconsin four for Flower.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock and prayer was offered by Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

BUSY TIMES ON THE FARM.

Be up and stirring, O my boys, If each would win a bonny lass! The morn is ruddy in the east, The dew is steaming on the grass;

The pork is frying in the pan, The johnny cakes are golden brown; Come grind your seythes and eat your fill and cut the sturdy clover down.

Let Sue and Mary milk the cows, And with them lay all nonsense by; The woodchuck beats you at the start, The quails are piping in the rye!

If race you must, the meadow lot
Is just the place; but let me hear
The victor's springing whetstone mock
No lazy laggard in the rear.
G. V. Maxham, in Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

SEEING ROSA HOME.

All nature's voice was hushed and still, The stars lit heaven's dome; What ecstacies my bosom fill White seeing Rosa home!

No word of ours the silence broke; We lingered hand in hand, And to my soul an angel spoke, To strengthen Cupid's band. And love, unspoken by the lips.

Or other outward sign, Seemed running through our fingers' tips From her heart into mine.

We reach her house, alas! too soon,
And hear her brother roar:
"Rosa, don't stand out there and spoonCome in and lock the door!"

—N. Y. Journal.

AN HONEST SOUL.

"Thar's Mis' Bliss' pieces in that brown kaliker bag, an' thar's Mis' Bennet's pieces in the bed-tickin' bag," said she, surveying the two bags lean-ing against her kitchen wall complacently. "I'll get a dollar for both of them quilts, an' thar'll be two dollars. I've got a dollar an' sixty-three cents on hand now, an' thar's plenty of meal an' merlasses, an' some salt fish an' pertaters in the house. I'll get along middlin' well, I reckon. Thar ain't no call fer me to worry. I'il red up the house a leetle now, an' then I'll begin on Mis' Bliss' pieces.'

The house was an infinitesimal affair. containing only two rooms besides the tiny lean-to which served as wood-shed. It stood far enough back from the road for a pretentious mansion, and there was one curious feature about it-not a door or window was there in front, only a blank, unbroken wall. Strangers passing by used to stare wonderingly at it sometimes, but, it was explained easily enough. Old Simeon Patch, years ago, when the longing for a home of his own had grown strong in his heart, and he had only a few hundred dellarge and from his heart. dollars saved from his hard earnings to invest in one, had wisely done the best he could with what he had.

Not much remained to spend on the house after the spacious lot was paid for, so he resolved to build as much house as he could with his money, and complete it when better days should

This tiny edifice was in reality simply the L of a goodly two-story house which had existed only in the fond and faithful fancies of Simeon Patch and his wife. That blank front wall was designed to be joined to the projected main building; so of course there was race, whose pride it had been to keep out of debt, and he was a true child of his ancestors. Not a dollar would he spend that was not in his hand; a mortgaged house was his horror. So he paid cash for every blade of grass on his lot of land, and every nail in his bit of a house, and settled down patiently in it until he should grub together enough more to buy a few additional boards

and shingles, and pay the money down That time never came; he died in the course of a few years, after a lingering illness, and only had enough saved to pay his doctor's bill and funeral expense and leave his daughter entirely without debt in their little fragment of a house

on the big sorry lot of land.

There they had lived, mother and daughter, earning and saving in various little petty ways, keeping their heads sturdily above water, and holding the dreaded mortgage resolutely off the house for many years. Then the mother died, and the daughter, Martha Patch, took up the little homely struggle alone. She was over seventy struggle alone. now, a small, slender old woman, as straight as a rail, with sharp black eyes, and a quick toss of her head when she spoke. She did odd housewifely jobs for the neighbors, wove rag carpets, pieced bed quilts, braided rugs, etc., and contrived to supply all her

simple wants. This evening, after she had finished putting her house to rights, she fell to investigating the contents of the bags which two of the neighbors had brought in the night before, with orders for

in the night before, with orders for quilts, much to her delight.

"Mis' Bliss has got proper harnsome pieces," said she—"proper harnsome; they'll make a good-lookin' quilt. 'Mis' Bennet's is good, too, but they ain't quite ekal to Mis' Bliss's. I reckon some of em's old."

She began spreading some of the largest, prettiest pieces on her white-scoured table. "Thar," said she, gazing at one admiringly, "that jest takes my eye; them leetle pink roses is pretty, an' no mistake. I reckon that's French caliker. Thar's some big pieces, too. Lor, what bag did I take 'em out on! It must hev been Miss Bliss's. I mustn't git

She cut out some squares, and sat down by the window in a low wooden rocking-chair to sew. This window did not have a very pleasant outlook. The bouse was situated so far pack from the road that it commanded only a rear view of the adjoining one. It was a great cross to Martha Patch. She was one of those women who like to see everything that is going on outside, and who often have excuse enough in the fact that so little is going on with them.

"It's a great divarsion." she used to say, in her snapping way, which was more nervous than ill-natured, bobbing her head violently at the same time—"a very great divarsion to see Mr. Peters' cows goin'

Chase County Courant. a sight of the folks goin' to meetin' nor nothin'."

nothin'."
The lack of a front window was a continual source of grief to her.
"When the minister's prayin' for the widders an' orphans he'd better make mention of one more," said she, once, "an' that's women without front windows."

She and her mother had planned to save money enough to have one some day, but they had never been able to bring it about. A window commanding a view of the street and the passersby would have been a great source of comfort to the poor old woman, sitting and sewing as she did day in and day out. As it was, the few objects of in-terest which did come within her vision she seized upon eagerly, and made much of. There were some children who, on their way from school, could near so straigh make a short cut through her yard, Mrs. Bennet. and reach home quicker. She watched for them every day, and if they did not appear quite as soon as usual she would grow uneasy, and eye the clock, and mutter to herself, "I wonder where them Mosely children can be?" When they came she watched their progress with sharp attention, and thought them over for an hour afterward. Not a bird which passed her window escaped her notice. This innocent old gossip fed her mind upon their small domestic affairs in lieu of larger ones. To-day she often paused between her stitches to gaze absorbedly atta yellow bird vibrating nervously round the branches of a young tree opposite. It was early spring, and the branches were all of a

light green foam. "That's the same yaller bird I saw yesterday, I do b'lieve," said she. "I recken he's goin' to build a nest in that ellum.

Lately she had been watching the progress of the grass gradually spring-ing up all over the yard. One spot where it grew much greener than elsewhere her mind dwelt upon curiousty. "I can't make out," she said to a neighbor, "whether that 'ere spot is greener than the rest because the sun shines brightly thar or because some-thin's buried thar."

She toiled steadily on the patch-work

quilts. At the end of a fortnight they were nearly completed. She hurried on the last one one forenoon, thinking she would carry them both to their owners that afternoon and get her pay. She did not stop for any dinner.

Spreading them out for one last look before rolling them up in bundles she

caught her breath hastily.
"What hev I done?" said she. "Massy sakes! I hevn't gone an' put Mis' Bliss' caliker with the little pink rose on't in Mis' Bennet's quilt! I hev, jest as sure as preachin'! What shell I do?" The poor old soul stood staring at

the quilts in pitiful dismay. "A hull fortnit's work," she muttered. "What shell I do? Them pink roses is the prettiest caliker in the hull lot. Mis' Bliss will be mad if they air in Mis Bennet's quilt. She won't say nothin'. an' she'll pay me, but she'll feel it in side, and it won't be doin' the squar' thing by her. No: if I'm goin' to airn money I'll airn it."

Martha Patch gave her head a jerk. The spirit which animated her father when he went to housekeeping in a piece of a house without any front window, blazed up within her. She made herself a cup of tea, then sat deliber-ately down by the window to rip the quilt to pieces. It had to be done pretty thoroughly on account of her admino need of doors or windows. Simeon ration for the pink calico, and the der to set to while I'm doin' on't," said she; but she patiently plied her scissors till dusk, only stopping for a short survey of the Mosely children. After days of steady work the pieces were put together again, this time the pink rose calico in Mrs. Bliss' quilt. Martha Patch rolled the quilts up with a sigh of relief, and a sense of virtuous

> "I'll sort over the pieces that's left in the bags," said she, "then I'll take 'em over an' git my pay. I'm gittin' pretty

> She began pulling the pieces out o the bed-ticking bag, laying them on her lap, and smoothing them out preparatory to doing them up in a neat tight roll to take home—she was very methodical about everything she did Suddenly she turned pale, and stared wildly at a tiny scrap of calico which she had just fished out of the bag.

"Massy sakes!" she cried; "it ain't, s it?" She clutched Mrs. Bliss' quilt from the table, and laid the bit of calico beside the pink rose squares.

"It's jest the same thing." she groaned, "an' it came out on Mis' Bennet's bag. Dear me suz! Dear me suz!

She dropped helplessly into her chair by the window, still holding the quilt and the tell-tale scrap of calico, and gazed out in a bewildered sort of way. Her poor old eyes looked dim and weak

with tears.
"Thar's the Mosley children comin" she said-"happy little gals, laughin an' hollerin', goin' home to their mother to git a good dinner. Me a-settin' here's a lesson they ain't larned in their books yit; hope to goodness they never will; hope they won't ever hev to piece quilts fur a livin', without any front winder to set to. Thar's a dandelion blown out on that green spot. Reckon thar is somethin' buried thar. Lordy massy! hev I got to rip them two quilts

to pieces agin an' sew 'em over?' Finally she resolved to carry a bit of the pink rose calico over to Mrs. Bennet's, and find out, without betraying the dilemma she was in, if it was

really hers. Her poor old knees fairly shook under her when she entered Mrs. Bennet's

sitting-room. "Why, yes, Miss Patch, it's mine," said Mrs. Bennet, in response to her agitated question. "Hattie had a dress like it, don't you remember? There was a lot of new pieces left, and I thought they would work into a quilt old woman, whose resolute spirit had nice. But, for pity's sake, Martha, what is the matter? You look just as night gown and ruffled cap, a little white as a sheet. You ain't sick, are

you? "No," said Martha, with a feeble toss of her head to keep up the deception; was just as active as ever, and her black eves peered sharply out of her the warm weather. I reckon I'll hev to fix me up some thoroughwort tea. Thoroughwort's a great strengthoner.'

hard on that quilt; I ain't in a bit of a hurry for it. I shan't want it before next winter anyway. I only thought I'd like to have it pieced and ready."

"I reckon I can't get it done afore another fortnit," said Martha, trem-

bling.
"I don't care if you don't get it done for the next three months. Don't go yet, Martha; you ain't rested a minute, and it's a pretty long walk. Don't you want a bite of something before you go? Have a piece of cake? You look real faint."

The she let it sink down, panting.

"I wonder ef I ain't goin' to die," she gasped. "I wonder ef I'm prepared. I never took nothin' that pared. I never took nothin' that vet, Martha; you ain't rested a minute, hand and rub the dust off the rounds.

look real faint."
"No, thanky," said Martha, and departed in spite of all friendly entreaties to tarry. Mrs. Bennet watched her moving slowly down the road, still holding the little pink calico rag in her

over to-day."

The little wire springiness was, in deed, gone from her gait as she crept slowly along the sweet country road, and there was a helpless droop in her thin narrow shoulders. It was a beautiful spring day; the fruit trees were all in blossom. There were more orchards than houses on the way, and more blooming trees to pass than people.

Martha looked up at the white-branches as she passed under them. "I kin smell the apple-blows," said. she, "but somehow the goodness is all gone out on 'em. I'd jest as soon smell cabbage. O, dear me suz, kin I ever do them quilts over agin?"

When she got home, however, she rallied a little. There was a nervous force about this old woman which was not easily overcome even by an accu-mulation of misfortunes. She might bend a good deal, but she was almost sure to spring back again. She took off her hood and shawl, and straight-ened herself up. "Thar's no use put-tin' it off; it's got to be done. I'll hev them quilts right ef it kills me!"

She tied on a purple calico apron and sat down at the window again, with a quilt and the scissors. Out came the pink roses. There she sat through the long afternoon cutting the stitches which she had so laboriously put in—a little, defiant old figure, its head, with a flat black lace cap on it, bobbing up and down in time with its hands. There were some purple bows on the cap, and they fluttered; quite a little wind blew

in at the window.

The eight-day clock on the mantel ticked peacefully. It was a queer old time-piece, which had belonged to her grandmother Patch. A painting of a quaint female with puffed hair and a bunch of roses adorned the front of it under the dial plate. It was flanked on either side by tall green vases.

There was a dull-colored rag carpet of Martha's own manufacture on the floor of the room. Some wooden chairs stood around stiffy; an old yellow map of Massachusetts and a portrait of George Washington hung portrait of George Washington hung on the walls. There was not a speck of dust anywhere, nor any disorder. Neatness was one of the chiefest comforts of Martha's life. Putting and keeping things in order was one of git up.' the interests which enlivened her dull-ness and made the world attractive to Mrs. Peters had hard work to keep her

The poor soul sat at the window

It is a hard question to decide whether there was any real merit in she remarked. such finely strained honesty, or whether Patch came of a hard-working, honest quantity of it—it figured in nearly it was merely a case of morbid conrace, whose pride it had been to keep every square. "I wish I hed afront winscientiousness. Perhaps the old "Ef I ain't thankful I did them woman, inheriting very likely her father's scruples, had had them so in-

> quilts over, and thinking so, it was all that she could do. She could never have been satisfied otherwise. It took her a considerable time longer to finish the quilts again, and this time she began to suffer from other causes than mere fatigue. Her stock of provisions commenced to run low, and her money was gone. At last she had nothing but a few potatoes in the house to eat. She contrived to dig some dandelion greens once or twice; these with the ootatoes were all her diet. There was really no necessity for such a state of things; she was surrounded by kindly, well-to-do people, who would have gone without themselves rather than have let her suffer. But she had always been very reticent about her needs, and felt great pride about ac-cepting anything which she did not pay

> But she struggled along until the quilts were done, and no one knew. She set the last stitch quite late one evening; then she spread the quilts out and surveyed them. "Thar they are now, all right," said she; "the pink roses is in Mis' Bennet's, an' I 'ain't cheated nobody out on their caliker, an' I've airned my money. I'll take 'em hum in the mornin', an' then I'll buy somethin' to eat. I begin to feel a dreadful sinkin' at my stummuck." She locked up the house carefullyshe always felt a great responsibility

> when she had people's work on handand went to bed. Next morning she woke up so faint and dizzy that she hardly knew herself.

She crawled out out into the kitchen. and sank down on the floor. She could not move another step.
"Lor sakes!" she moaned, "I reckon

I'm 'bout done to!' The quilts lay near her on the table: she stared up at them with feeble complacency. "Ef I'm goin' to die, I'm glad I got them quilts done right fust. Massy, how sinkin' I do feel! I wish I had a cup of tea."

There she lay, and the beautiful spring morning wore on. The sun shone in at the window, and moved nearer and nearer, till finally she lay in a sunbeam, a poor, shrivelled, little night gown and ruffled cap, a little shawl falling from her shoulders. She did not feel ill, only absolutery coo weak and helpless to move. Her and

"Lor sakes!" she snapped out at in an' out of the barn day arter day; "I would," said Mrs. Bennet, symiength, "how long her I got to lay an' that's about all I do see never git pathizingly; "and don't you work too her I I'm mad."

if anybody come in! I wonder if I can't reach it!"

The chair was near her, and she managed to stretch out her limp old

shouldn't belong to me that I knows on. Oh, dear me suz, I wish somebody would come!" When her strained ears did catch the

sound of footsteps outside, a sudden rebrown withered fingers.

"Martha Patch is failing; she ain't near so straight as she was," remarked Mrs. Bennet. "She looks real bent had enough to eat—I won't."

When the door was tried she called out feebly, "Who is thar?"

The voice of Mrs. Peters, her nextdoor neighbor, came back in response:
"It's me. What's the matter, Marthy?"
"I'm kinder used up; don' know how you'll git in; I can't git to the door to unlock it to save my life."

"Can't I get in at the window?"
"Mebbe you kin."
Mrs. Peters was a long-limbed, spare woman, and she got in through the window with considerable ease, it being quite low from the ground.

She turned pale when she saw Martha lying on the floor. "Why, Marthy, what is the matter? How long have you been laying there?" "Ever since I got up. I was kinder dizzy, an' hed a dreadful sinkin' feelin'. It ain't much, I reckon. Ef I could have a cup of tea it would set me right

Thar's a spoonful left in the panup, I know. I've got to go an' kerry them quilts hum to Mis' Bliss an' Mis' Bennet. "I don't believe but what you've got

all tired out over the quilts. You've been working too hard." "No, I 'ain't, Mis' Peters; it's nothin' but play piecin' quilts. All I mind is not havin' a front winder to set to while I'm doin' on't."

Mrs. Peters was a quiet, sensible woman of few words; she insisted upon carryin Martha into the bedroom and putting her comfortably to bed. It was easily done, she was muscular, and the old woman a very light weight. Then she went into the pantry. She was beginning to suspect the state of affairs, and her suspicions were strengthened when she saw the bare shelves. She started the fire, put on the tea-kettle, and then slipped across the yard to her own house for further re-enforcements.

Pretty soon Martha was drinking her cup of tea and eating her toast and a dropped egg. She had taken the food "an' I'll pay you jest as soon as I kin

quiet till afternoon; then she would get up and carry the quilts home. The bending over the quilt, till dusk, and she sat there bending over the quilt till Martha, proud and smiling. Mrs. Bendusk many a day after.

two ladies were profuse in praises. Martha, proud and smiling. Mrs. Bennet noticed the pink roses at once. "How pretty that calico did work in,"

"Yes," assented Martha, between an

tensified by age and childishness that knotted into a corner of her handker-

they had become a little off the bias of reason.

Be that as it may, she thought it was the right course for her to make the It'll be a real charity for you to take it off his hands, and he'll like to do it. Sam's as uneasy as a fish out of water

when he hasn't got any work. Martha eyed her suspiciously. Thanky; but I don't want nothin' done that I can't pay for," said she, with a stiff toss of her head.

"It would be pay enough just letting Sam do it, Martha; but, if you really feel set about it, I've got some sheets that need turning. You can do them some time this summer, and that wil. pay us for all it's worth.

The black eyes looked at her sharply. "Air you sure?" "Yes: it's fully as much as it's worth.

said Mrs. Peters. "I'm most afraid it's more. There's four sheets, and putting in a window is nothing more than putting in a patch—the old stuff ain't worth anything.

When Martha fully realized that she was going to have a front window, and that her pride might suffer it to be given to her and yet receive no insult, she was as delighted as a child.

"Lor sakes!" said she, "jest to think that I shall have a front winder to set to! I wish mother could ha' lived to see it. Mebbe you kinder wonder at it, Mis' Peters-you've allers hed front winders; but you haven't any idea what agreat thing it seems to me. It kinder makes me feel younger. Thar's the Mosely children; they're 'bout all I've ever seen pass this winder, Mis' Peters. Jest see that green spot out thar; it's been greener than the rest of the yard all the spring, an' now thar's lots of dandelions blowed out on it, an' some clover. I b'lieve the sun shines more on it, somehow. Lor me, to think I'm going to hev a front winder!"

"Sarah was in this afternoon," said Mrs. Peters, further (Sarah was her married daughter), "and she says she wants some braided rugs right away. She'll send the rags over by Willie tomorrow.

"You don't say so! Well I'll be glad to do it; an' thar's one thing 'bout it, Mis' Peters—mebbe you'll think it queer for me to say so, but I'm kinder thankful is rugs she wants. kinder sick of bed-quilts somehow.' Mary E. Wilkens, in Harper's Maga vine.

-The suite of the Czar of Russia con sists of 105 Adjutants-General, eighty-six Majors-General a la suite, and 104 Aids-de-Camp: in all 315. And yet the Czar don't sleep any easier than if he lived in the seventh story of a flat.

Erudite Black Jack.

The more is known about John Alexander Logan the more he is found to know. The more light is turned upon his black and burly figure, the more clearly is he seen to possess the schol-his as well as the soldier's excellence. it is wonderful how great is the amount of learning with which he has filled up he interstices of his boisterous career. It is even more wonderful that his accomplishments have hitherto blushed inseen. His gifts have been hidden, out the Republican papers are gradually infolding them from the napkin of neglect in which an ungrateful people has et them rust.

Here is our neighbor, the Tribune, which no longer ago than in 1875 knew not the vein of culture concealed in the profound of Black Jack's massy mind, ind flouted him in its sinful ignorance. In 1875, "he went for his mother tongue und smote it right and left," and "mashed beyond recognition the language of sixty millions of people." So said the Saul of the Tribune in 1875: out a thorough conversion has changed ais opinions since. Hear the Paul of the Tribune laud Logan to-day:

"Perhaps his English may sometimes betray races for the pioneer habits of a third of a sentury ago in southern Illinois. He speaks the Frenen and Spanish languages, is an endustrast in Shakespeare, of which he can repeat whole plays by heart. He has been known among his brother Senators to correct a Harvard graduate in Latin pronunciation and a Williams graduate in Shakspearean quotation, and his familiar acquaintance with modern tongues is reported to have stood in the breach when other Senators faltered and fell."

His English may be that of Jackson county, but his French is of Paris, and his Spanish of Madrid. His ear is quick to catch false Latin quantities, and he has the "Shakespeare Phrase Book" at his fingers' ends. So says the ex-Saul of the Tribune, his voice try. Ef you jist put a few kindlin's in the stove, Mis' Peters, an' set in the kettle an' make me a cup, I could git Logan so much that he drops into Loganese himself: "Shakespeare, of which he can repeat whole plays by heart." The Tribune Saul-Paul has evidently studied that mysterious dialect with care, but he cannot yet rival his master. Only from the only Logan can come the deluge of wild and whirling words, the swirling syntax, the despairing cry of English grammar swung tumultuously in a dance of death. For Logan, kind as he may be to the other modern tongues, is relentless in his hostility to English. He cries aloud, and spares it not.

It is interesting to find that such a man is such a scholar. It would be still more interesting to ascertain why he knows so much about Latin, French, Spanish and Shakespeare, and yet "betrays traces of pioneer habits" in his English. Apparently he studied every-thing but English when he was an undergraduate at the Louisville University.

Much may be pardoned to one who knows so much. For Latin, French, Spanish, Shakespeare's works, are only a small part of the acquisitions of Black nous contemporary, the Cleveland Leader, avers that he is also a Grecian, a theologian, a student of comparative religion and of history, a bibliophile, and the keeper of a general store of knowedge. One might search through all the files of our caliginous Cleveland contemporary and find nothing else so valuable as its description of the accomplishments and pursuits of this ripe and riproarious mind:

He has five thousand volumes, and among then are many old and volumes, and among them are many old and very rare books. You have heard of the book of Jeshur. There are, I understand, only three copies in the country, and Logan has one of them. Logan was a long time in finding his. He had agents "Ef I ain't thankful I did them quilts over," thought she, creeping slowly homeward, ber hard-earned two dollars knotted into a corner of her handkerchief for security.

About sunset, Mrs. Peters came in again. "Marthy," she said, after a while, "Sam says he's out of work just now, and he'll cut through a front window for you. He's got some old sash and glass that's been lying round in the barn ever since I can remember. It'll be a real charity for you to take it.

How sad it is that an intellect fed with such profound and various study should be unable to articulate its concepts in English !- N. Y. Sun.

Tattooing.

The loyal Republican organs-for there is a strong disloyal element in the party just now-that faithfuly support the ticket are endeavoring to impair the force of the charges against Mr. Blaine by showing that Gartield, Lincoln and Washington were each successfully "tat-

company.

But this is a rather weak device. There is all the difference imaginable between denunciation of a public man which comes from the party opposed to him and those which come from his own tamp. If the opposition to Mr. Blaine were confined to Democrats, his friends might afford to make light of it, but this opposition derives significance from the fact that it comes from his own party; it expresses a deep and irreconcilable discontent among intelligent Republicans with the personal character the nominee, and all the disclosures so damaging to Mr. Blaine are taken either from Republican papers or from the official records

the Congressional investigation. Another thing: If the accusations against Mr. Blaine of discreditable misconduct in the matter of Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds are unfounded, it is high time they were being disproved; but although the nomi-nation has been before the country for three weeks, this has not been done, and no attempt, even, has been made to disprove them. The candidate's friends admit the dangerous character of the charges by remaining silent about them. Only one prominent journal supporting Mr. Blaine, the Chicago Tribune, has even attempted to explain platform. How are you doing?" his connection with the railroad—and "Very nicely, thanks. I shall use its explanation is a virtual admission of all that is charged. It is that Mr. Blaine "asked his friend Fisher to remind Caldwell that he (Blaine) had formerly rendered the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad an important service by the ruling which saved the Ar- and this is what he wrote: kansas land grant from defeat" and went through fire and blood that "Blaine was willing to use his accidental agency in the matter to secure good investment." The Tribunc ad-mits further that "it may be a question night. Oh, dear me, I wish there was refined ethics" whether Mr. Blaine no such thing as politics."-N. Y. Star.

had a right to do this -: n other words. tλst his conduct, in asking a favor at the hands of the company which he had officially protected, was not above sus-

picion. The "tattooing" of the Republican candidate, then, is the work of the Republican journals, and the work is admitted to have been fairly done by one of his leading supporters .- St. Louis Republican.

A SONG FOR THE BOOM CAM-PAIGN.

Swing out your flags and banners,
And ye, ye brass-bands, blare!
Step forth, ye big processions,
And let the torches glare;
And shout for Blaine and Logan,
And shout again: Hurrah!
Hurrah! Hurrah for the Tattooed Man,
And the man with the Iron Jaw!

Hurrah for the Guano Statesman!
Hurrah for the Plumed Knight!
No matter if Mulligan knows his plume.
Is only a feather white.
Shout, Shipherd! Shout, Star Routers!
Shout, dodgers of the law:
Hurrah! hurrah for the Tattooed Man,
And the Man with the Iron Jaw!

Stand back, ye dude reformers, The spoils are for the victors,
And not for such as you!
Black Jack will grab a pension
For every one. Hurrah!
Hurrah! Hurrah for the Tattooed Man!
And the Man with the Iron Jaw

And why were they nominated?
D'ye hear that boys? Hurrah!
Why, because—Bang! Boom! Boom!
Bang! Fizz! Boom! Bang!
Hail to the—Boom! Tigah-h-h!
Who asked that—— question?
Down with him! Bang! Hurrah?
Hip, hp, hurrah for the Tattood
And the Man with the Iron Jaw!

POLITICAL POINTS.

-The Norwalk (Conn.) Hour bolts the tattooed ticket.

——Chill-Blaine is very common in this section.—Brattleboro Reporter.

----General Logan's letter of accept-

ance will be sent to his private gram-marian next week. -The Albany Argus says that when Mr. Blaine makes or expressly authorizes a denial of the Madigan circular,

his denial will be proved false. —Fate marks with a sure sign the knight
Whom she means to unhorse in the heather;
Blaine's fate was foretold in the flight
When he choose for his plume the white
feather.

-Brooklyn Eagle. -Blaine has already spent \$2,000 to entertain visitors, and \$400 of this was for music. It's going to be a great year for Augusta caterers and brass

bands. -The Middlebury (Vt.) Register bolted Blaine and Logan, but some-body has bought a controlling interest in the paper and it now whoops it up for

Blaine -- "Invoking the blessings of God upon the great cause which we represent let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts.'
Stephen B. Elkins-"A-men."

-O. C. Moore, of the Nashua, N. H., Telegraph, at a Blaine ratification meeting in that city the other night, spoke of Blaine as a man who had "walked with God" It was a slip of the tongue. He meant Mulligan.

—With Garfield's Secretary
And Logan's dictionary
We mean to make a merry campaign of gas and gore;
Our chieftains so magnetic
Full-blooded and athletic,
Will prove as energet c as on Chicago's shore.

-Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has in press a book: "Why I Am a Republican." James G. Blaine will never have to write a book on that subject. He can answer the question by pointing to his bank account .- Utica

-- The name of Edward Atkinson is one that commands, we believe, the respect of our cotton manufacturers. Mr. Atkinson is one of the prominent anti-Blaine men of Massachusetts, and he says that the Independent movement is growing and will spread all over the country.

---- As Republicans we cannot support the nominees of our party, and we consider it far better that it should be defeated than that its past record and achievements should be disgraced and destroyed by the election of Blaine and Logan. -- New Brighton (N. Y.) Standard,

——The Republican party is called upon to face a great living fact, which is that its candidate for President is not, to-day, receiving the united support of his party, nor that support from the business and conservative masses which tooed" in the same way, and that their candidate is, therefore, in very good (N.Y.) Times, Rep.

-The San Jose Mercury is giving Blaine its earnest support. This well-known California paper said only eight years ago: "The more we learn of this political adventurer the more becomes evident the wisdom of the Cincinnati nominating Convention, and the more thankful we are that James G. Blaine invested in those Arkansas bonds, and thus saved the country the affliction of four years, or less, of his presence in the Presidential chair."

-The following is an extract from private letter from a young lady who lived in Gardiner, and is now employed in one of the largest dry-goods houses in Boston, to a relative in this city: "Hurrah for Blaine! But he hasn't many friends here. I am sorry to say that I am the only one in the store that has a good word to say for him." The store referred to employs about two hundred men and as many women. It is getting contagious in Ma sachusetts .-- Augusta (Me.) Age.

- "Good morning, Miss Dodge." "Good morning, Mrs. Logan. How are you getting along with your let-

"Very poorly, thank you. It's hard to understand all about the tariff question and the other mean things in the

the letter I wrote for James in 1880.' "Isn't that nice? I wish I had some old letters. It is such a nuisance to write. You know how cracked John is over his war record Last night he insisted on adding something about it, went through fire and blood for this Union and I have never did nothing that my constituents had to blush for. for himself what he thought would be a I told him that wouldn't do and he got

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

EXCRIOUXCIATING.

You have heard of the city of Sloux— The loveliest ever you knioux— And the following tale, I am sure can not fail To be read with emotion by yloux.

To this bustling young city of Sioux Came a scion of Albion trioux: When the name was pronounced In his hearing, he flounced, And at once in a passion he floux.

"Now tell me, O people of Sioux,"
He shouted, "what can a man dioux?
As 'tis spelled, so we say it,
And that is the way it
Should be!" And he blustered and blioux.

And all through the city of Sioux.
That man raised a hullabultioux,
With madness enraged,
Like a tiger uncaged,
He fell upon gentile and Houx.

As over the city of Sioux
He rushed, till the madder he grioux,
Till he fell in a lit,
And his soul, promptly it
Left his body—sans further adioux.

Then the Coroner's Jury of Sioux
Their verdict most solemaly drioux;
"By disease of the heart
Victim's life did depart."

You have heard the sai tale; I am thrioux.

—Max We ton, in Sioux Cdy Journal.

THE MAN IN THE CORNER.

I had been spending a few days in the west of England, and was returning to town and hard work again. I traveled by the Flying Dutchman, which train I entered at Bath. As the smok-ing carriage was inconveniently erowded, I sacrificed tobacco for the sake of room, and took my seat in an ordinary compartment, which seemed I was to have all to myself.

Just as the train began to move, however, my solitude was broken in upon. The door of the carriage was thrown open, and a man sprang hastily in. Before he closed the door behind him another followed in still greater haste. As the carriage passed the guard, who waited on the platform, ready to jump upon his van, he gave the breakers of by-laws an injured look, but said nothing. In another minute we were dashing along at top speed.

Wondering how people could be so unphilosophical as to run time so closely, and risk life or limb for the sake of a minute, I turned to look at my traveling companions. The first comer had thrown himself into a seat opposite me, at the end of the compartment farthest from the platform. He was a tall, strong man of about forty, dressed in a dark tweed suit. His face was strikingly handsome, and his re-markably brilliant eyes at once attracted my notice. The second man, who sat in the opposite corner, was of very different appearance. He was short and stout: his attire was plain black.

As neither of my companions made any remark to the other as to their narrow escape of missing the train, I concluded they were unacquainted, and that their simultaneous late arrival was but chance.

After traveling some little way in silence, the tall man asked very politely if I objected to smoking. "Not at all," I said; "light up by all means.

my case behind me.

I handed him a cigar and a match. and then, as the the third occupant of the compartment rused no protest, I that if self-confidence and appreciation followed my opposite neighbor's exfollowed my opposite neighbor's example, contentedly enough.

A small civility like this generally

breaks the ice which exists between English travelers, so as we smoked we talked on various topies.

My new friend was a fluent and polished pleasant a companion.

The man in black dist not join in our conversation, so we took no notice of him for awhile. At last, happening to look once or twice in his direction, I found that, although his eyes were half closed, he was watching us intently, but

inspection did not seem to trouble my new friend, but I, who am of a somewhat nervous temperament, found this fixed and inquisitive gaze positively annoying. Thinking that its cause might possibly be our breach of good manners in smoking without having asked his permission, I expressed a hope that our cigars were not offend-fact, isn't it?" "Not in the least," he said, quietly,

but with his eyes still turned toward us. My friend in the tweeds leaned over to "Please don't take any notice of me. "Please don't to him," he whispered. "Do you know him, then?"

Oh, yes; I know him very well. indeed. In fact, I must apologize for bringing him into a carriage which was occupied. He is a mad-man-you needn't be in the least alarmed." "A mad-man!" I said, startled by the

information so coolly given.
"Yes. I am taking the poor fellow up to town. Let-me introduce myself. I am Dr. Wolfe of the Southmead Asylum. Perhaps you have heard my

Of course I had; and as he spoke I looked at him with growing interest. Dr. Wolfe and his admirably conducted establishment were all but world renowned. Now I understood why I had noticed the piereing brilliancy of his eyes. It was the power of these organs which gave him that extraordinary influence over his charges which he was reported to exercise. As I looked at his strong limbs, and noticed his self-possessed manner, nervous as I am, I felt no uneasiness in traveling with a maniac, so long as the doctor was with us. Nevertheless it was unpleasant to be

stared at so. "How came it you so nearly missed the train?" I asked, still in a whisper.

The doctor smiled. "One of the poor fellow's peculiarities is that until a train is in motion he will not enter it-even then he will only follow me. I am obliged to humor him; but of course you understand that my men were behind him to make sure that

H, COOLEY

voice to its ordinary pitch. No doubt!

the eminent man knew his own business best, but it struck me it was injudicious to speak so freely of his patient's idio-syncrasies while the poor fellow was within earshot.

"Can't he hear us?" I asked doubtfully.
"Yes; but he does not understand a

is that he fancies himself some one else. He would never imagine we were discussing his case. I dare say at this moment he is Sir Isaac Newton, Mr.

Spurgeon or Henry Irving."

Thus assured, I ventured to glance at the madman, and for a moment our eyes met fairly. In spite of Dr. Wolfe's assertion, the expression in the unfor-tunate being's eyes told me he comprehended every word that was spoken. The strange look he flashed upon me was full of a maniae's cunning. I again began to feel nervous, and wished that the Doctor would look a little closer to

the Doctor would look a little closer to his patient.

However, I resolved to make the best of it. I turned my back on the unhappy man, and tried to think no more about him, but to enjoy to the full the advantage of conversing with the pleasant-spoken and celebrated Dr. Wolfe.

"You have a great many patients "You have a great many patients under your care?" I asked.

"A great many," replied the Doctor, with a graceful wave of his cigar. "The responsibility is enormous—enormous."
"It must be," I said. "Your patients are of all ranks in life, I suppose?"
"From the very highest. I have now four dukes under my care."
"Four dukes! Ah, foreign ones, I suppose?"

pose?" "Three are foreign. The fourth is the Duke of —" (here he whispered a great name to me). "He is commonly supposed to be dead, but the truth is he has been with me for ten years."

Dr. Wolfe might be skillful, but he

certainly was not discreet. However. it might be he was joking, and that his duke was but a self-styled one. "What painful histories and irre-

sponsible criminals you must have met with in your experience," I observed.
"Terrible! terrible! The finest careers, the happiest lives wrecked, sir-wrecked by the demon of; insanity. Our poor friend in the corner," he added, in a voice of deep sympathy, "has an awful past. He went to bed one night as sane, apparently, as you or I. In the morning they found him raving and deluged with blood. He had cut the throat of a wife whom he adored, and strangled his twin babies, who were

sleeping in the same room.''
I shuddered at the horrible tale, and, with morbid interest, glanced once more at the poor wretch near us.

Again I caught that eve, full of diabolical cunning. Mad he might be; but he was elever enough to deceive the solution. even the learned doctor as to his obliviousness to what was passing around him. Heavens! I would not have spent five minutes alone with that homicide

for a fortune. I could not help feeling curious as to the state of mind of a creature who had done such a fearful deed. "Does he feel no remorse?" I asked.

"None—they never do. He's happy as the day is long. Strange, isn't it?" "Very strange, but very merciful. Is his case hopeless?"
"Oh. dear, no. I can cure any mad-

man with my treatment. Indeed, I am means."

"I am ashamed to make such a request, but could you give me a cigar? I came away in such a hurry that I left that one day I shall open the doors of my asylum and restore three hundred

men and women to the outer world." order to rise in the profession, Dr. Wolfe must be somewhere about the

top of the tree.
"I suppose all the cruel old treatments are now done away with?" I

speaker, and was evidently well up in the questions of the day, many of his remarks concerning which showed originality and shrewdness. I congratulated myself upon meeting with so have musical boxes all over the place; "Utterly exploded. Rational treateach of my keepers is taught to play the flute or some other instrument. The effect on my patients is simply marvel-

> "Saul or David or some one was soothed by music," I said, wonderingly, "so I suppose it must be good for a troubled mind.'

"Simply marvelous; especially when we hit upon the melody suitable to the case. One lady, a victim to re-ligious mania, can only be soothed by 'Yankee Doodle'—the most violent of all my patient's weeps like a child when

"Very. " I said, doubtfully, and wondering if Dr. Wolfe, casting aside professional gravity, were practising on my credulity. He took no notice of my unbelieving accent, but continued putling his eigar so serenely that I was forced to think he spoke in good faith.

The poor murderer in the corner still gazed at us intently. I scarcely liked to put the question to the doctor. but I felt, in case of the wretch growing restive, I should like to know his favorite melody.
"Do you find insanity on the increase

or on the decline", I asked. "Most decidedly on the increase. Even now I am thinking of building a new wing, to accommodate the people who will sooner or later occupy it."

"May that need not be due to your great reputation?" I suggested-professional men dearly love a compliment

The doctor waved his hand in assumed self-depreciation. "Not altogether," he said. "There are men and women by the hundred-apparently in full possession of their senses -whom I have known for years, and marked as some day coming-let us hope for their own sakes-under my care.

But, Dr. Wolfe, surely you can not foretell insanity in sane persons?"
"Most undoubtedly I can. That is one of my great discoveries; allow me

one moment. He leant forward, and for the space

he really did come after me."

As he spoke he gradually raised his forehead. My heart beat rapidly. "No; none at all," I stammered. Yet.

BLICARDIAG

even as I spoke, it flashed across my mind that I contributed yearly a small sum toward the maintenance of a distant relative, one whom I had never seen, but who had been in an asylum for many years.

"You are quite sure?" asked the doc"Swindon! Swindon!" shouted the "You are quite sure?" asked the doc-

tor, with a puzzled air.
I trembled in every limb as I confessed to having a third or fourth cousin who was mad.
"Ha! I was sure of it," said the

doctor, in a compassionate but triumphant voice. "There it is-another proof of the infallibility of my predictions. You must always go a long way up the pedigree to find the source. Now, if

you will trace back—"
"Good heavens." I cried, "you can't
mean to tell me that I shall ever go
mad, Dr. Wolfe?"

"Certainly you will, unless you hap-pen to die first," he answered, cheerfully. "I never met with a case I could diagnose more satisfactorily. But what then? Come to me; you will be kindly then? Come to me; you will be kindly treated, and most likely will be happier than you are now. Meanwhile, let me take down your name and address; and, if you can give me another eigar, I shall

be much obliged.' I sank back unnerved and speechless. My eyes were riveted on the speaker's face as fixedly as I have seen a felon's eyes riveted on the face of the Judge who had just drawn on the black cap. Words will not describe the state of my mind. I believe there is no man living who, in some crisis, some misfortune, some deep grief or mental depression, has not asked himself the question, "Am I losing my wits?" or "May I not lose them?" Who, then, can wonder at my horror and despair when heard the greatest authority in England the man against whose fiat there could be no appeal-declare that I was destined to go out of my mind? I seemed to be in a ghastly dream, and as I lay quivering and gasping with fright I saw, or fancied I saw, a twinkle of fiendish exultation in the eyes of the silent lunatic at the other end of the

carriage. The bland doctor-the bearer of the bow-string-took no notice of my natural agitation. He simply held out his hand for the expected cigar. I positively hated him. I tried to frame a prayer that when the awful hour which he so

At last I faltered out:
"But you may be mistaken; the wisest are liable to err."

"I never make a mistake; certainly could not mistake such clearly defined symptoms as yours. Why, my dear sir, I can look into the eyes of a child in the cradle, and say: "If that child lives, and I live long enough, I shall see it put under restraint. That is why I must enlarge my asylum-so many cases which I marked down in early

like one in a mesmeric trance.

"And let me tell you," continued Dr.
Wolfe, dropping his voice to a confidential whisper, but gradually speaking louder as he proceeded, "it is not only louder lo so far as regards human beings that I have the power of detecting the sleep-ing symptoms. In the brute creation -nay, even in inanimate objects, 1 can find them, and foretell what must happen. My journey to town to-day is partly to inform the President of the Board of Trade that I have detected undoubted symptoms of approaching in-Bath to crush the stones into the roads -symptoms of the worst, the most dangerous type. The consequences will be frightful when the machine's mania is fully developed. I ask you, sir, did you ever picture a steam roller in a frenzy-the destruction to life and property when such a ponderous mass of metal becomes uncontrollable, and exercises its stupid strength to the detriment of respectable cit zens? Who is They may send for me. but what can I do? What padded room will be strong enough to restrain its mad and unreasoning rage? No, sir, not a moment must be lost. Immediate steps must be taken, and it will be my duty to arge Mr. Chamberlain to issue an order for its destruction before its

fury renders it too late.' As he finished this extraordinary statement, I heard something very much like a chuckle proceeding from the other corner of the carriage. I turned, and once more encountered the eyes of the supposed lunatic; in a second I knew the whole truth. Fool that I was to have been bamboozled by an artful madman, let alone frightened out of my senses by his ridiculous assertions. Even the feeling of relief I experienced did not compensate for the annoyance of having been so completely tricked. The conditions of the two travelers were absolutely reversed. The glib, self-styled doctor was the patient; the poor creature whose hands were said to be red with the blood of his amiable wife and twin babies was either Dr. Wolfe or some one of his employ. Now that the scales had fallen from my eyes, it was curious how different the man in the corner looked, and I cursed my stupidity in misread-

ing his knowing glances. The expression of relief which crossed my face doubtless showed my late tormentor that he had committed himself. He relapsed into silence and pretended to sleep; though no doubt his fertile, but erratic, brain was busy hatching some other preposterous scheme, in order to facilitate the escape which I felt sure he was trying to effect. I said nothing, but awaited the upshot with anxiety. Looking at his powerful frame, it seemed doubtful if the united strength of myself and the man in the corner would suffice to overpower him

if he turned restive. have known it, as he begin to fidget about. Presently he whispered:
"In case the poor rellow grows troublesome, I may rely upon you?"

black had edged up two seats nearer to fifty-eight tag carpet factories. -Phili in motion.

As the train steamed slowly along the

porter. The tall man began to show signs of great agitation. He glanced from door to door, twisted his fingers nervously, then, turning his eyes to me beseechingly, tried to stammer out a few words. Suddenly he made a dash few words. Suddenly he made a dash for the door. I stood up ready to render what assistance I could. My aid was not wanted. The man in black barred the way fearlessly, and, grasping the other by the arm, said sternly:

"Now, Mr. Leicester, no nonsense!"
Sit down at once!" His words had a

pitiable effect upon the madman. He cowered into a seat and covered his eyes with his hands. Poor fellow! forgave him freely for all the pangs he had caused me.

The carriage door opened, and the man in black exchanged a reassuring nod with the gentleman outside.

"Now, Mr. Leicester," he said, in kinder tones, "if you will behave yourself, we will go up and dine with my old friend, Dr. Smith, and return by an evening train."

He led his unresisting patient from the carriage. On the step he turned:

man in black reappeared. He was pro-fuse in his apologies. He told me that business had that morning taken him to Bath Station, where, just as the train was about to start, he caught sight of one of his patients (who had evidently evaded his keeper) entering a first-class carriage. Without a moment's hesitation he followed him as he ran down the meet him with help. The rest I knew. "Is he violent?" I asked.

go when the train stopped. I was glad to see him sit down again."

"But why not have stopped the train parodied on the coming occasion. at once? Then we must have had a scene. I

sured as to the state of your mind, and the chances against those sleeping orated them.

Symptoms ever developing."-London

Events have shown that Mr. Conkling.

True Courage.

a blind impulse of audacity. It realizes wait. - Albany Argus. the strength of the enemy it proposes The Plumed Knight's Leyalty to His ble; and, as far as may be, accurate estimate of the costs of the enterprise in which it is about to engage. Many a themselves Garfield Republicans, are man is brave in an emergency con the conspicuous as the particular friends of conspicuous as the particular friends of ly face danger. Pluck looks ahead, and lays its plans earefully, sagaciously and with every precaution. No man who is true to his nature will allow himself to be daunted by the difficulty of living. Of course, life is a toil; unquestionably, it will be hald work to live. We have—most of us, at least—seen enough of the world, and experienced the effort of a laborious existence, so as to be well assured that we shall not find our path carpeted with moss and strewn with roses; but this does not dismay us. The soldier is not scared by the prospect of meeting his enemy; on the contrary, he is eager for the fray, because then he will have the opportunity of showing his prowess in high deeds of valor. This is precisely the frame of mind in whice we ought to encounter life. The man of pluck has nothing whatever in common with that monster of misery, the "resigned" and "patient'y enduring" creature who goes through life bearing trouble and showing the sert of forti-tude in the hour of affliction which consists in "bowing the head to the rod," and accepting the buffets of fortune as if forsooth they were trials sent to chasten. A truce to such pitiful and claptrap pretenses. There is no more half-sullen and even sighing "tried one," unless it be the querulous complainer whose whole life is a prolonged amentation, and who makes a show of his sorrows and trades on the compassion extorted by his brokenheartedness. - Waverly Magazine.

About Carpet Weaving.

It is only about twenty-five years ago that the first carpet-loom was operated in this city, and to-day there are nearly twice as many carpets made in Philadelphia as in any other city in the One manufacturer claims that the carpet trade here has increased 50 per cent. The Vice-President's position would, He leant forward, and for the space of half a minute looked straight into my eyes. I was too much surprised to speak. Then, resuming his former easy attitude, he asked with an air of commiseration:

"Any of your family insane?"

As I stated before, I am a nervous man. The perspiration formed on my forcehead. My heart beat rapidly.

"Undoubtedly," I replied. Just then the shrill whistle sounded.

"Undoubtedly," I replied. Just then the shrill whistle sounded.

"Undoubtedly," I replied. Just then the shrill whistle sounded.

"Undoubtedly," I replied. Just then the shrill whistle sounded.

"Do you happen to have a key about you?" he asked. "I should like to lock the door this side."

"The door is locked," I said, leaning man. The perspiration formed on my black had edged up two seats pearer to fifty-eight fag carpet factories.—Philating members.—

What About Mr. Conkling?

The report is gaining considerable currency in the newspapers that, in return for the aid by Messrs. Cornell, Platt, Smyth and Payne, for Mr. Blaine, in this State, the Republican Presidential candidate has promised, if elected, to recognize Mr. Conkling's claim to be restored to the leadership-in-chief of the Republican party in this Commonwealth. This claim is said to involve several agreeable and considerable particulars. Mr. Conkling is to be permitted to dictate all the Federal appointments to be made in New York State. The absolute mastership of the State Committee is to be restored to The report is gaining considerable State Committee is to be restored to field lived.

The heads of all his Republican The stage enemies are to be given to him on a charger. He is to be elected as his own successor to the United States Senate.

The telegram, condensing but comprehending all the particulars herein recited, is also said to be based on the declaration of Collector Robertson.

The Argus is in no position to know

whether the telegram is correct or not. It is published with approbation in Republican newspapers. The substance of it has for some time been talked of among Republican politicians. The Tribune and the Philadelphia Press, notable for the nearness of their relations to Blaine, repeatedly declared that Mr. "Could you wait until the next train?" he asked. "I should like to see you and explain matters."

Conkling was in Javor of Mr. Diame's nomination and against that of President Arthur. Some of the men closely connected with Mr. Conkling and closely connected with Mr. Conkling and aforetime powerful lieutenants of his, were openly active for Mr. Blaine. They declared that their action was satisfactory to, and approved by. Mr. Conkling. The "reconciliation" of Conkling and Blaine has been reported and enlarged on for weeks. A Republican, very near to Mr. Conkling, has possession, he declares, of facts which platform, calling out to his man to telegraph to Dr. Smith, at Swindon, to egraph to Land Charles I knew. The rest I knew. Republican candidate will go out more than half way to meet Mr. Conkling. "Sometimes. It was just touch-and- and to welcome him back to the fold. The parable of the prodigal son, according to this gentleman, is to be selemnly

In referring to these reports. Argus desires its readers to remember know you will pardon me when I say that they are made on Republican that such an outburst on his part might authority in every case, and that no Resurely predicted did come, my particular mania might be homicidal, and that the nearest and most convenient throat to cut might be that of Dr.

Wole.

We have the that the mass of the covery he has. I only act in my patient's interest, so you must forgive many have shown that they believe and hope they will be true. Meantime, Mr. Conkling has made no sign. The I forgave him unreservedly. frequency with which he contradicts "Besides," he continued, "it is only other reports about him shows that he now and then that he shows insanity. I punctuates retirement with close readthought you would find him simply an ing of the papers. He is, therefore, not agreeable and intelligent companion. For a clever man he is, and had his reason be spared be would have ranked high as an imaginative writer. Unsubscript of the part of the p luckily, to-day, with some idea of facil- sent. A public man has a right to let itating his escape, he took to romancing and tried to stand in my shoes.

Had you not found out the truth, I betrue, merely because he does not notice cases which I marked down in early infancy are now getting due."

This was perfectly awful! I gazed helplessly at the glib speaker. I felt like one in a mesmeric trance.

"Good-by," he said, shaking my them. Reserve may simply comprise a policy of letting time refute allegations or letting the tenor of the life be the contradiction to specific assertions.

And it should be added that the gossip-

> Events have shown that Mr. Conkling opposed Arthur and supported Blaine against Arthur. That much of the prevailing report is true. Utterance or "Pluck" is used so generally that it has almost ceased to be a slang term everybody knows what it means, and that it is one of the test qualities of the test conditions of the test co mind a man can possess. Pluck is not nents of Mr. Blaine can contentedly

> > Chief.

Blaine, on the ground that he was the special friend of Garfield, whose memo-

ry it is their peculiar duty to protect.

That Blaine should have the credit of having been Garfield's friend, in the He says that Blaine wrote the circular sense Gartield Republicans represent, is an anomaly. There has been no such delusion in the recollection of the present generation. Blaine, instead of being the unseltish, self-sacrificing friend of Garfield he delights to be trumpeted, had purposes which, had they devel-oped, would have exposed him in an-other light. Had Garrield lived, the world would have learned how true this was. The relations of the two men were admirably calculated to give play to Blaine's great powers of dissimulasense of dependence which was peculiar to Garfield. Blaine's professed devotion to Garfield was the measure of his

carefully kept out of sight. Apart from the sensation natural to the shocking tragedy of the Garfield murder Blaine suffered a deep disappointment, which he kept to himself. In Garfield's probable death he saw all his plans perish. And still he clung to

devotion to selfish schemes which he

When Garfield was lying in the White contemptible character than that of the House the object of sympathy literally world-wide, Blaine was scheming. Without waiting for the death of Gartield, if that was to be the end of the tragedy, or his recovery, if that was to be, Blaine devised a plan for seizing the Presidential office by declaring Garfield's inability and bringing General Arthur to Washington to "run the Government," with Braine, the Secretary of State, as the master spirit. Blaine erroneously presumed that Arthur, almost overwhelmed as he was known to be by the circumstances attending the tragedy, would be willing to co-operate in such an arrangement, world. In the short space of a quarter of a century Philadelphia has taken the lead of all other cities in this industry, State, to whom the spirit of Garfield I knew we must be getting near from the manufacture of the common would descend, and who would person-Swindon. The impostor must also rag to the finest ingrain and Brussels. ate the dead President to the end of the

in the past four years, and is in a fair according to Blaine's plan, satisfy the way to double itself before the next uncertain requirements and intentions

Secretary Hunt, of the Navy Depart. Exchange, Since at a mention and work a velle a z yare

ment, gave the plan his earnest en dorsement. Secretary Lincoln, of the War Department, was at first favorable, but subsequently withdrew from it and but subsequently withdrew from it and opposed it, as did all the other members of the Cabinet.

With this failure of his plan for per-petuating Garfield in himself Blaine re-tired for a season to Maine and never

saw him alive again.

Blaine's hopes of dominating Arthur and his supplications to be permitted to remain in the Cabinet are known to whoever was cognizant of the events of the time. the time. Ever since then Blaine has schemed for the Presidential nomination, as he would have done had Gar-

The stage in the canvass has not been reached for showing to Garfield Republicans how great is their delusion in regarding Blaine as Garfield's friend, and for that reason entitled to their love and earnest support. There has never been a time when the chapter in the Garfield period bearing on this question could with propriety be written, or when a sufficient motive for doing it existed. There are Republicans to whom the title of Garfield Republicans would appropriately apply. They, it is under-stood, will supply the missing chapter by showing what Blaine was about from the moment he entered Garfield's Cab-inet, who were working with him, and for what purposes Garfield and his Administration were used. Garfield Republicans will be made to understand how great is their delusion as to Blaine. - N.

Blaine's Outrageous Private Circular.

Ex-Governor Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine says that, to his personal knowledge, James G. Blaine is the author of the circular inserted within this article. The circular was employed in the 1875 political campaign by the Republican State Committee of Maine, and of that committee Mr. Blaine was then the Chairman. It was used in the Fourth Congressional District of that State, and thousands on thousands of it were sent to voters, under the orders and by the hand of James G. Blaine. This is the circular:

Do the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth Do the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth District desire to be represented in Congress by a Roman Catholic? James C. Madigan, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, is a very zealous Roman Catholic. It is believed by many that he is a lay member of the secret order of Jesuits, just as the late Senator Casserly, of California, was. Casserly was elected to the Senate by Jesuit money—\$100,000 contributed by that or ler—and the fact being discovered, Casserly at once resigned his seat rather than stand an investigation, and thus expose the workings of the order. In Ohio and other States the Catholics are striving to destroy the only avinvestigation, and thus expose the workings of the order. In Ohio and other States the Catholics are striving to destroy the only avenue for education left open to the children of the poor. They say: "We will have church schools instead," and thus let loose the worst of theological quarrels all over the land. It is a great gain to the Catholics to get these prominent men in Congress. They have now four members of the United States Senate, one each from the States of New York, Missouri, Virginia and Florida. The whole energy of the Catholic Church is now expected to increase its power in the Congress of the United States. The Papists everywhere are watching the result of Madigan's campaign in this district, and it will be hailed everywhere as a great triumph for the Catholics if a New England Protestant district sends a Roman Catholic to represent it in Congress. Are the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth District willing to aid in building up the Roman hierarchy? Answer at the polls on the Eth of September, and if you do not feel willing to vote for General Plaisted, at least cut Madigan's name off your regular Democratic tickstead at least cut Madigan's name off your regular Democratic tickstead. yote for General Plaisted, at least cut Madi-gan's name off your regular Democratic tick-et. Remember that you owe more to religious sentiments than you do to your party; and the proper rebuke to your party for asking you to yote for a Roman Catholic is to sup-port General Connor for Governor and Gen-eral Plaisted for Congress.

PROTESTANT DEMOCRAT.

This circular written by Mr. Blaine, for Congress in that district. He was American born of Irish parents, a respected lawyer and citizen. His religion was Catholic. The candidate opposing him was Hon. Harris M. Plaisted, already referred to. The appeal made to prejudice in the circular elected Plaisted and defeated Madigan. It will be recalled that Mr. Plaisted afterward left the Republican party, and in 1880 became the Governor of Maine, elected on a fusion ticket. He everywhere bears the reputation of a truthful man. and that he saw him do it. Mr. Blaine has made no denial of the allegation. It will be impossible for him to deny that he franked thousands of copies of the circular to voters, for they received them, and many of his franked envelopes are preserved. - Exchange.

" Dudes and Phariseees."

Connecticut has caught the anti-Blaine contagion from Massachusetts and New York, and the insurgents there are organizing against the ticket, too. In New Haven about two hundred Republicans have joined in the movement, and the number includes many of the professors in Yale College. The fact that the insurgents against

the Republican ticket are to be found chiefly in the cities and the vicinity of colleges in the East, and that the leaders are chiefly scholars and students, has provoked the Western Republican press to deride them as "dudes" and "Pharisees"—names which impute hypocrisy and a deficiency of popular feeling. But an important earnest movement was never yet defeated by epithets. It is absurd to apply the terms "dudes" and "Pharisees" to such men as Schurz, Curtis, Roosevelt, Schultz and Barlow, of New York, President Eliot, Colonel Higginson and Colonel Codman, of Boston, and President Porter and Profs. Sumner, Dana and Whitmen Whitney, of Connecticut. They are scholars, thinkers and influential citizens who have deliberately made up their minds for good reasons not to support the Republican ticket. And they are not men without authority. It has been proved that they are leaders and molders of opinion. They have no place in the Democratic party, and they desire none. But they are under obligations to punish their own party, if possible, for nominating a ticket with an obnoxious name at the head of it, and they have a perfect right, in the execution of Ithis duty, to vote for a

wisest and most upright members. -

The Chase County Courant, solid for Mr. Bates, the Opposition

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. S GROVER CLEVELAND,

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

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVEN

The Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, are hereby called to meet in mass convention, at the Courthouse, in Cottonwood Falls, at II o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, August 9, 1384 for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted on at the coming cause the Democratic party is pre-November election: Representative, Cennty Attorney, Clerk of and a Democrat should make no and Aaron Jones were appointed. 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 stead of giving them a cold shoulwho can endorse the Chicago Dem- der and at the same time trying, as occatio platform, and will pledge. It were, with our means and influthemselves to support the nominees of the Democratic county conven. publican still richer Time and tion, are invited to attend and take again have we heard Democrats part in this convention.

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

phen Grover Cleveland and Thos. that he would give him if he was A. Hendricks, than whom no getting a portion of his custom. purer statesmen live.

SHOULD STICK TO ONE We have heard a great deal of To the Editor of the Courant: late in regard to what the Democracy of this county should do in order to triumph at the polis, and tion. the refrain is, "We are too few to we should stick to one another, if from here, last Friday. we wish to elect our candidates. True; but if there is any kicking in the party, who is it that does here with a great deal of satisfacin the county go down into the seswer this question to bimself, and ratification that has ever been in tion. if the answer be that he has been this part of the country. The either a chronic or an occasional meeting was addressed by Col. S. kicker, let him say something N. Wood, who showed the extravlike this to his co-partisans: agance of the party in power, as Boys, the heart is willing, but the party of high tariff and high the flesh is weak; I know and so do taxation; that a suit of clothes you knew that I have on one or worth \$20 was \$12 cloth and \$8 nated for re-election as county attormore occasions swapt off a part of tariff. our ticket in order to elect another part of it, and the consequence in every instance was that the entire ticket was defeated; whereas, if I and every other democrat in the county had stood by it, it might h. Ve been elected; but this time and in roufter I shall try to with stand the temptations of the enemy, in I stand firm to our whole ticket, it you will only let me take a back so t in the Democratic wagon." laboring class, from the fact that Long years ago the Courant urged they can go from a certain hour and pied with the Democrats of in the morning till 7:30 for 5 cents; the county to prove faithful to their and the same in the evening, just made by me to the Standard Maentire ticket, and the day would when the laboring class are going chine Co. for \$138,50, as the same not be far distant when we could to and returning from their work. elect our entire county ticket. As So away with this report, gotten up the result of that advice let's look by some friends of the R. R. bond eration. The following is a copy at the Democratic vote of this thief and Landro Clain to injure an of the note: county for the past eight years honest man.

NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNE.

STATE OF KANSAS, June 17th, 1884.

One year after date, 1 promise to pay to the order of Standard Machine Co., at Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Fills, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars one decide for himself if we would not have made much larger gains during two weeks ending July 8, Bazaar township, county of chase, States of land in Juny own name 640 acres of land in Bazaar township, county of chase, States of county National Bank. Cottonwood Fills, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

I own in my own name 640 acres of land in Bazaar township, county of chase, States of land in Bazaar township, county of chase, States of land in Standard Machine Co., at Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Fills, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

I own in my own name 640 acres of land in Bazaar township, county of chase, States of county National Bank. not have made much larger gains during two weeks ending July 8, it every man of us had stood firmly 1884, reported expressly for this pato our ticket. In 1876, for Presiper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of debtedness I make this statement for the
dent. there were 214 Demogratic American and Foreign Patents dent, there were 214 Democratic American and Foreign Patente, votes cast in this county; in 1878, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C. for Governor, there were 246 Dem. Jacob Bloedel, Wyandotte, draft For eggs, butter, chickens and othocratic votes cast, in 1880, for attachment for harness; Zachariah President, there were 325 Demo- A. Bennell, Fredonia, bolstercratic votes cast; in 1882, for Con- spring for wagons; John F. Miller, grossman, (Glick, our candidate for Newton, window shade bracket; Governor, got 532 votes), there John Walter, Pique, sulky plow; were 346 Democratic votes cast, Wm. R. Elliott, Topeka, loading Coleman, Chairman of the Comand last year the lowest vote polled device for ordnance. tor any candidate on the Demoeratic county neket was 500; and A stone blacksmith shop with two one candidate was elected by a fires and all necessary tools; also, a P. Hardesty, A. G. Meyers, memvote of 685. From these figures it residence of five rooms, good cellar

ily increasing ever since the estab-

lishment of the Courant, in 1874;

and if our advice had been strictly

followed, the increase would have

In 1880, when the Democrate stood Office.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

andidate for State Sonator, he re-

ures merely to show what can be

done if we present a united front

should not only prove true to the

one another by keeping inviolate

to rich men er poor men, and more

particularly so if they be made to

men not blessed with a great

amount of this world's goods, be-

dishonorable pledge to any one,

nor make any agreement that he

would not willingly fulfill if it

required even a life time to do so.

Then, again, we should seek to let

Democratie business mon live, in-

Adhuc sub judice lis est.

ELMDALE ITEMS.

ELMBALE, KAS., July 14, 1884.

Gov. Cleveland has been abused

because he did not reduce the ele-

vated railroad fair in New York

city, when, in fact, he had no power

to do so. The law does not allow

1: to be reduced, unless the Com-

pany are making over 10 per cent.

on the investment, and the com

mittee showed they were only

making St per cent ; and again, the

ten cent tare does not injure the

FOR SALE.

CHEAP MONEY.

tonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Republican convention to nominate county officers and elect delegates 775 votes in this county, a majority to the Senatorial and State convenof 112 over his Republican oppotions, met in the court house, Monday, nent, this being the only county in the 14th inst., when the following prothe District that gave him a maceedings were had.

jority; and he and other politicians The convention was called to order outside of this county have thanked by W. G. Patten, chairman of the county central committee, at 11 us for what we did in that campaign, attributing that large majoro'clock, and upon motion was elected ity to the influence of the Courant temporary chairman, with Capt. H in this county. We cite these fig. Brandley as temporary secretary.

A motion that one from each town ship to act as committee on credentials was carried, and G. C. Miller, C. C. to the enemy. Then, again, we Evans, Mr. Griffiths, H. Weaver, and J. M. Rose were appointed as said comparty, but we should prove true to mittee.

Upon motion one from each townall honorable pledges we make to ship to act as committee on permanent each other, whether the pledges be organization and order of business was appointed and W. A. Morgan, G. B. Fenn, Pleasant Jones, Frank Alford,

and S. F. Barnes were so appointed. A motion to appoint one from each township as committee on resolutions was carried, and J. M. Tuttle, R. II. eminently the poor man's party; Chandler, Mr. Weston, A. S. Bailey

The convention adjourned to 1:30.

Upon the reassembling of the convention, the report of the committee on permanent organization was read and adopted, making Capt. II. Brandley chairman, E. Cameron and W. W. Sanders secretaries.

The report of the committee on credentials was then read, and adopted after a short fight in which Morgan attempted to displace one of the accredence to make the rich radical Reited delegates, but without avail.

Capt. J. W. Griffis was appointed sergeant-at-arms, and requested to seat say after our county elections: "I the convention and preserve order. am not a bit sorry for the defeat of which he did in a highly creditable this or that Democratic candidate,

because he does all of his trading Nominations for State senator were with Republicans. Now, while next in order and were made by in-This week we hoist the names of the Democratic business man will, formal ballot. The vote stood, J. S. the next President and Vice-Presi- vote for such a candidate he will Shipman 65, S. M. Wood 23, A. S. dont of those United States, Ste not give him that hearty support Howard 19, W. H. Cartter 9. Where upon Mr. Shipman was nominated as the choice of the convention for sena tor by acclamation, and was granted the privilege of selecting the seven delegates from this convention to the Senator'al District convention, which meets in Council Grove on the 23d inst. The following delegates were Spendid rain last night, and evselected: J. G. Winne, H. Brandley, erything is in a prosperous condi- J. H. Horner, A. S. Bailey, Ed. Pratt, C. W. Jones, and J. M. Tuttle, with E. J. Gillett, H. White, Mr. Stephenson R. Blackshere sold four car fight among ourselves, therefore, loads of cattle which were shipped S. F. Barnes. F. P. Coch an A Yarbrough and Wm. Holsinger as al-

The nominations at Chicago, last For representative the informal balweek, were received by the people stood: W. G. Patten 66, F. Johnson 23, A. S. Bailey 18, S. T. Bennett 4, W. the kicking. Let each Democrat tion; and one of the largest and A. Parker 2. G. C. M'llar 1, F. P. most enthusiastic crowds assembled | Cochran 1. Mr. Patter was made the cret recesses of his heart and an- here on Saturday evening, at the nominee of the convention by acciama-

> E. A. Kinne was nominated for clerk of the district court without op-

C. C. Whitson received the nomination for re-election as probate judge without a dissenting voice.

S. P. Young was unanimously nomi-

An effort was made to nominate Miss Jessie Shaft for county superintendent by acclamation, but failed; an informal ballot was then taken with the following result: J. C. Davis 63, J. M. Warner 36, Miss Jessie Shaft 7, F. B. Hunt 6, M. Perry 3, and Mr. Stanley 2. J. C. Davis was then declared the nominee by acclamation.

For commissioner of the First Commissioner district (Toledo and Bazaar townships) E. T. Baker was chosen. We will give resolutions, next week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note was procured through fraud, misrepresentation and want of consid-LOT LEONARD.

Bazaar township, county of chase, State of Kansas. worth \$20,000, with \$7,000 incum-brance thereon, and that I own \$1,000 worth LOT LEONARD.

CASH.

er products, at Pennell's restaurant

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, at this office, last Saturday afternoon, there were present Mr. I. W. mittee, Mr. W. E. Timmons, Secretary, Mesers. J. R. Holmes, J. M. Bealman, Richard Cuthbert, G. will be seen that the Democratic and well, and two lots. Apply at bers, and Messrs. W. P. Martin, party of this county has been stead. this office or to Wm. C. Giese, Cot. Treasurer elect, John Martin, C. H. Carswall and J. L. Cochran, spectators. It was decided to call Interest at 7 per cent., on two, county convention for August 9th: three, four, or five years time, real and it was left with the Chairman been more rapid and much greater. Call on Thos. O. and Secretary to issue a call for a kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law convention to elect delegates to the

nov23-tf. | Senatorial convention. See call.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, WALTER A. WOOD

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.

STOVES. TINWARE

fron. 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

Consisting of Breaking and Stir-

ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelberrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine,

and best makes of Sutky Hay Rakes

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 counds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In. Height of Driving Wheels 31 in-

Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whithletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Weight of Machine largely on the

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL Wheel at each end of Finger-

Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.

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

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

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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for imprevement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



A NEW TREATMENT.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitts, Dispensia, Catarre, Headache, Debility, Rheumstism, Neursigis, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, having received we, the inderenged, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & FALEN. of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and so that is claimed for it, consider it a dury which we are a many than and who which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and co-called "Incurable" diseases to do all that we

can to make its virtues known and to mespire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs.
Starky & Palen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know or be-lieve to be true, nor publish any testi-monials or reports of cases which are not

genuine.

Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress
from Philadelphis.

T. S. Athur, neiter and Publisher
"Arthur's House Magazine," Philadel-V. L. course, Editor "Lutheran Observer." Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in

regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness of our testimonisis and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen 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 sur-

prising cures in Consumption, Catarrh Neuralgia, Bronchitis. Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, with be Part free. Address
Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Guard Street, Philads., Pa.

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

DRY GOODS, ETC. THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

Desire everybody to know that they have

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

DRYGOODS, NOTIONS,

CROCERIES.

COFFINS

FURNITURE. BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING. HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE, CLASS WARE.

TIN WARE

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

And, in fact, anything

BE SURE TO CO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their

BARGAINS.

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 hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-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.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topoka, Kansas, Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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-Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and everybody who feels at all interested in the 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.

J. W. TRICH IS THE MANUFACTURER OF THE

Following Brands of Cigars "Affectionate," "Home Ruler," "Palace Car," "Golden Days" and "Nancy." oct26-6m

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! Chase County Land Agency FERRY & WATSON WHO WANTS WATER J. B. BYRNES

> CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

Largest in the Country Guarantees His Work To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG 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 be bought at this shop.

Garden Growth Teas.

Families can save about one half by ending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty pears.
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO. Send for circular, which gives price and full particulars, to Robt. Wells, Prest., P. O. Box 1287, 45 Vesey St. N. Y. ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth, chins or Japan teas sent by mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by ex-press, charges paid. mchl-3-m

Administrator's Notice.

Creditors and all others interested will take notice that the undersigned was appointed on the 28th day of June, 1894, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Asa Taylor, decased.

ARCH MILLER,
Administrator.

Cottonwood Falls, July 3, 1884. J wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want its

ica. Immense profits to agents. All in-teligent people want it. Any one can be-come a successful agent. Terms free. HAL-LET & 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

As I will sell cheaper am.

than any party in or out of Kansas,
following organs and pianos:
Wilcox & White,
Reed & Thompson,
Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette,
Christy,
Estey,
Fish & Son,
Weber,
Jos. P. Hail.

It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. E. COOLEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

9

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 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, \$1.60 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.			% ool.	
I week	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50			\$ 5.50	
2 weeks	1.50		2.50	4.00	6.50	13.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50			8.00	
4 weeks	2 00				9 00	
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	7.50	14.00	25.0
8 months	1 4 00	6.00	7 50	11 00	20.00	82 5
6 months.	6.50	9 00	12.00	18.00	82.50	55.0
l year	10 00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local no	tices.	10 cen	se a lir	e for	the fir	at in
sertion: ar	d 5 ce	ntsal	ine for	reach	subse	quen
!nsertion :	double	e price	e for b	lack I	etter,	or 101
items unde	m tha	boad o	of " La	cal St	ort St	ons.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line in each subsequent insertion.

Cabbage.

Squashes. Tomatoes.

Qeumbers.

Roasting cars. Splendid rain, yesterday.

Subscribe for the Courant.

It rained Monday and Tuesday morning.

Capt. J. G. Waters, of Topeka, was in town, Friday. Mr. Addison Walker is sick, A

Mr. W. W. Sandere'. The Court proceedings

crowed out this week. Mrs. A. B. Watson has returned

from her trip to lowa. Mr. J. P. Garland and famil

have moved to Emporia. Mr. E. F. Baverle will be in his

new store building, next week. Mr. A. J. West, of Strong City,

has gone to Council Grove to live. Maj. Frank Davis, of Emporis, was in town, Sunday and Monday. Miss Carpenter, of lows, is vis-

iting her sister, Mrs. G. C. Holmes. Mrs. Jont. Wood, of Elmdale, has returned from her visit to Ohio.

from the west, and will remain Grieham is well know in this comhere for a while.

Mr. Esby, of Wyandotte, a former resident of this county, was in the bank in Emslie's quarry, at town, this week.

to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mann, nor of town, a daughter.

Mr. Paul Spritzer is now in charge of Mr. E. F. Bauerle's con-

feetionary in Strong City. was in town, Monday. He is going to Leavenworth to live.

Mr. Thomas Strickland and his that she died at 9:30, that night. sister, Miss Naomi, have returned from their visit to Missouri.

Mr. A. M. Clark has just finished putting uy a wind mill for Mr. L. W. Coleman, at Crawfordsville.

farm on Buck creek, to a Mr. Bush, Saturday, on a month's visit to of Great Bend, and he will move to that gentleman.

The County Commissioners have been in session again, this week; lected to state that Messrs. Robert

Miss Anna Williams, of Newton, who had been visiting at Mr. M. bell, thus announcing the 108th P. Strail's, returned home, last anniversary of our nation's birth.

Mr. Aaron Jones and Mrs. C. W Brickell and daughter, of Toledo, have returned from a two months'

visit in East Tennessee. Born, on Sunday, July 6, 1884 to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, on Norton creek, a son, and his name

Mr. L. A. Losmis is fitting up his late meat market with shelving preparatory to Mr. S. D Breese's moving thereinto.

is Nat Harmon Scribner.

Darko county, Ohio, has returned Point, Matfield Green, Bazaar, Saffrom her visit to that State.

Mayor J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Guelph, meeting at Strong City, Saturday Ontario, Canada, to see his mother, night, was presided over by L. W.

Mr. John Madden will speak at and Dr. H. J. Polin.

The Chase County Courant, tute; subject, "Emancipation of

City, and Miss Sadie Malindy, of at home, threw something around Clyde.

Last week we published the syl labus of the last decision of the Supreme Court on the prohibitory law; this week we give the opinion

The other day Mrs. M. P. Strail discoved a needle below the flesh in her baby's thigh, and she took it to Dr. C. E. Hait, who extracted the needle.

A basket supper will be given at Bazaar school-house, on Friday, July 25, the proceeds of which are to go towards purchasing an organ for the school.

The Rev. M. B. Johnson, of Virginia, the new paster of the M. E. Church, arrived here last week, and he and his family are stopping at Mr. H. P. Brockett's.

We understand that Mr. Sam. Baker, of South Pork, was married at Rockford, Illinois, on Sunday, the 13th instant, to Miss Mary E. Elliott, of that place.

Mr. W. G. Emslie, of Strong City, has gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for his health. He was accompanied as far as Kansas City by his uncle, Mr. John Emslie.

creek, while visiting in Lyon coun- folks in the East the most popular tv. a abort time ago, was overcome dance is the German? What are with heat, and her life was de- any of us but foreigners? and it spaired of, but she is now entirely does seem to us that, as a matter

Dr. J. W. Stene and bis sister, Miss Maggie Stone, of Henderson, Chicago convention, on his way back here.

Mr. E. F. Banerlo has employed new baker, from Crawfordsville, Indiana, named John C. Smith, and he is now prepared to make wedding cakes and everything else best interest of this community. you call for in his line.

In another column will be found the annousement of Mr. Thos. H. Grisham as an independent candi-Mr. William Ryan has returned date for County Attorney. Mr. munity and need no praise from us

About 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, Strong City, caved in, falling on Born, on Friday, July 11, 1884, his right toot very badly and also injuring his back. It is feared his Hotel. injuries may prove fatal.

About 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, while Ida, the 14-year-old daughter ot Mr. William Beckett, of Strong Mr. Pat. Hedderman, of Ottawa, City, was kindling a fire with coal oil, the can exploded, setting her lotning on fire and burning her so

Mrs. J. K. Golden, of Davenport, Iowa, and Mrs. Carrie Rosengarden, of Indianapolis, Indiana, sisters of Mr. James B. Hilton, on the Prather farm, and one of whom he Mr. Chas. Stone has sold his never saw before, arrived here,

In our report of the 4th of July celebration at this place we negwe will give the proceedings next Gotbebuet and Gus Buser were the gentlemon who fired the 38 guns at mid-night, and rang the school

> A Cleveland and Hendricks Club was organized at Strong City, Monday night, with Chas. J. pies, fresh, every day, at Pennell's. Lantry as President, Dr. L. P. Ravanscroft as Vice-President, W. H. Hoover as Socretary, and Wm. Rottiger as Treasurer, the Temporary Charman having been Dr. J.

The Premium List for the fourth annual fair of the Chase County Agricultural Society to be held September 23, 24, 25 and 26, is out, and can be had at the County Mrs. J. W. Griffis, accompanied Treasurer's office, and at the postby her sister, Mrs. E. Elstone, of offices at Elmdale, Clements, Cedar ford and Strong City.

A largely attended ratification whom he has not seen for ten years. Coleman, Chairman of the Demo-Mr. R. B. Evans, traveling cor- eratic County Central Committee. respondent of the Emporia Repub the Cottonwood Falls Band furlican, a most newsy and good pa- nishing the music. Speeches were per, gave us a pleasant call, Tues- made by Col. S. N. Wood, S. F.

the Congregational church, to- Last Thursday the dress of Mrs.

torpedoes with which her little grand-son was playing, and she ran Married, at Clyde, Cloud county, into the yard, with her dress in a Kansae, on Thursday, July 10th, blazo, but fortunately her son-in-1884, Mr. E. A. Smith, of Strong law, Mr. J. H. Doolittle, who was her and smothered the fire before it did her any damage.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the school-house in Cottenwood Falls, on Saturday, July 26th, and on Monday, July 28th, 1884, commenciag, each day, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Two classes will be formed. Applicants for 1st and 2nd Grade Certificates will constitute the first class, and applicants for 3d Grade Certificates will form the sesond class. Monday will be devoted to the additional branches required in 1st Grade Certificates.

MARY E. HUNT, By F. B. HUNT, Co. Supt. Deputy.

Mr. E. F. Bauerle's new confec tionary and bakery was formally opened on Tuesday night by a very pleasant German dance. The 66 attendance was small, no doubt, because it was a German dance, but it was of some of the most respectable of our citizens. One no ticeable feature of it was the entire Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M.D. absence from it of the business men of this community. Now. was that because of the foreign name Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton know that among high society of business, if for no other reason we should give a foreign born cita zen our encouragement when he is Kentucky, arrived here Sunday helping to build up the business inmorning. The Doctor took in the terests of the town and county. We were once knocked in the head by a foreigner, with a "stuffed club," tor defending the laboring classes but that attack shall not deter us from "speakin' out in meetin' "and telling what we think is for the Mr. L. Heck, son of Prof. Heck, o' Topeka, furnished most excellent music, and Mr. J. W. Marden did the prompting.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Flour at Ferry & Watson's. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Harness at Ferry & Watson's. Hats and cape at Ferry & Wat-

son's. dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices a

Breese's. Go to the Union Hotel for your

First-class organs at E. Cooley for \$50 cash. Go to Ferry & Watson's for your boots and shoes.

Oranges, lemons, apples and ci der, at Pennell's.

You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's A large stock of furniture at

Ferry & Watson's. Dry goods, clothing, etc., Ferry & Watson'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.

A car load of glass ware just received at Ferry & Watson's. I have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON. Ge to L. F. Miller's to have

your Sewing Machines repaired. Home-made bread, cakes and A car load of Moline wagons ust received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp

Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & Thomas's.

If you want to get a good square meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Pennell's restaurant. The best flour of all kinds, at E.

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, and see me." A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

M. A. Campbell's. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil- to \$5. debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong

dec6-tf found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-Jones, B. Lantry, Matt. McDonald ple and fancy grocories, and where you can get the highest market price for produce.

Just received at Wm. Wheeler's, night, before the Teachers' Insti- T. S. Jones caught fire from some Strong City, a fine stock of gold, any hour, from 6 e'clock, a. m., Maine.

R. F. LAFOON.

J. H. LAFOON.

G. W. LAFOON.

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 CUARANTEE SATISFACTORY PRICES. STRONG CITY, KANSAS

HEALTH AND

Washington, D. C.

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, Laterature, Art, Economy, Cookof the dance? Why, don't you ery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

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PROMT ATTENTION

Paid to ALL ORDERS.

Good Rigs at "THE CHOICE

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

F. BAUERLES'



CONFECTIONARY AND KESTAUKANT BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vaper 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 d13 tf.

ple and fancy groceries and for sta-Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to ple dry goods, and where you can dollars any easier than by saving do a limited practice; and will be get the highest market price for them; and the best way to save

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your

You can get meals or lunch at

until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams' on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full hne of furnishing goods, notions Go to Breese's for your fresh sta- and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and fancy groceries.

You can get meals or lunch at which pennies are to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and business at which pennies at which pennies are to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and business at which pennies are to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and business at which pennies are to go to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and business at which pennies are to go to g

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.

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Residence and office: a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-ff. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG O'TY, KANBAS. Office in McIntire's daug atore, residence

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY. Having permanently located City, Kansas, will hareafter profession to all its arandles, saturday of each week, at a ralls. Office at Union Flows, Reference: W. P. Martin, and J. W. Stone, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSACE MILLS.

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CUSTOM WORK

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Corn Meal, Day, Granam

Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills.near Bindale, Chase co , Kas.

COT D for the working diess Band ten TULL you FREE, a roysi. veluable book of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both severs, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled effer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolute sure. Don't Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Port-

JOHNR. KOFEL.

Watch Maker and Jeweler

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Will take watches, clocks and jawplry for my long experience in switzeriand, Paris and London, slee in a crusher of first class jeweiry houses and watch factories in America, I am able to give satisfaction.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

Leave orders at contratmotel ap3-11 LINCOLN FLORAL GUNSERVATORY Creenhouse. Bedding Plants,



-An Australian farmer has cured the blight in his apple trees by placing to-mato plants after being pulled around

-An English flock-master says that he keeps his nursing ewes in rather high condition, contending that fat dams make fat lambs.

-Fried Bread: Mix a half pint of sweet milk with one egg and a pinch salt; dip into this slices of bread, and fry in butter until a light brown .- The

If each man would feel a responsibility for the condition of the roads in his district, in proportion to the amount of his travel over them, we should soon have highways very much improved.

-The Farm and Garden says: "If the harness be thrown over a draught horse, or the saddle be placed on the back of a rider, he may be led out of a burning stable as easily as on ordinary occasions. Should there be time to substitute the bridle for the halter, the act of rescue will be more easy."

-A correspondent of the New York World believes the freedom of his large herd of swine from cholera is due to his habit of raking up the accumulation of corn-cobs in the yards, setting them on fire, and, as soon as they are on fire, putting it out by sprinkling with water. The hogs eat the charred cobs greedily.

-Whatever virtues condensed milk may have had as a diet for babies, it does not seem to be a satisfactory substitute for new milk fresh from the cow. A mother who believes that her baby. came near starving on it wishes other mothers to be very careful and not limit any child's diet to it exclusively.—

-Farmers can not expect to raise choice vegetables without labor now, but the garden plat really pays better than field crops for the time and labor given it. Weed seeds are germinating rapidly, and most garden soils are well filled with them. The hoe and the rake must be plied constantly or weeds will-get the best of the struggle. Throwing the earth up around most growing veg-etables is better than level culture.— Albany Journal.

-The Canada thistle and no other infliction of the farm was ever got rid of by act of Assembly; but there is a plain, common-sense method by which the thistle is headed off, and that is by frequent cultivation of the soil, and there is no better crop for this than that of corn, and assisting this by res-olutely digging it out with the fork as fast as it makes its appearance above ground. By digging out with the fork it can be taken out entirely, leaving no pieces behind; but if the spade is used and the plant is cut each piece will sprout again. It will not be likely to disappear at the first attempt, but by replanting the land with corn and continuing to fight the pest with a fork as before it will eventually be headed off. -Chicago Journal.

Chewing the Cud.

Every child living in the country has stood and watched this curious opera-tion, and wondered what the lump was which he saw come up in the cow's throat, and then go down again after she had chewed it for a certain length of time. And perhaps he may have seen the anxiety and turmoil produced on a farm by the report that some one of the cows had "lost her cud," and as the result of this excitement he may have seen the absurd attempt to "make a new cud," in the hope that the cow would by such means be restored to good condition. There is in the minds of a large proportion of the community so little correct understanding of the true nature of 'chewing the cud' that a few words concerning it may not be amiss. A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history runninantia because they all ruminate—they chew the cud. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the statement is not strictly correct, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When this unchewed tood is swallowed it passes directly into the first would by such means be restored to it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but the drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak and soften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can the food passes out of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cud." The second stomach, while busily at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in the small upper part there is formed an oblong solid lump of the size that we recognize as the "cud." This the animal throws up into the mouth, and chews with evidently as much satisfaction as the same act of mastication gives us when we put the most delicate morsels between our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed the mass is swallowed and its place taken by another which had been rolled up in the meantime. But the "cud" thus masticated does not return to the second stomach, from which it had come. It passes smoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth, where the true digestion begins and ends. This is, in brief, the whole story, and we see how naturally the chewing comes in; it is the same as in our own case, only that it is at a different stage of the food's progress. And we see also what "losing the cud" really is. The cow or sheep is suffering fruits and vegetables is not well pre from indigestion; the "second stomach" has failed to roll up the little masses suitable for chewing, and there is nothing which the poor beast can bring up. Of course, therefore, the one thing required is to restore the tone

—An agricultural laborer gets 371 cents a day in Mexico, and he thinks if

Sheep Husbandry

other farm products are ready for mar-ket. Money is usually most in demand among farmers during spring and sum-mer, for it is then that they are engaged such a flock can not fail to proye profit-

The chief mistake in sheep husbandry is in keeping more than can be econ-omically provided for. It requires in-

A farmer who has once profitably kept sheep will not often be long contented without at least a few on his place. It requires a good farmer to succeed with sheep and such a one will be impatient of the waste sure to result from disposing of them entirely. Yet it is probably true that many farmers will require an education before they can make sheep anything but an intolerable naisance. He who has no capacity for details should never keep sheep. The are among the smallest domestic animals and the most dainty Will Western, Southern and Australian herders force Eastern farmers out of the business of sheep husbandry? So far as keeping large flocks is concerned, the answer may be in the affirmative. These large flocks, however, were never proportionately as successful as those of smaller size. We believe that the business of selling off sheep in our older States has been overdone. Probably no one hereabouts will keep as many sheep as were once included in certain large flocks, but there is good reason for believing that a large proportion of farmers will find it to their interest to keep a few sheep. Even on low-priced land, or even that which has a more nominal value, as in Texas and Australia, the keeping of many thousand sheep under one ownership has been attended with osses so severe that smaller flocks will hereafter prevail. - Cultivator.

Small Fruits.

The farmer who has not provided an ample supply of small fruits for his do-mestic use has neglected one of his best opportunities and one of his most important duties. Small fruits are "half the living" of a family, not only for the summer season, but as dried, canned, or preserved for the rest of the year. And the farmer's daughter who has not acquired the art of making jatus and preserves and jollies and of canning pared to meet the responsibilities or enjoy the pleasures of life. These fruits are one of the proper products of the farm garden, for they are not mere luxuries, but really indispensable necessaries. saries of life. They are food in the and power of the stomach; not to burthen it with an "artificial cud," which would only increase the difficulty, instead of relieving it.—Scientific American and as it is our duty to ourselves and our dependents to make our and their lives enjoyable as much as it is to preserve them, every farm should have its plantations of small fruits for domestic use—N. Y. Times.

Fibbs, one Shout, one Coward, one Blowover and four Suprises, the most you find it necessary to take?" "Oh, I didn't take any of at. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir."—N.

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Fibbs, one Shout four the State.—

Altanta Constitution.

Fibbs, one Shout four take?" "Oh, I didn't take any of at. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir."—N.

Fibbs, one Shout four four four four f

Level Culture of Potatoes.

One advantage from keeping a few sheep on the farm is the fact that those fortunate farmers engaged in the pursuit have a clip of wool, some fat lambs or sheep to sell at a time when but few probably be made in one particular. He says: "I cultivate often and carefully, both ways, until the blossoms begin to appear, when we hill them up with a horse-hoe or shovel-plow, mak-

common sense as well as practical suc-

The habit of hilling probably came from the necessity of keeping the tubers out of water on land that was too wet

leaves this space (where a part of the part of the water might run off to advantage, perhaps, if the potatoes were hilled up, but it would be better to underdrain, plant deep and not hill much (I like to throw a little earth into the hills with a horse hoe), as one would then have a chance to get the best pos-sible crop without regard to the season.

We are having a very hot, dry time here now (June 9), and I am using a slanting board, attached to the rear of the cultivator, which pulverizes and smooths down the marks left by the teeth of the cultivator. Thus we give the surface a good stirring and press it down fine and nearly level again. Country Gentleman.

A Philadelphia Millionaire.

One of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia—some say the wealthiest—is hardly ever heard of. He is Mr. Isaac V. Williamson, who, although past eighty years of age, is yet spry and act ive, and may be seen any day in the Stock Even and may be seen any day in the Stock Even and may be seen any day in the Stock Even and may be seen any day in the Stock Even and may be seen any day in the Stock Even and may be seen any day in the was disposed to be garrulous, I sug-Stock Exchange moving about like the youngest. He lives at Bryn Mawr, and goes out and in every morning and after the grant of the train. His habits and listening ears to have it passed by then, dress are those of a man eking out a subsistence, but he is popularly reputed worth between \$10,000,000 and \$20,... and it was there 000,000. His dress is poor and always the same; his food is the simplest; he has no servants, no luxuries, no horses -nothing whatever to indicate his great wealth. He is a bachelor, with few relatives, and lives by himself. He is I went on without further interruption. charitable, however, and has given Ben: Perley Poore. many large sums to deserving objects

The Canopy of the Caaba.

The Sultan of Turkey provides the Caaba of Mecca every year with a new canopy and a new veil, or portiere for the entranee door. The internal hangings of the Caaba are provided once only by each Sultan at his succession. This canopy, says Dr. George Bridwood, when completed is shaped exactly like that profoundly interesting "canopy of an Fgytian Queen," which Mr. Villiers Stuart has recently described and illustrated—i. c., like a cross. It consists of a central square about ten strides each way, and four mer, for it is then that they are engaged in making the crops to be sold the ensuing fall and winter. Combining sheep husbandry with grain-growing pieces out an uncomfortable gap in the finances, when without it the farmer's business would for a white be all outgo and no income. Sheep will fit into the rotation so nicely, in other ways than by furnishing money at convenient periods that a certain number can and should be kept on nearly every large farm. Sheep eat much that would otherwise be lost, during both winter and summer; Bean straw and refuse beans are excellent feed for sheep, and usually of little value for any other kind of stock. With these and clean, bright straw little or no hay will be needed in wintering a fattening sheep. The utilization of what otherwise would be wasted goes far toward paying the winter keep, and a yard full of valuable manure helps to make good any deficiency. In summer sheep, will pay their way, their way, their way, though it must be a pretty good potato soil from the crops he raised. Thirty the depth of ten feet without used to hill pattatoes; in my lather's garden for any other kind of stock. With the these and clean, bright straw little or no hay will be needed in wintering a paying the winter keep, and wasted goes far toward paying the winter keep, and a yard full of valuable manure helps to make good any deficiency. In summer sheep, will pay their way if keet in an easier way the way is a content of the manure helps to make good any deficiency. In summer sheep, will pay their way if keet in an easier way the conveniently can. Wheel way is a high and as broad a hill as we can be conveniently can. Which he please tell us why need conveniently can. Who will he please tell us why need to use this high and as broad a hill as we can be conveniently can. Wheel has been a high and as broad a hill as we can be conveniently can. Wheel ways that he can be a pake such high broad hills, and why are constant and why are constant and why are constant and why are constant and why are c a yard full of valuable manure helps to make good any deficiency. In summer sheep will pay their way if kept in an apple-orchard to live on the fallen, wormy fruit, in addition to what they can graze, or if placed in a lot filled with young shrubs which it is desirable to keep down. Fine apples free from codling worms are the result of the vigulance of a flock of sheep in destroying lance of silk and silk, and silk, and silk, and silk, and silk are recall through the "catch the rain" theory, with perfect as would destroy the streets in its five separate pleces, the streets in its f colling worms are the result of the vig-ilance of a flock of sheep in destroying this enemy of the apple-grower. With good management it is possible on a large farm to keep a greater or less number of sheep whose keeping shall be almost inappreciable in cost. With a crop of wool and lambs each year such a flock can not fail to prove profits completed it is placed in charge of the leader of the Mecca pilgrims. They parade the streets of Cairo at starting in what is called the "Procession of the from the necessity of keeping the tubers out of water on land that was too wet creased care and skill to manage large flocks. Beyond a certain limit they are more expensive and destructive than almost any other live stock. In the orchard, if in greater numoers than the pasture will keep, they will take to gnawing the bark of young trees, while this habit once formed cannot easily be broken. Sheep should never be pastured on clover, old or young. With the natural grasses the habit of the sheep in gnawing the stem down into the natural grasses the habit of the sheep in gnawing the stem down into the earth is less objectionable. Two weeks' rest and a good rain will make the pasture graen again. On the other hand, clover thus gnawed to the root is killed. With the loss of the clover the hope of maintaining or restoring fer-tility is also imperiled. Some excellent farmers have found sheep so destructive to clover that they have sold their farmers have found sheep so destructive to clover that they have sold their flecks and will keep sheep no more. If there were no alternative but pasturing sheep on their clover fields, they did well to abandon the business. Still we think that many of these same farmers might profitably resume sheep husbandry on a smaller scale, and be careful to keep their flocks within the number that they can maintain without turning on their clover fields.

A farmer who has once profitably kent sheep will not after he long contains the clover fleds.

A farmer who has once profitably kent sheep will not after he long contains the clover that they can maintain without turning on their clover fields.

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A farmer who has once profitably kent sheep will not after he long contains the clover fleds.

A farmer who has once profitably kent sheep will not after he long contains the careful to find how completely the little roots occupy all the ground between the rows. The roots, of course, are mostly in the lower part of the plowed ground. There will be few nore abhorrent to a Mohammedan than to a Christian. It lies on the Caaba for a year; then, about the end of the Ramazan, it is cut up in pieces, to be sold to the incoming pilgrims as charms. During this time the Caaba remains uncovered, and it is recovered with the new carpet sent by the Sultan. This takes place at the first of the will take pains to carefully wash ont a thrifty hill I think he will be more abhorrent to a Mohammedan than to a Christian. It lies on the Caaba for a year; then, about the end of the Ramazan, it is cut up in pieces, to be sold to the incoming pilgrims as charms. During this time the Caaba remains uncovered, and it is recovered with the new carpet than the roots of course, are mostly in the lower part of the place as charms. The profitably be more abhorrent to a Moham thing like sanctity attaches to it, and even then anything like an idolatrous the Greater Bai am or Bakari Fed, the greatest festival of the Mohammedan year, held in remembrance of the miraculous substitution of a goat in the place of Ishmael, of whom (and not Isaac), according to the Mohammedan tradition, Abraham was about to make a sacrifice.—N. Y. Graphic.

> How Webster was Interrupted. During such weather, cultivation, moderately shallow, so as not to injure the roots (say two inches deep), may be kept up without regard to blossoming time, and with great advantage to the corp. Two inches of fine, mellow earth on the surface help greatly to check evaporation and to keep the ground moist and cool where the potato root are, as it needs to be for the best results. Suppose one hills up his potatoes with the shovel-plow, what does he do? He piles the mellow earth, which should make a mulch all over the surface, up about the hill. This is well, perhaps, if he could get as much more to put fit between the rows again, but instead he leaves this space (where a part of the roots are), bare, hard and exposed to the hot sun. If he should cultivate i again he would injure the roots, which are now near the surface, and the soil in the hills will certainly dry out more than if it were down nearly level and the soil in the injure the roots. By one was borne a tattered color, by than if it were down nearly level and in their ancient regimentals, and some protected by a mulch of fine earth. Or clad only in home-spun garments, simundrained land, in a very wet season, a lilar to those they wore on the day of the battle. On their arrival on Bunker Hill the veterans left their carriages and were escorted by the marshals to

reserved seats directly in front of the platform. As Mr. Webster proceeded in his oration he addressed these revolutionary heroes, saying: "Venerable men! you have come down to us from a former generation. You are now where you stood fifty years ago this very hour, with your brethern and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for

your country-" "Ye-e-s! ye-e-es!" said one of them, a hoary-headed old man in his second childhood, who rose and began to narrate his personal reminiscences. member all about it-it was this hour

"I stood right up there," he continued, 'and it was there, right up there, that

"Just then," Mr. Webster would go on to say, "the old soldier fell himself, or was pulled down on his seat by his companions, who kept him quiet. Then

Philadelphia; Times.

—"Doctor, I want to thank you for your great patent medicine." "It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, contains the names of one Kuss, three Fibbs, one Shout, one Coward, one Blowover and four Superior the contains the name of the Kuss, three Fibbs, one Shout, one Coward, one wonderfully." "How many bottles did

The Treatment of American Citizens

Abroad The Sultan of Turkey provides the A New York journal which aspires to prominence in its support of Blaine, says in the present Presidential contest the question is simply this: "Shall test the question is simply this: "Shall the United States protect its citizens and extend its legitimate influence and its trade with other American Nations?" This it is to be supposed has reference to the alleged superiority of Blaine's statesmanship which, if he were President, would secure to the citizens and the country the advantages of personal protection and extension of influence and trade which it is suggested by the above question they do not enjoy.

The question represented as being the pivotal point of the campaign, coming as it does from a Republican source, would be more pertinent if the duty of professions of the Point State of the Point Sta protecting citizens of the United States and of extending its influence and trade, which it must be inferred is being neglected, were not incumbent upon the party in power. If that duty is not being attended to and somebody is answerable for the neglect, where is the blame to be laid? How can the question be brought into the campaign with any advantage to the ruling party?
But the idea is intended to be conveyed that there is something wrong which can be remedied only by putting Blaine into the President al chair. This position is assumed by his supporters even at the expense of his party which, while it holds the reins, must be held responsible if the Government is dereliet in its duty either at home or abroad.

Empty pretention, however, is not sufficient to convince the people that there is anything in the character or ability in the Mulligan statesman that would remedy any deficiencies in the administration of the Government whether relating to either home or foreign interests. His indiscreet interference as Secretary of State in the affairs of other countries which came near leading to unnecessary trouble was not indicative of the ability to protect the rights of American citizens and advance the National influence in foreign countries which bis supporters claim for him. Our Irish citizens who are liable to

arrest and imprisonment by the English authorities could be more benefited by a vigorous interposition than any other class of naturalized citizens. But Blaine has never shown a disposition to interest himself in their behalf. His record when at the head of the State Department, in the cases of the Irish-Americans confined in English prisons, was marked by an indifference which appeared in strong contrast to the vigor displayed in his dealing with the weak South American Republics. He coolly conceded the right of the English authorities to arrest and treat as they saw fit any Irish-American citizen they chose to consider obnoxious and who was so unfortunate as to come within

their grasp.

If the Blaine supporters propose to make the protection of American citi-zens abroad and the extension of our trade and influence with other countries a leading question in the campaign, they have made a poor choice of a standard-bearer who failed to protest against English imprisonment of Irish-American citizens when he had the official opportunity to do so, and whose re-strictive tariff policy confines our trade and commercial influence with other countries to the narrowest limit .- Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

The Two Logans.

John A. Logan, candidate for Vice-President, professes to be the special the first noticed in this section. The friend and champion of the colored milk before reaching the factory had milk before reaching the factory had been sound or even acid. taken the trouble to hunt up his record. The result will be somewhat surprising to the colored voters that he now courts and flatters, and the colored man who studies it will be apt to hesitate tefore giving this arch demagogue and timeserver his support.

Logan voted in 1848 for a constitutional provision prohibiting any negro or mulatto from settling in the State of Illinois. He also voted in favor of a constitutional provision to exclude negroes from the right of suffrage or the right to hold office. But this is not all. Logan was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1853, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee, he report ed the following bill:

If a negro or mulaito, bond or free, shall hereafter come into this State and remain tendays with the evident intention of residing in the same, every such negro or mulaita shall be deemed guilty of a high mademean or, and for the first oliense shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars. If such negro or mulaitic shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed by shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith to the Justice of the Peace before whom the proceedings were had it before whom the proceedings were had, it shall be the duty of said Justice to commit shall be the duty of said Justice to commissaid negro or mulatto to the custody of the Sheriff, or otherwise keep him, her or them in custody; and said Justice shall forthwith advertise said negro or mulatto, and on the day and at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement the said Justice shall, at public auction, proceed to sell said negro or mulatto to any person or persons, who will pay such fine and costs for the shortest time; and said purchaser shall have the right to compelsaid negro or mulatto to work for and serve out said time. If said negro or mulatto shall not within ten days after the expiration of his, her or their time of service, as aforesaid leave the State, he, she or they shall be liable to a second prosecution, in which the penalty to be inflicted shall be one hundred dollars, and so on for every subsequent offense the penalty shall be increased fifty dollars over and above the last penalty.

He drew up his bill; he reported it to

He drew up his bill; he reported it to the House, and he advocated it on the floor. It was his bill and it became a law, and remained a law until 1865. The records of the Illinois Legislature establish all that we have stated. It is therein printed that Logan was before the war the most bitter and unscrupulous enemy of the colored race that could be found in the country. He hesitated at nothing. If a colored man came into the free State of Illinois he wanted him sold into slavery if he could not pay a series of heavy fines. The most cruel and arbitrary measures always deficient in its natural propor-were the measures he preferred in the tions, which is also a reason for selfcases of negroes or mulattoes found in the State. And this man is John A. Logan. It is the same man that is now seeking the votes of colored men, on decaying animal carcasses, would have the ground that he has been their best a decidedly bad influence over milk. and truest friend. The bare truth is While such instances may not be comhe is the same Logan at heart that he was in 1853, and if he was in earnest then he is a hypocrite now. The printed records of the Illinois Legislature doubt and not condemn him, on the leave no doubt of his desire at that spot, of sending bad milk to the factory, time to persecute any colored man that and a person in morals but little above

THE DAIRY.

-When a cow loses one of her teats does not follow that her actual value is impaired, except as it may make milking more difficult. After the milk veins have become accustomed to the change, all the milk secreted will go to three teats as well as to four. Losing a teat is an indication that a cow is or has been a great milker, and may therefore be worth more than one that has never had any such difficulty.

-Mrs. S. W. Wilber, of Michigan, says she thinks a little less science and personal protection and extension of in-fluence and trade which it is suggested a deal more gilt-edged butter. When dairymen realize that poor cows making white butter will not pay, and change them for better ones, and then feed richer food and more of it—that containing the elements of good butter—there will be no demand for butter-color.

-The Utica Herald tells of a dairyman who was troubled with the smell of garlie or wild onions in the milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about three o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay and gave grain as usual. The result was as he anticipated. A rest of three hours allowed all the scent to pass off in other secretions, though previously it flavored both milk and butter.

-Col. F. D. Curtis says that the fancy dairymen, by allowing their cream to sour too much before churning, have made their product simply "imitation eleomargarine." "They have," he says, "invited the public palate—especially in the cities—with their richmade, buttermilk-flavored butter, and created a market for eleomargarine compounds, and now they are running a neck-and-neck race with the oleomargarine manufacturers.

-The Live Stock Indicator says a farmer who bought a cow which neither he nor his men could milk, found he could make her profitable to suckle calves, which were very high priced that season. Her own calf sold for fif-teen dollars. Then another was left for her to rear, and brought twelve dollars. During the season the farmer sold six-ty-five dollars worth of calves reared on the kicking cow, fed her a few dollars worth of meal and turned her off for beef the following winter. This plan is well adapted for a large dairy where a number of cows calve in succession.

-The advantage of having a breed of cows that are useful for milk and butter as well as beef is very great. Its equivalent in dollars and cents is shown by a Western stockman, who figures up in this way: Interest on value of cow at 7 per cent., \$10.50; wear of cow at 10 per cent., \$15; feeding cow for the season, \$27.30; share of cost of bull, \$1; interest on three acres of land at 6 per cent., \$7.20; total, \$60, which is the value of the calf when dropped. Where, then, is the profit if a calf is fed for two years at a cost of \$80 and is sold as a steer, weighing 1,800 pounds, at 7 cents a pound on foot? Here seems to be a loss of \$14 at least, not counting the expense of atterflance. But if the cow made 300 pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of cheese, in the year, besides rearing the calf, there would be \$75 to go to her credit, which would leave the account showing \$61 profit. A cow that is only good for rearing a calf, it is very clear, cannot le worth more than \$75, and yet some such cows have been sold for thousands .- N. Y. Times.

Spontaneous Congulation of Milk.

Last week a case of spontaneous co. become ropy, not sour, or even acid, but soon became curd, and settled, leaving the whey at the surface, as though rennet had been used. All investigation failed to show any cause for the change in the milk, and the "spontaneous" cause had to be adopted to explain the matter. A good many shook their heads at the suggestion, but the case being a rare one does not invalidate the supposition. The probable cause is that through some cause the chemical union of the fats and caseine of the milk is broken and then a slight change in the mineral matter of the milk causes a yeast action with the sugar, and the caseine would become solid and appear as curd. It is a common report that milk will thicken during a thunder storm, and is as often laughed about as an impossibility, but milk influenced by electricity will become curd, but not have any of these characteristics of milk coagulated with rennet, so that when the air is charged with electricity the agitation produced by the thunder often coagulates milk. Milk left standing in a bright can exposed to the rays of the sun might develop a yeast, action which would produce thickened milk if agitated as it would be in transporting a few miles. It is a peculiarity of milk that it coagulates at different degrees of what is termed lactic sourness, the air having a greater influence than most suppose. A feverish condition of a cow will cause milk to thicken, and it is no uncommon thing to have a cow have "one corner" of her udder harden. and thick milk results, which is only another form of spontaneous coagula-tion, and if this milk happened to have been milked just before the thickening would have taken place the principles that would cause it would be present and the thickening go on after milking.

Should the milk of this particular cow be put in with the rest of the mess it would thicken the whole can, especially if carried upon a jolting wagon, and all the more likely to if through a hot, scalding sun. The peculiarity of this thickened milk is that the cream is coagulation. It is also probable that food, and especially drink, or water that is exposed to the contamination of mon, yet it is well to understand that

Youths' Department.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

I knew a man, and his name was Horner, Who used to live on Grumble Corner; Grumble Corner in Cross-Patch Town, And he never was seen without a frown. He grumbled at this; he grumbled at that; He growled at the dog; he growled at the cat; He grumbled at morning; he grumbled at night; He grumbled at morning; he grumbled at night;
And to grumble and growl were his chief delight.

He grumbled so much at his wife that she Began to grumble as well as he;
And all the children, wherever they went, Reflected their parents' discontent.
If the sky was dark and betokened rain, Then Mr. Horner was sure to complain;
And if there was not a cloud about, He'd growl because of a threatened drought.

His meals were never to suit his taste;
He grumbled at having to eat in haste;
The bread was poor, or the meat was tough,
Or else he hadn't had half enough.
No matter how hard his wire might try
To please her husband, with scornful eye
He'd look around, and then, with a scowl
At something or other, begin to growl.

One day, as I loitered along the street, My old acquaintance I chanced to meet, Whose face was without the look of care, And the ugiy frown that he used to wear. "I may be mistaken, perhaps," I said, As, after saluting, I turned my head, "But it is, and it isn't, Mr. Horner, Who lived for so long on Grumble Corner!"

I met him next day; and I met him again, In melting weather, in pouring rain, When stocks were up, and when stocks were down,
But a smile somehow had replaced the frown.
It puzzled me much; and so, one day,
I seized his hand in a friendly way.
And said: "Mr. Horner, I'd like to know
What can have happened to change you so?"

He laughed a laugh that was good to hear, For it told of a conscience calm and clear, And he said, with none of the old-time drawl: "Why, I've changed my residence, that is all!" "Changed your residence?" "Yes," said Hor-

"It wasn't healthy on Grumble Corner, And so I moved; 'twas a change complete; And you'll find me now on Thanksgiving street!"

Now, every day as I move along
The streets so filled with the busy throng,
I watch each face and can always tell
Where men and women and children dwell;
And many a discontented mourner
Is spending his days on Grumble Corner,
Sour and sad, whom I long to entreat
To take a house on Thanksgiving Street.

—X. Y. Independent

THE DRAGON-FLY.

One bright day in early June, when the rooins were carrying the first choice morsels to their hungry yellow-mouthed fledglings, I came out through the woods to a beautiful little meadow, woods to a beautiful little meadow, covered with billowy grass that swayed to and fro in the breeze, and dotted here and there in the moist spots with put in the cellar, where he could get cool, for his flesh all over was hot with clumps of yellow cowslips. In this meadow the brook widened into a small pond, and as I was tired of tramping along the brook. I threw down my basket and pole and stretched myself out under a thorn-tree on a soft bed of

How pleasant it was to lie there in His eye presently caught sight of was attacked, and flew away in torture. a bright green-and-black dragon-fly, and away he went in full cha e after it.

After he had gone away, back came the dragon-fly and settled on an arrow-er's wife went out and tried to hang up

head leaf close to the edge of the pond. the clothes: but they attacked her I took my net, and going quietly up, they seemed determined to have no made a catch at him, but too late. He living thing around but themselves. It was up and off, glancing back and forth over the pond, and I did not feel very sorry for my failure, as I soon forgot about him in examining something I found on the leaf he had left.

Was almost noon before one piece could be hung up. The grass as well as air was full of bees.

The next day the dog was very sick; his head and eyes were greatly swollen,

parent egg, nearly round and not much larger than the head of a pin.

One day I went to look at the egg again. It was broken, and nothing but the shell left; but beneath it in the water I saw a tiny stranger.

At first he was so small I could scarce keep track of him as he darted like a flash through the water; but as he grew larger I noticed that he was always active and hungry, ever ready to dart up under some unsuspecting, clumsy tad-pole and seize him in his rapacious jaws. None of the little animals, that had lived so quietly before he came, were now safe a moment from the attack of this little tyrant.

One thing puzzled me, however. I could not tell how he managed to glide so rapidly through the water, for he could crawl but slowly, and had no fins and that tail like the fish, nor broad feet like the turtles; but one day I noticed three little foot-like projections surrounding a hole in the end of his tail, and that explained it.

He had a tube running almost the entire length of his body. The inside of this tube was lined with hair-like projections, with which he could draw water in in front, and force it out behind, thus sending him through the

Here he lived some months; but at last a change came over him. He lost his ravenous appetite and was tired of life in the water. He longed for the sunlight and air, so he crawled up a lity leaf, but he could not go far, for his legs began to grow stiff, and his eyes to grow glazed and dim. He struggled and gasped for breath.

Was he dying? No; for lo! his skin burst open down the back, and out came his head, then one leg. and another, till he was all out. Yes! right out of his skin, which he left sticking to the leaf, like a shell. He was no longer of a dirty gray color but of a bright green and black; and he had four soft wings folded over his back. He went up higher into the sun-light, stretched himself and expanded his wings, which soon became light and strong enough to bear him up and away

out of the window. He was no longer the little watermonster, but as bright and gay a dandy as you could wish to see. Nor did he ever entirely regain his old appetite; and though he would occasionally catch and devour a fly or moth, yet he did not really seem to do it because he wanted them, but only because he was so full of life and energy that he did not know what else to do.

As I said, he left his shell fastened to a pin through it and stuck it up in a you know.' glass case, to remember him by.

You may often find such shells along back. the edge of ponds about the middle of summer if you look carefully; and if sir," you hunt among the weeds in the water had knocked his man out.

very carefully, you may find one of the "Ah, indeed? Here, John," to the very carefully, you may find one of the "Ah, indeed? Here, John," to the little fellows before he has changed into porter, 'call the police."—Merchant a fly .-- Youth's Companion.

A Rumpus and a Riot.

The following story, which is quite true, tells what happened because one old turkey gobbler was too curious, and wanted to know, you know.

Never was there a more peaceful cene. The old farm-house drowsed in the morn ng sun; the little breezes had forgotten to ruffle the leaves; the brook slipped along without a murmur; there was never a quack nor a cackle in the barn-yard; and everything and everybody seemed to be sound asleep, from grandma in her rocking-chair to the grand old shepherd dog winking and blinking at his post between the bee-

hives. Then it entered into the mind of an inquisitive old turkey to explore one of the bee-hives. Plunging his long neck into the hole by which the bees enter, he took a survey of their domain. Whether his glance was considered impertinent or not we shall never discover, but in some way it awakened the anger of the bees, who at once began a savage attack upon him. The innocent turkeys of the flock who chanced to be near shared the fate of the guilty gobbler, and it seemed as if the bees of all the hives agreed to give the turkeys a sound stinging. In a moment some of the latter were nearly covered with bees.

The turkeys were so tortured by the stings of the bees that they hopped, umped, flew, rolled and made every kind of noise of which they are capable. Many other fowls being in the yard, the bees were carried among them by the turkeys, and by them to the dog. He finally became so pained and enraged that he jumped as high in the air as his chain would allow; he rolled, barked. frothed at the mouth, and it seemed as

f he would become rabid. The men of the family were all off in the lots. The large dinner horn was blown. The man of the house ran hastily, covered himself with a shawl, groped his way to the dog, cut the strap that was around his neck (not waiting to unbuckle it), and the dog, Shep, ran into the kitchen, nearly covered with bees. "High-wine," made from apple juice, was poured over him. This stupefied the bees for a time, and they

feli to the floor. It would be impossible to give any idea of their numbers, but they were many. The good farmer, his wife and

The chickens being covered with feathers, they did not suffer as much as the turkeys, but these, having their heads and necks bare of feathers, were easy prey. It was not long before the bees had the whole yard to themselves. the shade, and listen to the breeze as it One turkey was found nearly dead. It stole across the meadow, and made a was carried to the piazza, and while murmuring sound among the leaves some one was trying to relieve it of overhead, which was fast blending into pain and save its life the bees smelled a dream, for I was growing sleepy, it and pounced upon it. It flapped its when my attention was attracted to a wings, rolled off the piazza, and was king-bird swaying on a branch above dead. A bird in the top of a tree near

living thing around but themselves.

It was a little, greenish, almost trans-arent egg, nearly round and not much arger than the head of a pin. but the probability is that he will get well. Only one turkey died; the rest seem to have recovered, but they keep far from the house and bees. evidently understood the situation at the beginning, and ran to an upper room and hid under the bed.

The panic is happily over, and peace once more reigns in the farmer's vard. -Harper's Young People.

Climbing Perpendiculars.

The movement of a snake in climbing a perpendicular surface, as I have observed it, is a vermicular, undulating motion, not spiral, but straight up the face of the surface. I have seen a black snake thus glide up a beech tree with that easy, careless grace of movement which is characteristic of that snake when moving over horizontal surfaces. The bark of the beech affords few inequalities into which the edges of the gastroslegal bands could be thrust claw-fashion, and I have no doubt that atmospheric pressure is the force that holds the snake against such second-story window, and another I saw go up to the eaves of a carriage-house to the swallows' nest; straight up the up-and-down boards. I have seen them glide from tree to tree and leap down near the top of large trees, but never saw one descend by climbing down a smooth, perpendicular surface. I have no doubt of their ability to do so, however. I do not believe that this power is enjoyed by the copperhead or rattlesnake, or any venomous sort with which I am tamiliar, they being heavy and sluggish in their movements. have seen them go up on leaning trees and crawl into the foliage of bushes, however .-- Exchange.

The New York Banker Style.

A large and pompous man walked into a Philadelphia hotel, and after reg-"Where is it?" he inquired.

"On the fifth floor," responded the clerk, politely.
"Thanks," he said, sarcastically, "I don't care to go to Heaven, just now."

"There's no danger, sir."
"Don't be too nip, young man; I won't take a room so high up." "It is a pleasant one, sir, and there

is an elevator."
"Well, sir, I'd have you know I want As I said, he left his shell fastened to a second-floor front room. I'm Presi-the lily leaf, so I took it off and put dent of a New York bank, sir, I'd have "What?" replied the clerk, starting

"I'm President of a New York bank, he repeated, loftily, thinking he

Religious Department.

HIS DWELLING-PLACE. O Christ, my Master and my King, how can such wonder he, That Thou, the Lord of all the earth Shouldst make Thy home with me

That not alone in moments rare,
When faith is strong and free,
And love has but to reach her hand
To feel it clasped by Thee;
But day by day through vexing cares,
Through weak distrust and sin,
Thou dost not leave the humblest heart
When Thou hast entered in!

If such Thy word, O Friend divine, And Thou dost love so well, How must I haste to furnish forth The house where Thou dost dwell! How must I strive to banish self, And worldly sovereignty, That Thy strong love may widen out The narrow walls for Thee!

And daily must I guard the door From envy, fret and strife,
That so a quiet house may hold
The Prince of peace and life.
And if no shades of doubt obscure
The skyward windows free,
The steadfast light of Heaven shall keep
A sunny home for Thee.

Oh! poor and low the vassal's hut:
Yet if Thou reignest there.
Bring in the riches of Tay grace
And make Thy dwelling fair!
—Minnie D. Batcham, in Chicago Advance.

"DELIVER US FROM EVIL."

The little sinner who pasted the Lord's Prayer on the headboard of the bedstead and exclaimed each cold winter night as he jumped under the covering "Lord, them's my sentiments" is a somewhat exaggerated representative of a certain class of praying people. There are church-goers without number in this world-persons reared under religious influences and instructed in the creeds and ceremonies of their denominations-who say their prayers daily without ever grasping the true meaning of the prayer. They treat it as a ceremony to be gone over—a mere duty to be performed—a formality to be uttered. It does not warm their whole being and animate their souls with the fervor of religious appeal, nor do they feel the humility and adoration that every religious man should feel when he kneels in prayer; but they talk to God in mere sentences, thinking that He will listen to and comply with every formal request that they may make. They speak not from the heart, but from the lips, forgetting the truth that "words without thoughts never to Heaven go."

Prayer means primarily "the act of asking with earnestness and zeal." It is a supplication with the elements of fervent importunity. It is not a formality, inanimate and passive, but a living, sensitive reality, instinct with feeling and breathing the purest devo-In all the Bible the prayers are note-worthy for their straightforwardness of language and depth and sincerity of meaning. They are elegant in their simplicity, and powerful in the fewness of words and greatness of meaning.

In the greatest of these prayers one of the most expressive lines reads: "Deliver us from evil." No other four words in the English language have a greater depth or fullness of meaning. The supplication is a prayer for the escape from the sins of a lifetime. But how often is it uttered without any comprehension of its true significance? To ousands of people who say the words every night it is the mere mental exercise of remembering and repeating.
They go over it like a formal greeting or a multiplication-table. And yet they have a half-defined sort of a confidence that they have prayed to be delivered. that they have prayed to be delivered giver. One can not be the medium from evil, and that God will deliver through which light and sunshine comes ing. They forget entirely that they must themselves make an effort to get away from evil; that they must guard for light always. This relex incluence their own footsteps, and show by their of deeds of love and charity is one of action that when they prayed to be de-livered from evil they intended to do all

And the genial soil in which liberalthey could themselves to bring about the deliverance. If one of these per- titude of kindred virtues springing up sons overboard in a mill-pond was to ask God to deliver him from the water, and right away was to shut his eyes and make no effort to move, unless it was to wade further in the stream, is any one foolish enough to suppose that he would be delivered? Yet that is the exact attitude of numberless people who think they pray.

The prayer that is effective is that which is backed by earnestness and conviction. Christ prayed as if every syllable was an inspiration of His soul. Paul prayed as if everything else was forgotten save his devotion to his Master and his zeal for His cause. So ought we all to pray. We should approach God with the deepest veneration, we surfaces in climbing, sucker-fashion, as the boy lifts the brick with the piece of should surrender to Him our attention wet leather. I once knew a black and our thoughts; and, separating oursnake to ascend a stucco-wall to the selves for the time from the world, talk to Him without uselessly trying to dissemble our feelings. Then having resolved upon our own efforts, we should ask His Divine assistance and guidance. But the first step depends upon our-selves. We must show that we mean to do such and such a thing before we can expect God to assist us to accomplish it. Nothing can be more beautiful than sincere prayer. It combines all the loveliest and purest passions of a per-son's nature. It is at the same time "an acknowledgment of our dependence upon God" and an expression of our confidence that He will aid us in our moral industry to lead a better and a higher life—that He will help us to be delivered from evil, and that His assistance will enable us to walk in paths of righteousness. Earnest supplication will find an audience with God, and

Will from the deepest dungeon climb to Heaven's height And bring a biessing down." -Baltimore American.

A Life Wasted.

About thirty years ago, a gentleman from New York, who was traveling in the South, met a young girl of great beauty and wealth, and married her. They returned to New York and plunged into a mad whirl of gayety. The young wife had been a gentle, thoughtful girl, anxious to help all sufering and want, and to serve her God faith ully. as Mrs. L—she had troops of flatterers; her beauty and dresses were described in the society journals; her bon-mots flew from mouth to mouth; her was intoxicated with admiration.

York to Newport, from London to Paris, with no object but enjoyment. There were other men and women of their wife lived solely for amusement. They dressed, danced, flirted, hurried from ball to reception, and from opera to dinner. Young girls looked at Mrs. L—— with fervent admiration, perhaps with envy, as the foremost leader of so-

ciety.

About ten years ago, she was return-ing alone from California, when an accident occurred to the railroad train in which she was a passenger, and she received a fatal internal injury. She was carried into a wayside station, and there, attended only by a physician from the neighboring village, she died. Dr. Blank has said that it was one of

the most painful experiences of his life. "I had to tell her that she had but an hour to live. She was not suffering any pa'n. Her only consciousness of hurt was that she was unable to move, so that it was no wonder she could not bel.eve me.

"'I must go home,' she said, impera-

tively, to New York.'
"Madame, it is impossible. If you are moved, it will shorten the time you have to live.'

"She was lying on the floor. The brakemen had rolled their coats to make her a pillow. She looked about her at the little dingy station, with the stove stained with tobacco in the midst. "I have but an hour, you tell me?"

".Not more.

half a smile. "The men left the room and I locked he door, that she might not be disturbed. She threw her arm over her face and lay quiet a long time; then she of youth, and for turned on me in a frenzy. To think of all that I might have done, with my money Sold in every of and my time! God wanted me to help the poor and the sick! It's too late now! I've only an hour!' She struggled up wildly. 'Why, doctor, I did nothing, nothing but lead the fashion! Great God! The fashion! Now I've only an hour! An hour.'

"But she had not even that, for the exertion proved fatal, and in a moment she lay dead at my feet.

"No sermon that I ever heard was like that woman's despairing cry: 'It's too late!' "- Youth's Companion.

The Habit of Giving."

The habit of giving may be formed as well as the habit of hoarding. The first impulses of the heart are usually of a selfish nature, and when obeyed tion, the most implicit trust. It is the soul breathing audibly through the lips.

The habit of liberality is a blessed habit, blessed "to him who gives and him who takes." They miss more than half the real happiness of life who know not by experience the blessed-ness of giving. The habit invests a man with a sense of his true relationship to his fellow-men, and with a kindliness and geniality of disposition that can be acquired in no other way. The generous and open hearted man can be no less than a man of sunny and cheerthem from evil for the ceremonious ask- into the lives of others without some of And the genial soil in which liberality takes its root is sure to have a mul-

and clustering round it. Patience, gentleness, humaneness, are its inevitable companions. Liberality enlarges the soul and develops its noblest at-tributes; miserliness blunts and dwarfs the finer feelings. There is more philosophy than many dream of in the Scriptural declaration that "it is more blessed to give than to receive. - N. Y.

Choice Extracts.

Observer.

-Little things console us because little things afflict us. - Pascal.

-- If integrity were made the pride of the Government, the love of it would soon spring up among the people.-Swina -The humble man, though surround-

ed with the scorn and reproach of the world, is still in peace, for the stability of his peace resteth not upon the world, but upon God. - Thomas a Kempis. -Any man who wants to get posses

sion of wealth which he has not produced by honest industry-industry of hand or brain, of action or thoughtwants to rob his neighbor. Rob is a short word; but it is a plain word; and it expresses exactly what we mean.-Christian Union. -Think not you are the only one who

has to endure and who dreads the hardships of life. Ease and comfort are the natural desires of the human heart, and there are thorns, real or imaginary, in every one's pathway. But sitting down and brooding will never bring power to overcome them. Rather be up and doing, thankful for the blessings yet remaining.

-When a driver comes to a difficult place in the road he begins to inspirit his team so that it may not fail in crossing. The team soon gets to understand it, and a slight rise or sharp hill excites their energy. We are all meeting these sharp points in life, and, however quietly we have gone along on the levels, we need to do our best if we carry ourselves across the lift in safety. A sharp, quick pull is a frequent necessity. - United Presbyterian.

-He walks in the presence of God that converses with Him in frequent prayer and communion; that runs to Him with all his necessities; that asks counsel of Him in all his doubtings that opens all his wants to Him; that weeps before Him for all his sins; and equipage was one of the most attractional that asks remedy and support for his ive in the Park. In a few months she weakness; that fears Him as a judge, reverences Him as a lord, and obeys She and her husband flitted from New | Him as a father .- Jeremy Taylor.

Hon. R. C. Payne, City Alderman, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, writes: "I class who had some worthier pursuit— literature, or art, or the elevation of the poorer classes—but L—and his remedy, including galvanic batteries and have been a great sufferer with rheumatism Turkish Baths. Finally I tried St. Jacobs Oil the great pain-cure and can positively say it gave me instantaneous relief. It puts all other remedies in the shade."

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

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS.

BULLY BUENO MILLS, ARIZONA TER.. January 24, 1883. For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with costiveness, often ten or twelve days elapsing without atty movement of my bowels. I have trice many remedies, but none with success, until I used your VEGETABLE PILLS-taking three pills and increasing one each night until I took nine, then decreasing one each night. Since then my bowels have continued regular each day, and my headache, sour stomach and general lassitude have left me, and I feel like another man -which is entirely owing to your pillsand I would not be without them in this new country. . A. M. HEATH.

Impurity of Blood, however generated, is always present in the body when pain is felt; it spreads and ferments wherever a

weak spot or low vitality exists. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the one great and unfailing remedy, because they take hold and expel only what is hurtful; so when sick, have pain, dizziness, rheuma-"'And this is all that is left me of tism, colds, or costiveness, take from three the world. It is not much, doctor,' with to five, and if they do not operate in four bours or so, take three or four more. They cleanse the bowels and circulation from all impurities of the blood, and often save life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS preserve the vigor of youth, and for a long period keep off the

Sold in every drug and medicine store, with plain printed directions for use.

What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Her-ring.

Higher Prices for Butter.

All dairymen who use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, agree that it increases the value of butter several cents a pound. It is pure and harmless, convenient for instant use, has no taste or edor, and gives a clear, golden richness to the butter. It is the very best butter color obtainable, and is not expensive. In every obtainable, and is not expensive. In every State in the Union the demand for it is in-

FRIGHTFUL Crash-a printing office tow el. - The Judge.

get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more all virtes in a nackage then can be found. real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of

You have no right to pick a photogra-pher's pocket, even if he has pict-ures.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap merits the sanction accorded by physicians. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50c.

MANY a young lady has had an arrow escape from the string of a bad beau.

THE surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent iscovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.—Dr. Haskell.

DURING the season for mosquitoes and other stinging insects, and of poisoned plants, if your skin is impure, a bite will swell and fester unless you apply Papillon Skin Cure. A single application will neutralize the poison.

For a man celebrated for his patience Job used to boil over a good deal.

Keep in the Fashion. The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Bur-

THERE is always something of a haze around our military academies.

Papillon Catarrh Cure is recommended by members of the Hay Fever Association of New England.

THE parson at the wedding is the right man in the rite place.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Chompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c Bound over for a new trial—Last year's spring suit.—Boston Times.

THE short, hacking cough, which leads to Consumption, is cured by Piso's Cure.

SAID a nervous visitor to an Austin lady at whose house she was making a call:
"Are you not afreid that some of your children will fall in o that cistern in your yard?" "O no," was the complacent reply; "anyhow, that's not the cistern we get our drinking-water from."

A wir, hearing a cannon boom in honor of the birth of a Prince, exclaimed: "How they do powder these babies?"

LIGHTNING struck a hall out in Minneapolis where some of Wagner's music was being rendered, and the leader of the orchestra merely motioned to the man at the big drum to hit it more gently in the next inning.—Philadelphia Press.

"Will you join me in a cup of tea, Mr. Simpkins?" Mr. Simpkins: "Ah, thank you; but wouldn't it be rather crowded?"

Ancient Rome had eight circuses and no newspapers. And we all remember the fate of ancient Rome!—Norristown

A VERMONT man has a hen thirty-nin years old. The other day a hawk stole it, but after an hour came back with a broken bill and three claws gone, put down the hen and took an old rubber boot in place of it. Parken Parken of it. - Boston Post.

A LADY noted for her fondness of using large words asked her visitors if they would not be helped to some more pumpkin pie. On their refusing, she insisted: "Do take more, for it is neither debilitating nor exhilarating, but highly nutritious."

A Boston clergyman recently asked: "What has a fool more than a wise man?" He usually has more lip .- Detroit Post.

FISH have no vecal organs; they don't need them. Fishermen do all their lying for them.—Oil City Derrick.

"How no you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" asked the teacher of the dunce of the class. The boy replied: "It depends a great deal on whether the word refers to a person of

Swi(t's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Rheumatism caused by malaria. ARCHIE THOMAS, Springfield, Tena.

PAPILLON

"AFTER SUFFERING FOUR YEARS," I have used the Papillon Skin Cure for my ulcerated sore leg. It has entirely healed and is free from pain. I have recommended it to several persons here, and sore leg. It has entirely heated and is free from pain. I have recommended it to several persons here, and they are trying it. I will take great pleasure in recommending it, for I can safely do so. I suffered with my leg four years, and tried a great number of remedies that gave me no relief. Your medicine cured me. I cheerfully give you permission to write a testimonial just to suit yourself.

Thanking you for such a medicine, I am,
MRS. M. LARUE.

Govington, Ky., April 5, 1884.

Covington, Ky., April 5, 1884.

"A CASE OF ECZEMA." I have been afflicted for about three years with Eczema. I think I had a good doctor; he did all he could for me, until he was bafflel; he could do nothing more and gave me up. I have tried many ointments which did me no good. I have used your Papil-Ion Skin Cure for four months; used four bottles, and am nearly cured. I give you perfect liberty to sublish this if it will help any one else. I have recommended it to all my friends. Another bottle will completely cure me. With many thanks,

Julia Callow, 15 Grant Street, Cleveland, O.

P WITH P

to health and blinds up the waste made by these poisons.

'I was suffering with Blood Poison and treated several months with Mercury and Potash, only to make me worse. The Potash took away my appetite, and gave me dyspepsia, and both gave me rheumatsm. I then took Sarsaparillas, etc. All these Sarsaparillas mixtures have Potash in them. This made me still worse, as it drove the poison farther into my system. A friend ineisted I should take Swift's Specific, and is cured me of the Blood Poison, drove the Mercury and Potash out of my system, and to-day I am as well as I ever was."

GEO. O. WELLMAN, Jr..

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

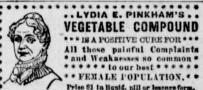
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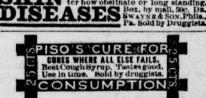
Its purpose is solely for the legitimals healing of disease and the relief of puin, and that it does all it claimate do, thousands of ladies can place by the liquid and the relief of puin, and that it does all it claimate do, thousands of ladies can place by the liquid and on and Inceration. Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Fistulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Newtons Prostration, General Debility, Steeplessness, Increasion and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphiet. Letters of Inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.



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IT TIC ITCHING PILES. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT sure cure. t is EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS in CURING ALL such as Pimples, Blotches, Rash, Tetter, Itch. Salt Rheum, no many ter how obsiding to or long standing.



BNGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus, Pamphlet and Prices to The Austman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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The Best Cure for Liver and
Billous complaints, Costiveness,
Headache and Dyspepsia. Price, 25c.
at Druggist or by mail. Samples free.
St. Bernard Pill Makers, 88 Mercer St., New York



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EDUCATIONAL. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Institute of Penman-ship, Short Hand and Telegraphy. Circulars free, Address Boor & McIlravy, Lawrence, Kansas.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business College, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE. CENTRAL MUSIC RALL. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, PRESIDENT. All Instruments and Voice taught by the most skilling instructors. Fail Term opens September 8th, 1884. Send for Catalogue.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISHES, please say you saw the Advertisement to this paper.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail CONGRESSIONAL. On motion of Mr. Cullom, the Senate on

On motion of Mr. Culiom, the Senate on the 5th took up the bill to establish a commission to regulate commerca Mr. Hoar announced that the conferces on the Electoral Count bill had several meetings and he saw no possible hope of agreement. Mr. Allison submitted a conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The report announced that the conferces had come to an agreement on all the amendments. Further consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign labor under contract was postponed till December II, next. A bill passed donating a cemetery site on the public lands to the City of Kirwin, Kas. The session of the Senate was continued throughout Cunday, the 6th, Mr. Hale stating that the Senate and House were at a deadlock on the Naval bill....In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Ranney, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a unanimous report confirming the right of Martin McGinnis to a seat as delegate from Montana Territory. Agreed to. With a view to removing impediments to the transaction of business, Mr. Burnes moved to postpone further consideration of the Mexican Pension bill till the second Tuesday in December. This was lost; yeas, 55; nays, 135. At the evening session, when the House met, it still found itself in a deadlock over the Mexican Pension bill, and an hour and a half was consumed in futile attempts to make some progress with the Senate amendments. The House also continued its session throughout Sunday (the 6th), passing the Naval bill with the House features in disagreement with the Senate. the 5th took up the bill to establish a commis-

In the Senate on the 7th a message was received from the House announcing nononcurrence in the Senate amendment to the

received from the House announcing nonconcurrence in the Senate amendment to the
bill making temporary provision for the navy.
A long debate sprung up, a portion of it being
of a political character, and at its close a mo
tion to recede was agreed to. The House joint
resolution providing for adjournment was
taken up and amended so as to make the time
of adjournment two o'clock, and then passed.
Mr. Brown asked if the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee could state the aggregate appropriations this year. Mr. Allison
replied in the affirmative, stating the amount
was \$193,201,087. In respect to one or two
features of the Naval bill this amount was
estimated, but the variation would probably
be less than \$200,000 from the amount he
had stated. This aggregate did not include
reappropriations, which for pensions alone
this year amounted to over \$66,000,000, raising the aggregate to \$259,201,087. After a
fisw closing remarks by Vice-President Edmunds the Senate adjourned until December.
.... In the absence of Speaker Carlisle, who
had left for Chicago, the House, and a short
recess taken. After recess Mr. Randall
offered a resolution appointing J. C. S. Blackburn Speaker pra tem. during the temporary
absence of the Speaker. Adopted unanimously. The session on Monday began at
noon, and on motion of Mr. Randall the House
concurred in the Senate amendment to the
adjournment resolution, fixing the hour of
fina adjournment at two o'clock. On motion
of Mr. Woolford, a bill passed increasing the
pensions of soldiers who have lost an arm at
the shoulder joint to the amount received by
those who have lost a leg at the hip joint.
The House then adjourned until December.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Work was suspended at the Washington Navy Yard on the 7th, owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation in continuance.

THE appointment of Kasson as Minister to Germany created an excellent impres sion at Berlin.

THE Spanish Minister at Washington says that the reports affoat of the proposed sale or transfer of Cuba by the Spanish

Government are untruthful and absurd. A TREMENDOUS Newfoundland dog, be longing to the Russian Minister, bit a child severely about the face and head at Washington the other day. The dog soon died, exhibiting strange symptoms, but a careful post-mortem examination failed to disexplanation could be given of the anima strange attack and death.

A RECENT Washington special said: Logan telegraphed to Blaine his letter of acceptance as ready and desired to know when Blaine proposed to issue his, so that he might make his public at the same time. Logan's letter, in addition to a formal acceptance of the nomination, will treat upon the results accomplished by the war. and urge the necessity of maintaining the same in accordance with the principle in-

THE Comptroller of the Currency has directed that an assessment of one hundred per cent be levied on the shareholders of the Marine National Bank of New York.

volved in that struggle.

THE American Lacrosse team, which recently returned from England, were again defeated by the Canadians at New York. The score was 6 to 1.

THE Secretary (of the Treasury on the 9th made an advance payment of \$333,333 to the President of the World's Exposition, at New Orleans.

THE EAST.

F. L. PILLOTT, aged sixty, the husband of Madam Janauschek, the actress, was found dead from heart disease in his apartments recently at Boston.

THE failure of A. Dvatt & Co. was an nounced on the New York Stock Exchange recently. This was the firm with which John C. Eno, President of the Second National Bank, transacted his stock

operations. AT the boat races at Saratoga on the 7th the attendance was light, and the water was rough when the boats started. Gradually the Cornell and Pennsylvania boats forged ahead, Bowdoin third and Princeton and Columbia following. The Bowdoins collided with a barge and dropped out at the mile flag. The race was won by the Pennsylvania University crew, Cornell class second, Princeton third and Columbia fourth; time 8 minutes and 39% seconds. In the second race, owing to a dispute, Brown, of the Bowdoins, pulled a single skull over the course, receiving the prize, and Cornell would not row.

DAVID JONES, of Petersburg Junction. N. Y., was found dead in bed the other morning. He used paris green in his potato field, and was supposed to have inbaled the poison.

THE racing at Monmouth Park, New York, on the 8th, was sensational because of accidents. In the third race Himalaya threw a jockey, who ruptured a blood vessel in the head, and was carried off the track unconscious. At the close of the race the horse Orator, coming in fourth, dropped dead just as he was being pulled.

PHILIP HAMILTON died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 9th, aged eighty-two. He was the youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, the famous statesman, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

THE strike of the molders at New Castle, Pa., has ended, Baldwin & Co. withdrawing the notice of a reduction. The same action was taken by Bradley & Co., of Pittsburgh.

In the South Boston iron foundry re-Lently a twenty ton gun had just been cast, Illinois Central Railroad from the track

when the meuld burst, completely ruining the casting. The gun if finished would have been worth \$12,000.

Bond, who was expelled from the Boston Union Base Ball Club, has been engaged by the Providence Club.

LEONARD DAVIS, a salesman, was ar-rested in New York for forging the names of editors of newspapers to requests for theater, railroad and steamboat passes. LEWIS BISHOP, an actor, aged thirty, shot himself at New York the other night, probably fatally. He played last season

in the Kate Claxton company in the "Two AT Centralia, Pa., recently, John Kiamus, Abner Rice and Borie Sponemith were fatally injured by the premature ex-

THE WEST.

plosion of a blast.

A MYSTERIOUS disease within two weeks swept off fifteen hundred hogs in the vicinity of Vandalia, Ill.

J. B. BROWN, a farmer aged forty years, was drowned the other day while bathing in Licking Creek three miles east of Newark. Ohio. He left a wife and nine chil-

dren N. GRAFF, a blacksmith employed in the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul roundhouse, at Dabuque, Iowa, was drowned the other night by the capsizing of a skiff while engaged in catching loose logs in the river. He was a married man with a large family.

A DESTRUCTIVE hurricane, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over Whitewood Valley, fifteen miles north of Deadwood, Dakota, the other afternoon. The storm track was about one mile wide and de stroyed everything in its course. The house of a Mrs. Boomer was blown down, burying her in the ruins.

THE Obio Coal Exchange has decided to import Swedes and Hungarians to take the place of three thousand miners now on the look-out in the Hocking Valley; also to start mining machines

THE Union Pacific Railroad has made arrangements to run a fast freight train from Kansas City to Denver. The train will leave Kansas City at 7 o'clock in the evening and arrive in Denver at 1 o'clock p. m. of the day but one after, thus saving six hours by the new schedule.

LEWIS MARKS, a Polish Jew boy, seventeen years old, while riding a horse in the river at Des Moines, was drowned. The horse stepped suddenly into deep water and began plunging, throwing the boy from his back.

CHARLES WALKER, a prominent citizen of Goshen, Ind., died recently from the effect of morphine taken with suicidal intent. His wife was to have made applica tion for a divorce. He was well known on the Board of Trade at Chicago.

THOMAS J. NAVIN, the absconding Mayor of Adrian, Michigan, has mailed from Cuban town a letter opening negotiations for a compromise with the estate of E. S. Clark, which he robbed of \$90,000.

In the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, the owner of two houses in the Twelfth Ward nas applied for an injunction to restrain the tongue of a neighbor named Louise Troegel, whose scolding kept the adjoining esidences vacant.

THE City Council of Rockford, Ill., unanimously sustained Mayor Taggart in his ecent action in removing School Inspectors Perry and Bronson. The latter delivered a lengthy protest against removal.

Ar Toledo recently a fire was discovered n the lumber yard of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company. The flames com-municated with the lumber yard of Nelson, Holland & Co., and thence to that of J. B. Kelly's. In four hours twelve acres containing 20,000,000 feet of lumber burned. The losses were as follows: Mitchell & cover any evidence of hydrophobia. No Rowland Lumber Company, \$280,000, insured for \$255,000; Nelson, Holland & Co.'s loss was \$70,000, fully insured; Kelly, \$15,-

At Baraboo, Wis., recently a disastrous fire broke out in Bender's large brewery near the headquarters of the Chicago & Nortwestern Railway. The brewery and its contents were destroyed, along with three dwelling houses belonging to J. H. Halstead and one owned by William Hoxie.

LILLY J., a trotting mare with a record of 2:25% and valued at \$7,000, was burned at Columbus, O., in her stall at the fair grounds the other night. She was owned by C. Stewart of Chillicothe. The loss on the stables was not over \$2,000. The fire

would not interfere with the State fair. A RABID canine attacked a number of swine at Rockford, Ill., recently, and a large number died. A hog bitten by the mad dog would exhibit the same symptoms as the dog itself.

By the explosion of a boiler in Wolf's saw mill, four miles west of Nelsonville, O., Barrock Wolf, aged thirty-four, was instantly killed, Eugene Wolf seriously hurt, Hawley Howard badly scalded and Roy Blackburn seriously wounded.

In exercising Maud S. at Cleveland the other afternoon she trotted a mile in 2:12%. THE settlement of the difficulties and nounced between the whites and Southern Ute Indians, in Eastern Utah, will be left to the Seventh Infantry, stationed at Fort Lewis.

GREAT floods of rain fell over parts of Illinois recently. Much property was damaged, crops being beaten into the ground. WHILE John Baker, who lived four miles north of Glenwood, Ind., was driving a wagon loaded with a self-binder, recently, the horses became frightened and ran off a bridge, upsetting the wagon and machine, the latter falling on Mr. Baker, killing him almost instantly.

THE SOUTH.

Information received from Coleman City, Tex., reports the revival of fence cutting in Callahan County, where a pasture fence was cut a few days ago. THE Bohemian residents of Baltimore, Md., on the 7th celebrated the 469th anniversary of the death of John Huss, the evangelist.

In Baltimore W. T. McGown was killed the other morning in a fight with Augustus Slater. McGown was a gambler.

AT Petersburg, Va., Patterson, Madison & Co., one of the largest wholesale firms in the city, was closed by the United States Marshal. The liabilities were \$320,000 and the assets, \$150,000.

MANUEL LEOPEZ while returning from a dance in Kenner County, Tex., was waylaid and shot five times, killing him. It was supposed that it was done by horse thieves whom he prevented from stealing stock from ranches.

AT Mobile the other day, the assignment of the Bank of Mobile caused a short run on two of the banks. Both stood the strain

successfully. ONE of the train wreckers who have made several attempts to throw the cars of the

near Duck Hill, Miss., was arrested recently by detectives, on the information of a woman he was about to marry, who says that he confessed to her that he belonged to

the party. THE National Colored Press Association at Richmond, Va., issued an address to the country congratulating the colored people on their progress and advancement. The colored people were appealed to to maintain and improve the present public edu-cational system and the colored youth urged to enter industrial pursuits.

In a quarrel on a street corner in Baltimore, recently, asporting character named William McGowan was shot dead by Gus Slater, a nephew of the most prominent gambler in the city. McGowan last year killed Owen Gorter on the same spot. Ex-GOVERNOR LUBBOCK, of Austin, Tex.,

has forwarded to ex-President Jefferson

Davis an invitation from President Mitch-

ell, of the ex-Confederates' Association, to be present at the Confederate reunion soon to occur at Dallas.

JUDGE PAUL, of the United States Distriet Court at Danville, Va., on the 9th charged the Grand Jury on specific crimes against the elective franchise, but said the

GENERAL.

M. FERRY instructed the French Minister at Pekin to demand from China a war inindemnity of 250,000,000 francs, and also telegraphed Admiral Courbet to seize the Foncheon Arsenal as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity.

inquiries must be confined to Federal elec-

THE cholera has driven thousands of Americans from French soil to London. Any infectious cases in the latter city will be taken to Gravesend hospital.

CORNWALL, Secretary of the Dublin Post-office, has fled the city since the fail ure of his suit against O'Brien, as have also several other persons involved with him in criminal acts.

A JURY at Dublin rendered a verdict in favor of William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, in the suit for £5,000 brought against him by Secretary Cornwall, of the Post-Office. THE Grand Lodge of Masons passed a

resolution that it was not desirable that fermented or spirituous liquors should be placed on the refreshment tables of private A DISPATCH from the steamer Faraday,

laying the Bennett-Mackay cables, states that she has picked up on the Irish coest one end which was two hundred miles out and that she has laid two hundred and fifty miles.

THE Pope kad one or two fainting fits recently, caused by excessive beat. These caused a dissemination of rumors that he was dangerously ill. A DORCHESTER, N. B., dispatch says the

recent rain culminated in a freshet which caused great damage. At Vienna twenty-six workmen from Bohemia were arrested for holding secret

meetings and having seditious letters and prints from America. AT Brookville, Ont., the first Odd Fellows International demonstration ever held in Canada opened on the 9th under the most favorable auspices.

An explosion in a powder factory at Como, Italy, recently, killed six persons. A number were injured.

THE interior of the Royal Armory at Madrid, Spain, was burned recently. Most of the contents were destroyed.

THE French cabinet has decided to limit immediate demonstrations against China to a great naval demonstration. There will be no military movement until the close of the hot season. Transports were collecting at Brest.

TEN deaths from cholera occurred at Touseilles. The panic at Marseilles was increasing. The exodus is now twenty thousand persons. Many persons were knocked down and trampled upon by the great crowds seeking tickets at the railroad stations.

THE LATEST.

A CALDERA dispatch recently received at Galveston, says: The steamer Majoca, belonging to the South American Company, struck a rock off Caldera light house in a dense fog. The steamer being in a sinl i g condition was run ashore. The passengers and nearly all' the cargo were

Four men were severely injured and one, Charles Crutz, killed by the upsetting of a car of a gravel train on the Lackawanna Railroad, at Boonton, N. J., recently. THE firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, of New

York, filed an assignment recently for the benefit of their creditors, to Lewis May, with preferences \$418,000. The announce ment was received with much surprise among business men. The liabilities were said to foot up \$2,000,000.

CORONER MUSCROFT has ended the investigation upon the dead bodies of the persons killed in the late riots at Cincinnati. He enumerates of these that he finds Captain Desmond was killed by unknown persons in the mob; one man (Goetz) shot himself accidentally; another (Smalz) was unlawfully shot on the Sunday afternoon by the militia, and all others were justifiably killed, they having failed to obey the commands of the Sheriff to disperse.

Considerable damage to crops from a severe hail and rain storm was reported from various sections of New England on

It was reported that Patenotre, the French Minister to China, had granted the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs a delay of two days, but if they failed to give assent to the terms submitted by France Admiral Courbet's squadron would bombard the forts of Shanghai and Admiral Lespes, would disembark his forces at Foo Choo and seize the arsenal there. Two iron clads have left Brest to reinforce Admiral Courbet.

A skiff containing eight men capsized in the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other afternoon and August Schrieber was drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty.

JERRY PARTRANDE, aged sixty, and son Frank, aged nineteen, were instantly killed, and Joseph Mascotte, fatally injured at Catlin's stone quarry near Burlington, Vt., recently, by a powder explosion. The Partrandes were blown sixty feet in the air. Mascotte was thrown fifty feet and buried under a mass of stone.

As the train which left Pola on the after noon of the 13th, after the one on which was Emperor Francis Joseph, was passing through a gorge near Podgeritza it was discovered that the rails had been misplaced. The discovery, however, was made in time to stop the train. The criminals had evidently mistaken this train for the one containing the Emperor.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

The general public needs an introduction to the Democratic candidate for President. Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. He is descended from an old New England family of eminent respectability. father was Richard Cleveland, a Presbyterian Minister, who removed from Norwich, Conn., to New Jersey. Grover obtained as good an education as possible from the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he remained for a short time. The family then moved up on the Black River, to what was known as the Holland Patent-a village of 500 or 600 people-fifteen miles village of 500 or 600 people—fifteen miles north of Utica. The elder Cleveland preached but three Sundays in this place, when he suddenly died. Grover first heard of his father's death while walking with his sister in the streets of Utica. This event produced the usual break-up of the family, and we next hear of Grover Cleveland setting out for New York city to accept at a small salary the position of under-teacher in an asylum for the blind, where, at the time the since well-known Gus Shell was executive officer. He remained there two years.

HE GOES WEST. Being of an energetic and ambitious nature, however, young Cleveland started out at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune in the West. Something like a poetic instinct turned his steps toward the city of Cleveland, O., but stopping in Buffalo to visit his uncle, the Hon. Lewis F. Allen, he was induced to make that place his home. "See here," said his uncle, a well-known stock breeder, "I want somebody to get up my herd book this year. You come and stay with me and help me, and I'll give you 50 for the year's work, and you can look around." Here it is that we find the boy annotating shorthorns out at Black Rock, two miles from Buffalo. But he kept his eye out for a chance to enter a ture, however, young Cleveland started out law office while he was editing the stock book, and one day he walked boldly into the rooms of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers and told them what he wanted. There were a number of young men in the place already. But young Cleveland's persistency won, and he was finally permitted. place already. But young Crevenane's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library. For this he received the nominal sum of of three or four dollars a week, out of which he had to pay his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and at that time a rugged one.

time a rugged one. IN LAW AND POLITICS.

After four years in the office, in 1859, Cleveland was admitted to practice. In 1863 the question of who should be appointed Assistant District Attorney for the County of Erie was warmly discussed by the young lawyers in Messrs. Rogers & Bowen's office. There were several who were both eligible and anxious, but it does not appear that young Cleveland advanced his own claims. Indeed, it is a fact that after the matter had been pretty well canvassed they all agreed that he was the person that ought to have it, and they urged son that ought to have it, and they urged Although only twenty-five years old acquitted himself creditably and acquitted himself creditably and won much popularity during the three years that he held the position. In 1865 he was nominated by the Eric County Democrats for District Attorney, but was defeated by the Hon. Lyman K. Bass by a small majority. Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late Major I. V. Vanderpeel in 1886, but Major Vanderpeel was alected Police Lystics soon afterward, and poel in 1886, but Major Vanderpoel was elected Police Justice soon afterward, and Mr. Cleveland became a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, of which the late Senator A. P. Laning was the head. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected Sheriff of Eric County, an office which he held for three years. Soon after retiring from the office he entered into copartnership with his old political adversary, Congressman Lyman K. Bass, under the firm name of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. Upon the removal of Mr. Bass to Denver, Col., a few years ago, the firm became Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard, and it now ranks among the first Sicard, and it now ranks among the first

MAYOR, GOVERNOR AND MAN.

In 1881 when a large proportion of the Republicans of Buffalo revolted against "ring" rule, Mr. Cleveland was shrewdly nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Mayor, in the expectation that his personal popularity would win the votes of the disaffected Republicans. Although Mr. Cleveland refused to make a personal canvass he was elected by more than 5,900 majority in a city that can usually be counted on for from 2,000 to 3,000 and 10 ally be counted on for from 2,000 to 3,000 Republican majority on State or National Issues. As Mayor Mr. Cleveland commanded general respect. His election to the Governship a year later is within every one's memory. This brief record covers the whole of Governor Cleveland's public carear.

The Democratic candidate for President is a lite above the medium beight, with a portly and well-proportioned figure. His head, which is set converted to the c head, which is set squarely upon a pair of broad shoulders, is well shaped, and is surmounted by a thin layer of dark hair tinged with gray. His features are regu-lar and full of intelligent expression. His eyes are penetrating in their glance. He wears no beard, but a heavy dark mustache completely covers his mouth, and underneath is a square, firm chin. In his movements Mr. Cleveland is deliberate, dignified and graceful. Among his in-timate friends he is a most agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In his profes-sion Mr. Cleveland has been an industrious student, and, although still young and comparatively unknown as a practitioner, he stands high in the estimation of those who know him. He has earned a competency at his profession. As a speaker ne is a self-contained and elequent. Mr Cleveland is a bachelor, and is a member both of the large social clubs of But-

A good many anecdotes about Governor Cleveland have of course got into print. For instance, an Albany correspondent remarks: "Governor Cleveland is a tremendous worker. Very few men have deveted as many hours to work within the past year and a haif as he has. Certainly no Governor of New York State of recent times has been at his desk as early and has kept at it as late. Half past eight in the morning finds him there, and, in the busy morning finds him there, and, in the busy days, midnight also finds him there. It is no unusual thing to come across that portly figure at one or two o'clock in the mornhis way from the office to the Execthe day from the office to the Executive Mansion, haif a mile away. The only hours of absince are those devoted to lunch an I dinner. With the assistance of Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, his private Sectedary, the Governor carefully reviews all Ledger.

bills, and if a doubt or an unwise provision appears he sends for the introducer of the bill and points out the defect. Many previous Governors did not take this trouble, and thereby give the maker of the bill a chance. They vetoed without any warning whatever. This work that has been voluntarily assumed by Governor Cleveland, was done in the time of Governor Cornell by three paid assistants of high legal ability. When the warm weather comes Governor Cleveland is not ashamed to strip for his work and to sit at his desk

to strip for his work and to sit at his desk coatless while a throng of visitors file in and out of the audience chamber." Another: The State provides the Executive Mansion and the furniture—all else is paid out of the Governor's salary of \$10,000. The hot-house is not paid for by the State patithe sea the number of the State patithe sea the State, neither are the numerous public receptions which a prominent official must receptions which a prominent official must give. Governor Cleveland often sends flowers to the several hospitals, and his hand is always open to deserving charities. He keeps no horses, not only on account of the expense, but chi-fly because he does not like them. Although he is a heavy man, yet he always walks to his office and to his church—the Fourth Presbyterian— which is about a mile away.



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Unlike the candidate for President, Mr. Hendricks, nominated for Vice-President, is an old acquaintance of the people of the United States. He is the same Hendricks who was named for the same place with Tliden in 1876. His biography, briefly, runs as follows: He belongs to a family which follows: He belongs to a family which follows: He belongs to a family which traces its descent to the Huguenots on the father's side. His mother was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and a member of a family that belonged to the Scotch Covenanter school. His grandfather was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the administration of Legislature during the administration of George Washington, his father's home was the resort of politicians, and an uncle was one of the Secretaries of the In-diana Constitutional Convention which met in 1816, also Democratic Gov-ernor of the State in 1819, and two terms elected United States Senator. It will thus be seen that Governor Thomas
A. Hendricks comes of good stock, representing the sturdiest elements of our population. He was born in Muskingum
County, Ohio, September 7, 1819. Three
years later his father removed to Indiana.
Mr. Hendricks graduated at South Hanyears later his father removed to indicate Mr. Hendricks graduated at South Han-Mr. Hendricks graduated at South Hanover College, in 1841, and studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. Returning to Indiana, he was elected to the Legislature in 1848, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis District in Congress, in the next four years was Commissioner in the General Laud Office under appointment of President Pierce, and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United States Senate. In 1872 he was elected Governor Indiana for meter term ending January 1, 1877. He was

A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT in 1868. On the twenty-first ballot he had 132 votes, against 135½ for General Han-cock. At this juncture Horatio Seymour was sprung upon the Convention and unan imously nominated. He was a candidate for the first place in 1876, but then, as now, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Governor Hendricks has many admirers eight years ago, declared that there was no spot or blemish on his public or private character, and then pronounced his Democracy as "catholic as the Constitution itself." And a third declared that he was "enlowed with capacity for continuous effort, tenacity of purpose and simplicity of habit." For several years Mr. Hendricks has been in

Teach the Children to Think.

Strength of mind is not equivalent to per eet balance of judgment, or even ness of power. As a rule, specially strong-minded persons are given to sin gle ideas, which are held with great Inventors represent this, at tenacity. well as advocates of particular ideas. What is called strength of mind is

the result of independent thinking

Hence its basis is real thought. The first element toward it is inducing the young to think. Hence incorrect think ing should not be rudely reproved, but kindly and gently corrected. encouragement should be given children to think. Thought stimulates thought dren in the home circle. at table of thought is injurious. Encouragemen to hold fast to an idea till it is dis proven is another step in this form of some one does not agree with it proves disagreement of an older person is to occasion. opinion is abandoned it should be satis his track.—Chicago Inter Ocean. factorily seen to be wrong. The mo ment one accepts or abandons a though or opinion at the ipse girit of another they betray weakness. Leadership one thing and dominancy another. is well, if we have not the qualities o leadership, to be willing to be led; bur to have our minds dominated and con. The linen-draper also did not have any, trolled is another and entirely different thing. The important lessen to impar to children is that of sound, independent thought. And if it lead to strong-mind edness-that is, tenacity of opinion-i will be well-provided opinions be care fully and toughtfully formed. -Phila deiphia Call.

-As a man who thinks he is sharp boy ran around the corner to a stree in the farther corner of the room. vendor's stand, bought another new strap for nive en s, and went for h t

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-Two hundred thousand quarts of peanuts were sold in Philadelphia during two days of a circus. - Philadelphia

Press. -- Wherever milk is used plentifully, there the children grow into robust men and women. Wherever the place is usurped by tea, we have degeneracy swift and certain. - Cleveland Leader.

-At a Coney Island shooting gallery the other day the Marquis de Leuville held an eight-pound ritle out at arm's length with one hand and put the bullet into the bull's eyes four times out of five shots .- N. Y. Herald. -George Canton and Joseph Robin-

son, small boys in Georgetown, D. C., dipped straws in vitriol and then burned passers-by with them. They have been sent to the Reform School.—Washington Star. -The latest wrinkle among the sport-

ing ladies of the period is to wear their railway tickets stuck in the band of their turbans or derby hats when on a journey. They say it looks so chie, "just like a man,"—Indianapolis Journal. -Ten years ago a woman of Harlem, N. Y., run a needle into her foot, and

the other day a physician removed it from her breast. When the needle was removed it was as bright as the day it was turned from the factory.—N. Y. -The Lagos Observer says that the letter-carriers on the west coast of Africa amuse themselves by opening

and reading the mail which they carry.

They say they do it not from any dishonorable motives, but simply to enliven an otherwise tedious journey. —A lady living at Berwick, Me., dreamed three nights in succession that there was a roll of bills under a certain pile of stones, and upon going there and turning the stone that she saw in her dreams she found the money. Who put it there or why she should have the dream is to her a mystery .- Boston

Transcript. -The Seward mansion in Auburn, N. Y., is a large two-story brick dwelling, situated in about eight acres of ground in the heart of the city, being surround-ed by tall trees, which were a delight to Secretary Seward. The house has a fine, large hall and stairway finished in wood brought from Alaska, and at the head of the stairs is a room hung with portraits of all the monarchs of Europe.

-Buffalo Express. -In Walla Walla, W. T., a model city of seven thousand inhabitants, a municipal ordinance prohibits any boyor girl under fourteen years of age from being out alone after dark. Another regulation is that a child sent for a physician must be given a permit to do so. No tobacconist can sell to children under fourteen years of age, and Sunday liquor selling is punishable by a heavy fine. - Chicago Herald.

-Raleigh gave Queen Bess a pipe of tobacco to smoke on his return from his Virginia expedition. "The Queen," says the chronicler, "graciously accepted of it; but, finding her stomach sicken after two or three whiffs, it was presently whispered by the Earl of Leicester's faction that Sir Walter had certainly poisoned her. But her Majesty, soon recovering her disorder, obliged the Countess of Nottingham and all her maids to smoke a whole pipe out

amongst them. -Two Westfield men had an experience in playing whist on a Boston & Albany Railroad train between Worcesamong the Burbons, especially those of Indiana. One of them, nominating him The two were partners and in three hands made twenty points, scoring thirteen tricks twice in succession, and twelve on the third hand. It is doubtful if in the long annals of whist playing this feat has ever been exceeded, as the chances for a thirteen-trick hand is among the thousands and that of it occuring twice consecutively among the

millions. - Springfield Republican. -Uncle Zeke had a sad look upon his rugged face yesterday, and we paused for an explanation. "Well, yer see, b'yes," he said, sorrowfully, "I've jes" hearn o' a dev'lish trick ter bus' happy fireside all to flinders." "What is it?" we gasped." "I drapped onter a plan o' Melindy an' that air Jenkin boy ter 'lope an' leave me in the lurch.' and he cried. "Why don't you stop 'em?" we asked. "Easy thar, b'yes; don'cher go an' spile ennything; I'm so goldarned scared that they won't skip

out that I won't go home; 'feared I'll be in their way."—Atlanta Constitution. -Portland, Oregon, seems to have ideas advanced in accord with its and hence living ideas put before chill high and stunning location. A house was recently burned in that vicinity, elsewhere, has its value in this direc and the charred skeleton of a man found tion. On the other hand, the rude ra in the ruins. As the wife and children presss on of an unguarded or incorrect of the owner of the house were found at a safe distance with a copy of the insurance policy in their posession, the doubting Thomases of the corporation coneducation. The mere circumstance that cluded to investigate the skeleton, and found that it was an old one that had nothing. Nor does it follow that the been brought into requisition for the The proprietor has a skelebe accepted as final. Before an idea of ton in his closet and the authorities on

-Friends, use plain Saxon. A good story is told by Ellice Hopkins, a physician who sent some medicine to a poor workman who was dving, to be taken in a recumbent position. But his friends did not know what a recumbent but thought it might be in the butcher's line. No! the butcher didn't keep it. But finally a knowing woman being appealed to, said: "Yes, she had one, but she'd just lent it!"

Why They Decorate.

One of the Auburn School Committee visited the school in the Barker Mill and whom his neighbors know to be district last week. The scholars were dishonest, was walking along an up answering a few closing questions from town street the other day, a little boy the visitors. "What is the holiday tobehind him suddenly said: "Lid you morrow?" was asked. "Decoration lose this strap, mister:" at the same day," was the reply in a shout. "What time holding up a new shawl-strap do they have Decoration day for?" "To The sharp man looked around, and decorate the soldiers graves," said sevseeing that there was nobody near, said eral. "Why should they decorated the "Yes, thank you," gave the boy soldiers graves any more than your's "Yes, thank yo ," gave the boy t soldiers graves any more than your's dime, and walked off, saying to h mself or mine?" There was a long silence. There was a long silence. "It isn't often that I get left." The One little fellow finally stuck up a hand visitor asked him to speak. The boy strap for five in s, and went for h t said: "If you please, sir, I think it is find a person who had "lost" it.—N. Y because they are dead and we ain't."— Lewiston Journal.