# County

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propritor.

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

VOLUME X.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

NUMBER 40.

## A WEEK'S NEWS.

#### Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL In the Senate, on the 30th, Mr. Slater from the Committee on Public Lands, subfrom the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a report to accompany the bill forfeiting unearned lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The report, he said, was not unanimous, and the minority would submit its views. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up his resolution heretofore submitted, discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. On a motion to agree to the resolution, Mr. Morrill called the yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas, 21; nays, 28. So the resolution was not agreed to. Bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the prairie bands of Pottawatomie Indians, of Kansas.... In the House, Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 to prevent the introduction of cholera in the United States. In the Iowa contested election case of Fredericks vs. Wilson, the House Committee on Elections, by a vote of six to five, decided to report in favor of Fredericks. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to. As agreed to the bill appropriates \$5,859,462. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortifications bill. After debate the committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring John S. Wise entitled to retain his seat as representative at large from Virginia. The views of the majority were presented by Mr. Turner and ordered printed.

In the Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Harrison, mitted a report to accompany the bill forfeit-

In the Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill providing for the estab from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill providing for the establishment of branch soldiers' homes west of the Mississippi. It was amended by substituting the Senate bill for the same purpose, already passed, and as so amended passed. Consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed. After a long debate the bill was passed. As originally passed by the House, it appropriated \$12,086,200. The Senate Committee added \$1,268,000, and the Senate itself made a further addition of \$240,509, making the amount of the bill as it now stands \$13,584,700.... In the House Mr. Randall submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, announcing their inability to agree. After debate the conference. report was agreed to. Mr. Calkins then moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Steel Cruisers amendment. Lost: yeas 90, nays 147. A similar motion in regard to the Monitors clause was also lost; yeas 85; nays 139. The House further insisted on its disagreement and Messrs. Randall, Hoiman and Calkins were appointed conferees. Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on Conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, reported failure to agree. After discussion Mr. Horr moved that the House recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendments touching compensation to land grant railroads for mail transportation. Agreed to—yeas, 116; nays, 192. Mr. Horr moved to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendment increasing the appropriation for compensation for railway mail cierks. Agreed to—yeas, 123; nays, 99.

The Senate on the 24 insisted on its amendment to the Navy bill, and a new con-

THE Senate on the 2t insisted on its amendment to the Navy bill, and a new conamendment to the Navy bill, and a new conference was ordered. The Senate then went into executive session. After ten minutes in executive session the Senate resumed legislative business. Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the joint resolution prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from certifying or patenting any lands to railroad corporations until Congress shall have acted upon any bill or report from the committee favoring the forfeiture of such lands. Considerable work was done on appropriation bills before adjournment... The House also accomplished much work of a similar character. The Mexican Pension bill came up with Senate amendments. Mr. Townshend moved concurrence and the House concurred, Ifé yeas to 55 nays. Pending further action the Speaker laid before the House the President's veto of the Fitz John Porter bill. The reading of the veto was received with applause on the Republican side and hisses on the Democratic side. The Speaker announced that immediate action on the veto would be in order. General Sloeum moved that the bill be passed, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, and on this motion, demanded the previous question. Under the constitution the yea and nay vote was necessary and resulted in 168 ayes to 78 nays. The announcement of the vote was greeted with continued cheering by the friends of the measure, and with hisses by its opponents.

After the reading of the journal the Chair laid before the Senate on the 34 the Fire ference was ordered. The Senate then went

AFTER the reading of the journal the Chair laid before the Senate on the 3d the Fitz John Porter veto message, which was read, the question being "shall the bill pass not-withstanding the objections of the President." The yeas and mays were taken without debate, and resulted in a tie vote, yeas 27, mays 27. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the bill failed to pass. The anti-Chinese bill was called by Miller, of California. The bill was bill failed to pass. The anti-Chinese bill was called by Miller, of California. The bill was passed without amendment—yeas, 43; nays, 12. The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman was agreed to providing for a session of the Senate Friday July 4th. The Senate, on Friday, passed a bill granting a pension to the widow of General Ord; also a bill increasing the pension of General Frank P. Blair's widow, and one to authorize the President to appoint General Averill to the position of Colonel in the army, and then place him on the retired list as of that rank. The Postal Telegraph bill was postponed till December... In the House, on the 3d, Mr. Townshend moved that the House resume consideration of the Mexican Pension bill. After several roll calls the motion was agreed to, but nothing definite was accomplished. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, reported two joint resolutions, proposing constitutional amendments conferring on Congress power to limit the hours of labor in textile and other manufacturing establishments and prohibiting States from hiring convict labor.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

NEARLY complete returns to the Treasury Department for the fiscal year which closed June 30, show that the receipts for customs were \$194,173,637, for interal revenue \$121,219,480, and from miscellaneous sources \$27,846,988. The reduction when compared with the preceding twelve months is over \$55,000,000. The public debt was diminished \$100,000,000 during the year.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs informally agreed to report a resolution expressing the sentiments of the House as favorable to the negotiations of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, his son and daugh er, Mrs. Sheridan, General Rucker, Mrs. Davis and a party of friends numbering about fifty, recently attended an afternoon performance of W. F. Cody's (Buffalo Bill) troupe of Indians, Mexicans and cowboys, Washington, the life of the "Wild West,"

## THE EAST.

A SPECIAL express on the New York Central Railroad ran through an open switch into a freight train recently. The two engines and six cars were wrecked, a brakeman injured, and the passengers badly

staken up.

Ar New York the lockout of plumbers as ended. Each side satisfied.

A BIG fish drowned a little fisherman at ville Railroad. Portland. Me., the other day. Charley

on the shore of the Back Bay. He hooked the other day. The loss was \$15,000; insuea large fish, clung to the line, and was pulled into the water and drowned. THE Neptune House, at Rockaway,

burned recently. The guests all escaped. Loss, \$15,000.

AT New York on the 2d nine cases o sunstroke took place. None were fatal. AT Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 2d, the Steel Finish Shape Association of the United States completed its organization and ad-

journed. In Carmela, N. J., ex-Jailer Merrick, convicted of manslaughter for killing a prisoner named James Burns, was sen tenced to ten years in the State prison.

THE other evening while Patrick Connelly, a shooter for a torpedo company, was filling a shell with nitro-glycerine at Clarendon, Pa., it exploded, blowing Connelly into pieces. WASHINGTON'S statue in Riverside Park,

New York was unveiled on the 4th in the presence of a large number of spectators. The statue was a gift of the Public Schools of that city. Ir was said that creditors of the Wabash

system have attached thirty-eight thousand shares of Union Pacific stock registered in Boston in the name of Sidney Dillion.

ABE BUZZARD, the mountain bandit of Pennsylvania, was shot in the shoulder the other night, and his hiding place was known. STEAMERS leaving New York for Europe one day recently carried Christine Nilsson, Theodore Thomas, Scaria, Winkelmann and Frau Materna.

A JUDICIAL COURT presided over by Bishop Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New York acquitted Rev. Dr. Bristow of all charges of immorality and restored him unstained to the ministry, reversing the action of the Newark con-

JOHN VANDEUR, a crippled janitor of Gramercy Flats, New York, was sandbagged, red-peppered and robbed of three hundred dollars rents which he had collected recently. Both robbers escaped.

THE superb gold cup which was won by James R. Keene's horse Foxhall at the Ascot races in England in 1882 has been lying in the Custom House at New York for nearly a year. When it reached this country Mr. Keene declined to pay the heavy duties upon it, and the Collector of the Port has therefore kept it in close custody. In a week or two, if not claimed by its owner, the cup will be advertised for sale in ac-

cordance with the law.

THE employes of the branches of the Central Railway of New Jersey were being paid their May wages on the 21 instant, but they said they would not resume work until the June payments were also made.

## THE WEST.

ALLAN PINKERTON, the famous detective. died in Chicago recently. He had been gradually sinking from the effects of malarial fever, contracted some weeks ago while on a visit in the South. Deceased was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819.

THE De mocratic Convention at Ill., on the 2d, nominated Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, for Governor.

W. B. KNIGHT, City Engineer of Kansas City, was assaulted on the street the other night by James Prvor, a contractor. Pryor struck at him with a whip and he was

severely injured. W. R. McGill, President of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, fell from a baggage car at Winchester, O., the other day, down a ravine fifty feet deep. He was instantly killed.

NATHAN STEVENS, great Western Pas senger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at St. Louis recently of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. Stevens was connected with the Pennsylvania & Alton Railroad for many years. He was well known through the West.

A VIOLENT wind storm, followed by heavy rain passed through the southern portion of Dayton, O., the other day, uprooting trees and unroofing houses. Barns in the country were upset, and general damage to wheat was done.

Two HUNDRED laborers employed in Michigan by the Lake Shore & Western Railway traveled on flat-cars two days and nights, without food, to make a demand at the Milwaukee office for wages due them. They were driven away by the police, after attempting to break in the doors.

At the works of the Calumet Iron and Steel company, near Chicago, four men were suffocated recently by the escaping gas while cleaning a chimney.

MILO HOYT, a wealthy Choctaw, refused to pay the permit tax for several white men is his employ, and his stock was at-House was burned, and on suspicion of incendiarism Hoyt was followed into the Cherokee country by an armed force, and

there were signs of serious trouble.

CHERRIE & Co., of Chicago, dealers in pig iron and rails, failed and made a voluntary assignment recently. The liabilities were \$350,000, assets nominally \$750,000 and actually at least \$600,000.

JOHN WUSTUM, was killed at Aspin. Col., by accidentally having a tree fall upon him the other day.

SHERMAN LOUP and Levi Moore, while working in a field, near Findlay, O., re-cently became heated, and, endeavoring to cool off by taking copious draughts of cold water, suddenly became prostrated, and were in a critical condition.

A CYCLONE storm swept through the southern portion of Sioux City on the who were illustrating at Athletic Park, evening of the 4th. A funnel-shaped cloud moving with great rapidity and giving out a roaring sound was one of the distinguishing phenomena. Damage, \$15,000.

AT a picnic of the colored Baptist Union Sunday School, at Loch Raven, Baltimore County, Md., Edward Coates, colored, fa- six months of the year is considerably tally shot Walter Harris, colored.

MR. BRADFORD DUNHAM has resigned as General Manager of the Louisville & Nash- sion in the East than the West.

St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum,

ance \$10,000. Fifty-four boys were in the asylum. All escaped and walked to New-

port where they were temporarily quartered in a planing mill. WALTER JENKINS, a switchman on the peka. Chesapeake & Ohio Road, was run over by a Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis

train at Jeffersonville, Ind. WARNER LEWIS, JR.; was accidentally shot with a pistol, in Nashville, Tenn., the

other day.
RAILS on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific were laid within four miles of Shreveport, La. The old depot of the Texas Pacific was being renovated and will be used by the Vickburg, Shreveport & Pacific for the time being.

#### GENERAL.

ADVICES from Toulon state that five cases of cholera were cured by inhaling pure oxygen. The effect of this was immediate and consisted in restoring warmth to the system and making the pulse normal. By a coalition of the Whigs and Conservatives, Sheehan, Liberal, was elected Mayor of Cork, Ireland, by a majority of wo over the Nationalist candidate.

THE art and dramatic library of Dutton Cook, of London, was recently sold at auction for £600.

THE shore end of the Mackey-Bennett cable has been laid in Waterville Bay, on the Irish coast, and the mid-ocean splice will probably be made about July 30. GENERAL FRANCIS EDWARD TODLEBEN,

the famous Russian engineer, is dead. THE Fourth was celebrated by the American colony at Berlin by a banquet and ball. Toasts were offered to President Arthur and the Emperor William and were drank with enthusiasm. The American students from the University of Gottingen played a game of base ball.

A DISPATCH from Cairo says a letter from Khartoum states that Khartoum was captured during the latter of May without difficulty. There was no massacre. Most of the Europeans turned Mohammedan. Among those who did not was General Gordon, who was safe and was allowed the freedom of the Mahdi's camp. The Mahdi himself was at Khartoum. The Europeans were well treated,

THE Russian Emperor has contributed one hundred thousand dollars toward the relief of sufferers in the inundated districts of Poland. FOREST fires were doing vast damage in

the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. One tract of fourteen miles by three was enveloped in flames.

A SHANGHAI correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that war is threatened between France and China. An influential party in China is instigating it. Prominent officials, such as Tso Tang, Tang Ping, Yei Lin and Marquis Tseng, are resolved to repudiate the recent Franco-Chinese negotiations. The French will probably claim an indemnity, an demand the island of Formosa as a pledge to secure payment.

Ar the elections for members of the Hungarian Diet, serious riots occurred. The rioters were dispersed by the military. Herr Ray, a member of the Lower House, was arrested.

## THE LATEST.

UTE INMANS recently attacked Wilson's camp in Laplata County, Col., running off horses and cattle. Two cowboys were periously injured and five Indians were killed and several wounded.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept through Central Illinois on the morning of the 5th. No lives were lost, but the damage to live stock, buildings and other property was immense.

BOTH the Senate and the House had continuous sessions runnig through the 5th to the 6th, (Sunday.) The work accomplished was agreement or disagreement to conference reports. The Electoral Count bill and several other measures went over till December. There was a dead lock between the Senate and the House on the Naval Appropriation bill.

THE amounts finally agreed upon by Congress to enable the several executive departments to participate in the Indus trial Expositions for the current fiscal year were as follows: Cincinnati \$10,000; Louisville, \$10,000; New Orleans, \$300,000. THE steamship "Gulf of Vincent," from Calcutta, was ashore at Long Beach, L. I. The crew and passengers, forty people,

were saved by the life saving crew AT Newcomerstown, O., during a display of fireworks a bunch of sky rockets exploded, instantly killing John Cleveland, tached. Soon afterward the District Court of Burton, O., and J. Durfee, of Newburg. A number of others were slightly burned. AT Cincinnati a peculiar mode of swindling in a small way was discovered by the Western Union office, by people coming in inquiring about curious messages received. The plan was to prepare blanks and envelopes resembling, but not exactly like the Western Union message blanks and envelopes, prepare bogus messages, deliver

them and collect the charges. C. R. MARSHALL, the English forger who was arrested in Milwaukee while attempting to pass cleverly executed fifty pound notes on the Bank of England, and who had succeeded in getting money for several of them, escaped from the police station in Chicago. It was claimed at the station that he was liberated by a tramp, who stole a pass key and opened the doors.

THE St. Louis Age of Steel recently published over ninety letters from leading manufacturers of engines, iron and wood machinery, steam pumps, hardware specialties and iron roofing in the principal cities east of St. Louis setting forth that the condition of business in these industries is not as bad as has been represented and that the aggregate of sales for the first greater than those for the last half of 1883. There appears to be more business depres-

AT Cleveland, O., June 5th, Koblitz Bros.' rag warehouse on Westmoreland Carey, about eight years old went fishing six miles south of Newport, Ky., burned avenue, burned. The loss was \$25,000.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A RUMOR was current that the Atlantic & Pacific Rallroad Company would soon move its general office from Albuquerque to To-

THE Savings Bank of Kansas, of Kansas and killed at Louisville, Ky., recently. A City, Kansas, filed articles of incorporation boy named Henry Brooks was also killed with the Secretary of State at Topeka recently.

A New company was being formed at Topeka, to revive the *Critic*, and run it as a campaign sheet until after the election, and perhaps longer.

A NEW secret military organization was reported being formed in Kansas, with headquarters in Leavenworth, known as "The Army of Liberty," and its object is the suppression of the temperance movement at the polls. Each of the members take a solemn oath to do everything in his power is her to elect an Arti-Problition Covernor the to elect an Anti-Prohibition Governor this fall. The members are, however, left free as to national politics. The companies are officered with captains, lieutenants and corporals, and regiments are commanded by

DR. A. A. HOLCOMBE, State Veterinarian, DR. A. A. HOLCOMBE, State Veterinarian, recently ordered Sheriff Thomas, of Shawnee County, to kill a horse belonging to the Topeka Omnibus Company that was affected with farcy. The Sheriff refused to execute the order, and Judge W. C. Webb sent an opinion to the bus company, in which he says: Surgeon Holcombe had no lawful right or authority to issue said order, and if the Sheriff is notified or informed by you that said order was not issued by the that said order was not issued by the anthority of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners he will be a trespasser. If he executes said order, both the Sherix and Surgeon Holcomb will be liable in an action for damages for causing said animal to be killed. The Judge held that Dr. Holcombe had no right to order any animal killed unless it had first been examined by the Board.

THE State House grounds at Topeka, on the Library corner were recently being improved and beautified by a carriage drive, fences and walks. All the furniture in the Government buildings was invoiced the other day, and an additional order sent to the Treasury Department for more that is the Treasury Department for more that is

Topeka was recently specially infested with burglars and almost every day cases of orbbery were reported, but the police force appeared unable to do anything effectual toward arresting the criminals. The other night the residence of Dr. Dick and W. E. Bowman on Tenth street were entered. At the former place the thieves secured about ten dollars in money, but at the latter place they arrayed a mery for the family, effer. they aroused a member of the family, after getting into the house, and were compelled o flee before securing any booty.

to flee before securing any booty.

The following notaries public have been appointed by Governor Glick: W. H. Clark, Mound City, Linn County; N. B. Karkadon, Saratoga, Pratt County; Thomas H. Dfren, Northfield, Summer County; Dell Fuller, Topeka, Shawnee County; George W. Her, Garnett, Anderson County; Owen Lee, Fredonia, Wilson County; G. Rumsey, Kiowa, Barbour County; Lloyd Selby, Stockton, Rooks County; George P. Willis, Erie, Neosho County. Erie, Neosho County.

J. S. MICHAEL, who was arrested recently on the charge of burglarizing a sleeping car on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-road, was released on a writ of habeas corpus issued from the Probate Court at To-

peka. RILEY BEARD, while working in the harvest field in McPherson County recently, was struck by lightning and killed.

An eight-year-old son of W. J. Ingraham, of Parsons, used kerosene oil to light

the fire the other morning, and was buried next day. WILLIAMS COLLEGE of Williamstown Mass., has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon United States Senator Ingalls.

THE Sedgwick County Republican Convention held at Wichita on the 2d elected vention held at Wichita on the 2d electronive delegates to the Republican State Convention, namely: Hon. W. E. Stanley, Column P. L. Walker, W. W. Hays, W. H. onel R. L. Walker, W. W. Hays, W. H. Taylor Robert E. Lawrence and Professor B. D. Hammond, with the following alternates: Hon. F. M. Dofflemeyer, A. E. Johnson, Judge E. B. Jewett, Thomas Glover, J. W. Wingard and R. R. Hatfield. The convention invited Hon. E. B. Allen, a resident of this city and a candidate for secretary of State, to name the delegates, which he did. The delegates, by a unan nous vote, emdorsed Colonel John A. Martin, of Atchison, as the Republican candidate for Governor, and E. P. McCabe for Auditor. Among the resolutions adopted as one endorsing the National Republican Platform and its nominees, and another favoring a Constitutional Convention for the

State of Kansas. John Bretton, a hack driver, attacked Os ar Swayze, the Capital reporter, at Topeka ecently because he was displeased with the way Swayze reported a scrape he was in. Bretton got Swayze by the throat and was choking the life out of him when bystanders interfered and separated them. fell to the ground insensible, but was resuscitated by friends who took him to a lunch counter.

THE Supreme Court at Topeka recently rendered a decision of considerable practical importance in the prosecution of cases aris ing under the prohibitory liquor law. It has been the practice in probably most of the coun ties in the State for the County Attorney to file information against parties for selling intoxicating liquors and to verify the same with an affidavit that he believes the facts stated in the information to be true. This is authorized by the law, but the Supreme Court decides that such an affidavit does not justify an arrest of the supposed offender. Section fifteen of the bill of rights in the Constitution prohibits the arrest of any person, except on probable cause. The supreme Court holds that nothing but a positive affidavit makes a case of pr cause under the Constitution. The belief of the County Attorney, even if sworn to, does not justify the arres of a person for crime. If the County Attorney does not know that a party has com-mitted acts that make him guilty of violating the law, the Court says lie must get someone to verify the information that does know. Under this decision of the Court it was thought doubtful whether anyone could be arrested for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors unless a complaint or informaintoxicating liquors or who had seen them sold contrary to law. Neither could a person who had positive knowledge of but one violation of the law swear truthfully to an information that contained a dozen or more counts.

## THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL

Returned by the President to the House of Representatives with His Veto-The Message in Full.

The President yesterday returned to the House without his approval the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The text of the veto message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: After careful consideration of the bill entitled "For the relief of Fitz John Porter," I herewith return it with my objections, to the House of Congress in which it originated. Its enacting clause is in the terms following: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz John Porter, late a Major-General of United States Volunteers, and a Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel in the army, to the position of Colonel in the army of the United States, of the same grade held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army by sentence of court-martial promulgated on January 27th, 1863, etc., etc., It is apparent that should this bill become a law it will create a new office which can be filled by the appointment of the particular individual whom it specifles, and can not be filled otherwise. Or it may be said, with perhaps greater precision of statement, that it will create a new office on condition that the particular person designated shall be chosen to fill it. Such an act, as it seems to me, is either unnecessary and ineffective, or it involves an encroachment by the legislative branch of the Government on the authority of the Executive. As Congress has no power under the Constitution to nominate and appoint an officer, and can not lawfully impose on the President the duty of nominating and appointing to office any particular individual of its own selection this bill, if it can fairly be construed as requiring the President to make the nomination, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the appointment which it authorizes, is in manifest violation of the Constitution.

If such be not its just interpretation it must be regarded as a mere enactment of advice and counsel, which lack, in the very nature of things, the force of positive law, and can serve no useful purpose on the statute books. There are other causes that deter me from giving this bill the sanction of my approval. The judgment of the court-martial, by which more than twenty years since, General Fitz John Porter was tried and convicted, was pronounced by a tribunal composed of nine general officers of distinguished character and ability. Its investigation of the charges of which it found accused guilty, were thorough and conscientious, and its findings and sentence were in due course of law approved by Abraham Lincoln, then President of the jurisdiction of accused and of the sub-Supreme Court of the United States has recently declared that a court martial such as this was "Is the organism provided by law, and clothed with the duty of administering justice in this class of cases. Its judgments, when approved, rest on the same basis and are surrounded by the same considerations which give conclusiveness to the judgments of other tribunals, including as well the lowest as the highest." lows accordingly that when a lawfullyconstituted court-martial has duly declared its findings and its sentence, and the same have been duly approved, for the East. neither the President nor Congress has any power to set them aside. The existence the provisions of the bill which is before me, but when its enacting clauses are read in the light of the recitals of its prefect the practical annulment of the findin their opinion "Justice requires \*

vestigation by a board of three officers of the army. This board was not created there had been no deaths from cholera in in pursuance of any statutory authority, and was powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses or to pro-nounce a judgment which could be lawfully enforced. The officers who composed it in their report to the Secretary of War, dated March 19, 1879, state that such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to the posi tions of which their sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from date of his dismissal from the service."
The provisions of the bill now under consideration are avowedly based on the assumption that the findings of the court martial have been discovered to be erroneous, but it will be borne in mind, that the investigation which is claimed to have resulted in this discovery was made many years after the event to which these findings related, under circumstances that made it im possible to reproduce the evidence on which they were based. It seems to me that the proposed legislation would es-tablish a dangerous precedent, calculated to imperil in no small measure the binding force and effect of the judgments of various tribunals established under our Constitution and laws. I have already, in the exercise of the pardoning power with which the President is vested, remitted the continuing penalty that made it impossible for Fitz John Porter to hold an office of trust or profit under the Government of the United But I am unwilling to give my sanction to any legislation which shall practically annul and set at naught the solemn and de iberate conclusions of the tribunal by which he was convicted, and of the President by whom its findings were examined and approved.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR. Executive Mansion, July 2,1884.

### THAT ACCIDENT.

The Accident Near Cunningham, So. Proves to be More Serious than First Re-

ported.

Sr. Louis, July 5 .- A special from Cunningham, Chariton County, Mo., says: The list of the drowned and seriously wounded on the Grand River bridge eatastrophe is increasing as the work of clearing the wreck progresses. It is now estimated that twelve men were drowned and as many more fatally injured. The names received this morning are as follows:

John Long, drowned. Robert Baker, wounded mortally. James Young, shoulder crushed.

Platte Young, leg broken. Fred Young's body was taken out yester-

A. Fisher, drowned.
D. Haywood, cut on the head and inter-

nally injured; cannot live.
Ward West, hips and back badly cut. James Bruce, temple crushed. J. B. Bronson, leg broken and internal in-

John A. Dillon, drowned. George Brown, thigh broken.

Phil Beck, engineer of the ill-fated train, badly crushed. James Dick, fireman, hips crushed and

both arms broken; cannot live.

James McCord, hips crushed and internal James Hogan, back and hips hurt.

Arch Hill, badly bruised.

Abram Webb, of Cunninghan, and John

Long, of Sumner, are still in the wreck.

J. P. Maxwell, of Sumner, sprained wrist and badly bruised hips and back.

Al. Short, of Sumner, rib broken and internal injuries. Three more unidentified bodies have been

recovered by the divers. The part of the bridge down represents the center span about one hundred and fifty feet long. The structure is what is called in railroad parlance "false work." It was forty feet from the water to the track. The cause of the accident has not been clearly established. The engineer was backing the train in on the bridge, and in checking speed to cross safely the whole train was brought to a stop in the center of the structure. When extra steam was put on the frail bridge began to totter and soon sank beneath its ponderous weight. The engineer saw that nothing could be done to prevent the disaster and began sounding the whistle, which was continued until the engine struck water. But for this alarm not a single ocpant of the eight cars would have been saved. The accident took place a week ago, when it was given out that no lives

## MATTERS ABROAD.

France and China Still Talking War-The Cholera.

PARIS, July 5.—At the Cabinet Council Ferry stated that the Chinese Foreign Board would not disavow the action of the Chinese regular troops at Langson. The Board admitted that the Chinese army obeyed orders to retain possession of United States. Its legal competency, its that city, though this is contrary to the second article of the recent Franco-Chinese jects of the accuration, the substantial regularity of all its proceedings, are mat. regularity of all its proceedings, are matters withdrawal of the garrison. China, ters which have never been brought in however, contended that the evacuation of frontier towns was conditional question. Its judgment, therefore, is different towns was conditional tinal and conclusive in its character. The upon the signature of a definitive treaty be tween France and China. China also requested the recognition of stipulations agreed upon between Li Hung Ching and Captain Faurnier for the evacuation of Langson, Cav Bang and Lao Kay between June 6 and 7. M. Patenotre, French Min-ister to China, who has been absent formulate a treaty with the King of Annam, was ordered to go to Pekin immediately to maintain the King rights of France. In the event of the Chinese refusing redress for the action of her troops at Langson, Frence will immediately declare war. Active preparations are be ing made for reinforcements to leave France

CHOLERA. PARIS, July 5 .- The Prefect of Police of such power is not openly asserted nor, perhaps, is it necessarily implied in where the cholera is prevalent disinfected. Some Parisian journals assert that there were three cases of cholera there read in the light of the recitals of its pre-ambles, it will be seen that it seeks in ef-admits that there are isolated cases every summer. It says the sanitary condition of ings and sentence of a competent courtmartial. A conclusion at variance with these findings has been reached after in-Paris.

Paris, July 5 .- There were no deaths from cholera at Marseilles Thursday night. There were five at Toulon. LISBON, July 5.-Portugal has declared

quarantine against all English vessels. GENEVA, July 5.—Passengers from Tou-lon and Marseilles are disinfected at railway

GIBRALTAR, July 5 .- The Spanish and English officers have had a dispute with reference to the precautions against the spread of cholera. The Spaniards attempted to establish a sanitary cordon five hundred yards from the British lines but were compelled to withdraw the cordon beyond the center of the neutral grouds. MADRID, July 5.-All vessels from

#### Morocco are quarantined. Hydrophobia.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 3.-John Donaldson, a young man living on Howard street. is suffering from a terrible attack of hydrophobia. An officer observed him acting queerly on River avenue, and supposing him to be intoxicated, placed him under arrest and took him to the lock-up. After he was placed the cell he tore the clo the cell he tore the clothing from his person, howled, yelled, snarled like a dog, frothed at the mouth and butted his head against the door of his cell. He attempted to tear up the bench in his cell, and it took several officers to hold him. It was supposed that he was insane, and City Physician Wright was summoned. Donaldson had quieted down somewhat, and his removal to his house was ordered. Before the house was reached he had another attack more severe than the first, Although he is of slender build he threw a couple of men who attempted to subdue him, and so great was his strength during the paroxysm that it required five men to hold him. Since then he has been pinioned hand and foot and tied to the bed. His struggles are fearful to behold. Two years ago, while in Portland, O., he was bitten severely on the upper part of the leg by a deg which was supposed to be mad.

9

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

#### A DREAM OF HOME.

Take me to the dear old farm, when the clover

is in bloom;
Let me wet my feet in the dew-bathed grass, and breath its sweet perfume;
Give me a seat 'neath the old roof-tree, a draught from the homestead well,
A romp in the meadow or up on the hill, where the echoes used to dwell;
And in one hour of calm delight, I'll live again the years

the years
When the bitterest grief was wept away in a flood of transient tears.
I see again the vine-clad porch, the rose-bush

by the gate. Where the brightest gleams of sunset seemed

to love to linger late;
The gray barn in the distance, the spring-house near at hand,
The crystal spring, and the limpid stream with rustic bridges spanned;
The orchard and the garden, the fields of wav-

ing grain,
The cattle in the meadow, the pet lamb in the And I hear the reaper's voices, and the scytheblades' ringing sweep, The whistle of the meadow-lark, the bleating

of the sheep; The tuneless droning of the bees that rob the

The buzzing of the summer fly, and all the farm-yard's din:
Discordant sounds to others' ears, but now they come to me
More welcome than the dulcet notes of sweetest harmony.

est harmony.

It was a dream. No more for me those sights and sounds so dear;

My home has been a stranger's for this many and many a year.

The house is gone, and on the spot where memory sees it stand

Looms up a towered mansion for a child of fortune planned.

And art has changed the orenard, the meadow and the field

To "grounds" that but the rarest fruits and choicest flowers may yield.

I would not know the spot again, but hard by is the grove

Where rest the mouldering forms of those whose memory I love;

And in the grove, and by their side, beneath the locust's shade.

Some day, ere many years, perhaps, my body will be laid.

—Gath Brittle, in Demorest's Monthly.

#### MISS GLYNN'S ADVENTURE.

Many years ago there stood at the cross-roads between Brixton and Crampton County an old farm-house, built in a style that few of us remember, with large, cheerful rooms and windows that opened on to a carefully-trimmed lawn. Roses and honeysuckles grew there in rich profusion, and in the fall bright yellow chrysanthemums decked the garden beds.

A long, shady avenue of trees so obscured the house that in the summer it seemed like "a lodge in some vast wilderness," and so lonely that in spite of its beauty a timid person would have hesitated to buy it.

But Miss Glynn was not a timid person. She had lived thirty-five years in this vale of tears without encountering either ghosts or burglars, and she pursued the even tenor of her way through seed-time and harvest, without any apparent desire for companionship or re-lief from the monotony of her exist-

People said that she had had a romance early in her youth, which had ended in cruel disappointment, and that when her father died and let her sole possessor of the old homestead she had decided to keep on living the.e, hiding from a curious world the one sorrow of

However that may be, Miss Glynn kept her own secrets. The door of the closet which contained her skeleton was never open, and when any one from the neighboring village did come to call on her, they found her cheerily at work, house as neat as wax-work, and every sign of a well-regulated house-hold.

One night (I have this story from Miss Glynn's own lips) there was a wedding at Brixton, a hamlet some five miles distant, and her cook and housemaid, being related to the bride, desired to attend it.

There was no way for them to get there unless John Thorn (the farmer) drove them over and stayed to bring them back.

Now Miss Glynn, as I said before, was no coward, and she was, moreover, very indulgent to her farm hands, so she said: "You may go; I am not at all afraid to be left alone; only be sure to return in time for the morning's work."

In a wing of the old house slept Jim Sandford, the chore-boy, a half-witted fellow, may-be fifteen years old, who would have been of no use as a protector; but Miss Glynn laughingly unchained Don, the great watch-dog, more to satisfy the servants than from any nervous fears of her own. And when the usual time came for retiring she went up to her lonely room with as little dread of the shadows of night fallmounted dragoons kept guard outside

her window. .
She said that she must have fallen innever knew what) awakened her. moon shone in through the old-fash- a flower, she holding the light. ioned gabled windows, and everything which can be felt.

shake it off, to think of something else them direct from Span in the year--to go to sleep. The distant bark of 80, and watch-dog fell on her ears She endeavored to weary herself by counting the barks-in van; above and beyond all other ideas was the persistent and haunting one that in her chamber somewhere another human being was

Miss Glynn was an energetic woman; her resolves were but the precludes to immediate action. All of a sudden the darkness became intolerable to her, and without any actual fear, but more from match from the little table beside her bed, only to feel it gently but firmly

Not a cry escaped her, all her wonderful power of self-control came to her aid, and, without struggling, she merely

"Who is there?" A man's voice answered from the cur-

tains beside the bed: "Madame, I am sorry to disturb your slumbers, but I should be much obliged if you would show me what valuables you have in the house. As my time is short, I will light your candle," and releasing the hand he fumbled for and ricade between herself and utter definally found a match with which he lit | struction. the taper beside the bed.

She saw him then, a tall, handso man, evidently a desperado; to be foiled, not struggled with.

Miss Glynn's wits were as 'ready as her presence of mind.

"Sir," said she, in the same polite tone he had adopted, "it is embarrass-ing for me to rise and dress in the presence of a gentleman. I will accommodate you, but I must request that you will step outside the door while I make my toilet.

With a bow her visitor left her, having glanced cautiously around the chamber to assure himself that she had chamber to assure himself that she had no other means of exit, and took his away, but Miss Glynn was made of no

And she?-And she?——
During the five minutes in which she made her hasty toilet Miss Glynn had which had always stood in the hall, she

"I am ready," said she, throwing open the door, and looking as trim and neat as if she had prepared herself for

congenial company.

He glanced admiringly at her as she and smiling she met him, not a quaver in her voice, not a bit less color in her healthy cheeks.

Having produced a large sack, he requested, with many apologies, to be shown the silver, with which he filled his bag. Nothing escaped—not even an old knife and fork given to her when a baby by her god-father and which she valued as a relic.

One thing after another disappeared into the capacious sack—all her bric-abrac, little ornaments, bits of virtu. and last of all her mother's watch. "Oh, if he only had left that," cried Miss Glynn to herself, "but (shaking her fist behind his back) I will be even with him yet."

All this time the man had kept up a door, and pinioned the hero of the

running tire of small talk, very com- night. plimentary, interspersing it now and

ments.

Now was Miss Glynn's chance. She acceded to his request, offering him all the dainties the larder afforded, adding that he was "welcome to what wine he could drink."

"We will finish with that, madam," said he, sitting on a flour barrel, and dangling one leg, while he deliberately and daintily picked a chicken bone, helping himself now and then to some pickled olives, which he pronounced excellent."

"Madame," said he (pausing to glance at her), "you are a very charming person. I am proud to have met you; it is seldom in the paths of my pro ession that I have met your equal in pluck, elegance of manner, beauty of expression and delight ul conversa-What do you say to a union betion. tween us? I am poor but honest (with a delicious appreciation of his joke), and you are too fair a flower to waste your sweetness on this desert air-yum, yum, yum," he mumbled, "these olives are like vourself-admirable." "I fell much honored," said Miss

Glynn. "Your proposal is flattery, but I should like some references.' "Ke erences! Madame, I have thou-sands of them. have killed two men,

Sing six years for stealing a watch, "You are undoubtedly a remarkable person," said Miss Glynn, with an un-pleasant conviction that he would add the "murder of one woman" to the "two men" in his next adventure if her

wits failed her. "We will talk of matrimony when your appetite is satisfied," said she.

We can then chat at our ease." "And you can soothe my savage breast with melody on that piano," added he, with a bow. "And now for the wine, the wine, the sparkling wine! I was once a poet, in the days of my youth," he remarked. "Would you have thought it?"

"I would not!" answered Miss Glynn, opening the door to the wine cellar. "Will you walk down with me and help yourself?"-turning round with a smile, made all the brighter by the flickering of the tallow candle she carried.

"Ah ---- h ----," cried he, smacking his lips, for down a flight of stone steps he beheld bin after bin of bottles, and in imagination he already tasted their ing on the old house as if a regiment of fragrant juices. No fear of the weak woman by his side entered his brain; no memory of Jael occurred to him. Down those stone stairs he tripped, and went to a light doze, when something (she from one bottle to another, examining No their labels as a bee sucks honey from

"These," said Miss Glynn, leading was plunged in that profound stillness the way to the far end of the cellar, Thich can be felt.

A peculiar consciousness of another deeper than the rest, in which were presence in the room came over Miss only two bottles, "these you will find Glynn. It oppressed her; she tried to in excellent condition. My father had 80, and they must be in magnificent

"What is the label?" he inquired. bending over, with the eye of a con-

noisseur. to examine it. Like lightning she tipped up his heels and in he fell, head first, right into the bin, and blowing out the candle she ran for her life to the cellar steps, up which she went quicker than she had ever ascended them before.

Breathless and panting she reached the top and shut the door, which closed a longing desire for a ray of light, she only with a key. Her sense told her stretched out her hand to reach a that she was now doubly in danger; he had been in good temper, but if he got out she would have to contend with a desperate ruffian. This frail door would have to go to the drugs are apt to decompose each other the shake had gone, and told her what had happened. At the present time the girls in the Grimsby family tion is made up of many different drugs, never braid their hair at all. When be nothing to such a man; he could break it down like a reed.

With her frail strength the dauntless woman dragged the heavy dining-table against it, and on that she piled chairs, heavy drawers, anything—everything—on which she could lay her hands, he meanwhile cursing down-stairs and try-

ing to fumble his way to the top.

She said that in all her life she never

At this crisis she thought of Don, the

great watch-dog, and wondered at his Running to the back door, which she found wide open, she saw him stretched dead at his post.

No time could she waste in sentim al regret, but as she returned to guard her fortress the tears rushed to her eyes as she remembered the many lonely evenings she and Don had watched the dancing firelight in the old sitting-room together, and how he had never failed to show her the most untiring and unselfish devotion.

post just outside in the old-fashioned such metal. The servants would be hall, whistling softly to himself, or home at four o'clock; it was then two, humming an air from one of the and during those intervening hours operas.

not only hidden in her bo om a bunch took her post at the cellar door, waitof bank-notes, but had laid her plans ing for what might come. It was not for checkmating the gentlemanly bur-loaded, "but an empty gun has done glar. loaded, but an empty gun has done wonders before, and may again," she said to herself.

It was not long before the man found the steps and his way up them, and then stood there, the flicker from the candle casting a glimmer of light and shadow over her white dressing gover

Think of those two hours for that woman, alone, and with only an unloaded gun to protect her against that

But she lived through it. Providence and that dining-table protected

He was a strong man, but he had taken a deep draught of wine before he came up, and he was more unsteady than when he went down, so when the servants came home, tired and sleepy from their junketing, they found her

And Miss Glynn? Having at last obtained and crammed into his sack nearly everything but a four-post bedstead and the grand piano, he smiled and suggested the football. Miss Glynn was my aunt.

And the burglar? Oh, he added another six years' dissipation at Sing Sing to his former list of "references."—Philadelphia Call.

## A Young Patriot.

Richard Lord Jones was born at Colchester, Conn., on May 15, 1767. He enlisted at Hartford, for the term of three years, in Captain James Watson's company of the Third Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, the father of the venerable the youngest enlisted person on the pay roll of the Army of the Revolution. He was immediately placed under the charge of Band-master Ballentine, and instructed to play the fife. The regiment was at one time en-

turning, after a success ul expedition, fair. by the British sloop of war "Falcon"

broken into ten banks, served in Sing ish officer for examination. The Colonel, being called forward, was followed by Dick, who was anxious to learn what his own fate was to be. The British officer, noticing the little fellow at the heels of his Colonel, sternly inquired:

"Who are you?" "I am one of King Hancock's men," answered Dick, straightening himself

"What can you do for him?" asked the officer, with a smile, and so strong an emphasis on the "you" that Dick answered defiantly:

"I can fight for him." "Can you fight one of King George's

men?" "Yes, sir," answered Dick, promptly, and then added, after a little hesitation,

"If he is not much bigger than I."
The officer called forward to the boatswain's boy, who had been curiously looking on; then turning to the young continental, asked:

"Dare you fight him?" Dick gave the Briton, who was considerably larger than he, a hasty survey, and then answered:

"Yes, sir." "Then strip," said the officer, and turning to the British lad, "strip and do battle for King George."

Both boys divested themselves of all superfluous clothing as rapidly as possible, and went to work at once in dire earnest. It was a "rough and tumble" fight; first one was on top and then the other, cheered in turn by cries of: "Give it to him King Hancock!" and "Hurrah for King George!"

It was a most memorable encounter for both contestants, but at last the courageous little rebel got the better of his adversary. The young Briton shout-ed "enough," and was reseued from the embrace of his furious antagonist.

With a generosity natural to great minds, but seldom displayed during the War of Independence, the British officer ordered the discharge of our young hero, for his pluck, and he was set at liberty. - W. W. Crannell, is St Nicholas.

-A medical paper warns young doc tors against prescribing "shot-gun mixt-ures" too freely during the summer

-Hardly anything in the line of flowers and green can be more beautiful than a two-yard coil of smilax, perfect in leaf, and graced with a thousand sweet white blooms of this growth.

safe distance gleefully watched the \$4, til the bicycler reached the end of his ooo conflagration.

#### The Fate of the Early Worm.

It was the witching hour of 4.30 am. A witching hour for sleep. The thrifty Alarm Clock on the mantel lifted up its cheery voice and bade the Sluggard rouse him from his lazy couch. The Sluggard, who was making about fifteen knots of solid sleep with both bow ports wide open, merely shut off his busy snore long enough to say:
"Cheese that untimely racket!"

And straightway went to sleep again. But the thri ty Alarm Clock shrank never from its duty. It cried aloud: "How long wilt thou sleep, O Sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy

"Read the tenth verse of the same chapter, Proverbs six," growled the Sluggard, plunging his head yet deeper among the pillows.
"The way of the slothful man is as a hedge of Thorns," shouted the Alarm

"I'll make your way like the track of a cyclone if you continue the matins much longer," snarled the weary Singgard. "He that is slothful is a brother to

him that is a great waster," rattled the Alarm Clock. "You're a waster of precious time when you talk to me in the night," replied the Sluggard. "Call in during office hours."

"As vinegar to the teeth and as smoke to the eyes, so is the Sluggard to them that send him," caroled the Alarm Clock, with a perfect hurrah.

"I'll send you up the chimney in another minute, if I don't hear some silence in this room," said the Sluggard,

pulling the sheet over his head and getting ready to smother.
"Up!" shouted the Alarm Clock, with prodigious clamor; "Up and be stirring! Up! Bless you, this won't do! Have an aim in life!"

And then the Sluggard, enduring no longer, stood up his elbow and aimed a boot at the Alarm Clock with such fatal precision that the air was full of brass wheels, steel springs, striking-hammers, fractured bells, broken brass, and a bruised and battered dial. One brief moment the Sluggard gazed at the remnants of what but a few moments be-fore was a good four dollar alarm-clack, and then settling himself down for a snooze that could be broken only by the eight-o'clock breakfast-bell, he

"He that bleseth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse to him. See Proverbs, twenty-seven, fourteen."— Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Nile ( riers.

When the mundation approaches the Capital-usually at the end of June or the beginning of July—the Nile criers (Muna-di-en-Nil) begin their work. These criers are men whose business it is to call out, or rather to recite, before the houses of those who wish it, how General James Watson Webb, and was much the Nile has risen during the past twenty-four hours. The Oriental does everything, no matter what it is, gravely, slowly, with much dignity and verbosity, and is never chary of his time or breath. Even the form of his greeting in the street is a complicated ceremony gaged in an enterprise having in view of words and motions which usually the destruction of a large quantity of takes some moments to perform. And lumber on Long Island. But the Coloin the same way this announcement of nel and a number of men, among whom was Richard, were captured white re- a simple matter, is a most serious af-

The day before the crier begins his and taken to Newport. task he goes through the streets accom-Upon the arrival of the prisoners at panied by a boy, whose part it is to act Newport, they were taken before a Brit- as chorus, and to sing the responses at oper moment. The crier sings

'God has looked graciously upon the fields." Response: "Oh! day of glad tidings." 'To-morrow begins the anouncement." Response: "May it be followed by success." Response: "May it be followed by success.
Before the crier proceeds to give the information so much desired, he intones with the boy a lengthy, alternating chant, in which he praises God, implores blessings on the Prophet and all believers, and on the master of the house and all his children. Not until all this has been carefully gone through does he proceed to say the Nile has risen so many inches.

This ceremony is carried on until the month of September, when the river has reached its culminating point, and the crier, as bringer of such good news, never fails to claim his "baksheesh" sometimes humbly, and sometimes, too,

very imperiously.

The reports of these men, who in all Egyptian towns are the ambulent advertisers of the state of Nile, are not always reliable. This is partly owing to the fact that, with true Oriental indifference, they do not take the trouble to acquire exact information at the only. reliable sources, and also that the Government intentionally spreads false re-perts in regard to the advance of the inundation. As the land tax can not be levied on certain large tracts of land until the rise of the Nile shall have reached at least sixteen Egyptian yards, it does not hesitate (a fact that has come within my own experience) to spread false reports, and although the imposition is patent to all, no one dares to raise his voice in remonstrance.-Dr. A. Trautvetter, in Harper's Maga-

## Snake Stories.

The following seasonable tales are from the snake department of Puck: While Letitia Grimsby was lying asleep in a hammock on the front porch among the honey-suckles one day last week, a snake came out of an adjoining field, crawled up into the hammock, and braided her hair. When the young lady awoke she was greatly astonished to find her hair braided, but supposed it the act of her sister, as the snake had disappeared The following day the same thing occurred again, and her sisures' too freely during the summer ter, having seen it, aroused the young months, as certain combinations of lady after the snake had gone, and told in the expectation that one of them may they want it braided they simply lie in the mark and cure the patient.—N.
Y. Tribune.

When they want it braided they simply lie in the hammock and pretend they are asleep, and the snake does the business for them.

Walter J. Blum was riding on his bicycle along the turnpike out at Verona, N. J., one day last week, when the rubber tire suddenly flew off the front wheel. Before the rider could stop the

## Youths' Department.

A GOOD DRUGGIST. A man who kept a store Once wrote upon his door:

\* Oh, I can make a pill That shall ease ev'ry ill! I keep here a plaster, To prevent disaster; Also some good ointment, To soothe disappointment."

When customers applied, These words are what he cried:

" Now, Patience is the pill That eases ev'ry ill;
Take-care is a plaster
Which prevents disaster; Good-humor an ointment,
Soothing disappointment."

—Mary Lang, in St. Nicholas.

ARCHIE'S TRICKS.

Mamma says I'm a pretty good boy most things. When she says that, she means that I lon't tell lies, like Billy Bangs, and

don't hook old Mrs. Blunt's plums, like Tom Blake, and don't stick pins in the boys, like Sam Plummer-Sam's an awful mean chap!-and 'most always mind what I'm told.

But she says I'm a tricky boy, and that I must get over it, for if there's anything that's mean and disagreeable, it's a boy that's always play ng tricks.

And when she says it, she says a great deal more of the same kind of talk about tone of character and self-respect, and always being frank and never de-ceitful, and things out of the Bible, too. and looks so solemn all the time, it makes you think you'd better be careful. She says a fault's a fault, no matter if it don't seem quite so big as some

other boy's faults. I'm always forgetting, though. It's such jolly fun to hide behind the corner of a fence and jump out and make a girl holler. I was sorry, though, one day, when Susy Bangs jumped so hard she dropped a pail of berries, and they fell in the mud and were all spoiled. Mamma made me pay for them out of my own money, and said she hoped it

would be a lesson to me.

But I guess it wasn't, for the next day I put a little frog in Polly Pratt's desk, and when she felt, she hollered and knocked over her ink. I was sorry again when the ink went oll over her reader and then ran down on her dress.

I'd have given her my reader, only I'd given that to Pete Cramp when I said "Boh!" to him when he was crossing the stepping stones in the creek, and he went splash into the water, and his reader was all wet, and him, too. And when the frog jumped out of Polly Pratt's desk, and jumped on to Kitty Price, and she tumbled over and bumped her head, I had to stay after school; and the teacher asked me didn't I think such conduct very improper and inhuman; and I said yes. And he said I'd surely get punished for it some day.

if I didn't stop playing tricks. I have. I mean I've got punished. I don't know yet whether I ve stopped or

not, but I guess so. We were all going to the fair, to have the biggest kind of a time. There was a big carriage coming, and there'd be peanuts and lemonade and horses running and pop-corn and a balloon ascension and candy and things, and a tight-rope and fellows that chaw up fire, and it don't hurt 'em a bit, and everything.

Cousin Laura she came down all dressed up to go, and she looked nice and fine, I tell you! all white and little short, stiff things that stood out all over her, and great big sunflowers

or things in her hat. She sat down on a piazza-chair close by the balustrade, and I thought what fun it would be to pin her sash to it so she couldn't get up. I did, and she

never knew it John had fixed the hose-John's the fellow that waters the flowers and digs and scolds when you pick things-leaning up against some flower-pots so it would sprinkle a shower on some flowers. He was digging something, and his back was turned to it so he couldn't see, and I thought what fun twould be to turn the shower on him and then run round the corner of the house and watch to see him jump. So I gave the pozzle a shove and then I

But it didn't go on John. It went on Cousin Laura, and she jumped; but she couldn't jump far, for her sash was pinned tight behind her, and she couldn't get away. And John is deaf and didn't hear her, and before he saw her you ought to see the starched things on her dress go down. She looked like a white peony before, but by the time John got hold of the nozzle she looked

like a white string. At first I was going to run away and not tell 'twas me, but I thought that would be too mean; so I walked up to Cousin Laura, and says I: "Cousin Laura, I did it, and I'm awful sorry." Mamma looked at me sorry enough as she went up-stairs to help Cousin dress again. We had to wait a great while, but at last we were all ready to go. But just as I was getting into the

carriage papa looked at me, and says he: "Archibald, you may go to your room and stay there till bed-time." Mamma and Cousin Laura begged him tolet me go, but when papa says "Archibald" its never any use. There was company came home to

tea with 'em, and there was fried chicken and strawberry jam and icecream, but I didn't get anything but bread and milk.

I guess I've stopped playing tricks .-Youth's Companion.

## A Little Heroine.

Just between the towns of Hoboken and Weehawken, in New New Jersey, lies the little hamlet of Union Hill, an old-fashioned village, peopled mostly by Germans, and in this village has stood for many years a great frame building, used principally as a hotel, and known to all the towns-people by the name of "The Old Swan."

In years gone by this place was quite a famous resort, but it gradually ran down until it became at length a cheap boarding-house.

Among the many inmates of the building were Julie Brohmer, a little eight-year-old girl, her mother and three younger children. The smallest, A six-year-old child of David Grimes, of Washington, Pa., set his father's barn on fire recently, and at a sign of the ground of the wheel, which it just fitted, and remained there unit just fitted girl baby of two, was little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. The smallest, a little girl baby of two, was little sale younger children. as ber faithful little sister was near. Julie attended the public school as

regularly as her duties at home would allow, and, unlike most little girls of her age, when she came home she did not care to run out in the street and play at "tag" or "hide-and-seek," but instead staid at home and relieved her mother of the care of her younger brothers and sisters, and acted the part of a small housewife.

of a small housewife. The other evening, about half past nine, little Julie sat in a room on one of the lower floors patiently waiting for her mother to come in that she might go to bed. She had just put her little baby sister to sleep in the back room, and as Julie sat waiting so quietly, her half-closed eyes and frequent yawns told only too well that the "dustman" was on his rounds.

Suddenly, as she sat there, some bright sparks fell from the ceiling and smouldered on the floor. Almost at the same instant a number of the tenants. who lived up-stairs ran wildly through the hall and past the door, screaming: "Fire! fire!" at the top of their voices. In another moment the flames appeared in the very room in which little Julia sat. She heard the cries of fire and the people rushing madly into the street. But there was no one to to tell her what to do, or even to think of her, in that moment of ex-

Perhaps a good many of the little girl readers of Young People, if they had been in Julia's place, would have screamed and run out of the house as quickly as they could. But that was not what brave little Julia thought of as she saw the sparks falling about her. and the red glare of the fast approach-

ing flames.
No, indeed: for she knew that in the back room her baby sister slept uncon-scious of any danger, and the brave little girl thought first of her duty to that helpless infant. So, without thinking twice, she dashed forward, and groped through the smoke and falling sparks until she reached the baby's crib. Then, snatching out the little two-year-old, sleeping peacefully as it was in its little night dress-a pretty heavy burden, too, for so small a girl-and clasping it tightly in her arms, she ran out of the room, struggling through the smoke of the hall, until at last she reached the

open air. She did not stop even then, but ran on until she had reached the opposite side of the street. There she sat down on a convenient rock and watched the fire, still holding her little sister tightly to her breast to protect her from the cold. And in this position, after hunting all over, and almost concluding that Julie had perished in the flames, her mamma and the neighbors found

Brave little girl! Though only eight years old, when danger threatened she did not have to be told what was right for her to do, nor did she for a moment lose her presence of mind, but bravely rescued her baby sister.

So, little? girl readers, think what a brave little girl Julie Brohmer was, and try to learn from her brave act a lesson of courage and self-control .- Harper's Young People.

## What Can Children Do?

They can feed the homeless and hungry cats and dogs and give them water to drink: they can, at least, try to protect them from the assaults of cruel boys; they can always speak a word in behalf of those creatures which cannot speak for themselves; they can say: "Please be kind to that poor dog; please don't worry that homeless cat; please don't throw stones at the birds or rob their nests;" these creatures have

a right to live and be happy. Children can fasten the blankets on the horses when they have blown of. They can give them a drink on a hot summer day and sponge of their faces when they are tired and dusty; they can lift up the heavy collar from the tired neck and rub the perspiration off; they can move the troublesome blinders off from their eyelids where they are often found pressing down close; they can ask drivers and coachmen to please loosen the check-rein and let their horses stretch out their necks and rest themselves. They can often speak to their playmates of the use which the larger animals are to man, as the horse and cow, and the pleasure which people derive from the smaller ones, as the cat. dog and bird. These little creatures. are company for us and ornaments to our homes when we feed them properly and provide them with comfortable places to sleep. And if, as sometimes happens, they see an animal, insect or reptile that must be killed, they can plead to have them all killed quickly so

that their suffering may be short.

Animals know when they are kindly spoken to; speak kindly to them when they are sick or d'sabled, and lay a gentle hand upon them. They are con-scious of a kind word or caress, though they can not speak and tell you so. How quickly they start and tremble at harsh tones; why should they not be fully as sensible of kind ones?—*Iluinois* Humane Journal.

## Wolf Teeth.

Wolf teeth are two small superfluous teeth which appear one on each side immediately in front of the first molar, or double tooth, on the upper jaw. Among horsemen there is a general impression that these teeth are injurious to the eyes, frequently causing blind-ness, unless removed. Veterinarians, however, do not coincide in this opinion, for if the belief were correct, all horses would go blind, as all have these superfluous teeth at some time of their lives, generally between the first and fifth year. So strong and wide-spread, however, is the belief in the blinding effect of these teeth, that whenever a horse is attacked with ophthalmia, the owner is likely to look for these teeth, and, if found, they are thought to be the cause of the ailment and are roughly knocked out. In do-ing so the gums are generally bruised, causing considerable inflammation, which acting as a counter-irritant, attracts the inflammation from the eye, and, of course, the belief is confirmed that "wolf teeth" cause blindness.—

Rural New Yorker. —One day recently Henry Rinsland, of Kingston, N. Y., killed a sheep that had a calf's head and legs. The monstrosity we ghed one hundred and seventy-two pounds. Part of its hide was wool and the other part hair. It also had 10 ears—. Troy Times.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

AT AN APPLE-STAND.

WHAT I SAID. Hi, boy! I've come to get some more—
Those apples that I had before— Those applies that I had before
Yes, these, my little shaver.
One bite brings back my boyhood; I'm
Transported to a by-gone time
By their familiar flavor.

Alas! since from a neighbor's trees
I plucked exactly such as these.
With cheeks to crimson shaded,
And taste like this—a pleasant tart—
And sound and perfect to the heart,
Full twenty years have faded.

How often, on the way to school,
I took the path above the pool.
Beneath that fruity shadow,
Through which the sun of summer bright
Cast down a dappled net of light
Upon the emerald meadow!

And how that leafy covert rang
When all the feathered minstrels sang!
The twitter of the linnet,
The merry robin's gurgling gush,
The bluebird, bobolink and thrush—
I hear them all this minute.

And there sweet Kitty Ransom came, With eyes of blue and cheeks a-tiame, As home from school she wended, As nimble-footed as a fawn— A tieck of light upon the lawn, Of grace and goodness blended,

I clasped her trembling finger-tips
One morn, and kissed her glowing lips,
And pledged my love to Kitty;
But twenty years have fied since then—
And that was Kennebunk in Maine,
And this is New York City.

WHAT THE BOY SAID. Say! I was borned in Kennebunk.
And 'fore she married Jacob Munk
My ma was Kitty Ransom!
These is the fruit yer talkin' bout!
Now, Mister, hev a peck? Shell out!
You'd ought to come down han'some.
—W. A. Crofut, in Century Magazine.

#### A DOG STORY.

Lawrence Macaire himself tells me that this dog story is true, and no one who knows him can doubt his word.
He is at present the happy possessor of a tine Scottish estate, and is what might
where, Macaire could not guess. be called a rich man: but in the days of this dog story he was a young fellow alone in London.

He had been brought up to expect to possessor of the estates to whom he was hardly kept him alive.

and was walking disconsolately along a alms. He began by addressing the certain street, wondering where he cashler with a hesitating: would find food when the rolls he meant to buy were gone, when he saw a butcher's boy in his blue apron fly after a big brown dog, drag a half-eaten chop from his jaws and kick him violently. from his jaws and kick him violently.
The dog moaned with pain, and Lawrence Macaire, obeying the impulse of He used to be the property of a watchthe moment, strode forward.

"What's your miserable bit of meat ne three pence to the boy.

The fellow grinned, took the money, remarked that "a gent as paid for his way had a right to have it," and walked

The dog, having finished the chop. followed his protector home, and up to

his empty garret. Macaire smiled as the creature crowd-

ed himself in at the door. "You have chosen a poor master," he said. But he patted the brute on the head and allowed him to stay as long as

he pleased. When he betook himself away Macaire never expected to see him again. He himself was too ill to seek for work. He remained at home all day. At five o'clock the dog returned, and

himself against the door.

When Macaire opened it he entered at once, and thrusting his nose into his self-adopted master's hand, dropped something from his mouth into its palm. It was a guinea, bright, new and spark-ling, as though fresh from the mint.

Having offered this gift, the dog ran about the room, wagging his tail in a self-satisfied manner, and finally stretched himself out at the foot of the

For awhile Macaire could not believe his senses, but the money was an actual godsend. He was too hungry to think long of how it came. He spent it for food, which he shared with the brute, and said his prayers afterward like a little child.

But being a Scotchman he could not refuse to harbor superst tion, as others might. There was something that savored of the supernatural in this dog's apparent knowledge of his condition; and when, on the following day, the creature disappeared once more, and returned about the same hour to deposit in his master's hand two silver shillings, the matter began to take a very

serious aspect in young Macaire's eyes.

Any one would have been astonished, but you must remember that Lawrence Macaire was unnerved by illness, privation, and many long-continued trials.

His old nurse had been in the habit of declaring that the spirits of the de-parted often visited their old haunts in the form of birds or animals, and he had never laughed at her tales. he began to remember a certain faithful servant of the family-Carl by nameand while caressing the head of the dog

and looking into the great brown eyes, which he fancied resembled those of that honest man, he repeated his name.
"Carl," he said, "have you returned
to me in this shape to help me in my

The dog responded by a cry of joy and began to lick his face. "Are you, then, really Carl?" repeated Macaire.

Again the dog barked. From this moment the young Scotchman really believed that this dog was no other than his faithful Carl returned to him, and the fact that day after day the creature never failed to return with

Chase County Courant. some sum of money, large or small, hidden in his mouth, confirmed him in this singular belief.

He honestly regarded the affair as a miracle, but for which he must have starved or, at least, been driven to the humiliation of receiving charity, and he could not even have worked at the poorly-paid copying, which had been his only hope.

London town, with its bad air and adulterated provisions, had been too much for the Scotchman born amongst the heather, and an illness which, though not dangerous, was lingering and weakening, had fallen upon him. However, the dog never failed in his strange work. He brought his master

money enough to fee a doctor, buy medicines and food and hire a better

It was sometimes a small sum, sometimes a large one that he offered; but ne seemed to know what was needed. Macaire confided in no one. Certainly not in the prim, cold-eyed doctor, who would have pronounced him delirious. But he talked to Carl as though he had worn man's form and loved him as well, and was as grateful to him.

At last he grew better, was well, and as though fate had grown tired of using him, the clouds all vanished from his horizon at once.

The fortune so long delayed became his. The lawyers wrote to him, and and sent a check for "present expenses," and he went one morning to the Bank of England to present it in the Bank of England to present it in the sent thome is in a room on the first flow which is fitted up as a railroad the sent the sent that the sent the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent the sent that the sent the sent that the sent the s

To his astonishment he found, on his arrival at the door that his dog was before him. He sat solemnly on the steps, waiting for him.

Had anything been needed to con-firm Macaire's faith in the mysterious nature of this creature this would have added it. The young man felt his eyes till with tears as he caressed the faith-

ful dog, and whispered:
"My dear old Carl! I will never forget you—never, never!"
Carl, for his part, lifted human eyes

him into the bank, and disappeared-

He had been brought up to expect to be rich, and he knew very well that fortune would be his very soon, for the fortune would be his very soon, for the lawwaited for him Laurence Macaire saw next of kin was dying by inches in his castle. However, he had never made itself into the room. In a moment such a client. In this room Gould overtures of friendship to Lawrence, more a dog's body followed it. It was passes all his spare time, which on Sunand the young man was too proud to Carl. He was in a state of some excitedays is considerable. Gould's estaband the young mar was too proud to Carl. He was in a state of some exciteask for help. A certain little income ment, and thrust his nose into his mas-that he had had been lost, how I do not ter's hand in a tremendous hurry. A certain little income ment, and thrust his nose into his masknow, and the young heir was in as When he withdrew it two guineas lay need of earning his bread as in Macaire's palm, and the dog, with a though he had been a laborer's son. low growl, trotted away. The first He was twenty-one, inexperienced, a suspicion of the truth that had ever enstranger in stony-hearted London, and | tered the young man's mind forced itwhat small jobs of work he found to do self upon him at that instant. He sat bewildered, holding the money in his the dignity of Mayor. Much of his At last he fell ill, and matters grew hand, when the stationer entered, with wealth was in real estate on the Huddesperate. A little copying was all a clerk, and having been identified, he son, and his two sons, Frederick and that he could do, and the rent of his lingered, wondering to himself what it Philip, became on his death prominent miserable room must be paid. He was was best to do about the money, which reduced one day toa three-penny piece, no longer seemed to him a supernatural

"Did you notice a dog anywhere about the bank? I'm afraid mine is getting into mischief." who is now the sole representative of the family. He has retired from the stage on account of ill-health, and now

man of ours, and was quite free about the place. He comes in when he likes. has run his head into my money-scoop. and kept it there until 1 patted him, however busy I might be. He's rather a fierce-looking fellow. I hope he didn't alarm you. He's quite safe, I assure you; never bites any one."

"No. I rather admire him," said Macaire, quite on his guard. "Could I buy him, do you think?"

"We can't learn where he lives, or we'd buy him ourselves, Mr. Macaire,'' said the cashier. "You see, old Dobbs was a bachelor; lived in a little hole of a garret and hoarded quite a stocking full of money out of his small wages, and when he died Carlo lost his home; but he comes to the bank as regularly as I do-every day-and he has its inmade his presence manifest by throwing terest at heart. He brought me a sovereign the other day; found it some-where, I suppose. A very interesting

dog. Lawrence Macaire had very little to say. The cashier wondered what he was thinking of so intently.

It was all quite plain to the young

man at last The watchman who had hoarded the stocking full of money had availed him-self of his position at the bank to teach his dog to steal money and bring it to him. Nobody had suspected that the coins were licked up by the dog's rough tongue. Nobody guessed that old Dobbs was not an honest fellow.

Macaire thought the matter over for an hour or two, and decided that it was not his duty to give Carlo a bad name or to blacken the memory of the dead watchman. He made an estimate of the total sum brought him by the dog, inclosed it in an envelope, and sent it to the bank, directed to the chief cashier, and marked: "Over-paid to a stranger;" and carried Carlo with him to his Scotch estate, where he had no opportunity to rob the Bank of England, and where he afterwards became a very honest doggie.- Mary Kyle Dallas, in N. Y. Ledger.

## Had a Long Memory.

"Well, John," said old man Jordan to his young friend, "you have just been married, I hear?

"Yes, sir," he answered, with a spring-morning smile, "just a month ago, and I want you to go up to dinner with me to-day."

"Have you got a cook?"

"Well, my boy, s'pose we go to a restaurant this time. You must remember I had a young wife once myself." Merchant Traveller.

-The largest bass ever caught in the Hudson River between New York and Albany was taken by Richard Ward, of New Hamburg, a few days ago. It weighed eighty-four pounds. Between Milton and Low Point, in that region, many fine bass have been taken this season, weighing from twenty to twenty-six pounds .- Albany Journal.

Jay Gould's Homes. In the midst of all his wealth Gould remains as simple in his habits as ever, and in this point he resembles Napoleon, who could eat even a state dinner in ten minutes. He owns a theater, but who ever saw him at one of its per-formances? He buys no costly pictures and no \$35,000 horses, leaving the one to Vanderbilt and the other to Bonner. His Irvington establishment is his single exception, and of this he sees comparatively little. His yacht seems also to be of but little use, as he has had only one voyage, and was then glad to get back to Wall street. In fact, Gould's personal expenses (food and clothing) are not greater than those of many a clerk on \$1,500 a year. His ambition is to wield power and use it in the most selfish and relentless manner. The enemies he has thus made render it necessary for him to have a body guard when he ventures into the street, and Morosini is very useful in this respect. Had he, indeed, been present when Selover assaulted Gould the latter would never have been tossed down the steps that ted to the barber's shop. It is not surprising that Gould avoids that spet. Its associa-tions are decidedly unpleasant. Gould generally travels on the L road because the crowd is so great that he escapes notice, and there is less danger of personal violence. Being a little man he. slips in easily, takes a seat and hides floor which is fitted up as a railroad studio. Huge maps made for his special use cover the walls, and on these lines of tracks are drawn in red and black, and in this way he studies the best available routes. For instance, when he got control of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, a line drawn on his map from Scranton to Buffalo showed how naturally the road might be extended, and this project was at once put into opera-tion, thus making a trunk road. Visitors to this room are astonished to find all the important lines in the country, to his master's countenance, preceded both of rail and telegraph, thus delineated, and to these Gould has devoted hours of close study. The book shelves are laden with railroad reports and The drawing of the money invoived identification, and the young man, who laws and decisions on this subject, had been unprepared for this, waited in which form Gould's choicest reading. Consequently in all litigation his law-Gould equal to himself on railway law, lishment at Irvington has very peculiar associations. The original building is by no means new, but its grandeur is such that it holds distinction even in these days of progress. Many years ago William Paulding was a law-yer in this city and made a large fortune, attaining also as rich young men. But they died early and their wealth has been seat- ery. tered. The former was the grandfather of the play actor, Frederick Paulding, who is now the sole representative of "I haven't seen any dog here but lives in this city. Philip Paulding had urlo," said the cashier. "We have a in America. He selected a river front of extended view, and in due time a marble palace attracted the admiration of tourists. Its chief feature was an oriel worth? Will you take that and let the hungry brute have it?" he cried, fling- as mild as a lamb. Often and often he hungry brute have it?" he cried, fling- as mild as a lamb. Often and often he soon sickened of his grand house, which, in fact, he never completely finished, and the admiring tourists would have been surprised had they visited the spot to find the owner a disappointed man living in seclusion in one corner of the building. After his death the estate went into the hands of an executor who embezzled it, and the heirs are now poor. Gould bought the place, which he enlarged and improved at an immense cost, and on his hands it

#### -New York Cor. Utica Herald. John Bright in the House of Commons,

became Lyndhurst, the grandest establishment on the banks of the Hudson.

The massive, well set head, the lofty row, the white hair, the clear blue eye, as Saxon in its expression as the lan-guage of the speaker, have immediately arrested the attention of all spectators. Yet, in the House of Commons, the visitor may have failed to recognize immediately the voice and the presence of its greatest orator. Slow, low and distinct in his commencement, he has appeared to be suffering from a nervous hesitation which those who have never heard him previously might doubt whether he would succeed in overcoming. But in five minutes all apprehensions on this score have disappeared. The popular chamber is crowded, for, with the speed of electricity, the news that "Bright is up" has run the round of lobbies, library and smoking-room. Never has there been associated in the same speaker and in the same speech merit so sustained with excellence so Mr. Bright has spoken, no doubt, not infrequently below himself; but when he has spoken at his best, he has been at his best throughout. His eloquence may be compared to the glow of clear fire steadily burning at a white heat. There is nothing fitful or spas-modic about it. The solemn and the sportive are interwoven as naturally as the serious and comic scenes in one of Shakespere's masterpieces. Mr. Bright has probably coined as many concise and adhesive phrases as Disraeli himself. It is he who invented the words 'fancy franchise," who first employed 'the cave of Adullam' as a metaphor for the refuge of the disaffected, and who compared the Adullamites themselves to the Scotch terrier of which it was difficult to say what portion formed the head and what the tail. His humor has always been of the quiet, cutting and sarcastic style. He likened Mr. Disraeli to "the man who was not a Cabinet Minister, but only a mountebank, and who set up a stall and offered the country-people pills that were very good against earthquakes." He likened Lord Derby's professions about reform to "the sort of feast that a Spanish host sets before his guest, consisting of a little meat and great deal of table-cloth." The remark of a page when Mr. Bright was once absent from Parliament through illness, that "Providence, in punishment of the manner in which he had abused his talents, had

d upon him a disease of the 'elicited from him on his return

to the House of Commons the retort; "It may be so, but in any case it will be some consolation to the friends and the family of the noble lord to know that the disease is one which even Providence could not inflict upon him." Nor could anything be better than his criticism of Sir Charles Abberley, now Lord Norton, when that gentleman had made some statement from which Mr. Bright dissented: "I hope he thought he was speaking the truth; but he rather a dull man and liable to make blunders."-T. H. S. Escott, in the

#### Literature of the Face.

Century.

Observe how, when the shrewd palmist is reading the lines of a hand, he scans the face with almost equal interest. These learned people know how the soul dwells in the eye; and the ability to understand its language is inborn with most folks, without having to study it, though extremely sensitive persons have told me that more power of discrimination rested in their hands of the face, the fingers being so full of vision that they could feel a color without seeing it so full of the condition of the ville con out seeing it; so full of nerves that an impression was instantaneous and could be relied upon; so full of life that when their possessor was in love they tingled with an affectionate intoxication.

It is said that very quiet eyes that impress and embarrass one with their re-pose signify self-command, but also much complacency and some conceit. Restless eyes that can not look one steadily in the face denote a deceitful, designing mind. Eyes in which the white has a yellowish tinge and is streaked with reddish veins prove much of strong passion and hasty tempers. Very blue eyes bespeak a mind inclined to coquetry; gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence and excellent reasoning faculties; greenish eyes, falsehood and a fondness for scandal. A malicious mind is often indicated by greenish Black eyes show a passionate, eves. lively temperament, and oft-times a most deceitful disposition; brown eyes are generally tender and true, indicating a kind and happy disposition.

Of the nose. A Roman nose denotes an enterprising, business-like character; a long nose is the sign of good sense; a perfectly straight nose indicates a pure and noble soul, unless the eye contradiets it; a nez retrousse signifies a spirit of mischief, wit and dash; a large nose generally indicates large mind and good but lack of energy.

Thick lips generally mean either great genius or great stupidity; very thin lips, cruelty, avariciousness, and, if the lips are habitually compressed, falsehood. Dimples on the cheek are known as the abodes of roguery, and, in the chin, of Cupid and his pranks.

A lean face speaks more of intelligence than a fat face. generally speaking, and they do say, beware of a fuil, round and greasy face-it means treach-

Irascibility is accompanied by an temples, displaying superficial veins which stand out and throb under the least excitement. Large ways and the stand out and throb under the least excitement.

hands. A genius may be expected from middle stature, blue-gray or brown eyes, prominent and large forehead, slightly retiring, a fixed, attentive look, and habitual inclination of the head ther backward or forward .- Forney's Progress.

## Electric Killing.

Another possible application of electricity to practical purposes is fore-shadowed in an apparatus gotten up by George L. Fox, of London, to provide an absolutely painless method for the slaughter of animals. The apparatus necessary for one slaughtering establishment costs about \$2,500, and consists of an iron plate connected with the negative pole of a condenser having a capacity of 100 micro-farads. The animal to be killed first has the top of its head and its feet and legs wet with salt water, and is then led upon the plate. Its head is touched with the positive pole and it falls dead. As physiologists have demonstrated that it takes at least one-fifth of a second for the brain to receive notice of an external injury, it is believed that the animal thus treated dies without the slightest sensation, its nerves being almost instantaneously paralyzed. The machine will kill animals as fast as they can be brought upon the plate.

Local electricians say that Mr. Fox's device is practicable, and they have no doubt that animals treated as described die painlessly. Chicago cattle-men, however, take no stock in the scheme. They think that a builet is cheaper than electricity and quite as efficacions. Their present method of shooting steers, they claim, is practically painless. the the sophistry of a college graduate, nor animal being instantly stunned by the bullet. And this claim gets some support from the fact that the Humane Sovice crying on the sunbaked air ciety, though it receives daily complaints as to different forms of cruelty in the ries!" does not compare with the roar treatment of cattle about the Stock of a lion or the sweet voice of the maid-Yards, has never yet heard any complaint about the way animals are killed.

The cattlemen, furthermore, doubt biggest berries shall roll to the top! whether the electrical machine See how deftly he manipulates the whether the electrical machine could do the work expeditiously enough for their purposes. While at present steers are dressed in the stalls has been filled and emptied! The man where they fall, if all were killed on who succeeds must put his best foot one spot the carcasses would have to foremost. The berry which sells must be removed before being dressed, which show its best side to the woman cranwould be a matter of considerable extra ing her neck over the hind wheel of the trouble and labor. It is also objected strawberry wagon. that electricity is too dangerous an agent to have about a slaughter-house. ed. It may hold a quart. It is for the inventor, is evidently unacquainted man sitteth hi with the habits of the wild Texas steer. and figureth: -Chicago Tribune.

-Charles Ross, of Clyde, N. Y., caught a two-headed mouse in a trap.

#### The Slave Trade in Egypt.

Yesterday the Forus made a long stop to take in a fresh supply of provisions and coal. A short distance from us lay a gloomy dahabieh, with a convoy of slaves from Cordufan. In that dirty and ill-smelling boat, scarcely large enough to accommodate two travelers, were crowded ten women and five children, on their way to Cairo to be sold. Those fifteen victims were huddled pellmell in the hold, while on the deck a dozen sailors were laughing boisterously. The Captain, leaning against the mast, was smoking his chibouque, and I never saw on a galley slave a more

hang-dog looking countenance or such a sinister head. Our dragoman knew him, and told us that he was an old Turkish cawas, well known at Cairo, very daring, fearing neither God nor the devil, yet, withal, a pattern of filial devotion; in proof of which, on his return from his last expedition, he had sent to his parents at Constantinople a pair of young negroes of great beauty. The dragoman also explained to us the method of pursuing this sort of industry.

The slave traders maintain spies on the Nile, the number of women and children suitable for seizure, the habits of the population, and the most oppor-tune hour for making a successful raid. The time having arrived, mounted on swift dromedaries, bearing at their flanks huge hampers, they pounce like a flock of vultures on the villages indicated, bind their victims, throw them into the hamper and take flight. Uttorly unscrupulous and well armed, if a and I can safely estimate my damages native attempts to obstruct their pas-

sage they kill him without mercy. Such atrocities justify only too well the hatred that the African tribes bear to foreigners and the cruel treatment to which they subject those who fall into their hands. Have they not the right to look upon every paleface as an enemy? Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, the innocent suffer for the guilty, and honest travelers have expiated the crimes of these traffickers in human flesh.

Returning on board at sunset, we were present at the supper of these proved so cheap and efficient that I feel slaves. And what a supper! Some dirty flour stirred up in water—a porridge which our dogs would eat with disgust. They were all shivering, halfnaked, around a scanty fire of rushes, and were coughing with a dry cough; already the cold was affecting those lungs accustomed to the temperature of heart; a very small nose good nature, the equator, and disposing them to con-

sumption. I had remarked in the group a tall and beautiful girl, with a haughty mien, fine features and graceful figure. She alone was not east down and seemed to defy fate. I was contemplating her with compassion, mingled with a certain artistic curiosity, seeking to define over and examined the cuttings, and the exact meaning of that word "grace," which has its equivalent in all languages and is applicable to all species, when the rullian asked if I would like to buy her.

least excitement, large, unequal, ill-ranged eyes, and equal use of both monious screnity. That smile exaspermonious serenity. That smile exasperated me. I am by no means cruel, yet I could have blown the fellow's brains out in cold blood. In Europe we hunt down the wolves and foxes that deciwith temples a little hollow, under lip mate our sheep-folds and pillage our poultry-yards, and ought we to show child stealers any more consideration? One of the women, still

weeping while squatting before the warm ashes. Hakim Chakor, who could speak a little in the Soudanese tongue, approached and offered her an orange and some sugar. She refused it, but seeing the friendly hand that had brought her the first consolation, she covered it with tears and kisses. "Why do you not eat?" asked the doctor.

"While my child is ill I shall take no nourishment.

"Where is your child?" asked the doctor.

"He is in the boat. If you are a physician, cure him. The master who killed my husband and my brother wishes perhaps to kill him also. Then I shall starve myself to death."

Night had now come. The slave trader, brandishing his courbach, ut-tered a formidable "Illa" (forward) and in the twinkling of an eye all those wretches, shivering with terror and cold, had disappeared in the hold of the dahabieh. The accursed craft went its way, and we felt relieved, at least, at having no longer under our eyes that ignoble spectacle. - Saunterings in Upper Egypt.

## The Strawberry Man.

He does not have the nose of a horsetrader nor the squint of the man who goeth about with a learned pig, but he is sharper than either. He can not use "Straw-bu-ries - great big straw-buen, but it brings him cash customers.

mashed and undersized ones so that no

It would kill a careless man as quickly jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Notice him as he fills the jections, that the interests of mercy de not demand the aid of electricity in Not a shake! It is held with rigid not demand the aid of electricity in Not a shake! It is held with rigid killing animals, and that the present clutch, the berries are scooped in swiftly method does the work better, there is and poured out at a dash, and it is only pointed out in the use of Mr. Fox's apparatus a mechanical difficulty which remember he held his, thumb on the inalone would prevent its ever being side of the measure. The statesman may adopted in a Chicago house. This dif. wink, but the strawberry man's thumb wink, but the strawberry man's thumb ficulty belongs to the first part of the fills a cash cavity in a quart measure. operation—the salt-water bath for the victim's head and feet. Mr. Fox, the with a peroration, but the strawberry man sitteth him down at evening time

One thumb makes one gill.

Egipt gills or eight thumbs one quart.
In sixty-four quarts of berries there are eight quarts of thumbs.

in measure, but the smooth-side nickels and punched pennies among her change came from his pocket. He does not flatter the women, but he replies:

"Why, yes, I have strawberries, but they are large ones."
"I want that kind."
"Oh—ah—but the lady across the

street takes two quarts every day, and I was saving these extra large—'
"I don't care for the lady across the
street! I want those berries, and, by
the way, if she takes two quarts per day want three." - Detroit Free Press.

#### Rabbits as Vineyard Pests.

If there is a pest in the whole cataogue which vineyard men dread, and thus far have been unable to combat it is the jack-rabbit. Their devastations are usually confined to young vines, but when green grass grows up they even attack older vines. They are just now promenading, on moon-lit night and early morn, through the outlying vine-yards to find out where the most succulent canes grow, and the way they will sweep a field of cuttings, and even two and three year old vines, would make a stranger think a flock of sheep had been through the vineyards. What vines are not killed outright, are so stunted that the roots are barely able to keep alive. We, in this section, who have exposed vineyards, have tried many remedies and failed. It is almost impossible to entice them with poison, for they have a most delicate sense of taste and smell. To shoot them is impracticable. Last year my men and I killed fifty on a forty-acre tract, and yet there appeared to be no decrease in the number, at several hundred doilars. A great many last year applied blood to the vines, but it is expensive and only lasts until the first heavy fog destroys the smell. Some tried scare-crows, and others, more fortunate than their poor neighbors, have been able to build bit-tight fences. This is not to be thought of by o man who is putting his scanty earnings into a new piece of land, and is therefore anxious to get the cuttings to growing. This year various experiments have been made in the hills here, and one of them at least has it a duty to give it to the vine-

About the middle of May I noticed that Mr. Rabbit had begun to nibble the tender leaves on a piece of two acres that had been replanted this year, having last year been bodily destroyed by rabbits. I procured a pound of aloes for fifty cents, and dissolved it in five gallons of water. Then taking a whiskbroom and bucket, I had a Chinaman sprinkle a little on each vine over the while the ground was full of tracks, there was no sign of the vines having been nibbled; but on a piece adjoining there were several vines eaten, and I immediately applied the solution to the entire vineyard, young and old, at a cost of about thirty-seven and one-half cents an acre for aloes and labor. At this date not a vine has been touched since the treatment, although a large new growth has been made, while right across a fourteen-foot turn row between me and my neighbor, they are vigorously at work. I shall make another application soon, and this time shall add a little.

So important has this matter become that the Board of Supervisors of Napa rabbit scalps. - Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.

## The Staked Plains.

The Staked Plains of New Mexico and Northwestern Texas have been but little understood by civilized man until within the past few years. They have been regarded as barren waste, worthless to all intents and purposes for any use whatever. But, as the van of civilization crowds its way or takes its course in the direction of the crimsontinted sky of the Occident, more is learned of this heretofore unoccupied domain, which has an area larger than the whole State of New York. These plains begin in New Mexico and extend far into the interior of Texas, and are lined on the south by the Pecos and on the north by Red River, and are of the shape of the letter V. They are covered the entire year with a thick coat of buffalo grass, very short but exceedingly nutritious, affording excellent past-urage for every class of stock. Heretofore water was supposed to be out of the question upon these plains, but exploration has revealed considerable quantities in lagunas or surface lakes, while well-boring in many places has been attended with satisfactory results -notwithstanding the fact that General John Pope twenty-eight years ago expended two million of the people's money experimenting on these same plains for artesian water.

The Quakers of Ohio seem to fancy the Staked Plains (so called from the fact that about two hundred years ago Jesuit Fathers in passing from east to west, after losing a small party of ex-plorers who perished with thirst, crossed from the Yellow House Canyon to the Pecos, one hundred and fifty miles, and drove stakes at convenient distances lest they too should become bewildered, lose their way and perish), and have started a colony thereon in Crosby County, where for three years they have quite successfully cultivated corn, potatoes, millet, etc. The prediction, therefore, would not be far-stretched were I to state that twenty years hence the Staked Plains, from fountain-head to where they end, will be reclaimed and blossom as the lily or the rose.— Charles W. Beach, in San Franciscan.

-I hear men say: "Ah! you are taking a collection to-day for foreign missionaries; what are you church folks doing in such and such a neighborhood?" Now, I have taken notice that the man who wont give to foreign missions generally wont give to home missions. They are the men who are always quoting: "Charity begins at home," and with them it always stays at home .- Henry Ward Beecher.

-Rev. Dr. Deems tells his congregation to go to sleep if they feel sleepy in church; that both he and the Lord will forgive them, but that they must sleep He does not cheat the innocent child quietly. -N. Y. Herald.

## Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Boston Herald says: "The religious press of the country, which is almost unanimously Republican, is almost unanimosly against Blaine and Logan. This is especially significant, as both ase religious men."

The barbed wire monopolists of which it was resolved to close their factories during the months of July and August in order to keep up their prices; and how does that protect labor?

The Boston Transcript says: "The protest against Blaine's nomination obtains added strength in this city every day. The move ment has come to stay and will exort a mighty influence on the vote of Massachusetts."

"Every anti-prohibition John A. Martin paper in the State con demns the pardens issued by Gov. Glick. In this sly way they seek sufficient to authorize the issuto eceive the people and create ance of a warrant for the arrest the impression that Martin is a of the party therein charged, when prohibitionist and would not pardon anybody, whether wrongfully such examination has been had. imprisoned or not."

Blame has two handles to his religion, and in order to satisfy Catholic voters Catholics are told that his mother was a zealous Catholic and that he was christened into that Church and reared therein; and to satisfy Protestants they are told: "Yes; it is true Mr. Blaine's mother was a Catholic and he himself christened into that Church and reared therein, but then, you see, he apostatized from that religion and joined the Congregational Church."

vote the Democratic neket."

Here is what that brilliant Irish writter and journalist, Francis D. Egan, has to say in the New York Freeman's Journal of June 14. in regard to Irish Democrats stultifying themselves, and he is most certainly as good author ity upon this subject as can be found. He says: "Mr. Parnell himself, if it were possible to nominate him for President of the Uni ted States, would not, on a Republican platform, secure the undivided votes of Irish-American citizons. lrishmen who are interested in American politics vote on American principles; they do not drag Irish issues to the polls here; they are not ready to throw up their hats for the first man, no matter who he is, who cries 'Erin go braugh.' That sort of thing has been tried. Experience has taught them that the Democrane party is nearer to them in theory and practice than the R publican party, and their perceptions are too bright in this matter to be dulled."

of every Democrat in the county, Anna Morgan; Wisconsin, Carrie we hope that no Demogratic candi. Vetter. date will ask us for our personal influence at the county convention. Several years ago we supported one Houk, and other cinzens. candidate and his opponent was Arriving at the Fair Grounds, nominated, and, although we gave west of town, the exercises of the the nominee our hearty support both day were begun by a few remarks by working and voting for him, be by the Hon. J. W. McWilhas over since thrown his influence hams, President o the Day, afagainst this paper and in favor of ter which a prayer was made by the Republican organ; and again, Capt. W. A. Parker; then the prolast fall identically the same thing gramme, as published in last occurred in convention and after week's Courant, was carried out.

The Chuse County Courant, day; and from that day to this that in the grove were very pleasant. man has thrown his influence in to support you in convention, al. joyed themselves very much. though we have a perfect right to ! In the running race on the speed No balloting has yet begun at enough, although we are very in- was won by Dr. W. H. Cartter's the Chicago convention; Butler has depentent, to take, as a pleasure, horses, and the third money was withdrawn from the race, and the opposition of these who should won by Mr. W. C. Thomas's Thurman seems to be the coming be our friends as well as of those horse. who have been our toos ever since we came into the county.

#### NOT CONSTITIONAL.

The Supreme Court has unanimously decided that hearsay is not a competent prosecuting witness in liquor cases, as the following sylpart of the prohibitory law allowthe West have had a meeting at ing the arrest of a person on the complaint of the County Attorney is unconstitutional:

> The State of Kansas vs Stephen E Gleason. Appeal from Allen county.

REVERSED

BY THE COURT HORTON, C. J It is declared by Sec. 15 of the bill of rights in the constitution of the State of Kansas that no warranty shall be issued to sieze any person, but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation; The Emporia Republican says: therefore, a complaint or information filed in the District Court, charging a detendant with a misdemeaner, and verified on nothing but hearsay and belief is not

All the Justices concurring.

A true copy. C. J. BROWN, Attest: [SEAL.] Clerk Supreme Court.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July, the anniversary of the declaration of American independence of England, was, according to announcement, duly brerk a salute of 38 guns was fired Nye & M. A. Redford, liquor cases; -one in honor of each of the States of the Union.

At 10 o'clock the procession formed in line in front of the Courthouse, lead by the Cottonwood Barnsteder, appeal; dismisset at The Boston Pilot of June 22d Falls Cornet Band and in charge says: "We are told by Republican of Sheriff G. W. Griffis, Marshal of papers that the Irish are in favor the Day. Immediately following of Blaine. This is not true. There the Band came the Select Knights are strong reasons, on the contrary, of Labor, of Strong City. whose why Irish Americans should dis- uniform was much admired by ev- et al.; title quieted. trust and dislike Mr. Blaine. \* \* ery one; then came the Burns and Young & Kelley vs. F. There is not the slightest reason, Emmet Clubs of Chase County; other than the secret desire of cer- next came the young ladies repretain wily politicians, why Irish senting the several States of the Americans should desert the Dem- Union, in charge of Mr. A. B. ocratic party just as it is coming Watson, and each carrying a flag into power. \* \* \* The Irish with the name of the State she Americans who are Democrats will represented printed thereon. The names of the young ladies and the States are as follows:

Alabama, Jennie Stay; Minnosota, Annie Stay; Kansas, Dora Mickeljerd; New Jarney, Grace Stu- J benhofer; Massachusetts, Diana Robinett; Virginia, Alta Tennis; Voice; granted. Missouri, Mary Burnham; Michigan, Noretta Link; Vermont, Etta McCabo; Kentucky, Edith Park; man; judgment for plaintiff set Mississippi, Dottie Scribner; Iowa, aside and new trial granted. Stella Kerr; Ohio, Nellie Watson; Maine, Diddie Winters; Nevada, Laura Massey; Louisiana, Rosie Mann; New York, Lena Pennell; New Hampshire, Sarah McCabe; This was a case in which F. Oberst Connecticut, Julia McCabe; Maryland, Myrtie Estes; West Virginia, May Jenson; Nebraska, Annie Beach; Colorado, Rosie Craft; Georgia, Holdie Giese; Florida, Blanch Robison; North Carolina, Emma Ciese; South Carolina, Libbie Mapes; California, Clara Hegwer; Arkansas, Bertie Bibbert; Pennsylva is, Lillie Mann; Dela ware, Rosio Ferlet; Illinois, Allie Brewery; Rhode Island, Susie Philbert; Oregon, Armeda Robertson; Texas, Annie R. bertson; Da As it is our desire to be a friend kota, Maggie Robertson; Indiana,

Next came vehickles containing the Orator of the Day, Judge L.

The crowd at the picnic was vafavor of the Republican organ and riously estimated at from a thousagainst us; so please not to ask us and to fifteen hundred, and all en-

do so, because we are not rich ring the first and second money

At night there was a grand display of fire-works in the school yard, and a large number of baloon ascensions; Chinese lanterns were swung across the street, from Music Hall to the National Bank, and the Court house was illuminated, and decorated with flags. The labus shows, and, therefore, that that dance in Music Hall was a most enjoyable affair.

Mr. J. S. Doolittle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, informs us that he has a few cents remainmade on mere hearsay and bolief, ing from the collection for and proceeds of the celebration, after all the expenses were paid.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CEN TRAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee at the COURANT office, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 12, 1884. The following named gentlemen compose the Central Committee: G. P. Hardesty, John Dowd, J. M. Beatman, Al. G. Meyers, John R. Holmes, E. Campbell, Richard Cuthbert, W. Timmons, W. H. Shaft and L. W. they will all be present.

L. W. COLEMAN, Ch'm'n. W. E. TIMMONS, Secy.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this coun ty began a special session on July lst, and up to yesterday had disposed of the following cases

O. C. Pratt vs. C. C. Watson, damage to character; dismiss at defendant's cost.

J. L. Crawford vs. D. P. Shaft, ejectment; judgment for plaintiff set aside and new trial granted. State vs. Henry Bonewell et al. continued on challenge to array of urors. This means something about the election, we suppose Forfeiture of bond as to Redford. Normanda Harrison vs. Squire

defendant's cost John Campbell vs. B. Lantry

Son, same order. State vs. Chas. Wooten, stealing; torteiture of bond taken. Isaac Alexander vs. H. L. Hunt

attachment; judgment for plaintiff State vs. Tim Murphy, road case

cognizance dismissed. reState vs. J. A. Smith, cutting wire fence; dismissed.

Wm. W. Walker vs. John Lucas; torecloseure taken. State vs. L. Turicht, stealing; verdict, not guilty.

John Curtis vs. Emaline Curtis, divorce; granted. State vs. J. A. Smith, peace war

rant; dismissed. Chase County National Bank vs. C. Dwelle; attachment dissolved. H. E. Jones vs. R. F. Jones, di-

Chace County Bank vs. G. C. Millar; judgment for plaintiff. Anna Ulrich vs. S. F. Locker-

Mary E. Nowkirk vs. John W. Marshal et al., ejectment; verdict tor defendant.

State vs. F. Oberst, assault with intent to kill; verdict, not guilty. was charged with assaulting E. F. Bauerle, his brother-in-law, with an axe, with intent to kill, on the morning of July 4th.

CASH. For eggs, butter, chickens and other products, at Pennell's restaurant

Administrator's notice.

Creditors and all others interested will take office that the undersigned was appointed in the 28th day of June, 1884, by the Probate ourt of Clusse county, Kapsas, administra-Court of Conse county, Kapaas, administrator of the estate of Asa Taylor, deceased.

Arch Miller,
Administrator
Cottonwood Falls, July 3, 1884.

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T BE DECEIVED.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Garden Growth Teas. Families can save about one half by ending to us for Teas, as we import our

the convention we did identically

The hard rain and hail storm of as we did in the former case—up the previous night, while it did porting the nominee of the convention with this paper and by voting parts of the county, beat the ground and working for him on election so hard that standing and walking sending to us for feas, as we import our sending to us for feas, as we import our sending to us for feas, as we import our sending to us for feas, 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.

One Dollar's worth of any of our garden growth, china or Japan teas sent by mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by express, charges paid.

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Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar. Most other Mowers have but one, and Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whifletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

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

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Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron. Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Easy to ride—No weight on horses necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

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

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convine. wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress

trom Philadelphia.
T. S. Arthur, Editor and Publisher Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-

V. L. conrad. Editor "Lutheran Obser-rer." Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

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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.

TORPID BOWELS,

And MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, nversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Meart, Bots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scaveragers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfero with daily work and are a perfect

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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Osage Mills, near Eimdale, Chase co , Kas.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the Courant. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter is quite ill.

Eugone Vetter has gone to Kansas City. Mr. F. E. Smith, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday.

Mr. Henry Smith has built an addition to his residence.

ria, was in town, Tuesday. Mrs. John Quinn, of Strong

City, was quite all, last week. Col. S. N. Wood arrived here,

yesterday, from Washington City. Mr. J. V. Sanders and wife, of Emporia, were in town, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Hays shipped a car load of fat hogs to Kansas City,

Mrs. Patrick Tracey, of Strong county.' City, has gone to Chicago, on month's visit.

Misa Holmes, sister of Mrs.O. H. Winegar, is recovering from a spell of sickness.

Mr. L. W. Clay and wife, of Strong City, have gone en a visit to Ponnsylvania.

City is now receiving the hard coat of plastering.

Mr. Chas. Wright was robbed of his watch and chain, at the Fair dendent publishes a statement of Grounds, on July 4th.

son, the young Hazel.

Mr. Sam. Baker has purchased residence and ten acres of land near Rockport, Illinois. Mr. S. F. Kondall, of Eskridge,

Waubaunsee county, is here, working at his trade, plastering. Mr. Richard Hardesty and wife,

of Kansas City, are visiting friends and relatives in this county. Born, on Saturday morning,

June 28, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. C W. Jones, of Strong City, a son.

his residence, has moved into it. Mr. M. M. Yount, of this city,

and Mr. H.S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, were at Emporia, Tuesday. Charlie Dibble has gone to work

Mich., is visiting his sons, Messra. W. F., J. R. and E. C. Holmes, and their families.

Mr. Henry Lantry will arrive home from New Mexico, about the middle of this month, to spend a short time at his parents'.

Elder, A. S. Merrifield, of Newton, paper published in this countywill fill Elder Wareham's pulpit in the Leader-to announce me as a Strong City, Sunday morning and temperance candidate for Repreevening, July 13th.

longing to Mr. E. W. Brace went mad, but before it bit any person or animal Mr. N. A. Dobbins was sent for, and he went and killed it.

The Rev. E. B. Cassel, of Westerville, Ohio, has been engaged as the future pastor of the Congregational Church at Strong City, and there will be regular service every Sunday morning and evening.

As soon as the news of the nominations by the Chicago convention reaches Strong City, there will be a ratification meeting at that place, consisting of bonfires, torchlight procession and speaking.

Mr. N. M. Penrod and family have moved to Haynesville, Pratt county. Mr. Penrod was one of the pioneers of Chase county, is a good, honest and upright citizen, and we wish him well in his new

On the morning of July 4th, as Master Charles Dibble, was getting a bucket of water, preparatory to sprinkling Mesers. Ferry & Watson's store floor, the two mid-Watson's store floor, the two mid- Interest at 7 per cent., on two, dle fingers of his right hand were three, four, or five years time, real caught by the top of the pump handle and severely mashed.

The following non-resident lawyers have been in attendance at this term of the District Court: C. N. Sterry, T. N. Sedgwick, J. V Sanders and Judge Peyton, of Emporis; Mr. Bogle, C. C. Reed and L. F. Kellar, of Marion; J. Hudson Morse, of Peabody; C. Bucher, of Newton, and J. C. Dwelle, of Florence.

The Republican County Convention, to nominate a county ticket and to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention, as also to the State Convention, will meet in this city, at II o'clock, a. m., on Monday, July 14, 1884, and the primaries will be held at the usual Judge R. W. Elstun, of Empo- time and places on the previous der, at Pennoll's.

Saturday. The following are some of the remarks about the Courant, that we have overheard in the past few weeks: "Why, what is the matter with the Courant?" "It is the largest paper in the county." "1 would do credit to a large city. Those who don't like it now do not know how to appreciate a great benefit to our town and

D. C. Weeb has moved his stock of goods from Strong City to Council Grove. It was too big an establishment for that place .- Republican Organ.

Was that so? Now, don't you think it was an over-dose of advertising on fences and mill tops and in the Organ, especially in the Or-The Catholic church in Strong gan, that was the cause of the removal of that stock of goods from bell's. Strong City?

Last week's Strong City Indethe real estate and personal prop-Mr. Bonewell went to Kansas crty in School Districts No. 6 (Cot-City, last week, to see his grand. tonwood Falls) and No. 41 (Strong City), which shows that the assessed valuation of all property in and see me.' District 41 is \$200,768, and that the assessed valuation of all property in District 6 is \$229,072, thus M. A. Campbell's. showing that when the County Superintendent, Miss Mary E. Hunt divided this School District, City. she came very near to dividing it evenly, in a financial point of do a limited practice; and will be

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the school-house in Cot- you can get the highest market Mr. S. A. Perrigo, having bought tonwood Falls, on Saturday, July price for produce. the old Mann house to the rear of 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 in Strong City, at prices within the and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full for his uncle, Mr. R. M. Watson, at the sesond class. Monday will be to \$5. the Strong City Independent office. devoted to the additional branches Mr. William Holmes, of Howell, required in 1st Grade Certificates. MARY E. HUNT,

By F. B. HUNT, Co. Supt. A CANDIDATE FOR REPRESEN- R. F. LAFOON.

ELMDALE, KAS., July 5, 1884. To the Editor of the Courant:

I am a Republican, and trusted The Kansas Baptist Missionary to the editor of the only Republican sentative, subject to the action of Married, on July 4, 1884, at the the Chase county Republican con-Martin farm on Peyton creek, by political trickery, he announced the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. Geo. me a candidate for Senator. We W. Chitty and Miss Effie E. Miller. have a political temperance candi-Last Monday morning a dog be- date for Senator, in our vicinity, in the person of S. M. Wood.

Repectfully, E. STOOTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note made by me to the Standard Machine Co. for \$138,50, as the same was procured through fraud, misrepresentation and want of consideration. The following is a copy LOT LEONARD. of the note:

\$138.50. BAZAAR P. O., CHASE COUNTY, STATE OF KANSAS, June 17th, 1884. One year after date, I promise to pay to the order of Standard Machine Co., at Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, for value received, negociable and payable without defalcation or discount. I own in my own name 640 acres of land in Bazaar township, county of chase, State of Kansas, worth \$20,000, with \$7,006 incumbrance thereon, and that I own \$1,000 worth of personal property, over and above all indebtedness I make this statement for the purpose of obtaining oredit.

FOR SALE.

A stone blacksmith shop with two fires and all necessary tools; also, a residence of five rooms, good cellar home happy. and well, and two lots. Apply at this office or to Wm. C. Giese, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

CHEAP MONEY.

estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law nov23-tf.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Wanted, two girls, at the Union Good goods and bottom prices at

Go to the Union Hotel for your se cream. First-class organs at E. Cooley'

for \$50 cash. jy6-tf Go to Ferry & Watson's for your boots and shoes.

Oranges, lemons, apples and ci-You can get your staple

goods at Breese's. A large stock of furniture a Ferry & Watson's.

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

Go to Howard's mill if you wan 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 sottle. A car load of glass ware just recoived at Ferry & Watson's.

I have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON. Go to L. F. Miller's to have

your Sewing Machines repaired. Home-made bread, 'cakes and pies, fresh, every day, at Pennell's. A car load of Moline wagons

ust received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fonce 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,

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

A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to

found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-

ple and fancy groceries, and where Just received at Wm. Wheeler's Strong City, a fine stock of gold.

silver and nickel watches, which he will sell at reduced prices. Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her mmense stock of millinery goods,

your produce. "A penny saved is a penny Doolittle & Son.

J. H. LAFOON.

G. W. LAFOON LAFFOON BROS.,

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DRESS GOODS

home of Mr. Brook's, on the Mrs. vention, and, through some of his 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 spiendid 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 FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS.

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

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My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

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earned;" and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get tresh staple and ancy groceries.

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

Doolittle & Son have the best Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-and groceries. A dollar saved is a ple and fancy groceries and for sta dollar made; and you can't make ple dry goods, and where you can dollars any easier than by saving get the highest market price for them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of THIS PAPER may be found on file at Goo. P

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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly show of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything effect 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., Augusta, Maine. jan27-1y

for the working class Send ten cents for stamp, and we will mail you freek, a royal, valuable 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 spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexés, 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 offer: 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 work. Great success absolute sure. Don't Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Port and, Maine.

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COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS, Will take watches, clocks and jewelry for repairing; and all work warranted to be in done first-class workmanship. Through my long experience in Switzerland, Paris and London, also in a number of first-class jewelry houses and watch factories in America, I am able to give satisfaction.

Leave orders at central Hotel. ap3-tf LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY Creenhouse, Bedding Plants,

ENCRAVING NEATLY DONE.



JIM BLAINE.

What! Blaine?
Blaine of Maine,
The Republican party's particular bane?
Going to run him for President? Well grea

Going to run him for President? Well great Cain!
But they'll never elect him, that is quite plain, Even to a cross-eyed Turk or a sad-eyed Dane! It is only one of those castles in Spain That Jim Blaine has had so long on his brain That it's made him as a trifle insane. Does he think the people are so inane As to give him a walk-over this campaign? Not much! You'd better get out of the rain Of the people's disdain, Jim Blaine, Of Maine.

At at again, Jim Blaine, Of Maine? Let the boys "whoop 'em up' with might and main,
And speed the "Plumed Knight" up the White
House lane. House iane.

He'll not reach the goal, as I needn't explain.

'Spite of all fol-de-rol and eulogies vain,
The Republican prospects are all on the wane,
And demagogue Stalwarts are getting pro-

And demagogue Staiwarts are getting pro-fane,
As they brace up their spirits with foaming champagne,
And try to unravel the taugled skein,
And wipe away every unsightly stala
Of the record of Blaine,
Of Maine.

Blaine!
Mulligan Blaine!
As the Moslem hosts in Spain
Fled as though swept by a hurricane,
Swift fell the hopes that did sustain
The cause of the man whom dark chicane,
Along with ignoble greed of gain,
Has loaded down with a heavy chain,
And all of his chances in future slain.
So from his bluster he'd better abstain,
For he'll hear in November this refrain:
"Hie jacet! the whistling winds contain
All that doth now remain
Of the boom of Blaine,
Of Maine."

Sam Derb

The Opposition to Blaine.

The opposition to Blaine within the ranks of the party which has already shown itself is sufficient to cause the most enthusiastic supporters of the Plumed Knight to wear long faces. They pretend, however, not to be in the alarmed, and declare that the opposition was discounted before the nomination was made. They pretend to be-lieve that the loss of Independent Republican votes will be more than made good by Democratic votes. Such a pretension, of course, has no reasonable foundation. There is no reason why Democrats should support a candidate whom the best element of the Republican party refuses to recognize. The belief that the opposition will die out as well founded. The condition of affairs is very different. In 1880 there was no great amount of hostility to Garfield. There was only disappointment on the part of the supporters of Grant at the failure of their favorite to get the nomination. Those who are opposed to Blaine feel that his nomination was one not fit to be made. They think that the party has dishonored itself by placing him at the head of its ticket. It is not probable, therefore, that their hostility will disappear as the campaign progresses. The prominent Republican journals which have pronounced against the ticket can not change their position, because there will be no possible excuse for a change. They knew all about Blaine before his nomination, and the accusations which could not be shown to be unfounded before the nomination are not likely to be shown to be false

When the New York Times, New York Evening Post, New York Com-mercial Advertiser, Harper's Weekly, Springfield Republican, Boston Advertiser, and other leading Republican journals in different parts of the country press home day after day and week after week to the Republican masses the fact that the Blame ticket is a disgrace to the party, and that it is better for the party that it should be defeated, it will be surprising if They can not east an electoral vote. the Blaine shouters do not lose a good deal of that enthusiasm on which they are counting so strongly to give Blaine the victory. Admitting all that may have been said about Blaine's resources and his popularity with a very large majority of his party, it must not be forgotten that in some of the doubtful States in 1880 a change of a comparatively small number of votes would have given the victory to the Demo-crats, and that if the dissatisfied faction of the Republican party is any where near as strong as it appears to to be it will be more than sufficient to give those States to the Democrats this year. - Savannah (Ga.) News.

## A Beautiful Picture of Logan in 1875.

Pranced there in upon the arena of the great debate, like a trick mule in a circus, or a spavined nightmare upon the track of a beautiful dream—Logan, of Illinois. There was a vision of mustaches, eyebrows and hair piled on each other in arches; a large brandishing of arms, a pose and stridulous war-whoop; and much as though a picture of the Deerfield massacre had stepped out from the pages of our early history, himself, the candidate of a great party Logan took the American Senate by its for the country's highest office, is worse large capacious ear. And then he went than a blunder; it is a grave offense for his mother tongue. He smote it against both the country and the party. right and left, hip and thigh, and That was what we tried to say with showed no mercy. Swinging the great broad-ax of his logic high in air, he turned it ere it fell, and with the hammer-side struck the language of sixty millions of people fairly in the face, and mashed it beyond recognition. Under his stroke the floor of the American Senate was spattered with the remnants of a once proud vocabulary, and messengers, door-keepers and pages were covered from head to foot with the spray. In the fearful two hours which followed the first roar of his oration, all the parts of speech were routed and put to flight. There were orphaned adjectives and widowed nouns; bachelor verbs driven to polygamy and polygam-ous verbs left lonely; conjunctions dissevered, prepositions scatttered, adverbs disheveled and distorted, and syntax flung into wild disorder. It was a great

He set his teeth into the language as the untamed tiger of the jungles takes between his mouth and paw the wear-ing apparel of the wayfarer, and the ripping of it was heard through all the forest depths. It reverberated to the other end of the Capitol, and sluggish representatives lifted up their ears and listened to the roar with terrified awe. Some started for the scene; but, upon being told of the cause of the disturbance in the brief communication, "Logan's up," turned back, with full assurance that they could hear from that end of the Capitol all that was worth hearing. So, through two hours, Logan swung his beautiful arms over the heads Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep).

of the Senate like the booms of a Government derrick, while his chin churned the language like the pile-driver in a heavy sea, and the baffled reporters made wild plunges with their pencils to gather up his regurgitations for the

Ah! Logan is a great man; a states-man. When he throws his intellect into a question, whether it is of finance or self-government, or of sticking to the ship, something has got to come. And you may always know where to find him-to wit, where he has always been. drawing pay from the Government in some capacity. He lacks only fifteen or twenty things of being an orator. He has lungs.—New York Tribune, January 15, 1875.

#### The Nomination of Mr. Blaine.

The death of Garfield and the retire ment of Mr. Blaine to private life have culminated in the elevation of the latter to the head of his party. This result has long been anticipate I. Mr. Blaine himself has invited it by pursuing a policy that suited the times and circumstances. Without soliciting votes he kept himself before the people, so that all knew he was as keen an aspirant as he was in 1876 or in 1880. He has thus become the standard-bearer of his party; and he must now face, not politicians and delegates within his own ranks, but a great party that has no faith in him or the principles of the platform upon which he stands.

He was nominated at the end of a struggle of almost unprecedented bitterness. The very circumstances of his nomination must have a tendency to arouse factional feelings, and Mr. Blaine himself represents all that Grant and Conkling and the stalwarts generally loath and despise. But Blaine's weakness chiefly consists in his restless ambition—in his desire to inaugurate a dazzling, showy policy both at home and abroad. Once seated he would be-gin a campaign for a second term, and he country would be apt to be treated to policies that would not promote its growth and prosperity. In times like present the country does not want an irritating foreign policy or a disturbing domestic policy. It would be apt to get both if it elects Mr. Blaine.

Thoughtful people will be apt to hes the campaign progresses, as the opposition to Garfield died out in 1880, is not and restless man from Maine. The overpressed business man, who can not leave his office or store or factory for a summer rest, will be apt to think twice before he helps to the Presidency a man whose career has been full of surprises and daring declarations. Blaine is not a safe man, and the business world knows it.

How, then, can a man who can not poll in the doubtful States, and particularly in New York, the full vote of his party because of factional differences, and who does not possess the confidence in a critical business period of business menhow can such a man-magnetic and brilliant though he be--hope to carry the country? He can not carry New York, nor New Jersey, nor Indiana, and it is not altogether certain that he can carry Massachusetts. The best men in his own party in the last named State will not support him except in the most perfunctory manner, and if to luke-warmness in political ranks proper, is developed distrust in business circles. even the Old Bay State may win a place

in the Democratic column. Be the result what it may the breadbet on a horse that was easily distanced. They can not cast an electoral vote, and the only influential votes they had or will have this year were persistently cast against the plumed knight. They fought nobly, but their foresight was not equal to the occasion, and they will now proceed to chew the bitter cud of disappointment. Mr. Blaine owes them by the use of harsh means it would be nothing .- Atlanta Constitution.

#### What a Paper Says That Supports the Ticket.

We must decline to shout for Mr.

Blaine, or to do any other thing which seems to us inconsistent with our con victions concerning him. They are unfavorable to him as a man and a candidate, and they are convictions and not mere opinions, much less vicious prejudices. They are based upon charges supported by evidence largely supplied and more largely confirmed by Mr. Blaine himself, and they have never been disproved or explained away to our satisfaction. To make a public man against whom charges most seriously affecting his personal and of-ficial character have been again and again made, and virtually conceded by great clearness and emphasis before Mr. Blaine was nominated, and we now say it again after he has been nomi-We declined then to should nated. with the large mob which demanded his nomination, and we to do it now. We contended that, in view of the undisproved charges against Mr. Blaine, to nominate him would be an error and a wrong—an error, because it would place the Republican party in a defensive position in a campaign likely to be so closely contested as to render it essential that its position should be a peculiarly aggressive one; a wrong, because for a great party to bestow its highest honors upon the un-worthy and to deny them to the worthy, was to condemn the one and extol the other. We felt that to warn the party whose principles we profess our faith in against the commission of this error and wrong, was our plainest duty. We think so still. The nomination of Mr. Blaine yesterday, though evidently de sired by the popular mass, we contend was a blunder and an offense committed against the country and the party.

do it, because it is our intention to do

all and every proper thing that we can do to accomplish the election of Mr.

Blaine. We intend to do that because

we believe that the continuance of the

some Levers of Acceptance.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19th, 1884. Dear L .:

Oblige and write my letter of accep ance of the nomination for the Presidency. My friends say that I have written letters enough to last me for several years—perhaps they are right. Your bosom friend, J. G. B.

CHICAGO, June 23d, 1884.

Friend Jim: I got no objection to write letters, and write them good. You was right to ask me. Them things always did suit my style. I have got my eranium just full of ideas that will make everybody howl delightful and bust the other party dreadful. Yourn respectful. party dreadful. Yourn respectful, J. A. L.

To the Republican Party: Mr. Blaine is a pretty good scholar. Now, I have not much of a classical education, but I guess I know enough to talk to the boys who has nominated him. Them fellows and you know what you be about. There is not no cause to doubt that. Now, from a non compos mentis point of view, there is not no reason why none of them states-men who has nominated Mr. Blaine should not support him. Of course they will. You, my friends, is and was

of the same opinion.

Now, my friends, let us take a com orehensive and inconoclastic survey of all them matters that appear under my

superlative eye.

Mr. Blaine is not a man who is going to sink himself in the reconstructions of affairs that is not no good nohow. He is quite prepared to carry the standard of the party, never minding how many of them shafts of detraction is flung at him. He rather likes those sort of things.

You wish to know what Blaine's policy is. I beg to give a full invoice and muster-roll of the same. He will not allow none of them Demo-

crats to hold no sort of offices. He is not going to have nothing to do with them idiots as wants free trade, as against the never so paradoxical protection.

He will make a lot of them effete European Nations feel mighty sick, and Peru and some other outlying Governments will have to take a variegated attitude towards us.

Then comes the question of Civil Service Reform. Civil Service does not want no reform so far as I can see. So long as them fellows in it wants to draw salaries let them do it.

This here is the simple and beautiful platform on which Mr. Blaine comes before the Republican party, and I ask of the intelligence of that party where it is going for to go for to find a man or a platform to match them? And I proudly answer-not nowhere!

per J. A. L. -Puck.

#### Afraid of the Truth.

It is apprehended that this is going to be a campaign of scandal; that this Presidential year will be signalized by an unusual amount of mud-slinging. These apprehensions are induced by the free manner in which the public record of the leading candidate on the Republican ticket is made the subject of comment and exposed to critical examination. His supporters deprecate the derogatory remarks that are made about the favorite of the Star-routers and and-butter brigade and the colored land-grant jobbers and condemn as a

But what may ordinarily appear as a scandalous way of treating a candidate can not be avoided in Biaine's case. When the facts connected with his career are plainly presented delicacy in handling his case would be unfairness to the people who are asked to elevate him to the highest office in their gift. If a threatening evil may be prevented inexcusable weakness to allow a delicacy as to the mode of treatment to interfere with the obvious duty requiring its prevention. When a candidate for an important public trust is presented to the people, the extreme nicety that would regard the exposure of his de-merits as scandalous is not the kind of sentiment to be relied upon when the

ublic welfare is in question. This no doubt was the view taken by the many intelligent and reputable Republicans who previous to the meeting of the Chicago Convention plainly stated and published their objections to the nomination of James G. Blaine. In taking this position, to which they were led evidently by conscientious motives, a plain statement of the ground of their opposition to him was proper and unavoidable, and when it necessitated the exposure of a record closely identified with the corrupt politics that constitute the greatest danger to the Government, it is preposterous to charge them with

mud-slinging. It will be well to bear in mind that when the Democrats join in the indictment of the Republican candidate they are in accord with the best Republican authority. It is an anomaly in the politics of the country that the severest rraignment of the character of a candidate should come from the best element of his own party and the fact that James G. Blaine comes from such a source entitles it to be regarded as something above the level of ordinary campaign criticism. - Harrisburg (Pa.)

## Hurrah for Blaine and War.

Blaine's boom is now reported to be aging in Florida, and the vote of that State is sought for him upon the ground that if he becomes President the first and most important move of his Administration will be the annexation of He once "told a man" Florida that Cuba was worth nearly five hundred million dollars to this country; and, of course, if there is anything in this world worth five hundred million dollars, Blaine's intention is that the American people shall have it, even if We wish to express that opinion as clearly and emphatically as words can

of a spirited foreign policy, and by a war of that sort we would both satis y the requirements of that policy and get the island. War is therefore an inevitable part of the Blaine programme, and the people must not forget it. This policy would be in pursuance of the theory that inspired Blaine's Peruv an operations. It will make things lively for contractors and will make money plenty. In will make a new period of inflation and a new boom for the ficti-tious values that Jay Gould deals in.— N. Y. Herald.

#### Threatens Evil to the Republic-

The Presidential candidacy of Mr. names have been mentioned in connection with that office, Mr. Blaine is the least fit, the least trustworthy.

He is perhaps the most intense partisan in America. Moreover, his partyism is not the partyism of a statesman who is guided by sincere convictions founded on broad knowledge and understanding. It is the partyism of a mere passion for leadership actuating a man of intense prejudices, of ugly t mper, and of defective understanding, whose highest happiness is in playing the ring-lesder in a disturbance. This character of Mr. Blaine was fully displayed during his leadership of the House, at a time when passion rather than judgment was the guide of nearly all the members of that chamber.

In no respectable sense of the word

is Mr. Blaine a statesman. When he entered the Senate—a body in which statesmanship is not yet wholly extinct—he stepped out of his own place and into one which he failed to manifest the faculty of filling respectably. So far from adding to his public reputation, his brief eareer of Senator served only as a means of making more conspicuous his notable defects by comparison with superior characters. It has been said by some of his personal champions that he made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of the Chinese Immigration Probibition Bill. He made a speech for that measure which gained for hlm no admiration among those who listened to its delivery. Without any founda-tion in reason, knowledge, or understanding of his subject, it was the painful harangue of an aspiring demagogue

who, as every-one plainly perceived, was already fishing for the "sandlot" votes. His strange and more than suspicious South American diplomacy was a further exhibition of a meddling and reckless propensity to "rush in where angels fear to tread," and to undertake what neither angels nor mortals of good judgment and right prudence would either undertake or approve. That chapter alone in the public career of Blaine contains conclusive proof to all sound minds of the peril with which his selection for the Presidency menaces this Republic.—Chicago Times (Ind.).

## The Democratic Opportunity.

The personal magnetism of James G. Blaine is not so powerful as to attract the whole body of his party to his support. In fact, the negative pole of the Maine magnet seems to have rather more influence than the positive. Its repellent power is absolutely astonish-

There is not an independent journal of any standing or influence, from Maine to California, that does not oppose the and emphatic in their opposition to the Republican nominee as any Democratic newspaper in the land.

The Boston Advertiser, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Worcester (Mass.) Spy, New York Times, New York Evening Post and Brooklyn Union are prominent among the Republican journals which have already announced their hostility to Blaine. These papers supported every Republican candidate for the Presidency from Fremont to Garfield.

The Independent journals of note which oppose the election of Blaine are the Boston Herald, New Haven News, New York Herald, New York Morning Journal, New York Truth, New York Staats Zeitung, Puck, Philadelphia Rec-ord, Philadelphia Times and Chicago Times. Other Independent journals deplore the action of the Republican Convention in making him the nomi-

These newspapers are read daily by not less than a million voters. The influence they will exert upon the minds of intelligent and thoughtful people will be quite sufficient to ensure Mr. Blaine's defeat. Already a movement for the nomination of another ticket which shall represent the disaffected Republican element is in contempla-

The opportunity is thus once more presented to the Democrats to make a winning fight for the Presidency. Only the gravest and most inexcusable error on the part of the Democratic party can prevent Democratic success in No vember. - Exchange.

## How Blaine's Nomination was Bought.

As to the use of money to nominate Blaine at Chicago, the charges are certainly plain and explicit enough. An informant who claims to have been in Chicago, tells the story as follows:
"Thirty votes were wanted for not later than the third ballot, and prices

were arranged for the first, second and third ballots. The delegations selected as most apt to furnish suitable material for the commerce in votes were from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. Ten thousand dollars came to the Sherman House for six votes from South Carolina. Only two were obtained, one on the first and one on the second ballot. The sum was ready for the same number of votes from the State of North Carolina until the third ballot, when four went over. Ex-Carpet-bag American people shall have h, even he has to pay the money out of his own pocket. But one apparent obstacle to the purchase of Cuba is Spain's much reiterated determination not to sell that rade was very thoroughly understood trade was very thoroughly understood early in the struggle. Eleven of her talk Senator Conovertook in five votes from island under any circumstances nor at any price. This, however, would hardly be an obstacle to Blaine, for having determined that we ought to have the second ballot, and no more until the island it will be easy enough to pick a fourth ballot, when she gave eight quarrel with the owner as a preliminary to taking it. War is a necessary part thirty."—Washington Capital.

#### The Pacific States.

The prevalent notion that Blaine can carry the Pacific States without an effort is based upon scanty information concerning the political situation on that coast. That Blaine's anti-Chinese speech made him popular in California is unquestioned, but the passage of the restriction act in the face of Republican opposition and Republican vetoes showed the people of California that they must look to the Democratic party for protection against the ruinous com-petition of Asiatic labor. Blaine did not represent the attitude of his party on the Chinese question; he simply joined the Democratic party on that issue. James G. Blaine is a menace of evil to Moreover, Eastern people generally do the Republic. Of all the citizens that not realize that the Chinese question is were proposed to the assembly of partisan electors, and of all whose and will not be the important issue in and will not be the important issue in the contest of 1884 that it was in 1880. It is virtually settled for the present, and Californians understand perfectly that the Democrats can be depended upon to keep it settled, while in the event of restoration of Republican supremacy at Washington it would surely be reopened by statesmen of the Hoar school.

The Chinese question is rarely referred to now by Californians. The subject which absorbs their attention and governs all their political action is the rapacity of the railroad corporations. The Pacific coast is being devastated and laid waste by the gigantic railroad monopoly, and the people have been in turmoil for two years in their efforts to head off the robbers and save themselves from ruin. The fact that the ablest and most respectable journals in California are seriously advocating lynch law as the only remedy for the existing state of affairs, indicates clearly that the railroad question is the one absorbing political issue in that section.

Blaine is notoriously the friend and tool of railroad monopolists. His rec-ord is composed largely of railroad scandals, railroad jobbery and railroad subserviency. The enthusiastic Blaine delegation from California to the Republican Convention was composed of men wholly in the railroad interests.

Any anti-monopoly Democrat can beat Blaine out of sight in California. Blaine can be beaten there by anybody, if the Democrats devote themselves to showing up his railroad record. California does not stand among the Republican States. If not surely in the Democratic column, she can be counted as exceedingly doubtful.

eft in the State, and they have no principles. The State is bankrupt, and her only assets are her three electoral votes, which are for sale to the highest bidder. There is no attempt in Nevada to conceal that fact. The votes are for sale at public auction, and the side which offers the biggest sack of coin can have them. Nevada does not care a rap for the Chinese question, or any other question. Blaine, the devil and Tom Walker are all the same to her. She sold her votes to Sharon for half a million, to Fair for a quarter of a million, and is willing to sell them again for what they will bring. Nevada is not worth talk-ing about. She ought to vote for Blaine out of natural sympathy and affinity, bowever. -- Boston Globe.

## A Piece of Mosaic.

The Republican National platform is wonderfully made.

This was necessary in order that there might be standing room for all the disdence. Never was any one elevated to cordant factions.

high protection pine, partly of free trade hickory, with some little stuff easily broken worked in to carry the labor element till after the election.

One thing the country is assured of in this platform and that is that the Republican party is pledged to tax the people for something besides the necessary revenue. The tariff resolution declares that "the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only."

If the taxation on imported articles used by the American people is not to be for revenue only, then what in the name of justice is it to be for? Is the money wrung from the industry of the country by this means to be for plunder or for distribution among favored classes?

The Republican wiseacres at Chicago deserve the hearty thanks of the Democracy for putting that impudent declaration into their platform. They will wish they had omitted it before the ides of November shall have come.

Then the charge by implication in this platform that the Democrats favor a "horizontal reduction" of the tariff is another fine piece of work. The framers of the platform knew they were constructing a lie when they made it.

The only horizontal reduction of the tariff that ever was made or attempted was the ten per cent. cut made by the Republican Congress of 1872. The Morrison bill left the tariff on luxuries as it found it and also limited its reduction by the rates of the Morrill bill. It was therefore not horizontal.

In order to catch the wool-growers a special plank is put into the platform for their benefit. When was ever before any particular interest singled out by a political party to be favored especially at the expense of all others?

The wool resolution becomes peculi-

arly ridiculous in the light of the fact that the reduction of the wool tariff was made by a Republican Congress upon the recommendation of the Republican Tariff Commission.

The remainder of the platform is simply an indictment of the Republican party itself for its negligence in correcting abuses and uprooting evils which came with its coming and grew with its growth.

The decay of American commerce the moral crime of polygamy, the degradation of the civil service, the system of subsidizing railroads with land grants, the destruction of the navy, the corruption of elections, all these are part of the history of twenty-five years of Republican ascendancy.

Does the Republican party want twenty-five years more to correct the evils it has wrought or tolerated? It would seem so judging from the stupid platitudes of its National platform.—
Washington Post.

#### POLITICAL POINTS.

-These nominations are revolutionary. They are such as the Republican party has never before presented, and will carry dismay and alarm to thousands of men who have regarded this as the party of safety, of integrity, of principle, and of high moral ends. They portend deserved disaster and defeat to the Republican party and a revolution in the National Administration. Our readers will observe that even among the party press the New York Times and the Boston Advertiser already decline to support the Republican ticket.—Springfield Republican.

--- There was no malignity of sectional prosciption, no straining of constitutional power, no scandalous corruption, from the ulcerous developments of the Credit Mobilier infamy to the later wickedness of the Star-route contractors, in which he (Blaine) was not either directly or indirectly a notable par-ticipant. His nomination turns his party back from the path of conservatism into the old rut of wild and irresponsible experiment. He is regarded by thousands of judicious men in his own party and by tens of thousands of Demo-crats to be the most plausible and dangerous demagogue in the country. This belief and this fear, which fill the hearts of patriotic men, should defeat Mr. Blaine on the day of the election.— Philadelphia Record.

--- The platform of the Chicago Convention having been made, except the civil-service plank, for Mr. Blaine, it is not surprising that it is well suited to him. A candidate without intelligible ideas on actual issues can find no fault with a series of declarations which detainly adapted to a candidate who, if he has no prejudices himself, has a keen scent for those of the voters. Mr. Blaine can cavort freely over the wide planks provided for him without stamping on any one's toes, and he will probably do some notable work in that direction. As to the civil-service plank, Mr. Blaine can accept it with as much unction and as little practical sympathy with it as if it were the eighth commandment. - N. Y. Times (Rep.).

--- All the "cussedness" in the Republican party—and there is a great deal of it—rallies to Blaine with instinctive sympathy. Every man who believes that the best part of any government is its abuses is a Blaine man. may be left entirely out of the discussion. There are now but 15,000 voters left in the State, and then be and politics which he knows he is now it. three or four times as much as would properly be due him-hurrahs for Blaine with the most unanimous enthusiasm. Every man who has a speculation that is to succeed at the expense of the Na-tional Treasury, and every man who regards with supreme contempt the theory that the people are of some account in politics—all these are for Blaine, "first, last, and all the time." These fellows want to win, and they will win, if Blaine wins. But if Blaine loses, what have they to lose? They will, if he loses, be no worse than they were. Not so the little contingent of decent men who have helped them nominate their candidate. For these the sober second thought must be, what fools they were on Friday .- N. Y. Herald (Ind.).

-The Republican party owed a The Republican National platform is debt of gratitude and respect to the piece of joiner-work fearfully and President. When he entered the White onderfully made.

There is any quantity of lumber in it. House the party was fatally divided.

The country was full of disorders and a great place under such discouraging The tariff plank is made partly of conditions. To-day, this able, accomplished, and high-minded man has the respect of all classes whose respect is worth having. He has given us not only a successful administration, but a clean and just administration. Under his wise and careful rule, scandal has appeared in no department of the Government. The whole atmosphere enveloping the executive office is pure, and when its occupant goes from the place he has filled so well he will carry with him the cordial good wishes of his fellow citizens without regard to party distinctions. Of course the Republicans want no more of that sort of President. Their idea is not to let well enough alone. They want something harsh in temper and cranky in action. They want a policy of Jumbo at home and Jingo abroad. Hence their preference for Blaine over Arthur. As a patriot we grieve, though as a partisan we rejoice, because, if they had nominated Arthur, we should have despaired of beating him, whilst we make sure of beating Blaine .- Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

## Strong for the Ticket.

There is no question but that two of our prominent men will support the ticket nominated. at Chicago, and support it enthusiastically. They are Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan. They have said so. They have said so more than once, and, as if anxious to give emphasis to their declarations, have added that they would sooner cut their right hands off than hold back in this hour of their country's peril. They tell the people plainly that the convention did well. The people asked themselves who the aggressive statesmen was to lead them to victory," says Mr. Logan, "and then came back the answer, James G. Blaine, of Maine."

"The country did well to honor a man like Logan," says Mr. Blaine, "whose noble career is the pride of old men and the inspiration of the

boys."
"What Republican can refuse to support a ticket with the name of James G. Blaine upon it?" cries Logan.
"Who can go back on the soldier statesman, John A. Logan?" echoes Mr. Blaine.

"The people will soon be aroused," says Logan, "and will obey the edicts of their personal sovereignty.

"You can not beat a ticket which has the magic name of Logan upon it," cries Mr. Blaine; and so the enthusiasm grows, fed by the earnest commendation of the ticket and the fervid eloquence of these impartial statesmen, un-til it threatens to set the woods afire. Never in the history of politics were nominations more cordially and heartily indorsed by the nominees.—Chicago

once a day. If not convenient to turn on the grass cut it and feed, with a little salt, in the ra k .- Detroit Post

-The Cleveland Leader says: "There is a rapidly-growing interest in the proposal to form a National Association of Stockmen, and it is believed that before the end of the present year definite steps will have been taken for the formation of a permanent and powerful association of the kind."

-A shying horse can not be considered a safe horse, yet the habit is generally considered of so small a consequence that it does not materially affect the value of a horse. There are but few faults that a driving horse can have that are more liable to do mischief than that of scaring and shying. Although it may take some time time and trouble, such habits should be broken up as soon as possible. - N. Y. Tribune.

-The idea that sorrel denotes a sour condition of the soil, because the sorrel been recommended to correct this supthe sorrel, but they do it by encouraging the growth of clover, which, with a good catch, will usually keep down all annual weeds .- Albany Journal

gun from a neighbor for the purpose of killing some crows in his field of cora tions, or worthless or shrinking stocks which were eating the grain. His or bonds. neighbor declined to loan the gun, for It seem

Exchange.

#### About Ice Desserts.

No desserts are so tempting in the warm weather as frozen delicacies of all sorts, although these are not recommended as hygienic by those who are conversant with the laws of human di-When eaten without other food and not too fast, ices may be perfeetly harmless. In France, where they have most delicious ices and frozen creams, there is a greater variety and more taste in their preparation than with us. They never mix the fruit and cream, as we ignorantly do. Acid fruits should never be mixed with Whole fru t in ices is decidedly objectand sometimes liquors, are used to flavor the frozen cream. One most delicious ice is the cafe par fait, a great favorite in France and elsewhere where it is known. As this is not frozen very hard, it is, perhaps, more allowable than many other frozen desserts. It is so simple that it is well worth trying, if one has a freezer already in the house. It requires a quart of rich cream and the whites of six eggs, with half a cup of strong coffee, a cup and a half of sugar and a tea-spoonful of corn starch. The cream should be whipped very light and strong and put in a sieve to drain. The whites of the eggs also are whipped into a stiff froth. Take the After it has been sufficiently boiled and is perfectly smooth cool the mixture and freeze. When frozen line a melon mold with the coffee cream, then mix the eggs and cream and sugar and fill the mold to the top. Pack the mold in ice and salt, and let it stand for an hour or more. This quantity ought to fill a two-quart mold. This is very delicate to eat with strawberries .- Boston

## Growing Children.

Every mother understands some-thing of the appetite of a "growing" boy, something of its keenness, and of be remembered that such a boy "takes as much food is often, if not generalor the infant is doubled in a few weeks, and that of a boy in as many years, it is manifest that this is done by the nourishment, in part at least, and that this growth must be added to the usual wants of the body, the amount of food. paratively but little over-eating. A ure for a couple of months.—N. Y. Hergood appetite, reasonably indulged, is ald. desirable in youth, especially while there is far less danger from free eating, under such circumstances, than from a small amount in the absence of such, or when all food is loathed. In the former case, the organs of disgestion not a large average yield. This would are active, and in a good, healthy condition, ready for work, with an abundance of saliva and gastric juice, all indicative of an absolute necessity for little more labor, but with the late imfood; while in the absence of appetite we have sufficient evidence that no food is nee led, none can be well digested. Whatever is taken at such times, not only does not digest, does not nourish the body, but remains in the stomach,

The Farm vs. Wall Street.

—A good grass run for pigs will do more in the matter of keeping them well up in growth than anything else.—Troy Times.

—Horses at work will be gratified if they are allowed a little green grass and individuals, particularly in the East, but involving to some degree western interests also, must make the reflective farmer. they are allowed a little green grass reflective farmer more than ever satisreflective farmer more than ever satisfied with the modest but safe character of his business. These banks and brokers and "speculators" were all reputed to be making large profits, compared with which the moderate returns yielded by capital invested in the farm seemed insignificant. But they had to take large changes also and now where take large chances also, and now where are they? Money gone, credit gone, in many instances their good names gone, and involved in debts and losses from which nothing but commercial miracles can ever enable any one of them to emerge! There comes to the farmer no grand and sudden fortune; but neither does there come to him those swift and complete financial wrecks which seem sooner or later to overtake nearly every individual who embarks his fortunes and energies in these deceptive and uncertain kinds of business. From the legitimate products of his labor, and from the gradual increase of his capital, employed mainly in his own business, the farmer's fortune is built up leaf is itself acid, is an old notion long little by little, with a knowledge of the since exploded. Lime and ashes have value of every dollar and a conscious posed acidity. They will often prevent earned. It is employed as it is earned conviction that it has been honestly in such a manner and invested in such a way that no panics can sweep it away. No exposure of "stupendous dishon-esty," in any quarter, involves the -A farmer of Cass Township, Hunt- safety of his capital, and he loses no ington County, Pa., wanted to borrow a sleep from fear of broken banks, mis-

It seems sometimes, perhaps, as if he thought the crows useful. In order the moderate returns from agricultural to satisfy his curiosity he shot one of operations were too small; but after all, them, opened its craw and found in it considering their security, there are no twenty-one cut worms and four grains investments that in the end yield so well. Merchants and manufacturers -A common fruit and spice cake is may make money, for a time, faster than made of one cupful of butter, two cup- the farmer, but sooner or later they are fuls of sugar; beat these to a cream, caught too widely extended in some pethen add two well-beaten eggs, the riod of stagnation in trade or over-prowhites and yelks beaten together, a duction, and old houses—the pillars of large handful of currents, a quarter of the trade—sink into oblivion; their a pound of citron cut in small bits, one quickly-acquired fortunes disappearing tea-spoonful each of grated nutmeg, cin- even more rapidly than they were accunamon and cloves, half a cupful of sour mulated, and leaving behind nothing milk with a quarter of a tea-spoonful of beyond a harvest of bitter memories soda dissolved in it and three cupfuls of and blasted hopes. The capitalist seems flour. This cake requires nearly an to do better than the farmer, lending hour for baking in a moderate oven. - his money at good rates of interest and taking his ease; but sooner or later there comes to him a time when he finds his securities have lost much of their value, or that he has overstepped the bounds of safety and embarked in something which turns his dollars into ashes. On every side men are engaged in ventures and enterprises which bring them a world of care and anxiety, which excite high hopes and are for a time seemingly prosperous; but in turn they all go to the wall. It seems only a question of time.

The tarmer alone seems to have secream, lest the cream should curdle, as kets, prosperous times and poor times, tream, jest the cream should curdle, as it must do in the nature of things. Fruit ices should always be water ices. Whole fru t in ices is decidedly object. Whole fru t in ices is decidedly object. ionable as the fruit hardens in the creasing or diminishing immediate freezer and only spoils the comfort in eating without adding anything to improve the log. Plantage of the comfort in the project of the comfort in the comfo prove the ice. Pincapple ice, straw- capital which he has invested in his berry and cherry ice, as well as orange, lemon and apricot, are made as we make the lemon and raspberry ices in this country, while vanilla and brandy, land and its equipment. Times like using the accumulating capital on their own farms and in their own business instead of interesting themselves in outside operations, as many are tempted to do, lending money, getting an interest in trade of one sort or another, or yielding to the delusive promises of speculation. Be content with the farm and its legitimate business, for there is no other industry which will bring, and deserve, so much contentment and happiness, and no other avenue in which the farmer or his sons can hope, in the long run, to do so well. Broad acres and good live stock are banks whose shares never depreciate or fail to pay a liquid cream remaining after the whip is removed and add the coffee and the tea-spoonful of corn starch to thicken it.

dividend. Nobody's account is over-drawn, and nobody's confidence is misplaced or abused. The share-holder in such a bank can pass through life as free from care as falls to the lot of any human being; and, no matter who he meets, need never have occasion to pull down the rim of his hat to conceal the record on his forehead .- Breeder's

## Quarter Crack.

The presence of a quarter crack is usually an indication of some diseased condition of the foot. In other words, the wall of a perfectly healthy foot seldom cracks. In this case the crack may not have been present when the wish to practice economy. A change animal was purchased, but the abnor- of fashion, like that from short to very mal condition of the foot certainly was. long gloves, throws a vast quantity. The treatment is to pare the wall about upon the market at reduced prices. the quantity of food desired. It must mal condition of the foot certainly was. more steps," it may be, than father the crack away in the shape of the letand mother both, and that, when a boy arrives at a peculiar age—the transition period, when neither a boy nor a man ward to the lowest extremity of the crack; also pare that part of the wall or less "crankie" gloves that have acwants of the body, the amount of food the foot is so badly diseased as to cause correspondingly increased. When such him to become lame without the assistboys are fed plainly, regularly, and ance of the crack, you should blister self upon all right except a finger or cautioned to eat slowly, there is com-

The farmer can better afford to also potatoes for twenty-five cents per bushel than to grow wheat for one dollars compelled the adoption of the long raise potatoes for twenty-five cents per proved machinery the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of potatoes has been very much reduced .--Chicago Tribune.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—P. T. Barnum preces to be the person who last year quietly gave \$50,000 to Tufts College for a museum of natural history. - N. Y. Tribune.

-The present senior class at Harvard College is the largest ever graduated at that institution or at any other American college. - Boston Post.

-Thanks to the liberality of a Phila-delphia lady, a beautiful little Episcopal Church has been erected by the "sad sea waves" at Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Newark Register.

-The wife of Bishop Warren has given to the University of Denver \$100,000 to establish the Iliff school of divinity. The lady will be remembered as the widow of a cattle king. — Denver Trib-

-England is in favor of abolishing church bells in towns. They are claimed to be noisy, serving no purpose of religion, a manifestation of thoughtlesness and unnecessary as in olden times, when they rang scattered communities together.

-There are sixty Catholic churches in Montreal. The French cathedral situated there is the largest church building on this continent. It is built of limestone, and 15,000 people have often been assembled under its roof .-Montreal Witness.

-A committee has been appointed by the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts to expunge from the Girard Col-lege records the entry of expulsion against the boys who ran away from the institution to enlist in the army and honorably served in the rebellion.—
Philadelphia Press.

-The Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. now has 455 pupils -325 boys and 130 girls. Nearly half of these work on the farm, and the rest in the shops. A lot of things manufactured there were sent to the Rosebud agency, including seven good, solid wagons, two for the agency and tive for chiefs.—Pittsburgh Post.

-There are three churches in Naples where the Gospel is preached in English, viz.: the Church of England Chapel, the Presbyterian Chapel and the Wes-leyan Chapel. All three are fine edifices, and are situated in the part of the city where foreigners "most do congregate." The services of the Church of England and of the Presbyterians have the largest attendance of English-speaking hearers, while the Wesleyans have a larger audience of Italian Protestants at their second service than at the one where the preaching is in English.

#### Stories About Prisons.

In a knot of prison officials at the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently the humorous side of prison management came up. One gentleman told how it had been decided to build a jail in his county. The commissioners were all ignorant of prison affairs, and he suggested that they visit other counties and call in an architect who was well informed n such matters. The Chairman of the Board replied to him:

"What's the use of that? All you want of a jail is to hold the prisoner." "To which," continued the narrator, "my best reply was to show him a copy of the old log-jail, the only entrance being a hole in the gable, through which the prisoner was dropped down into the

well below. It was perfectly safe." marked:

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons; we ve seen all there are in the country." "Why, this is the first one I ever visited. said Mr. Lincoln, and was astonished at the response:

"But I've been in all the rest." Probably the best tale was that of Governor Vance, of Ohio. It was in the early days of the State's history, when there were about a hundred convicts. On coming into office he paid a visit to the prison, and ordered that every man there be permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to the prison, and ordered that every man there be permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a permitted to come up a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. S. has been proved the carried with Cancer. It had eaten through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. S. has been proved to the carried with Cancer. It had eaten through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. S. has been proved to the carried with Cancer. It had eaten through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. S. has been proved to the carried with Cancer. It had eaten through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. He prayed for death, his suffering was so great. S. S. S. has been proved to the carried with Cancer. It had eaten through his nose into his mouth and throat. The time of his death was only a question of a very short time. Probably the best tale was that of Governor Vance, of Ohio. It was in the early days of the State's history. ery man there be permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a perfect storm of petitions for pardon-every man pleading innocence. One old and grizzled "tough" stood apart and added nothing to the clamor. The Governor called him up:

"What are you in for?" "Stealing.

"Well, were you guilty?"

"Yes; it's the way I make my liv-

The Governor went back to his office and pardoned the man. When remonstrated with his only excuse was:

"Well, I was afraid the thief would contaminate those other fellows."-N. Y. Tribune.

## Gloves.

Cheap gloves are always a bad purchase, more especially for those who wish to practice economy. A change Among these are some of good quality, but old style. Thrown in with imagined more provoking than to find the gloves you had congratulated yourself upon all right except a finger or them entirely from doing duty. Good gloves are somewhat less expensive than formerly, though still far beyond glove, and these are not universal, a long, fine grade of cashmere glove taking the place of the long lisle thread for summer wear. Excepting in black and white, the undressed glove is the most generally worn, and the light and dark shades of tan are the most fashionable. Gray and ecru tints are also in vogue but being more delicate, are reserved for more special occasions than walking or shopping. Black gloves have ac the body, but remains in the stomach, etc., there to ferment and decay, under all circumstances irritating, and to a certain extent poisoning the body.—

Golden Rule.

—Beef Cakes: Chop rare done roast beef very fine; season with salt, pepper and are worn quite independent of mourning, both in kid and silk. Long mitts are an economy for the evening wear of girls.—Boston Globs. Commercial Travelers.

If any evidence were wanting to con-vince one that business is flat it might be found in the knots of well-dressed men who sit about the wholesale stores exchanging stories, smoking and smiling, but never looking about for anything to do. These are the commercial travelers. They are at home, and when they pack their samples and leave their well-worked paths it is a good time to rest. They are the happiest, most genial class in the world. With both eyes darting about keenly in search of trade they have yet time to make life a

merry one. They are a very distinct class, and I often wonder they are not seized on oftener by our rising novelists and playwrights and drawn as they are not distorted as Phipps. Like most other pushing people, the sharp drum-mers get rich, and often very quickly. They usually all of them have several irons in the fire all the time, and keep a telescopic lookout for chances besides Competition keeps their invention active or means to get ahead. I know of one dry goods man, who has an extensive territory, who subscribes for more news papers than are on the exchange list of a great many metropolitan journals. He reads them carefully, painfully in fact, and remembers what he reads, and when he reaches the town of, say Dead Eye, Tex., or Prairie Dog, Neb. he can talk with merchants on local affairs just like a native. It pays him, or it tickles them .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SPECIAL from Waltham, Mass., say that 1,500 Watches are now made daily at Waltham, and they are better in quality and lower in price than ever before.

An exchange speaks of a "fatal murder." The fiend who would commit a fatal murder would do worse. He would kill a man dead.—Golden Days.

#### MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., December 17, 1883. I desire to call attention to the great reief to be derived from ALLCOCK's POROUS PLASTERS, in chronic bowel troubles, en largements of the liver, and the painful condition of the spleen in malaria. No lo cal agent can exceed their efficacy in absorbent and anodyne properties. WM. B. BELTER, M. D.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., December 18, 1883. It affords me great pleasure to recom mend ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS as agents possessing great healing efficacy. The world-wide fame of these remedies is such as to render it almost superfluous to add a word of commendation from the medical faculty to increase their reputation. WM. P. STRICTLAND, M. D., LL. D.

341 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST., NEW YORK CITY, December 18, 1883. I have found ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLAS TERS very useful in those special diseases of women where anæmia is the cause of so much local pain and disturbance. Their combination is an excellent one, the best yet made to my knowledge, and have always been found reliable.

## A. W. LESSER, A. M., M. D.

95 JACKSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 17, 1883. Being familiar with the stimu ating, heal ing and anodyne properties of ALLCOCK's POROUS PLASTERS, 1 commend them as a most valuable agent in the class of diseases for which they are intended. The stimu-The story was told of President Lin- lating action when worn over the gastric coln's first visit to the penitentiary at region, materially aids in restoring Springfield, Ill. An old criminal, looking strength and energy to digestion and the out through the bars of his cell, re- consequent building up of tissue and restoring tone to the general system.

H. ARMGARDT, M. D. A WESTERN woman was driving the hens from the garden the other day when a cy-clone carried off her shoo!—Boston Com-mercial Bulletin.

"Mr. Brooks, near Albany, was hope-

The difference between advertising and advertiser is, the former always pays while the latter sometimes does not.

Papillon Blood Cure cures all diseases originating in any impairment of the blood, as Fits of Epilepsy, Anæmia, Sick Headache, and Female Weaknesses.

"A FELLow feeling" in your pocket for your purse does not make you feel "wondrous kind" toward the feeler.—The Judge.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions

A good many "amusements" are bores;

but fishing is reel fun. - The Judge. "IS TUNKINTEL b tter than cake or can-

dy, ma?" asked a little boy. "I do no know of anything called unkintel, my dear. Where did you hear about it?" "Well, I heard our L zzie telling her beau last night that she leved him more than tunkintel, so I guessed that it must be something better than cake or candy."—Milwaukee Sentinel. QUESTION: How many dogs can a man

p who can not afford to take a paper?-Chicago Times.

TEACHER—"What is steam?" Pupi'—
"Steam is vapor from boiling water—positive, boil; comparative, boiler; surperlative burst."

"What are pauses?" asked the teacher of the primary class. "Things that grow on cats," piped the small boy at the foot.

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

A Good editor must always be in his write mind.—Merchant Traveler. And have a sort of pen-chant for work.—South and West.

APPARENT inconsistencies are often consistent, for instance, an ice man with a warm heart.—Kentucky State Journal.

THE bicycle rider is said to be like a South American State, because he is always on the brink of a revolution.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A San Francisco showman is advertising a troup of educated flies. If he will send one here to teach others how to walk around the edge of a milk pitcher without falling in, he will gain everlasting fame.—
Chiogo Journal.

A DAROTA man writes to know how "an artificial chicken" is made. A good many cooks make an excellent article out of bob yeal and plenty of seasoning.

Twenty-five Por Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, Vr., May 3d, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be mere than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months' free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid.

A. H. SABIN, Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

When the iron enters a man's soul if; should nerve him to greater effort. Ireit is very strengthening.—Philadeldhia Call,

Glenn's Sulphur Soap Is simply without parallel for wholesomeness, and in its purifying effects.

A GREAT waste of effort—The child that cries for an hour never gets it.

That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of healthand. of health and strength.

MAN was made to mourn, but some mourn more'n others.—N. O. Picayune.

WHOOPING Cough, that dreadful afflic-tion, will be relieved at once with Papillon Cough Cure.

THE court room-The front parlor .- The

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, \$1.

A "DROLL dog" is a wag with a funny tale. - Pittsburgh Chronicle. Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" re

stores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia,\$1. THE gate that turns with the tide-The delegate.-N. Y. Journal.

A VERY narrow aperture—the crack of a whip.

"Rough on Coughs," 15c., at Druggists. Com-plete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica Lumbago, Backache, Hezdache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Eruises,
Rurns, Scalds, Frost Biles,
And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES,
Sold by Druggiets and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
abottle. Pirections in Il Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.,
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Ed., U.S.A.

# PAPILLON

"A CINCINNATI DRUGGIST REPORTS." Mr. Ferd. Zuenkeler, Druggist, No. 636 Vine Street. Cincinnati, O., writes under date April 7th, 1884, I have btained four additional verbal testimonials for "The Big Four" Peeriess Papilion Remedies, from my cus-tomers. Mr. Louis Gratersays, "Papilion Blood Cure works like a charm." Goo. C. Hasenfels, of Bethle-hem suburb, says: "Papilion Blood Cure is a great relief to him, and is glad that he has at last found some-thing that will do him good." Miss C. E. Reishark, No. 302 McMickon Avenue, praises Papillon Skin Cure very highly. She has used three bottles. Mr. Adam Kiefer, cor. Srd and Martin Sts., has used two bottles of Papillon Catarrh Care, and says, "he is positive it will cure him if he keeps it up," which he says, "I will do." Mr. Reule, of whom I wrote in my last letter, said to me this evening that your "Papillon Catarrh Cure is a good remedy, because he has given it a fair trial and has obtained most excellent results there-

"NOTHING LIKE IT FOR RHEUMATISM." Mrs. Rilla Stevens, No. 3032 South Dearborn Stree says that she used Papinon Sain Cure for Inhamma-tory Rheumatism, with the happiest results. It re-duced the inflammation and swelling, and relieved the intense pain in less than two hours; she cordially rec-ommends it to all rheumatic sufferers. It is applied by rubbing the joints and affected parts with the remedy for some moments, the pain ceased almost instantly

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SOMETHING NEW

We make up special cases for Private and Fam-

E. E. MENGES & CO. 191 & 123 W. Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo

by an author of his own BLAINE selection, ft. J. Rams-DELL, the distinguished journalist. LIFKON ENGLAN, by BEN PERLEY POORE, 22 years an officer of Congress, Authentic and complete. One vol., 650 pages: 2 steel portraits, 34 f ill page flustrations. Outher ready, 500 cach, sent





Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chic BOOK FREE OPIUM HABIT Advertising Cheats !!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits

of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
that they will never use anytheir value that they will never use any-"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the

papers,
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all
other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop
plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have
shown great shrewdness and ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues
are so palpable to every one's observation."

### Did She Die?

"No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining

way all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

## "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on

bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that she had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well. "My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffer-"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y. None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile pol-sonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES 0) AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, O

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time. Because it cleanses the system of the poison-ous humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Biliouenes, Jeandice, Constipa-tion, Piles, or in Racumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-yous Disorders and all Female Complaints. La SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE

CONSTIPATION, PILES.
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs
and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD THOUSANDS OF CASES

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Va.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

A CURE ALL, but as a tonic and health renewes, and for Blood and Skin Diseases, and troubles dependent on impure or impoverished blood, Swift's Specific is without a rival.

"My baby six months old broke out with some kind of skin humor, and after being treated five months by my family physician, was given up to die. The druggist recommended Swift's Specific, and the result was as gratifying as it was miraculous. My child soon got well, all traces of the disease is gone, and he is as fat as a pig."

J. J. RIRKLAND,

Minden, Rusk County, Texas. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., between 6th and 7th Aves.; Philadelphia Office, 1205 Chestnut St.

Boring Wells with the Famous Well Boring and Rock Brilling Machine Is Very Profitable! \$25 to.\$40 Often Made!

fachines Made to Run by Horse Hand or Steam Power. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO. CHISO'S, CURE FOR CHIEF CONTROL OF CHIEF CONTROL OF CHIEF CONTROL TAX CHIEF CONTROL OF CHIEF CHI

NCONSUMPTION OF BNGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,

(Suited to all sections.) Write for FALSE Illus, Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio. WANTED Agents for the Authorized OF field Campaign BOOK, BLAINE AND LOGAN. Profusely flustrated with Steel and Wood Engravings. Outfit only Sets. Book selfs for E. E. For every 10 copies ordered, will give as premium a complete Gazetteer of the U. S. PEOPLE'S PUB. CO., Chicago.

"Anakesis" gives instant an infallible cure for Piles. Price \$1, from druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Samples free. Ad. "ANAK ESIS." Makers, Box 2416, New York.

Peddling DELUSION, OUR SOLID QUIET
HOME BUSINESS PAYS TOU 300 PER
CENT. PROFITS, Particular PREE.
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HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price-list.
Goods sent C. O. D. Wigs made to order.
E. BURNHAM, 71 State Street, Chicago.

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QUEER BUSINESS METHODS. NEW YORK, July 1.—Referee Hamilton Cole continued taking testimony in the suit of Almar Goodwin against Grant & Ward From the testimony of Goodwin and George Spencer, book-keeper of the firm, it appeared that in October, 1882, Goodwin directed the firm to purchase for his account three hundred shares of Western Union and three hundred of American Cable stock, which they represented they bought. Good-win gave them as margins eighteen shares of other Cable stock owned by him. A few months later he ordered them to buy some Texas and Colorado Improvement Company certificates, which they delivered him, and he deposited one hundred additional shares of Cable stock as a margin. The firm subsequently called for more margins. He gave Belt Line Railroad bonds, and Texas Improvement Company certificates. Mr. Spencer testified that the firm never bought the Western Union or Cable stock, but that it was entered in the books by Ward as pur-chased. The firm hypothecated all the stock deposited by Goodwin as margin, and this Goodwin seeks to recover, claiming that the fraud on the part of Ward puts him in the position of a simple depositor and not as principal in a stock transaction. THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

London, July 1.—The Mark Lanc Exsays: The weather continued most favorable for improving the strong and helping the weak crops. The wheat markets are generally weaker, although the scarcity of English wheat causes an occasional local advance. The sales of English wheat last week were 39,395 quarters at 37s 4d, against 41,425 quarters at 42s 3d for the corresponding week of last year. Foreign wheat is greatly depressed by heavy receipts, causing unusually low rates. In the off-coast trade a large portion is overdue. Twenty-three cargoes have arrived, of which ten have been sold, eight withdrawn, eight remained and twenty-nine cargoes are now due. Flour is exceedingly dull. Maize is weaker and barley is firmer. DEJECTED MUD-WORKERS.

Chicago are appalled at the prospect of being put on half time. Their wages are three dollars a day, and they say they must have work all the time to support themselves and they say they must have the support themselves and the support themselves are the support themselves and the support themselves and the support themselves are the support themselves and the support themselves are the support t families. The stringency in business, which had led the brick manufacturers to talk of cutting down production, the brick-makers say, is due to the shipment to the city of large quantities of brick made elsewhere by non-union laborers. At their meeting the Brickmakers' Union appointed an Arbitration Committee to wait unfavorable, it is probable a strike will be

#### A Life and Death Struggle Between a Man and a Ferocious Bloodhound.

WALDEN, MASS., July 1 .- Mr. E. W. Jackson, when opposite the residence of Mr. George K. Goulding, was attacked by a large Siberian bloodhound, who sprang upon him without warning or provocation, and with a fierce growl tried to fasten his teeth in Mr. Jackson's throat. By a quick muscular action the gentleman threw the dog to the ground. He was up again in an instant and made a second attack, this time burying his teeth in Mr. Jackson's arm and shoulder. Then came a desperate fight between man and beast for mastery. Mr. Jackson's loud-cries for help had been heard by several neighbors and police officers, who hastened to his assistance. In the meantime he had seized the dog by the throat, and, being a strong, muscular man, choked him until he was forced to loosen his grip. The hound fought victously, throwing Jackson down several times and badly biting him in both arms. At last Jackson, by a superhuman effort, clasped his fingers around the hound's throat so tightly that he choked him to death. The wounded man was taken to his home and properly attended. His right arm was broken and his wrist crushed to a jelly by the dog's teeth. He was also bitten in several places. The doctors say his injuries are serious, even if hydrophobia does not set in. The dog before made several at-tacks on school children passing by.

Enforcing the Sunday Law. MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 2 .- The Citizens' League has decided to attempt the enforcement of the Sunday law, which demands that all saloons be closed on that day. The move will necessarily include a dozen large parks under the management of the leading brewing companies, and the Germans will resist the move, together with 1,000 saloon keepers now licensed. The law has heretofore been utterly disregarded, every form of the liquor interest running wide open. The first and test case will be that of a saloon called the "Y. M. C. A," which opened last week next door to the Young Men's Christian Association and took that name. The association members were strenuous in their opposition to granting license to this saloon, but the Council sided with the saloon keeper.

## England and Egypt.

LONDON, July 2 .- A large meeting of Conservative Peers was held at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence, to consider what action be taken on the Franchise bill and Egyptian question in the Lords. At the Parliamentary election in North Warwickshire to fill a vacancy, Albert Muntz, Con-servative, was elected. A London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: The conference has given a favorable reception to England's financial proposition re-garding Egypt. It is expected the deliberations of the conference will be successful Earl Granville Saturday received a dispatch from Gordon giving assurance of his nealth and safety. The date of the dispatch is \*nknown.

#### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Cookies: Two tea-oups of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, one oup of sour milk, sweetened with sodanutmegs; roll thin; bake brown.—Ex-

-Cleanliness in all the surrounding of a family mansion pays richly in many ways, in good health, moral elevation, personal comfort, and dollars and cents besides.

-What is called burnt custard in the South is simply boiled custard, made with the yelks of the eggs, and with the whites beaten up with sugar laid on top. This meringue was burnt or rather browned by holding a hot shove

-To destroy moths in carpets take a wet sheet or cloth, lay it upon the carpet and then rub a hot flat-iron over it, so as to convert the water into steam, which permeates the carpet beneath, and destroys the life of the grub.—N. Y. Herald.

-Feed the little chick often-five times a day will not be too often-with hard-boiled egg, bread crumbs, boiled potatoes, little craps of meat. Supply them with fresh water twice a day. this, if you want fine, healthy birds .-Chicago Journal.

-A new kind of embroidery, destined to become immensely fashionable, consists of raised flowers, the pedals formed lustrous satin or satin ribbon in all he colors and shades demanded by the artist, and the leaves and calyxes of Kensington-stitch in silk floss. - Albany Journal

-Cream sponge cake should be made his way: Break two eggs in a coffee cup, beat them well; then pour in nough sweet cream to fill the cup, and beat again; then to this add one cup of ugar and one cup and a half of flour, in which two teaspoons of baking pow-der have been thoroughly stirred.—The

-For woolen stockings, soap the feet, but do not put them into the oven or the wool will shrink; leave them rolled up soaped for a few hours, and then rub them through in warm rain water. Laundresses invariably spoil the elastic tops of stockings by stretching them in rubbing through; this can easily be avoided by doubling the top over and rubbing the leg double. Socks and stockings should never be ironed, but merely smoothed with the hand. - Terf. Field and Farm.

-A bushel of apples will make from four to five and a half pounds of evap-orated fruit, which will keep any length of time, and when fruit is scarce will bring sixteen cents and upwards a pound. The poor apples, with the pound. The poor apples, with the cores and skins of others, are worked into jellies, which find a ready market. The area of orchards does not keep pace with the demand for their products. There is a bright future for the careful orohardist. Orchards left to take care of themselves soon die out. Keep the soil rich, dig about the roots, allow no weeds to grow about the trees, scrape off the rougher bark, apply thin soap to keep off the borer, and, in short, pet hem, and the reward will be abundant apples. Defend the woodpecker; he is the friend of the orchard .- Chicago Times.

## Burns.

A very common but reprehensible practice is that of holding a burn as close to the grate as possible, "to draw the fire out"—not out of the fire-place, but from the injured part. It is quite feasible to conceive that such a pronpon the manufacturers and ascertain their intentions. This committee will report sensation in some instances; but it by Thursday night. It the report should be no means follows that it does good or expedites recovery; indeed, we shall see that in such a case the loss of sensation really proves further damage to the tissues. Burns have been divided by surgeons into six classes: (1) Simple corching, sufficient only to redden the surface. (2) Blistering; the cuticle raised and forming little bladders of water. (3) The skin denuded of its This is the most painful stage of all, as it leaves the nerve ends exposed. (4) Destruction of the entire thickness of the skin; painless, or nearly so, because the sensitive nerve bulbs are destroyed. (5) Destruction of all the soft parts; and (6) charring of the bone—two conditions very difficult to imagine as co-existent with any remnant of life. It can thus be readily understood how a burn of the third order of magnitude can be converted by additional heat into the fourth, and temporary relief from pain purchased by transforming a trifling injury into a serious one, liable to be followed by severe illness and permanent deformity. A most mysterious cause of death after burns is the ulceration and bursting of a certain blood-vessel in the stomach. The connection between the two has never been discovered. People talk about this or that being good for a burn, but not for a scald, or vice versa; but practically no distinction is to be drawn between the two, further than that, as we know the highest temperature of water, we know the utmost limit of an injury in a scald, whereas there is no limit to the possibilities of a burn. To keep the air from both is the main object in treatment. Cook, who generally appears on the scene of the disaster with flour dredge, is a very efficient surgeon for burns and scalds of the first degree-this little scientific technicality will comfort the sufferer marvelously; but where the skin is raised or broken, something of an oily nature should be substituted. Cover it up with lots of cotton-wool, as though you wished to keep it as warm as possible; and, mind, no soap and sugar on any accoun!!-

> -Cuban women are said to born lovers. Love is the motive of all their music. Each piece of their dance music is a love song without words. Every move ment of their dances is eloquent of affection tendered or advances repulsed. Their whole lives are thus contracted The men keep them shut up in the houses. Their girlhood is spent behind the iron-barred windows of the paternal home; their womanhood behind the ironbarred windows of a 'husband's house They are not artists, writers, sculptors poets, lawyers, ministers, school teachers, school commissioners, store-keepers and the like, as our women are. The Cuban men are passionate and jealous. -Chicago Journal. THAN MUITO THE

#### Marvelous Tales of an Early Mexican Miner.

In olden times the only method of etting water out of the mines was by lifting it out of the shafts in bulls' hides carried up on a windlass, but after a "Did theoriginal Judge of certain depth had been reached the head ever live here?" I asked. of water could no longer be kept down by this process. In consequence, about the beginning of the last century the famous Real del Monte mines, the richest in Mexico, were abandoned, becoming the kind of ruin only possible to mines filled with water—a mass of floating timbers, earth, rubbish and fallen demning his mode of procedure as in-rock. By the laws of Mexico, the title famous and brutal." to a mine is lost by abandoning or cease-ing to work it. It becomes a waif, and may be "denounced" or adopted by anyone. Old Peter Terreros conceived the idea of draining this abandoned mine by means of a tunnel through solid rock, a distance of a mile and a half. He toiled upon this undertaking twelve long years, sneered and jeered at by the "unbelieving Thomases," who consid-ered him a harmless though industrious crank. Striking an occasional vein with sufficient silver to carry on his en-Striking an occasional vein terprise, he completed his task and tapped a bonanza of fabulous riches. He became the Crossus of Mexico, making such a magnificent display of his wealth and such royal generosity that he was ennobled by the title of "Not long before the Revolutionary "Count of Regla." A single hacienda war, and at that time there were quite a of his in Michoacan was ninety miles in number of that splendid race, the length by fifty-one in breadth. Sloping Scotch-Irish, settled here. Shrewd and down from the temperate plateau, it brave, cautious yet daring, dashing but embraced the product of every clime. prudent, honest and energetic. Every He expended \$3,000,000 in building reman of them proved a great blessing to duction works. When his children were baptized, the procession walked on bars of silver. He loaned the King of Old Spain \$1,000,000, which has never been paid. He also fitted out two ships of Fulton, Patrick Bronte, and, the largest size, building them of mahogany and cedar, and presented them to the King, with an invitation to His Majesty to visit the country, assuring him that his horse should tread on nothing but ingots of silver from Vera Cruz to the capital, and the places where he lodged should also be lined with the same precious metal. Surely, if this regally generous old fellow bought his title, he paid for it. However, it is what the Count did for the people, and not what he did for his the James River he found a gap in the King, that holds his memory fresh and mountains on either side of the water green .- Cor. Boston Herald.

## Pretty Fair Fishing.

"How do, Colonel?" "Hot, John!—hot," replied Colonel Charles R. Vesey, to the friendly inquiry of John S. Benton, whom he met in the Continental Hotel last evening. Colonel Vesey is President of the Keystone Angler's Association, and Mr. "How are the sheepsheads biting,

John? "Great, splendid, magnificent," answered Mr. Benton, enthusiastically. "I caught thirty-seven busters at Bar-

negat last week. You ought to go down and try 'em." "I didn't want to go down until neard how they were biting, but I'll go to-morrow," said the Colonel.

every day if you wanted to. Fishing is better every place this year than I ever knew it to be," added Mr. Benton.

"You know that you wanted to be added Mr. Benton." 'You know that pond near Chester that Charley Potter stocked with carp in

"Certainly. The scheme failed, and-" "So everybody thought," interposed Mr. Benton. "Well, last fall Charley sold the place to a Dutch gardener. In June the Dutchman drained the

"Did he get any carp?" "Not a scale. It took five weeks for the mud to dry out. Yesterday she was just about right, and the Dutchman began to plow. Well, sir, the first furrow carp you ever saw. The gardener he fish. Then he carried the news to the railroad depot, and a lot of people went were the fish flopping around on the ground. One of 'em weighed six pounds. He went on plowing, and turned out two and three-pound carp until a couple of dozen neighbors got a mess apiece.'

The Colonel thoughtfully eyed Mr. Benton, and then, without referring to the carp, said: "John, I don't think so much of that sheepshead story as I did."-Philadelphia Times.

## Trellises.

Many vegetable and fruit plants now allowed to bend over and trail on the ground might be cheaply trellised so as to greatly increase the profit of growing them. The quality of the fruit thus grown will be improved, the clusters having an equal chance to the sun and air, and they will yield and keep better for being held up from the earth. Seed plants and tomatoes are best if trellised, and I find it pays to nocence or guilt, decide on it according from eyelet holes. Along the side and thus treat cucumber vines. They dis- to their own inclination and take a life like to crawl along on the ground, and perhaps more unblemised than their will sometimes attain quite a height before topping. All vines do better if given low, broad trellises, I believe,

than trailing on the ground.

Raspberry and blackberry canes should certainly be trellised; if not the canes will spread about, occupying twice as much ground as is really necessary, besides interfering with cultivation. Heavy fruiting and stormy winds will ofter force them to the earth, perhops breaking the canes.

When plants or bushes are in long strips are at hand they will answer as well; for cross-pieces cut laths into suitable lengths.

Con't wait until the plants have topeasily done while they stand straight. W. D. Boynton, in Prairie Farmer.

unmarried women want of clubs .- N. Y Graphic.

#### Judge Lynch.

While chatting with an old antique rian in his cool library this afternoon I casually inquired how this town came by its peculiarly suggestive name. "Did the original Judge of dreadful fame

"Yes, he did." replied the old gentleman, with brightening eyes that revealed delight in the topic. "Judge Lynch might fairly be called the founder of the city, and it makes me angry to see all these newspaper stories, not only locating him in other States, but condemnia to the city and t

"Then you believe in the summary method of dealing with sinful men?" "Not so fast, young lady, not so fast," said the fine old Virginian, smiling. "I will tell you the story just as I had it from my grandfather, who was proud of his acquaintance with that shrwed ferryman who wiped the crime of horse-stealing, for which the State was growing famous, right out. Virginians were notorious for their love of other men's cattle, and even taught the trade of acquiring them to the Cherokees and Chickasaws, much to the disgust and shame of the better class of

"When was this?" queried your corthe settlement, and not a few became famous, such as General Andrew Jack-son, James K. Polk, John Calhoun, Sam Houston, David Crockett, Robert Robert Bonner, A. T. Stewart and Horace Greeley. These names come most readily to mind, but there is still another generation of them, including President Arthur and James G. Blaine.

"And the Lynches?" I ventured. "Were from the same stalwart stock, and settled in Prince William County. There were four boys in the family; and one of them. John Lynch, was a bright, quick young fellow, and remarkably courageous. One day in rambling about which it struck him would make a capital crossing point for travelers, and forthwith he drove his proprietary stake, and shortly after, with a few logs and an old scow, established a primitive ferry. The horse thieves were among the first to take advantage of the new convenience, and young Lynch, himself scrupulously honest, was disgusted and humiliated at having to take them across. At this time the country Benton is, as they say at Barnegat, "a was sparsely settled, courts were few, fisherman away back." to increase; finally the ferry became the favorite means of escape for the stock stealers, and John Lynch, thoroughly aroused, proposed to put an end to it.

"What could he do single-handed?" "Well, I will tell you what he actually did. He applied to the Governor of Virginia for a commission to act as Justice of the Peace. His reputation for power was to appoint some special constables and engage a few sharp detectives. They at once began work, with such success that gang after gang were captured."

"Did they have no trial?" "Yes. They were brought before Judge Lynch, and he never acted until these strings around each corner knot, knowledge of the men and country was

"If he found them guilty he would, according to the law, require a good the Dutchman ran across the bottom of that pond raised his hair, for the plow turned up four of the biggest, fattest form was complied with, would start them off well guarded to some far-away plowed another round and got two more jail. The constables knew what the order to march meant, and as soon as they found themselves in a thick wood, back with him, and sure enough there chose a stout tree, and, a good rope, which they carried, created a temporary scaffold from which the horse thieves quickly dangled. Hanging was the legal punishment for horse stealing in those days, but the promptness and dispatch with which Judge Lynch meted out justice at their very door terrorized the evil-doers of the country, and between those he hung and those who fled, in two years there was not a horse thief in Vir-

ginia." "And what became of Judge Lynch?" "He continued to live near the ferry, round which a large village grew up under the name of Lynch's Ferry, and not until long after his death did it become Lynchbarg. During his life lynch law was honored and upheld, but since law was honored and upheld, but since dollars, no account being made of the then it has altogether lost its original labor. It will require cords the size of character and meaning. Now, as I a clothes line for fastening. The corner understand it, it is merely the infuriated can be tied in a knot to hold the cords impulse of a rough mob, who, without as in case of the caps, and there is less waiting for the law at hand to prove in- danger of tearing from a strain than own. "John Lynch did his State a service in ridding it of a lot of miscreants, who, but for him, were out of the reach of the tection to unfinished stacks of hay law, but were he living no one would be grain, it will often be found serviceable quicker than he to resent this barbarous mob fashion of putting a man to sudden death, when the law, the courts, the prison and scaffold are close at hand market, and various other uses fo to mete out justice and punishment."— Lynchburg (Va.) Letter.

-Snake shooting is all the rage in rows, as they should be, wire is the best trellising material. For bushes shooting snakes, and he is considered a last for years and pay their cost in one wire stretched along the side and supported by posts, will answer; draw the canes to one side and fasten them with short strings. For tomatoes and in mating it is the best time to hunt seed plants have a support on each side, with short pieces of wire across between the plants. If narrow wooden truder if provoked. In the towns along the sound there are few rattlesnakes. but among the poor lands north of Fair field County, and on the hills of Litch field; where huckleberry bushes thrive. pled over before trellising; it is more these snakes are abundant. - Hartford Courant.

- 'Oh, mamma, mamma!" said s eachpers an "unmarried women's club," Old, chicken without any feathers on its tail.

The experienced married men wonder what "See dat ole hen! She has losted de ribbons out of her polonaise."-Paris Beacon.

#### Hay Caps and Stack Covers.

There is perhaps no direction in which a farmer can make a small investment with more profit than in providing a reasonable outfit of hay caps and stack covers, with which to protect hay or grain from injury by rain in the haying or harvest season. While some seasons give us uniformly good weather for securing hay and grain, it not unfrequently happens that the season is a catching one, and hay half cured in the field is caught by a soak-ing rain, or a stack of hay or grain partly finished is exposed to the same conditions. Under such circumstances if the hay is put in the cock and covered with caps, or the partly finished stack covered with a canvass they will stand hard and long continuous rain with little or no loss. This, of course, so far as hay is concerned, applies to hay from tame grasses, and especially to clover, or mixed clover and timothy, which are the poorest of all to shed rain when in cock. The wild grasses, whether of prairie or slough, having a flat leaf, will shed rain freely from either cock or stack, and stand drenching rains with little deterioration. But with clover, or mixed clover and timothy, no matter how carefully put up, a drenching rain will go almost entirely through it, seriously injuring its quality and value. Hay caps have come into use with many farmers throughout the country. They are mainly bought or ordered from the ship chandlers, who keep them to some extent in stock and make them to some ex-tent in stock and make them to order. The material mainly used is a light cotton duck, costing probably about twenty cents per yard in yard widths. As made up for the trade, rings are sewn in the corners and cords attached for fastening to sticks thrust into the bottom of a cock. We found on inquiring that the usual size ordered is one yard square; as if the top of a cock is well protected the wet will not penetrate far at the sides. This material makes a strong, durable and serviceable cap, but, as in many other things, a cheaper substitute can be made to answer a good purpose. This is found in strong, brown sheeting, which, without any preparation, if stretched over the top of a cock, will shed water pretty well, but it can easily and cheaply be made waterproof by the following method: Make two strong solutions, one of castile soap, the other of alum. soak the muslin for a few hours in the soap solution, then take out, let it drain, but without wringing, and hang up in the shade to dry. When thoroughly dry immerse in the alum solution, let it lie a day, then take out as before and dry. The castile soap and alum uniting form a com-pound practically insoluble in water. Walls of masonry have been rendered impervious to moisture by alternate applications of castile soap and alum solutions, and it is claimed that this method had to be resorted to to make the Croton reservoir in New York hold water. Using, then, a cheaper ar-

ticle made waterproof, we should use a larger size than one vard square. The 40-inch muslin cut in squares makes a good size, as we have tested. This, for the heaviest goods, costs in the piece about eleven cents a yard, making the cost per cap, 40x40 inches, about twelve and one-half cents. Our method of making them is very simple. It is not necessary that the raw edges should be hemmed, though it can be quickly done on a machine. Tie a knot in each he was positive of their guilt, and his knowledge of the men and country was an immense advantage to him." with a know in the other end and the cap is finished. The tying of these knots in the corners puts it somewhat in the shape of a cap and improves its set on the cock. Each cap will require four sticks, sharpened at the end, about eighteen inches long, to be thrust into the bottom of the cock for holding the Thrust these in on each of the cap. four sides. Fasten the strings to them by two or three turns around the stick and a couple of half hitches, drawing the last two down tight, and that cock of hay is secure from any great harm from rain.

Stack covers should be made of material possessing greater strength than brown muslin. A cotton duck costing about twenty cents per yard furnishes very good material. While about it this may as well be waterproofed with the soap and alum solutions. In making it the seams should be lapped half to three-fourths inch and double stitched, and should run the short way of the cover so as, when used on a low stack, to run across instead of lengthwise of it. A cover 18x48 feet will require nearly 100 yards of yard-wide goods, which will cost, of the material named, twenty ends, at a distance of six feet, eyele ps more unblemised than their No," concluded the gentleman, a Lynch did his State a service in a lot of miscreants, who. in threshing time, when a partly threshed stack must be left over night also, in protecting bay loaded for which it will be found handy upon the farm. One hundred caps and two such covers could, provided they were made upon the farm, be got up inside of sixty

> -An exchange is responsible for the following: "A German tailor in a vil lage in Canada failed a few days ago and called a meeting of his creditors An investigation seemed to show tha his liabilities were \$4,000 and his asset \$1,000. 'It thus appears,' said one of his creditors, 'that you can pay twenty five cents on the dollar.' 'Vhell, I doar figure like dot,' replied the tailor ·How do you figure? Vhy, I pay feefty cents on der dollar. How can you do that when your assets only all low for one-fourth?' 'Vhel, I bring der odder money down from der house He was not permitted to fail."

#### Care of Lawns.

To ride through a village in the early spring, and carefully observe the man-ner which the grass plots around many houses are cared for, reminds one of a petted well-fed child that has been suddenly turned out upon the world to care for itself. Few things are worse managed than the lawn, especially in pre-paring it for the winter. The lawn mower is run over it everyweek during the summer because it is found to secure a thicker growth of grass, and a more beautiful appearance, but very few stop to consider that this continual cropping ought to be stopped early enough to secure a good growth of grass before cold weather sets in, and thus leave something to cover the roots to protect them from the frosts and the cold blasts of winter; so they continue to cut the grass until freezing weather sets in and the grass stops growing, thus teaving the roots so exposed that many of them die before spring. Some persons, to afford some protection, cover the lawn in the autumn with a covering of fresh manure, and thus have a manure heap before their eyes and under their nose all winter, a nuisance which it is astonishing so many are willing to endure. The manure is often applied so fresh and in such large lumps that it often smothers the grass where it lays, scorching, if it does not kill it outright, so when it is raked oft in the spring it is some time before the lawn looks as fresh and green as it ought to.

To earry a lawn through the winter well an effort should be made to have a good growth of grass when the winter sets in; to secure this, in most seasons the mower should not be run over the

ground after the first of September.
Fresh manure should never be applied to the lawn except before it is seeded down. Commercial fertilizers are the best for many reasons; among them may be mentioned cleanliness and and neatness in outward appearance, also freedom from all weed seeds which is very important for a lawn. If bara manure must be applied it should be kept over one season and well rotted, so that when it is applied it shall be very fine and at once settle down to the roots of the grass, and out of the way of the lawn mower. The compost should be applied early in the spring as soon as the grass begins to grow. Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### The "Monkey Pot."

Perhaps the best known of the foreign nuts is the Brazil nut. The word is not a misnomer, for we do actually get them from Brazil. There are many varieties, whose points of difference are only to be noticed by careful inspection but they are all the seeds of certain forest trees, and are largely shipped at Para at the mouth of the Amazon. I find one vessel bringing 278 barrels. They are usually entered as sapucaia nuts, a name which will no doubt be unknown to most people. The real sapucaia is the seed of the lecythis ollaria, the largest known tree in the Brazilian forests. Its flavor is said to be superior to that of the ordinary Brazil nut, but its peculiarity consists in the way it is produced. Like all the rest of its tribe, the seeds are contained, a dozen or more, in a hard covering, which, when ripe, falls to the ground, is thus burst open, and the seeds scattered to take their chance. The covering of the sapucaia closely resembles an iron pot with a lid on; the monkeys, corner, drawing it down close to the corner. Get a ball of the strong, hardware twine and cut in lengths of about two and one-half feet; tie one end of by lifting up the lid, and not unfreaway on account of the lid closing tightly on the paw. The tree thus gets the name of monkey pot, by which it is we'll known in Brazil.—All the Year Round.

> -A boy named Olmstead, thirteen years old, met with a strange death at Lowell, Me., recently, while riding on horseback. The animal ran away with him, and passing under a tree with lowhanging limbs, a stub caught in the boy's collar, suspending him in the air and breaking his neck.

> -A sparrow's nest was recently as sayed at the Philadelphia mint. It was found in a box on the roof. The bird flew freely about in the smelting-room, gathering gold dust in its feathers, which it shook off in the nest .- Philade'phia Press.

-Five hundred Chinese Sunday. school scholars went on an excursion up the Hudson the other day .- N. Y.

1	THE GENERAL MA	RKET	rs.		
7	KANSAS CIT CATTLE—Shipping Steers. Native Heifers. Native Heifers. Native Gows. HOGS—Good to choice heavy Light. WHEAT—No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. FLOUR—Fancy, per sack. HAY—Car lots, bright BUTFEH—Choice creamery. CHEESE—Kansas, new EGGS—Choice PORK—Hams Shoulders Sides LARD. WOOL—Missouri, unwashed. POTATOES—Per bushel. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shiputher Steery	v. July	v 9	1994	
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;	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed	15	0	18	
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r	POTATOES—Per bushel. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers Butchers' Steers HOGS—Good to choice. SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—XXX to choice. WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3. CORN—No. 2 mixed. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. PORK COTTON—Middling. TOBACCO—New Lugs Medium new leaf CHICAGO.			CAT SELECT	
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e	Medium new leaf CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping. HOGS—Good to choice. SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—Common to choice. WHEAT—No. 2 red. No. 3. No. 3. No. 2 Spring. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE. DARK—Now Moss			Service of the	
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