County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

NUMBER 44.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

AFTER some preliminary sparring between members the Senate on the 21st took up the bill to transfer the revenue marine service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, which was laid aside at two o'clock and the Tariff bill taken up and Senator Voorhees addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. When Mr. Voorhees concluded Senator Cockrell announced the death of Representative Walker, of Missouri. Resolutions were agreed to, a committee appointed to

sentative Walker, of Missouri. Resolutions were agreed to, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the Senate adjourned.... Soon after the House met the death of Representative Walker was announced and resolutions of respect offered and adopted. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 22d a bill was reported and placed on the calendar giving the widow of General Fremont a pension of the total state of the 2000 a year. The Indian Ampropriation bill

the widow of General Fremont a pension of \$2,000 a year. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered at length, about half of it being disposed of, and after passing the bill for the disposal of the Fort Ellis military reservation and another local bill the Senate adjourned....Immediately after the journal was read in the House voting began on the Original Package bill. The Adams substitute, defining original packages, was lost by a vote of 33 yeas to 175 nays. When a vote was taken on the House substitute for the Senate (or Wilson) bill it was yery close having but one majority on the first call, but changes were made and the final vote was 113 yeas to 96 nays, and the bill as amended was passed by a vote of the final vote was 113 yeas to 96 nays, and the bill as amended was passed by a vote of 176 yeas to 38 nays, party lines being entirely ignored. A canference was asked, and the House considered the Bankruptcy bill until adjournment. The Original Package bill as passed provides that whenever any article of commerce is imported into any State from any other State, Territory or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State. Provided, that no discrimination shall be made by any State in favor of its citizens against those of other States and Territories against those of other States and Territories in respect to the sale of any article of com-merce, nor in favor of its own products, against those of like character products, against those of like character produced in other States or Territories. Nor shall the transportation of commerce through any State be obstructed, except for the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such State.

THE session of the Senate on the 23d was devoted entirely to further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. ... The Bank-ruptcy bill occupied the attention of the House and it was not completed at adjourn-

WHEN the Senate met on the 24th Senator value and to provide for the free coinage of silver, which was referred. It provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of gold, which shall be ver or 25 8-10 grains of gold, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, and that any owner of gold or silver bullion may deposit if at any mint to be coined for his benefit free of charge. The Indian Appropriation bill was further debated and finally passed. Senator Voorhees introduced a bill, by request of the Lator Alliance, to secure freedom of trade, speech and the press and asked that it be printed in the Record, to which Senator Sherman objected, as being unusual. The Tariff bill then came up as unfinished busi-Tariff bill then came up as unfinished business and the Senate adjourned.... The House spent the day in further considering the Bankruptcy bill. When a vote was reached the substitute known as the Voluntary Bankruptcy bill was rejected and the Torrey bill passed by 117 yeas to 84 nays, and the House

WHEN the Senate met on the 25th petitions were presented from various parts of the country protesting against the passage of the Federal Election bill. Senator Blair presented a memorial from a G. A. R. post ex-pressing abhorrence at the action of Congress in allowing agents a fee of \$10 under the Dependent Pension bill. A motion to proceed with the Tariff bill was antagonized with the motion to proceed with the Marine bill, which prevailed, and that bill was considered until one o'clock when the Tariff bill was taken up and debated until adjourn-ment ...In the House the Sundry Civil bill with Senate amendments was reported and after some sparring was taken up and debated until adjournment

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President on the 23d sent to Congress the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain with reference to the Behring sea seal fisheries. The correspondence ended with the controversy remaining in grave

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and General Schofield spent the 24th at the Pennsylvania National guard encampment at Mount Gretna.

THE Government inspectors have secured the names of 214 persons who were on board the ill fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked on Lake Pepin. The steamer and barge were allowed by law to carry only 175 persons. The penalty for violating the law is

THE Secretary of the Treasury has purchased \$6,250,000 4 per cents at prices ranging from 1221/4@124, and \$432,500 41/4s at 1031/4@1031/4. PATENTS have been issued to the

Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to 486,672 acres. THE Secretary of State has called

upon the United States Minister to Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima at a Guatemalan port and the seizure of the arms and ammunition which formed part of her cargo.

THE House Committee on Invalid Pen sions has ordered a favorable report upon a bill granting a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the widow of the late General George B. McClellan.

THE EAST. WILLIAM and Asa Morrill, boys, were drowned in a large pond near Adams. N. Y., while fishing, by the capsizing of

THE drivers of street sprinklers and ash carts struck in New York on the

THE Messrs. Bright owners of the Genesee oil works, Buffalo, N. Y., have refused to go to Chicago to testify in the Tioga steamship disaster investigation. They claim nothing wrong was done.

An appalling calamity was narrowly escaped at Niagara falls on the 22d. The excursion steamer Ellen with 150 people on board broke her machinery and her anchor dragged, failing to catch until the roar of the falls was heard. The excitement for the time was terri-

obtained to be devoted to the redemp-A DESPERATE attempt to destroy the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, was thwarted by a bellboy, who found a bundle of oiled rags just ablaze.

A COMBINE of all the principal label

printing houses in the country has been formed and will be controlled by Hynes, Ketchum & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Two men were blown to pieces by an

explosion in the corning mill of the Laflin & Rand powder works near Paterson, N. J. FIRE in Fairville, N. Y., destroyed

the opera house and a number of small stores. The loss was \$55,000; insurance,

THE WEST.

AT Ghent, seven miles from Marshall, Minn., two lives were lost in a recent

VANCE SAFLEY, of London, O., died at Columbus, O., recently of hydrophobia. His agony was fearful.

THERE was a serious wreck on the Rock Island, near Limon, Col., caused by the washing out of a bridge. Ten or fifteen passengers were more or less hurt and the engineer was killed, being pinned under his engine at the bottom of the creek.

Ar a yacht race at Duluth, Minn., rerently one of the boats capsized in a squall. Charles Lindner, the owner, and another man were drowned.

CONGRESSMAN GEST has been renominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois district.

A TURNED switch at Sycamore, Ill., caused a collision between the Chicago & Northwestern fast mail and a freight train. Several persons were injured and the passenger fireman killed.

THE Chicago World's Fair directors and City Council conference committee have settled their differences and all is serene again.

FIRE in Spokane Falls, Wash., on the 23d caused \$180,000 damage all told. A negro was arrested on suspicion. ANTON PRENDER and Joseph Laven-

dusdy were horribly burned by molten steel which fell from a pot which they were moving in the Chicago steel works recently.

THE wine dealers of San Francisco claim to have been defrauded of large amounts of wine by bogus New York

MEAD BROS.' flour mill, North Jackson, O., was destroyed by a boiler explosion recently and two men were killed and a third fatally injured.

THE school bureau enumeration of tled and prices have been advanced to

THE World's Fair bill has been presented to each house of the Illinois Legislature and referred to committees. A SENSATION was created at Butte. Mont., by the filing of the will of the late Judge A. J. Davis. The document, which was dated in Iowa in 1886, makes his brother John Davis sole heir. An- Boston August 12 to inspect the Grand nuities are also given to two illegitimate Army parade. children. The estate is valued at \$6,

000,000. SECRETARY HARRIS, of the North Dakota Railroad Commission, denounces

THE Farmers' Alliance of the Eighth Iowa district has nominated A. R. Anderson for Congress.

phones in Sheboygan, Wis., burned by ica. lightning recently.

Bend, Ind., recently. THE two census enumerators for Colo- jured.

rado announce that the population of

BRAKEMAN WILLIAM HIBLEB was shut down for several months. killed near Bloomington, Ind., recently. Conductor Arnold of the train has been arrested on a charge of having thrown will average about one-fourth. Hibler from the train.

Labor party has been called to meet in bill. St. Louis September 3. The Greenback at that time be outlined.

A TERRIFIC thunder storm is reported Indians and several animals are redercloud was about an acre in area.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, favors the proposed boycott of Northern goods should the Lodge Election bill become

THE National W. C. T. U. assembly was in session at Asheville, N. C., re-A SLIGHT earthquake shock was felt at

Charleston, S. C., on the 23d. THE Southern cotton crop generally is reported in first class condition.

A MYSTERIOUS explosion occurred in Bullard's boarding house at Savannah,
Ga., the other night. The house collapsed and three persons were killed and six injured.

delay, again took up the larm bill, all Vest speaking against it. The reading of the bill then commenced by paragraphs. Nothing of any consequence was transacted by the House.

A PART of the town of Slonim, Russia, has been wrecked by a harricane. Many

people were buried in the ruins. Nineteen bodies have been recovered. URUGUAY officials propose to raise the customary duties ten per cent. and make them payable in gold—the revenue thus

tion of the paper money. THE people of Spain are reported greatly dissatisfied with the new Conservative Cabinet and the situation is

very critical. THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased the New Brunswick line, thus securing a connection to the

Atlantic ocean. CAPTAIN RYE, a justice of the peace and noted hunter of Ireland, has been sentenced at Cork to two months' imprisonment at hard labor for shooting

and wounding a poacher. A MOB at Santiago, Chili, sacked a number of stores but was soon dispersed by the military.

A HORRIBLE case of cannibalism is reported from Cairo, Egypt. A negress employed as nurse, apparently seized with a sudden recurrence of savage instincts, killed two children of her employer and devoured their bodies.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to give \$50,000 to build a free library at Ayr, Scotland.

Owing to the expectation of a rise in the prices of chemicals the paper makers of England and Scotland are combining with a view to starting chemical factories of their own.

A DISPATCH from Geneva says that the Federal Council has about decided to expel the Mormons from the republic. Petitions in favor of the expulsion have been signed by tens of thousands of the working people.

A BAND of Arnauts recently made a night attack upon the Montenegrin village Rogmore, many persons being murdered. The Arnauts plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops and sixty Arnauts were killed and many others wounded.

THE Heligoland Cession bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 209 to 61.

THE Queen Dowager of Corea d'ed July 4, aged eighty-three.
It is officially stated that seventy fatal

cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Baku, Russia, and vicin.ty. The heat in the vicinity is intense. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for

the seven days ended July 23 numbered 199, compared with 207 the previous week and 216 the corresponding week of last year. Business was reported improving. THE crops throughout France, except

in one section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Of-Chicago shows a population of 1,205,993. | ficial reports from the great wheat dis-THE beer war in Chicago has been set-trict of LaBasque state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, has informed the French Ambassador that if France should annex Tunis Italy would occupy Tripoli.

THE LATEST.

PRESIDENT HARRISON expects to be in

THE Census Office at Washington has completed the count of about 85 per cent. of the population.

FIGHTING occurred in the American as false the report that North Dakota Cathedral at Constantinople on the 27th. elevators will refuse to store grain this Four soldiers and three rioters were killed.

ARGENTINE stocks fell heavily on the London Exchange consequent upon reports of renewed fighting. Gloomy Two men were killed and several forebodings were general of the future barns and fire alarm boxes and tele- of the countries known as Latin Amer-

BROTHER VINCENT, nearly one hun- canal two workmen's trains through dred years old and one of the builders some unexplained stupidity of a switchof Notre Dame University, died at South man collided and four workmen were instantly killed and many others in-

THE plant of the Monitor plow works the State will be very close to 400,000. at Minneapolis, Minn., has been de-The three largest cities in the State stroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$115,aside from Denver are: Pueblo, 27,455; 000, of which \$75,000 was the buildings Leadville, 18,185 and Colorado Springs, and \$40,000 the stock. The loss was fully insured. The works had been

BAD accounts of the crops in France have been confirmed. The wheat yield

THE British House of Commons has A NATIONAL convention of the Union | finally passed the Heligoland Cession

THE excursion steamer Louise and the party, the Farmers' Alliance, the Wheels Bay line steamer Virginia were in col-Grangers and other kindred or lision near Fort Carroll, Baltimore, Md., ganizations are invited to send repre- on the night of the 28th. It was sentatives. The campaign of 1892 will thought about eight or ten persons were drowned.

THE steamship Francinta from New from Jackson valley, Nevada. Rocks York for Fernandia went ashore on the were upheaved, sand thrown a hundred north breakers at Fernandia, Fla., refeet in the air, trees torn up and the cently while coming into port without a ground rent ten feet deep. Two Piute pilot. THE Swiss village of Broc has been

ported to have been killed. The thun- destroyed by fire. Four women perished during the conflagration and many persons were injured.

THE Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., has adopted resolutions protesting against a recount of the census if such recount is to be made solely on account of alleged frauds in Minneapolis and because of jealousy between the two cities.

A nouse caught on a trestle caused the wreck of a freight train near Sulphur, Ky. Fireman George Barker was killed and a brakeman badly injured.

THE Senate on the 28th, after some delay, again took up the Tariff bill, Mr.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MAN named Asheer, of Gueda Springs, fell down the stairway of the State National Bank building at Wellington the other night and broke his neck. He leaves a wife and three children.

An old building in Lawrence, formerly a tannery but of late years partly occu-pied by two colored families, recently caught fire from the flying sparks of a passing locomotive and burned to the ground. A child, eighteen months old, son of James Gross, was burned before

it could be rescued. A COLORED woman attempted to leave a pretty little white baby in a basket upon the doorstep of the orphan's home at Topeka the other night, but was caught by the matron of the home. The woman declared that she did not know there was a baby in the basket. She said an unknown woman met her upon the street and offered her a quarter if she would take the basket to the home and leave it.

JOHN STOVER shot Ed. Mullens at Argentine the other evening, almost at the threshold of the Stover residence. Mullens had just escorted two of Stover's step-daughters home and was standing talking to them at the gate when the fatal shot was fired. Mullens died next day. The dead man had been very attentive to one of the young women which excited the indignation of Stover and finally led to the murder. Stover is not only uncle but step-father of the girl, having married his deceased brother's widow several years ago. He

was arrested. INFORMATION was received recently of the death of A. Ingram, a well known citizen of Topeka, while prospecting for gold in Alaska. He joined an exploring party last May which was going to the interior of Alaska. After traveling nearly two weeks they ran out of provisions, and were compelled to abandon their boat and start afoot, depending on their rifles for getting food. Game was scarce and starvation stared the party in the face. Mr. Ingram became exhausted and died before the party could reach

SENATOR INGALLS writes that the announcement of his presence at Bismarck Grove August 1 is premature and unauthorized. His acceptance of the invitation to be present was contingent upon the adjournment of Congress, but the session will continue beyond August 1 his official duties will prevent

THE people's convention of the Seventh district nominated Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, a farmer, for Con-

Some Leavenworth capitalists have twenty miles of electric railway at that city, starting with a capital of \$300,000. Application has been made for a charter.

THE Governor has pardoned Charles Browning, of Douglas County, who was convicted of robbery in February, 1885. and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Browning, who was then only about sixteen years of age, and another boy robbed a German of \$50 while stealing a ride in a box car between Lawrence and Eudora. The pardon was recommended by the officers of the district court and many citizens.

THE other night Rudolph Mevers, an old German farmer living about three lieved. Forty-six cannons have arrived miles south of Elk City, shot at his head with a revolver, but the bullet just | The foreign Ministers have instructed grazed the skull. He then lay upon the bed and fired two more shots, both going clear through his body and lodging in the bed. He said that his property was all gone and that he did not wish to be a charge upon any one or go to the poor house. He was at one time a wealthy man, but was ruined by litigation with tennants.

ARTHUR GREEN, a Topeka boy of twelve years, was badly burned by electricity the other day. He and two other boys had a telegraph line reaching between their homes and had been experimenting with electricity and attempting to learn telegraphy. In playing with the instrument young Green put the wire around his head and neck, and when the current was turned on he was shocked and burned in a very serious manner.

HON. D. J. BREWER, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was recently in Topeka and in speaking of the Original Package bill, said: Civica has rejected Celman's terms. The amendment as passed by the House is far reaching and will prevent Armour from shipping into Kansas his dressed meat; will drive out Louisiana movement belong in the city. They sugar, and prevent the shipment of Texas cattle through Kansas if dis-

DENNIS HALL, an engineer on thrashing engine, was descending a hill with the engine, near Sabetha, the other evening when the brake on the fidence, tender following gave way and he was caught between the tender and the boiler. Two steam guages were broken by the collision and he was so badly scalded by the escaping steam that he

died in less than an hour. CEOP reports are somewhat mixed. The most careful estimates show that that the Government troops have been the average of the whole State will largely reinforced and that President probably be about 50 per cent. of the Celman has returned. crop of last year, and last year's crop was enormous. The yield of wheat will in this city publish a note in the Liberte average. It is thought corn will aver-

BUTCHERY.

Renewed Fighting and Slaughter at Buenos Ayres.

Vigorous Assault on the Insurgents-The Navy Joins the Insurgents and Begins Membarding Rather Witchy-Foreigners Protest.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 27:: Noon-Fighting began yesterday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions. Celman's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking the Civicas and troops. The Provisionals were intrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert, armed with rifles. After nightfall the Civicas advanced two blocks. The Provisionals reopened a heavy military fire at dawn to-day on troops under Vice-President Pelligreni.

A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the Provisional Government, approached the artillery and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents they were mowed down within a narrow

The Minister of War was wounded and the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmendia, Major Campos and many other officers were killed and the commander of the foemen was shot by his own men.

A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At one o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House, Pellegrini having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government. The Civica Union seized twenty tug-boats and the gunboats Chacabuca, Mespu, Cannonade and Retiro. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabit-

Three p. m. -The whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government. The Patagana is bombarding the Government House and the Parana is shelling President Celman's residence. Gunboats command the railways from: the North.

Four p. m. —The warships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the Provisionals up to the present have had the best of the fight. The armistice negotiations continue at the Government House. The adherents of Celman are positive that 3,000 troops and forty pieces of artillery are ready when the armistice is over to attack the

Civicas. Monday, nine a.m.-President Celman's troops have occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayo and have placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civica Union have been reduced to a request that President Celman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended

until two o'clock. Eleven a. m.-President Celman's officials assert that the Civicas are training for a surrender, but this is disbefor Celman's forces, also 1,200 troops. the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gunboats, if the fleet resume bomboarding, to protest jointly that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. Celman has just arrived at the Government House. He will confer with the Ministers and Generals. The polyglot population has almost held entirely aloof from the fighting. Only some

Italians have joined the Civicas.

Three p. m.—The Government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayo are blocked with bales of hay. Celman offered terms to the Civicas, promising not to proceed against civilians surrendering and to permit officers supporting the Civicas to resign. The troops of the Civicas show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the Civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

5:30 p. m.-The chief of the Union The troops hailed the decision with vivas. Firing has been resumed.

The leaders of the revolutionary were incensed that the best posts under the Government were given to men from the province of Cordova.

Senor Roca will probably resume the Presidency, as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring con-

Previous to the arranging of the

armistice the war ships had just joined

the revolutionary movement and bombarded the loyalist stronghold. CELMAN RETURNS. PARIS, July 29 .- A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at ten a. m., says

be fairly good and the quality above the hailing the revolution in Buenos Ayres. because, they say, President Celman's age fully a half crop throughout the | financial policy has ruined the public credit and private fortunes. The sign-C WEBER, who had been in the ers of the note approved the formation clothing business at Atchison for fifteen of a Provisional Government, which years, failed recently with liabilities of they declare, will lead to the establishabout \$30,000 and assets considerably ment of good government for the Re-

IMPROVING.

Dun's Weekly Report Makes a More Encouraging showing-More Money and

Better Prices in Sight. New York, July 26. -R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: More money and higher prices met the wishes of most traders, and accordingly the tone of the business world is more satisfied and confident. Meanwhile silver is accumulating. Hawing risen a cent per ounce by Monday and sinty declined three-fourths of a cent, and shipments hither from Russia have become known. Because of speculation in grain and cotton, and higher prices for some manufactured goods, the general average has risen during the week one-half of 1 per cent., and there are indications of renewal of the speculative fever, which the prospect of monetary expansion produced some time ago. But in other respects the outlook is good, business large for the season and the great industries on the whole improwing in condition. Latest reports of exchanges through clearing houses outside of New York show a gain of 15 per cent. over

last year. The woolen manufacture shows the least improvement of all the great industries. The failure of the Senate to go on with the Tariff bill operates as a wet blanket, the dealers say. The boot and shoe trade is particularly healthy and active for the season. A most cheering statement is made by the iron and steel association, showing that stocks of pig iron unsold have increased only 134,000 tons since Japuary 1, though the production in the six months is reckoned by the Iron Age at 4,610,000 tons, which would indicate an increase of nearly half a million tons in the consumption. The coal trade is phenomenally dull and the output for July has been restricted to 3,000,000 tons. Copper risses steadily with growing demand, while tin is an eighth

lower and lead quiet. Wheat has been hoisted by great persistency in circulating unfavorable reports of yield at home and abroad, but exports are not large, and the prospect in most of the spring wheat regions is very light. Prices advanced 2%c cents for wheat, 21/4 for corn and 2 for oats on small transactions. Cotton also rose threesixteenths of a cent on sales of 680,000 bales, in spite of highly favored crop reports. Coffee was steady and dealers claim that a better distributive deman? begins to be felt. Oil is a fraction higher with small transactions, but hogs and pork products are lower. Raw sugar has been lifted a fraction in spite of the depression of refined by Spreckles' sales. In general speculative markets for products show a tendency to advance, mainly because of more money

and more speculation. The state of business at other cities is everywhere as favorable and, at some, more favorable than a week ago. Boston notes a trade steadily exceeding last year's, with quiet in some branches, but great activity expected. Philadelphia finds a greater demand for iron products, with difficulty in obtaining prompt- deliveries: the tobacco business is fair and the trade in chemicals, drugs and liquors, though quiet, as usual at this season, is in good condition. Chicago enjoys, according to Board of Trade returns, a large increase in all grains and considerable in cured meats and cattle, with a dressed beef movement three times as as last year, and sales of dry goods and clothing larger than a year ago. Wool receipts are small, and the shoe trade quiet. St. Louis reports a fair volume of trade in nearly all lines, and good prospects for the fall. At Kansas City business is better, and at Milwaukee and Detroit fairly maintained for the season, with good prospects. At Pittsburgh, iron is slightly weaker for a few grades, but manufactured products are in good demand and the glass trade

BITTER POLITICS.

South Carolina on the Verge of Bloodshed Over Factional Politics.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-A special from Columbia, S. C., says: It seems that politics in this State has now. reached its highest pitch of bifterness and that the simple crook of a finger would now result in bloodshed. And indeed it would appear as a special act of Providence if another week might pass without some fearful riot being recorded. The anti-Tillmanites see defeat staring them in the face and the medicine is just a deal more than they have bargained for, or propose to swallow gracefully, to say the least of it. It is also now feared that a split in the party will result in the event that Tillman is nominated for Governor. -A gentleman well posted on affairs throughout the State tells that there are thousands of Democrats in the State who will vote for the most objectionable Republican before they will cast their ballots for Tillman. Great interest is" centering in the meeting at Manning. Something sensational is expected.

Brother Vincent Dead. SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 26.—Brother Vincent, one of the builders of the University of Notre Dame, died Wednesday night at the age of almost one hundred years. Although other senses were intact he had been blind for some time. He came to Notre Dame with Very Rev. Father Sorin in 1842, being one of the latter's four companions on that eventful journey. Brother Lawrence and Brother Justin are dead, while the third, Brother Xavier, is the undertaker at Notre Dame and is THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

EXPECTATION.

Under the trees my Heart and I together Await the step that nevermore will come;
Await the greeting word forever dumb!

I knew not how—whether we dreamed, or

My Heart and I, seeing the new-blown heather, Took hope from its full glory: or the sum Of earth's wide joy, moving our pulses numb, Drew us abroad into the sweet warm weather.

We conned the lesson well. long, long ago,
My Heart and I—we conned the lesson well In summer heats, in winter's stubborn cold That he will come no more, we know, we know;

Yet we expect him more than tongue can tell,

And listen for his coming as of old:

—Ida W. Benham, in N. Y. Independent.

AN ODD PROPOSAL.

My Lady Love Rescued by a Bit of Short-Hand.



er," said Miss Catheart, who the table; then in a lower tone, Mrs. Matthews of. I was told this was a very select place.' "So it is, isn't

1t?" I answered, in true Yankee fashion, with an assertion and a question. "Judge for yourself! This latest ac-

quisition to our number is a stenographer and type-writer in Lawyer Butler's I looked down the table at the very pretty young lady sitting there, and

thought to myself that she might prove a very charming companion. Miss Cathcart-thirty years old and attired like a girl of eighteen-looked faded and old in comparison.

That evening, in the boarding-house parlor, I was introduced to Miss Rachel Stone, the "new boarder," and in half an hour we were on very friendly terms. I had touched upon the subject of shorthand early in the conversation, saying that, as a lawyer, I had often thought I would like to take my own notes in the | will take place the coming winter.' court-room, and a most enthusiastic advocate of stenography I found. She upset all my theories about shorthand, declaring it was not hard to acquire, and that it was a most delightful and fascinating study.

"Why not give me some lessons?"

said, laughingly.

Miss Stone took me up at once. Not that she would entertain a proposition to give the regular lessons, but she assured me if I would get the proper books I could pursue the study without a teacher. "In any difficulty," she said, "I should be very glad to render you assistance.'

Now. to be quite honest, I fell in love with the new boarder in that very first hour, and as a natural consequence, I returned home the next evening with the necessary books in my possession. I am ashamed to confess how often I feigned ignorance just to enjoy her pretty, eager way of explaining the dif-

It was not long before the lines and curves and hooks began to mean something to me, and one particular phrase had a peculiar fascination for me. I used to write it over and over again-"I love you, I love you." It was so easy to make-a tick, two curves,

It came to be an understood thing that after supper Miss Stone and I of the parlor and talk over the short-Miss Cathcart made herself ex-Rachel-I called her Rachel in my heart-would leave the room to escape her discourtesy.

Sometimes we would make a little break in the shorthand and turn to



"ENGAGED!" GASPED MRS. MATTHEWS.

other topics, and in these exchanges of Rachel's home, in a small New England town, and of her only brother, a college student of whom she was very proud. I found it was to help this brother through college that she had sought a position in the city.

Every day I fell more deeply in love, until I reached a point where there were no more depths to sound. I hardly know why I did not make a formal proposal—perhaps because no very good opportunity presented itself, on others, hairs which arrest the drops perhaps because I was in doubt as to her answer. Sometimes I would fancy her color deepened a little when I entered the room; but there was a frankness about her treatment of me, and a business-like way of making shorthand the chief topic of our conversation, that did not tend to encourage me.

One afternoon I went home earlier

hat I heard Mrs. Matthews' voice through the parlor door. It was pitched high as though the speaker was angry or excited. "I must have your room," she was saying. "Some of my best boarders will not remain under the circumstances, unless you leave the

"Under what circumstances? I do not understand you, Mrs. Matthews. was Rachel's voice, and it sounded as though the poor girl might break down and cry the next instant. I considered myself wholly justified now in playing

the part of an eavesdropper. "Your goings on with Mr. Hamilton under cover of that shorthand study. You could not spend more time in his company if you were engaged to him."

Ah! If my darling had been engaged to me how quickly I could step to her side and defend her from these cruel in-sults. The little phrase: "I love you," flashed into my mind, and it was like an inspiration. As it happened, I held in my hand a book-a compilation of stenographic phrases I had just purchasedand with the white paper wrapped about it and the lead pencil in my vest pocket, every thing necessary to carry

out my plan was at hand.
In bold. black characters, I swiftly wrote on the book the words: "I love you. Be my wife," in shorthand. The sat next me at next instant I stepped into the room.

"Excuse me, Miss Stone," I said, "if you are engaged. Hearing your voice "I don't see what as I passed through the hall I thought I would hand you the book I spoke can be thinking to you about I hope it is all right."

As I handed her the package I saw that my poor leve's cheeks were hotly flushed and her lips quivering. I wanted to take her in my arms in the face of the frowning landlady. As she took the book her eyes fell upon the shorthand characters. They stood out boldly on the white paper, and to her they were as plain as print. Her head dropped an instant. Then she gave me a look-if eyes ever said yes, hers did. We were

engaged, and new my way was clear. "I have been thinking, Mrs. Matthews," I said, "that it would be well for Miss Stone's engagement to me to be announced. Shall we delegate you to make the fact known to the rest of the household?"

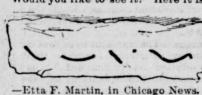
"Engaged!" gasped Mrs. Matthews. "Is Miss Stone engage 1 to you?"

"It gives me great pleasure to say that she is. Miss Stone will return to her home in a very short time to make preparations for our wedding, which

When the landlady left the room, eager I knew to carry the news to Miss Cathcart, I took Rachel in my arms and begged her pardon for so summarily deciding her future for her. I told her if her brother needed aid to complete his college course I would most gladly give it, and that two months was just as long as I was willing to wait.

In a certain little box my wife cher ishes the keepsakes she values the highest, and among them is a bit of wrapping paper bearing a few stenographic characters-my shorthand proposal.

Would you like to see it? Here it is:



FACTS ABOUT LEAVES.

Particular Purpose. Even the most cursory observer of vegetable life must have been often date for some years. This it is easy to possible, and, like M. Beauquesne, he is Why they should be so variously waists, net too tight coat sleeves, and formed does not, however, often sugand a miniature croquet wicket, all gest itself, though there is a reason for joined together in one delightful phrasegest itself, though there is a reason for every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils and others which usually grow in clusters, have genshould sit at a small table in a corner erally narrow leaves growing upright, so as not to overshadow one another. Other plants, of isolated habits, have ceedingly disagreeable, and sometimes an arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground ne essary for their development. The daisy, dandelion and shepherd's purse-which may mostly be seen in pastures-are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming what is known as a rosette growth, effectually bars the approach of any other plant and keeps clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves, and leaves of marsh plants, are usually of simple outline. for, having few competitors, they are not liable to get in one another's light. Submerged plants have mostly leaves of narrow segments-the reason for which is not very well under-stood, though it is assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute proportion of carbonic acid dissolved in a vast bulk of water. Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much divided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by high winds, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off rain and dew, which might freeze on them, confidence I learned a good deal about and so cause injury to the tissues with-

in. But the bairs on the surface of leaves are perhaps the most interesting study of all. With the aid of a microscope, the beautiful and systematic arrangement of these can be easily dis-cerned, and their uses understood. On many plants there are glandular hairs, to catch or deter small creeping insects; on others there are hairs set so as to act as effectively against young animals as on others, hairs which arrest the drops of moisture and force them down the leaf-stalk, to moisten the earth about there is any special reason they should the roots; while others are protected by a series of poisoned stings. The ordinary nettle is an example of this, and the beauty and ingenuity of its mechan-ism is truly wonderful. Each nettle hair is armed with a brittle and pointed siliceous cap, which breaks off in the wound; and the poison is then able to flow out through a tubular hair, from a

FASHIONS FOR WOMEN. Hints and Suggestions Concerning Minor

Matters of the Tellet. Moorish sashes are softly twisted and knotted with careless grace about the short waist of the neglige costume. The hems of the majority of the new street gowns now rest an inchest so on the ground-an uncleanly, useless and foolish fashion.

White and black lace nets are charmliage the finest hand embroideries.

inclines to a demi-train cleverly hifts it that prisoners sentenced to death are inout of harm's way.

Crossed bodices are popular, with chemisettes of crape, these being allowed to disappear beneath belts of embroidery which are placed rather below the waist. A natty undervest to wear beneath a

blazer can be made at little expense by purchasing a glove-fitting fine white stockinette jersey which buttons up one side and is finished with braiding or fine plaits up the immediate front.

The old-fashioned lace jacket, lined or unlined as the fancy of the wearer may dictate, is a favored summer garment. This can be made at home at far less expense and will give much more satisfaction than the store jacket.

The proper caper in handkerchiefs is in fine colored batiste or Vienna cambric, which peeps out in a shy way from the habit bodice, stands up in the pocket of the morning jacket, or slyly reveals silver gray tones from the waist of traveling and lounging gown.

Some of the dress parasols at the varipinked frills of net, colored silk, or silk muslin, vivid red and primrose or orange-yellow being conspicuous. They are not at all graceful when closed, and when unfurled many of them look like of time the sufferings of even murimmense inverted peonies.

Open jackets, easy blouse vests, lowheeled Oxford shoes, long, protective gloves of wash kid, with sailor or flapping leghorn hats, whose graceful brims bow and bend in the breezes, form the details of a charming neglige style of dress now widely popular, yes, epidemie, by mountain, stream and sea.'

derers.

The Piccadilly shoe is very popular this season. It has a low heel and slightly pointed toe and is foxed all around with patent leather. Russet, tan and cuir-colored, or leather-yellow, Oxford ties are worn with costumes of every description, but the dark-brown leathers are the most fashionable and the most elegant and costly. Gray and fawn-colored shoes of undressed kid are still in high favor. - Chicago Tribune.

TO DRESS ECONOMICALLY.

How Practical Women May Outwit the Greedy Dress-Maker. Dress-makers' bills and the cost of the

average wardrobe may be materially lessened by the observance of a few simple rules. Never buy a fabric that is Of Prado the Abbe relates that although part cotton. Let it all be cotton or none. For many years silk and wool mixtures were likely to wrinkle, and there are now in the market many which will lose all their beauty after a few hours' wear in a dampatmosphere. But the finest grades of silk-warp Henrietta cloth, and a few handsome fabrics of this Mme. Roux-Couloumy, he wrote that class, are proof against this misfortune, and will last and look well for many seasons. To select such goods is the first law of economical dressing. The Specially Modified by Nature for Some first law of economical dressing. The vey his last farewell to his old mother. next in importance is the choice of a The Abbe Faure says that at the Rorather plain conservative style and one which will not go out of last moments of criminals as easy as do, as fairly straight draperies, plain plain, straight collars are among the standard items in the make-up of good dresses, and will no doubt continue to remain necessities for a long time to London Telegraph. come. Too little importance is attached to having dresses carefully made instead of being, as is often the case, merely basted together. Garments The Knight of the Napkin Replaced by should be sewed with strong cotton thread, not with silk thread, unless in parts where the stitches are to be seen. It is considered much easier to sew with using it despite the fact that the work is much more liable to slip and drag out

of place. With the facts kept constantly in mind that to dress well and economically one tons which were placed in an adjoining must buy good goods of dark or durable room. colors, select plain, inconspicuous styles, and have them made up with the utmost care as to reliability of workmanship, the average woman may accumulate a moderate stock of really elegant and becoming garments, and will be comparatively free from the vexations and anafter novelties and extremes in fashions. est, finest fabrics, many of them so deli- vere fitted. cate as to be almost transparent .-- Fash-

ion Bazar. The Diet of American Women. Dr. Hammond says that all American women are underfed, and this is undoubtedly true of a great majority of American women, for they take so much tea and white bread with cake, pie, pickles, condiments and sweets instead of substantial, blood-making food that they are really trying to live on a starvation diet. There are thousands of women who take nothing but a little toast and tea for breakfast, which is next to no food at all.-From lecture by Dr. Kellogg.

Nothing to Come For. Mrs. Slimdiet (at the dinner table) .-Do you notice, Mr. Dashaway, how entirely free from flies we are? I wonder

why it is? Dashaway .- Oh, I don't know that

-The days of heating passenger cars with stoves are rapidly passing away, and steam heat is coming into vogue. At the present time this improved method is used by eighty-six railway companies in this country. The num-

ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS. Experiences, Ancient and Modern, With Criminals in France.

Those who are in favor of the execu-tion of marderers condemned to death by means of electricity, as being the quickest and least painful method of in the temple? sending them out of the world, have been led to this conclusion by motives of humanity which do them the utmost credit. Strangely enough, however, it ingly decorated with passementeries is precisely on humanitarian consider-that copy with their roses, buds and fo-ations that M. Beauquesne, the Governor, and the Abbe Faure, the chaplain An inside arrangement of hocks and of the Roquette jail, are opposed to such chords upon the tailor-made skirt that an innovation. It is to the Roquette variably transferred after their condemnation by a jury sitting in the Seine Assize Court, and none are more competent than the Governor and the chaplain to pronounce an opinion on the subject. except, perhaps, "Monsieur de Paris," as the chief executioner is called, and even then his views might be regarded ple, is a nerve of sensation, while the as based, in a certain measure, on motives of a personal character-for the man who has gone about the country chopping off heads with his guillotine could scarcely be expected to deliver a thoroughly impartial opinion. Were he to express a preference for the electric system he might lay himself open to the reproach that he was not quite as skillful as he ought to be. The Abbe Faure, who for the past five years-with one single exception, that of Schumacher, who as a Protestant received ghostly counsel and advice from a pasteur of his religion-has accompanied to the scafits primrose, violet, baby blue, rose and fold all the criminals executed on the square in front of the Roquette, expresses the utmost horror at the idea of such a change. The worthy ecclesiastic ous watering places are huge masses of says that he has the utmost sympathy for all scientific inventions, but he refuses to believe that French legislators will be so cruel as to protract by preparations which require a certain amount

> their last moments upward of sixteen criminals, and he says that scarcely two seconds elapse from the time when, after a farewell embrace, he gives up the prisoner to the executioner, to that at which the head of the murderer rolls on the ground. He remarks indignantly that he never can admit that men, however debased they may be, ought to be placed like common animals in a glass apparatus and struck dead with an electric spark. This is opposed to every principal of humanity. The chaplain of the Roquette is, after every execution, in the habit of writing notes of the ghastly scene which he has just witnessed, and he declares that not once during the whole of his experience has the condemned man offered the slightest resistance. This he attributes, in a great measure, to his own presence on the scaffold, and he says that if the electric system were introduced he would be unable to offer the prisoner the consolation of religion up to the last moment he was generally regarded as a brazenfaced and hardened scoundrel, he spoke earnestly with him during his last minutes, and that his confidence in him was so great that he begged him to save his body from dissection at the School of Medicine. Of Geomay, the murderer of he had died like a soldier, a Breton and a Christian. A few minutes before he was executed he asked the Abbe to conquette every thing is done to render the positive that, far from being a merciful innovation, the system of executing prisoners through the medium of electricity would really subject them to a decided increase of moral torture .-

The Abbe Faure has attended during

A NO-TIP WAITER.

an Electric Servant. Electricity played an important part at the ball and banquet of the Baltimore Cycle Club the other evening. Gwynn E. silk than with cotton, therefore many Painter, a young electrician, introduced seamstresses and dress-makers persist in some novel features in lighting. On the wall facing the musicians was a patent automatic indicator, with the names of the dances painted upon its face. This was operated by means of electric but-

When the floor manager wanted a ton and the hand of the indicator flew to the dance wanted. But by far the greatest novelty was at supper, which was served in the ballroom. The table noyances which ever beset the searcher these were, in the presence of the Fastidious women are selecting the soft- table was a track on which two brass rails

On the track was placed an electric car about thirty inches long and a foot a cable hidden in the groove of the track who then placed upon it the courses in trays, and the car was then sent back themselves as it passed along."

Three trips were necessary to supply all. In the car was an electric bell, which rang at the will of the operator. Connected with the butler's pantry was a speaking tube, through which all orders were sent. Not a waiter was in

sight. Under the middle of the table was a music-box, which was also operated by electricity, and whenever an air was wanted a button was pushed which set the machine in motion. The car ran very the floor was again in possession of the night. dancers.-N. Y. Journal.

than usual with two opera tickets in my pocket, and in my heart a determination to know my fate that night. Surely I could manage a proposal during the walk home.

As I stopped in the hall to leave my

How out through a tubular hair, from a reservoir at its base. There is scarcely about one quarter of all those in use. The progress indicated by these figures can be estimated by bearing in mind that steam heat a year ago was used by but twenty companies on 1,418 cars.

—The owners of a traveling show, which included in its animals a number of bears, have been arrested at Trent-scarcely about one quarter of all those in use. The progress indicated by these figures can be estimated by bearing in mind that steam heat a year ago was used by but twenty companies on 1,418 cars. -The owners of a traveling show,

FREAKS OF NATURE.

Why Ice Cream Makes Your Temple Ache
—Cramps and Stitches. Why is it that upon taking an imprudently large mouthful of ice cream one is apt to feel a sensation of violent pain

Such little physical phenomena as this are experienced by every one and seem very puzzling, but how many persons ever think of inquiring as to what they

As for the ice cream, when such a big mouthful of it is incautiously swallowed it produces a chilling effect upon the nerves of the larynx, or "voice box," and of the pharynx, in the throat. The sensation shoots back to the center of those nerves in the brain; but there it finds a side connection with the great facial nerve that starts from in front of the ear and extends its branches over the side of the face. One branch of this facial nerve, extending across the temother branches are nerves of motion, governing chiefly the play of the mouth. The pain from the chill is side-tracked along the nerve branch that traverses the temple and the feeling is likely to be quite agonizing in that locality for a moment or so, very likely involving the eyeball sympathetically. This feeling of a sensation in one nerve when another nerve is attacked is what is called "reflex action."

Doubtless you have on occasions waked up in the night with a fearful pain in the calf of your leg and found the muscles drawn up in a knot. This "eramp," as it is called," is simply a contraction of the muscles caused by cold or fatigue. Irritation of any sort, however, may bring it on by an electric current, for instance, which will render the subject experimented upon incapable of extending the limb affected. "stitch in the side" is the same sort of a cramp attacking other muscles; a "crick in the neck" is a contraction of the muscles of the neck owing to cold.

A slight wrench of the neck will oftentimes produce a most agonizing sensation of burning, one or more of the many ligaments that fasten the head securely in position having been strained for a moment. Every one has felt the pain in the side that comes from running a distance; it is simply a spasm of the muscles of the diaphragm, from violent and unaccustomed exer-

People are often unnecessarily alarmed by specks floating before their vision, imagining that blindness threatens. In most cases these are caused by nothing worse than a little in-digestion or cold. A slight en-largement of the blood vessels in the cornea that covers the front of the eye like a watch glass or in the mucous membrane stretched over the cornea will produce the symptoms. But specks seen in this way may sometimes be particles of blood or other foreign substances floating in the liquid of the eye -in which case disease may be indicated. When the specks are very movable it is presumably a trifling congestion of the superficial membrane. Whisky in mild excess is likely to serve as occasion for the phenomenon.

Why is the roof of your mouth so sensitive that a few rubs of your tongue will render it unpleasantly sore?

Simply for the reason that beneath the mucous membrane covering that part are ever so many acute nervous papillæ, only covered by a coating of epithelial cells. A rub or two with your | will say tongue will scrape off these protecting cells and leave the sensitive nerve extremities bare. Under such conditions they are sore to the touch. It is at the extremity of the tongue such nervous papillæ are most highly developed. They perform the function of the sense called "taste," and for its purpose they are distributed all over the inside of the mouth, palate and upper throat. Different viands produce upon these papillæ var ed effects of sensation, and by comparison of such effects the agree-ableness of dishes served is estimated. -Washington Star.

Romance in Every-Day Life.
Our every-day life is not altogether
the same hard and grinding wheelturning and routine existence which it

seems to us at times. On all sides of us, in every nook and corner of this great, big world of ours, are growing 1 ttle flowers of romance, blossoming so quiet ly that we do not even smell their fragrance or know that they are there. But I think it is well that we should waltz, york or berlin he touched a but- know that there is an element of romance in our every-day life; for what takes us more completely out of ourselves and lifts us higher into realms into which an occasional flight will do was in sections and at a given signal us no harm than just these little evidences that our life after all as not so mests, connected. In the center of the cold, hard, and practical as in gloomy moments we are apt to believe? How tired we all sometimes become if we let our feelings control us! We allow ourselves to believe that the world means wide, which was operated by means of nothing but work, work, work; that what is around us, above us, below and running over a roller at either end us, is naught but labor and worry. of the table. This car shot through a But, you see, it is not so; life is not so door in a closed window to the butler, prosaic as you think; and if we will but look for it we shall find blooming in life's garden the flowers of romance side along the table, the guests helping by side with the beautiful blossoms of hope, cheer and happiness.-Ladies' Home Journal.

—A couple of singing mice are the pets of J. F. Chelton, of Woods Cross Roads, Va. He is the captain of the schooner Anna Lloyd, and the first mouse was captured three months ago in the cabin of his vessel while off Gloucester Point, Va. The little fellow was caged, and he sang merrily at all hours, his notes being somewhat like the subdued trill of a canary bird. A few days smoothly, and a cup filled to the brim ago another musical mouse was caught reached its destination, not a drop being in the cabin by Captain Chelton, and is spilled. Five minutes after the ban-quet the tables had been again separat-ed and run off into the side room and concert at all hours of the day and

> He Kept Bad Time. "And you call that young Scrapesy a musician?"

"So he is, and a good one."

"Well, for a musician he keeps shock ingly bad time. He didn't come in this morning until near four o'clock."-Phil-



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept. any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, W.Y.



FOR DYSENTERY,

Try "BILE BEANS SMALL" (40 little eans in each bottle). Very smallasy to take. Price of either size, 25c. ET EUY OF YOUR DRUGGIST.

We have used "Bile Beans" for a long time, and they have given perfect satisfaction in each case.

J. C. McDANELL.

Tutt's Pills

whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache. cause the food to assimilate and nour-ish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



The Braid that is known the world around.

BORE WELLS! LOOMIS & NYMAN. TIFFIN, - OHIO.



THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

GLASS-EYED CITIZENS.

They Are More Numerous Than Is Gener

ally Supposed. "The best artificial eyes," said a Cincinnati dealer, "are made in Germany, those made in this country wearing out ever so much sooner. Artificial eyes, you must know, are made of glass. The cornea and pupil, of course, have to be colored, and this part of the work can be done better in the old country than in this. The colors are put on and then the substance is glazed over, thus protecting the color. Now, in American glass eyes there is more or less red lead and arsenic. When the acid exuding from the eye to ches the glass it has the effect of drawing these substances to the surface and fades the eye. The quality of German glass is very much superior, it being much harder. The approximate wear of the two, as near as our firm has been able to determine, has been from four to six years for German-made eyes against about three months for American eyes."

"How can you match the colors of the eves of your patients?"

"That is not so very difficult a matter. There are only three principal colors-the blue, gray and dark brown. Of course, there are many varieties of each, from a very light to an extremely dark shade. In ordering an eye the sender states as nearly as possible the color, such as very light blue, or something of that sort. Then we send a number of shades near that color, and in almost every case a shade that suits is picked out. If not, then the nearest one to it is selected and the requisite color is found by that."

"Do glass eyes have to be made to or-

"No, there is a uniform size of the sockets and the glass eyes will fit any of them. Glass eyes are shaped differently than most people imagine. Many think them to be solid, resting against the matter where the natural eye was formerly, but they are mistaken. The artificial eye is hollow, resembling a shell, only a small fraction of an inch in thickness. They are light and are easily held in place by the lids of the eye. If they were solid, as supposed by many, it would become very painful to wear them. They would rest against the optical nerve and cause inflammation."

'Does not the size of the cornea and pupil of the eye differ in various per-

"Very little. The pupil dilates some, but we have no way of meeting that, as we have not yet got to manufacturing dilating eyes. The only dif-ference that we notice is in people upon whom old age is creeping. In their cases, a gray ring forms on the edge of the cornea. In general, on a bright day, the pupil contracts and at night it ex-

"Are there as many as 500 artificial eyes worn in this city?"

Yes, there are between 500 and 1,000. The general public doesn't know it, because it needs more than a passing glance to tell an artificial eye from natural one. Then the wearers of glass eyes are naturally sensitive on that point, and they keep quiet about their misfortune. The local wearers are from four years of age almost up to four score. Their eyes cost them all prices. A few years ago the exorbitant price of \$100 was charged for eyes. Now the best can be purchased for the modest sum of \$10. This reduction is due, not so much to a fall in the cost, as to the falling off in the tendency to bleed a customer, as was done years ago."

"How about the care of glass eyes?" "Oh, they are easy enough to take care of. All there is to do is to remove them at night and wash them in clear lukewarm water. With good care a pair of German-made eyes will last five years. They are seldom broken, but some people have an extra one on hand in case of accident. This reminds me of a peculiar incident in this respect. One of my customers had an extra eye. He also had a friend who wore a glass eye, and the colors happened to match. No. 2 had the misfortune to lose his artificial optic, and as he happened to be short of funds he applied to his friend for the loan of his extra eye. He actually got it and wore it until fortune smiled on him and he was able to purchase one for himself."-Cincinnati Times-Star.

Bismarck on Nthilism.

In an interview with the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, Prince Bismarck declared that no con cession to the Nihilists was possible. Overeducation had led to much dissatisfaction and disappointment in Germany. but in Russia it had led to disaffection and conspiracy. There were ten time. as many people educated for the higher walks as there were places to fill. Further education was making pedantic theorists and visionaries, unfit for constitutional government. Referring to the labor question, the Prince ridiculed the idea that workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke strongly against any dictation as to the hours of labor and against the usurping of the rightful authority of parents over their children. He said that Chancellor von Caprivi was a perfect gentleman. He praised Emperor William and said he was hopeful for the future.

-There is no doubt about the little tormenting English sparrows taking this country, so far as birds are concerned, says the Atlanta Constitution. A strange nature of theirs has just been discovered which accounts for their being so plentiful in the land. It is stated that an old sparrow will lay a sitting of five or six eggs every week or two; that she does not bother with sitting on the eggs, but goes ahead preparing another nest. The sun or heat hatches the lit-tle torments, and the old hen depends upon scavenging the streets and robbing the poultry coop and yards to feed her many broods.

TWO PRAYERS.

Our minister gits up to pray and lets the spirit flow, An' tells the Lord a lot er things he thinks He ought to know, Tells Him about the gover'ment, how politics

Coz He don't mix in politics an' hez no way to

He peaches on the President, an' describes his evil natur', An' gives away the Cabinet and our venal legis

latur, Shows how corruption festers, an' tells things, I fear. Thet the Lord—they come so sudden—will be surprised to hear.

He takes the cyclopedy an' he weaves it in his prayer, Sandwiched in 'ith choice statistics which he

picks up everywhere; They say the Lord knows every thing—some times I uster doubt,

Now I know our pastor tells Him—thet's the
way He fines it out.

In the meetin' t'other evenin' he lifted up his face An' much interestin' gossip laid before the

Throne of Grace; Chunks of useful information did he shrewdly intersperse, Thet would make the Lord enlightened ez to all

Then Jim Drew, the drunken sailor, jist riz up there in the aisle,
An' though 'twas in a holy place we couldn't

forbear to smile.
But Deacon Briggs he nucked me hard; sez he:
"Don't grin that way.
For don't ye see he's sober, an' the rascal's He started in and sez: "O! Lord! I'm jest

chuckful er sin, An' there ain't no place, I reckin, for your mercy to squeeze in; For I'm jist good for nothin', an' an ol' wreck from the sea,

Take me—I ain't wuth takin'—but I give myself to Thee." Then he broke down an' blubbered out, an' jes set down to bawl.

An' then there came a loud "Amen" thet near bust through the wall; We knew a spark of Heavenly fire had touched this earthly clod,
For his soul in all its nakedness had shown itself to God.

There warn't much learnin' in his prayer, but yet it traveled far
Ah' went floatin' up to Glory where the shinin'

angels are; The pastor's prayer, so weighted down 'ich fig-gers, facts an' proof. Got lodged among the rafters an' didn't git be--S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

FEEDING A FIRE.

Some Idea of the Work of a Locomotive Fireman.

Incessant Action and Intelligent Direction Necessary-Passenger Train Engines the Hardest to "Fire"-Why the Gauge Should Have Attention.

Little has been written of the locomotive fireman. Like the newspaper reporter, his identity is sunk in the greatness of his machine and the prominence of his superiors. He is seldom heard from unless he neglects to jump at the critical moment and his name appears in the lists of the dead or wounded. A passing notice is all he receives until he serves the full period of the slavery of a locomotive gang way and moves from the fireman's box on the left of the cab to the engineman's box on the right, and then he is a fireman no longer.

Few of the travelers gliding across the country in comfortable passenger power that enables them to visit two or realize that there is any severe labor attached to the trip. They see the neatly-uniformed conductor who leisurely treads the aisles, the indolent brake man lounging from one end of the train to the other, and the white-jacketed colored porter, evidently not suffering from overwork. These visions do not give the traveler any very vivid impression of hard work. But while they are appearing and reappearing there is one man who is "earning his bread by the sweat of his brow" and that is the fireman. Dirty, begrifhmed and greasy from head to foot, the fireman is performing duties that no two of the passengers in the train behind him would care to undertake, were they capable of so doing. There is very little poetry and a vast deal of reality in an engine cab, especially the cab of a passenge engine. The train is running at high speed; the engine is the motive power; steam is its life, and it devolves upon the fireman to supply the steam. Many people would say: "Why, that's easy enough! All he does is to put in coal.

"All he has to do is to put in coal!" It would be great sport to see the authors of such remarks "put in the coal." would be interesting to watch them clambering from the box to the gangway, and the gangway to the box a few times while performing the double du-ties of "firing" and watching the track

Putting in the coal is all right, but when the coal is put in every two or three minutes it soon becomes monotonous and shortly fatiguing, especially on a twelve or fifteen-hour trip. The practical fireman becomes used to his work, however, and is able to keep up during the trip. He not only 'puts in a fire' every two or three minutes, but he is obliged to put it in rightly and scientifically. It would be impossible for a green fireman to keep up the proper amount of steam for a passenger engine or to "keep her hot." The fire-box of a locomotive is a treacherous thing to one not understanding it. The box is from six to eight feet-in some ten feet-in length, four or five feet in width. The bottom is composed of two movable grates which are so placed as to leave crevices at the ends and sides which are virtually conduits for the draught. At the front end of the firebox are the flues. A fireman who knows his business understands the construction of the box thoroughly. He is careful not to "fire" too much in front and thus shut up the flues, and he "feeds" to the ends and sides, thereby closing up the crevices | race of African pigmies in the Akkas, and shutting out the cold air which would speedily cool the flues and destroy their steaming power. Not so Obongos, and Stanley captured one of much attention is paid to the center, the dwarfs said to live north of the although the coal must be evenly distributed and, in no case, allowed to dence now exists in proof of the claim "heap" which would result in big so long ago made, that Africa was the

the fire be heavy. Too much coal is almost as bad as none at all. The firing must be light and frequent to steam quickly. A heavy fire would burn slowly and the steam would rise slowly, and this would never do.

An ordinary "fire" is four or five scoopsful well thrown and evenly distributed, and a little high at the ends and sides

The speed of the engine depends upon the ability of the fireman to "steam her," and thus the fireman is the important factor in running a train. Some engines "steam" more readily than others, but all of them require skill in firing and a great deal of work. An ordinary switch engine will burn about three tons of coal in twenty-four hours, while road engines will burn from six to fifteen tons. The heavier the load or the greater the speed, the more steam

and coal is required.

But the fireman's hardest lot is when his run is heavy and his engine "gets to leaking." Engines poorly "packed" or loose in their joints will leak steam with astonishing rapidity and it requires a constant effort to keep them up to the working notch. The working notch or "when she pops" is, on an average, about 135 pounds of steam. Some engines are set at 140 pounds pressure before the escape valve will raise and the extra steam escape. On an engine where the gauge reaches 135 pounds the fireman aims to keep a pressure of between 120 and 135 pounds. Sometimes, of course, the steam will run that there should be such dense igdown to 110 or 100, when the work is heavy, but a good fireman will never let her down below that.

In some Eastern States the number of pounds of steam which an engine may carry is regulated by law, but in the Western States little attention has been paid to the matter. In consequence, some engineers who are possessed of more ambition than judgment will rate their engines as high as 150 pounds in order to make a running record, and it is a dangerous custom which is liable at any time to result in a disaster. Not long ago the writer's attention was called to an engine on a Missouri road which did not "pop," or blow off steam at 170 pounds. The engineer was proud of his reputation as a "runner," and was foolishly risking his own life and the fireman's lot is a slavish one, and the labor required to keep up his engine is simply tremendous.

required to keep his machine, inside the words, providing the vocalizing organs cab, clean, and "bright works" must be act normally. In one sentence, stutterkept spotless. Such trifling duties as ing is a refusal of the voice with perfect ringing the bell, keeping a sharp lookout ahead, and watching for signals are defective articulation caused by habit or thrown in just to keep him in practice imperfect organs of speech. during the few minutes he may chance to spend on his seat box.

After he has served in this capacity from three to seven years, and he is successful in passing the examination easiest branches-the fireman is placed on the extra list, and after six months' trial he becomes an engineer. Often, however, the fireman lacks certain requirements or has bad luck at the start, and has an accident or smashup, and he is condemned to another long term of shoveling coal which may be made a perpetual occupation.

Firemen, as a rule, are a steady class coaches give a thought to the motive of men; they must be, as it is from them that enginemen are made. The three States in a day. They can not firemen have a brotherhood which is second only to the engineers' in importance, and the order is doing a deal of good in preparing its members to become capable and reliable engineers -Kansas City Star.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

A Frenchman's Peculiar Notions Regard-

Miss Cooper, a daughter of the novelist, James Fennimore Cooper, states that when in Paris she saw a French translation of her father's tale, "The Spy," in which there were several mistakes, but one of them was such that it was almost incredible that any one could possibly have been guilty of it. The residence of Mr. Wharton, one of the characters who figure in the story, is spoken of by the author as "The Locusts." Now, the translator had been evidently ignorant of the circumstance of there being any species of trees bearing this name. Having, therefore, looked out the word in his dictionary, and finding the definition to be given as "Les Sauterelles," grasshoppers; thus he rendered it in the text. Presently, however, he came across a paragraph in the novel in which it was stated that a visitor to the house of Mr. Wharton had tied his horse to a locust. Then it might be naturally supposed that the translator would at once have discovered his error. Not a bit of it! His reasoning would appear to have been somewhat on a parity with that of a celebrated countryman of his, when he declared that "if the facts do not agree with the theory, so much the worse for the facts." Nevertheless, the writer seems to have been conscious that some explanation was due of so extraordinary a statement as that a horseman had secured his steed to a grasshopper. So he went on to gravely inform his readers that in America these insects grow to an enormous size, and that in this case one of thesedead and stuffed--had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of the visitors on horseback!-Bookmark.

-Stories about the pigmies of Africa have been combion in classical as well as modern literature, and yet always read as a fiction, a pretty fable to entertain children or embellish a poem. Three or four centuries pefore Christ the Greeks were really aware of the existence of a people of stunted growth inhabiting a district somewhere about the source of the Nile. It was reserved for Schweinfurth, in 1869, to discover a since which time Krapf found the Doko or Berikeemo dwarfs, Du Chaillu the Wakuma country; so that abundant evieinders to clog the grates. Nor must land of the pigmies.

STAMMERING CUREDA

Suggestions That Will Take the Place of a School.

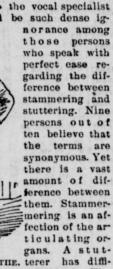
Main Points for Self-Help-The Principal of a School for Stammerers Furnishes Details of the System of Teaching-Defects in Speech Corrected.

According to the census of 1880, out of the entire population of the United States there were 250,000 men, women and children who stammered in their speech.

Years ago this defect in the action of the vocal organs was thought to be irremediable. Of late years those physisians who devote their talents to the cure of diseases of the mind and the nervous system have discovered that it can be cured and that it is simply a nervous habit that can be evercome by training.

The New York Herald gives its readers all of the details of one of the best known of these systems of training, so that any one who is afflicted with this distressing habit may be able, by following the exercises shown in the illustrations and the advice which accompanies them, to overcome his vocal defect without the necessity of putting himself under the care of a professional trainer.

It seems odd to the vocal specialist norance among



lives intrusted to his care for the sake LEARNING TO BREATHE, terer has diffiof a little notoriety. In such cases the sulty in producing vocal sound. The stammerer has the power of producing vocal sound whenever he wishes, but he fails to properly articulate words. A In addition to firing, the fireman is stutterer has no trouble in articulating organs of speech, but stammering is a

The first exercise of this method is in simple calisthenics-an outward, forward and downward movement of the arms. This develops the muscles of the chest and upper part of the body, but is -in which reading and writing are the of even greater importance in giving the will of the pupil a stronger command over his muscles. If he can command the movement of these at will he is in better trim to attempt control over the refractory ones which cause the defect in his speech.

After this exercise has been repeated several times the pupil inhales a deep breath, goes through the movement once and then exhales with as much evenness of force as possible. The next exercise is designed to give flexibility to the respiratory muscles and strengthen and aid in the control of the diaphragm. The pupil draws in a long breath, places his hands upon his sides, with his arms akimbo, and then gently sways his body to the right, left, forward and backward.

Another exercise renders the muscles of the throat and neck more flexible. The pupil slowly bends his head from

side to side, forward and backward. Besides these simple movements there tre many more that are used in obstinate cases. Health lifts, rope and weight chest expanders and various movements such as placing the palms of the hands upon the wall and slowly letting the chest come in contact with the wall and then pushing it back into an upright position.

After these have been finished the pupil takes his first respiratory exercise. This consists in placing the hands upon the sides of the abdomen, as is shown in the first illustration earlier in the arti-

As is shown in the accompanying illus tration the learner places his finger and thumb upon the sides of his throat, so that he can feel the vibration of the vocal chords and the action of the larynx, and by this means correct any tendency toward unevenness which may

After sounding the vowels the pupil is taught to affix the various consonants to each sound, as a-ab, e-eb, o-

Then he prefixes the consonants, as -ba, e-be, o-bo, etc.

These are gone over several times until the pupil is ready for his first exercise in vocalizing a sentence. This is accomplished in the following manner. Take for example the first line of one of Longfellow's poems: I stood on the bridge at midnight.

When this is vocalized it sounds as follows:

The pupil inhales a deep breath and exhales it slowly. This is repeated half a dozen times.

gradually increasing the length of the respiration. The majority of persons, whether stammerers or not, are in the habit of breathing incorrectly, using the chest more

than it should be used, and the second illustra- FEELING THE VOICE. tion shows one of the methods used in this system to prevent this defect. The pupil places his hand upon his chest to call his attention and rivet it upon a too great chest inflation. While his hands are in this position he inhales

and exhales as he was taught to do in: the foregoing exercise

In the first vocalizing exercise the

pupil places his hands on the sides of his abdomen, breathes, and, instead of whispering the long vowel sounds, he speaks them at first, dropping the voicein pitch toward the end of the sound. Next he holds the pitch to the end. After the long come the short vowel sounds.

These same exercises are gone over again with the hands upon the chest.

Now the pupil tries a new position, the value of which is important. He

feels his voice with his fingers. These are the vowel sounds that are

used in the foregoing line, and they should be spoken as though they were one long word. All words used in sen tences are simi larly treated before they are joined with their proper consonants.

After this has SEPARATING THE TEETH. been done, the words as originally printed are whispered once or twice, and then the student is ready for articulation. This is performed slowly, each vowel sound being prolonged far beyond its customary length, and a breath is taken between the words at first. Before the lesson is over, the class are frequently able to read and speak, so that, beyond their deliberation, a on it to see how it looks under gas or stranger would not notice any thing

disagreeable in their speech. The above illustration shows one of the best methods in use to prevent a too great expenditure of muscular force. which the stammerer is apt to put forth in speaking. The pupil places two fingers between his teeth and articulates in that position. If the force is too great, his teeth impress that fact very forcibly upon his fingers.

In the last illustration the artist shows how another exhibition of a too great nervous force may be avoided. The pupil holds the sides of his face so that he may feel the movements of his muscles. It might be well for him to hold his hands in a similar position upon the face of some one who speaks normally at first, so that he may contrast the normal muscular action with the nervous movements of his own

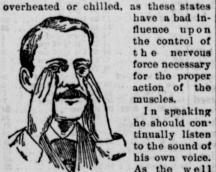
At the Herald's request Prof. Bryant vice that will prove of inestimable value to such of the Herald's readers as this article chiefly appeals to. They comprise the advice which he uses oftenest in his class-room, and they correct faults which the pupil finds most difficult to rid himself of in his efforts to acquire a normal habit of speech. The professor's advice is as follows:

The correct application of these exrcises will relieve the physical part of the defect and will give the pupil confidence, a quality which he has heretofore never possessed, and he must use every means in his power outside of these exercises to increase his stock of confidence and self-reliance. To this end he must take the best pos-

good hours, eating nourishing food and only at regular intervals, observing habits of cleanliness, abstaining from the use of tobacco, especially eigarettes, and of all intoxicating drinks or any thing that is likely to excite or deplete the nervous system.

A game of football or two or three hours of violent athletic exercise have been known to undo the benefits of a

month's training. He should be careful not to become



force necessary for the proper action of muscles. In speaking he should continually listen to the sound of his own voice.

As the well

FEELING THE VOCAL MUSCLES. voice of a friend will give confidence and assurance to a hearer, so will the correctly produced tones of the person who has heretofore spoken in a nervous, spasmodic manner give him self-confi-

While speaking or reading do not give way to any nervous habits of the hands, feet, eyes or any other party of the body. such as wringing or twisting the hands or fingers, fumbling a watch chain, picking at clothing, moving the feet, shrugging the shoulders, shutting or winking the eyes, etc.

Look the hearer squarely in the face and talk directly at him.

Do not avoid any difficult words. Say what you originally intended to say in the way you originally intended to say it. Keep up your pluck and patience, and say the words if it takes an hour to get through them.

For those who have time the exercise should be practiced two hours a day. Of course one hour is better than no practice, but that is the least time that can be used with profit to the learner. With practice and patience a pupil should be able to overcome his defective speech in a period varying from six

weeks to three months. These are the three things which embody all that these exercises are designed to teach. These three things must borne in mind, not only in the study, but constantly throughout the

day. They are: 1. Deep and full, but gentle broathing.

Firm and easy vocalization. Wide and free articulation. These points contain all that is neces sary to make perfect speech.

THE divinity that ends our shapes is the modern tailor.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Lamp burners can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water.

-To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of a fresh lemon peel and wipe dry immediately.

-The surest way to have clear jelly is to let the juice drain through a flannel bag, without squeezing it.

-A doctor at Toulouse informs the French Academy of Medicine that he has discovered a cure for croup. It is a very simple one-a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur in a tumbler of water. After three days of the treatment his patient recovered.

-If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out, soft and cool to the touch, giving the delightful health-giving odor.

-A loaf that has become too stale for the table may be "freshened" by wrapping it in a clean cloth, and dipping it in boiling water for thirty seconds. Then remove the cloth and bake the loaf for ten minutes in a slow oven. Stale breakfast rolls may be treated the same

To keep the bright green color of summer cabbage and some other vegetables, boil fast in plenty of water in which has been dissolved a piece of washing soda the size of two peas; cover until the water boils and then take off the lid. If the steam is shut in the cabbage will be yellow and unsightly.

-In choosing your wall paper you should be careful before finally deciding lamp light, as the color and general appearance of most of the patterns change very greatly under artificial light. A good plan is to select three or four patterns, put them upon the walls of the room, and examine their general effect carefully both by day and night.

-Butter Sponge Cake .- One-half of a cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one and three-quarters cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of milk and water, three eggs (beaten separately), one teaspoonful of baking-powder; flavor with vanilla and lemon, more of the former as lemon flavoring is much stronger than vanilla. It makes a good sized loaf. Bake fully fifty minutes .-

Good Housekeeping.

-Luncheon buns may be made as follows: "To one quart of sifted flour add a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one cup of sugar. Dissolve a yeast cake in a little warm milk, then add enough more warm milk to gave me a few points in the way of ad- make a soft dough. Set to rise. When light mix in a heaping cup of stoned raisins, and flavor with ground cinnamon. Make into buns, set to rise again, and when light bake in a quick oven. Dampen the tops while hot, and sift over them a little powdered sugar."

THE DEATH PLANT.

It Distills a Deadly Perfume Which Kills Insects and Small Birds.

A magnificent kali mujah, or death plant of Java, has been recently received here by Mrs. Madison Black. The specimen, which is the only living one that has ever been brought to this country. was sent Mrs. Black by her brother, Jerome Hendricks, who went out as a To this end he must take the best possible care of his health by keeping mujah is found only in the volcanic districts of Java and Sumatra, and then but rarely. It grows from two to three slender stems armed with thorns nearly an inch long, and covered with broad, satin-smooth leaves of a heart shape and of a delicate emerald on one side, and blood red, streaked with cream, on the other.

The flowers of the death plant are large, milk-white and cup-like, being about the size and depth of a large coffee cup and having the rim guarded by have a bad in- fine, brier-like thorns. The peculiarity fluence upon of the plant lies in these flowers, which, the control of beautiful as they are, distill continually the nervous a deadly perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled any length of time, a full-grown man, and killing all forms of insect life approaching it. The perfume, though more pungent, is as sickingly sweet as chloroform, which it greatly resembles in effect, producing insensibility, but convulsing at the same time the muscles of the face, essame time the muscles of the pecially those about the mouth and eyes, drawing the former up into a grin. regulated and An inhalation is followed by violent modulated headache and a ringing in the ears, which gives way to a temporary deafness, often total while it lasts.

Other plants seem to shun the kali mujah, which might be termed the Ishmael of the vegetable kingdom, for it grows isolated from every other form of vegetation, though the soil may be fertile. All insects and birds instinctively seem to avoid all contact with it, but when accidentally approaching it have been observed to drop to the earth, even when as far from it as three feet, and, unless at once removed soon died, evincing the same symptoms as when ether-

Mr. Hendricks, who writes describing how he secured the specimen sent his sister, says he discovered it first by seeing a bird of paradise he was endeavor-ing to capture alive fall, stunned by the deadly order of the kali mujah, and on examining the plant, though warned by the natives to let it alone, himself experienced the headache and convulsions which are its invariable results. - Savannah (Ga.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Court Poet Must Go. Discussion still continues in various

journals as to the poet best fitted to fill the post of laureate after Lord Tennyson. I have my suggestion to make. It is that this ridiculous office be abolished, for what can be more absurd than that a Prime Minister, who, perhaps, knows nothing of poetry, and cares, if possi-ble, less, should suddenly be called upon to decide between the conflicting claims of a crew of versifiers, each worshiped by a select band of literary toadles, and none likely to be remembered beyond nominis umbra 100 years hence. Poetry poetry fairly good is a drug in the market. Poetry and officially nistic. A court poet should go the way of the court buffoon .- London Truth.

The Chase County Courant,

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Jucial Paper of Chase County.

A CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE
CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Democrats
of the 'state of Kansas will be held on the
9th day of September, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m
in the city of Wichita, for the purpose of
nomisating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Auditor of

The secretaries of the conventions selectag delegates in the respective counties are
ereby instructed to forward to the Chairman at Leavenworth, Kansas, certified copse of the credentials of the delegates immediately after their selection to enable the
ommaittee to prepare a correct roll for the
onvention. Distriction

By order of the Democratic State Central ommittee of Kansas.

BDWARD CARROLL, Chairman.

HENRY SMINDLER, Secretary pro tem.

The original package has made lots of prohibitionists. - Rpublican Exchange And lots of prohibitionists have made the original package.

If the Democratic administration managed to save \$100,000,000 a year and the Republicans managed to spend all the income of the government and \$100,000,000 more, which is the best administration for the people?

Jeff Davis is dead, but one of the principles for which he labored is now on top—the doctrine of States' rights. And this was passed by a Republican House and Senate. It is enough to make old John Brown turn in his

The amendment to the Wilson bill, offered by Senstor Vest, to include dressed mest, received only two votes in the Senste. But the amended Wilson bill includes not only dressed mest, but oleomargarine, and everything else that comes under the head of interstate commerce. The most ardent prohibitionists can figure what chance this manifestly unconstitutional measure will have to pass the Senste.—Topeka Democrat.

A. B. Campbell denies, in toto, the charges of gross immorality made by the Kanass City Times, and the Times repeats the charges and rehearses the story. Mr. Campbell's course is clear. If, as he insists, the accusation is a gross and baseless slander, he can bring a libel suit and make the Times pay dearly for its attempted assassination of charactor. On the other hand, if he is guilty, he will stay out of the courts—except as he may have occasion to appear before them as "John Smith." Mr. Campbell's future usefulness as a public man depends largely upon the condition in which he may emerge from this unfortunate business.—Emporia Republican.

A CENTURY CAINED.

The Santa Fe Reute has reduced its time between Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco one day. It has made the same reduction to important Texas points. This is an aggregate saving of one hundred years for each 36,500 passengers traveling between those points, and adds that much to the working force of the nation. The Santa Fe Route fast California train, leaving Chicago 4:40 p. m. and Kansas City 8:00 a. m., carries through Pullman Pslace and Tourist sleepers without change, arriving at San Francisco 8:45 p. m. the third day after day of departure from Kansas City; while its Texas flyer, leaving Chicago and Kansas City the same time, arrives at Galveston 11:40 p. m. the first day after day of departure from Kansas City. The Santa Fe Route can save a century because of easy grades over mountains and well-ballasted roadbed, rendering fast running safe. Geo, T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kans., Jno J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

ALLIANCE RALLY.

At a township meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, held at Matfield Green, on July 26th, 1890, it was resolved to have a general Alliance celebration, at some central point in Bazaar township, on the second Saturday of September. The rollowing persons were asked to serve on committees to meet at Baker's school committees, to meet at Baker's school

lowing persons were asked to serve on committees, to meet at Baker's school house, Saturday, August 9, at 2, p. m.:
On Grounds and Finance—Rich Valley, Jacob Miner; Lone Star, W. K. Myers, Matfield, Ira Billingslæ; Bazaar, F. V. Alford; Homestead, I. C. Warren; Prairie Hill, Lewis Becker; Plcasant Valley, W. P. Evans.
On Seating and Decoration—Rich Valley, Herbert Springstead; Lone Star, Wm. Weller; Matfield, Jacob Naylor; Bazaar, Pearley Oles; Homestead, J. F. Johnson.
On Programme—Rich Valley, Howard Grimes; Lone Star, T. J. Jackson; Matfield, J. E. Perry; Bazaar, P. B. McCabe; Homestead, — Hitchcock; Prairie Hill, Fred Starkey; Pleasant Valley, W. G. Patton.
On Parade and Advertising—Rich Valley, Henry Wagner; Lone Star, John C. Nichol; Matfield, W. F. Dunlap; Bazaar, Levi Chandler; Homestead, Ruben Riggs; Pleasant Valley, Jesse Mann; Prairie Hill, Joseph Waidley.

EX-SOLDIERS' AND SAINORS' RE-

EX-SOLDIERS' AND SAINORS' RE-UNION.

The Kansas-Nebraska Second An-nual Inter-State Re-Union will be held at Superior, Nebraska, August 4 to 9. 1890. The ex-soldiers and Sail-ors of Kansas and Nebraska will meet, celebrate and listen to addresses by Gov. L. U. Humphrey, of Kansas; Gov. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; ex-Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, of Kansas; Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; and many other speakers of national repu-tation, from the sister states. The camp grounds are located at Lincoln park overlooking the beautiful Repub-lican valley. Pure water, Fine Shade, Good plateau of land for Military Dis-play. The National Guard Organiza-tion of Kansas and Nebraska will at-tend the encampment. Daily Dress tend the en ampment. Daily Dress Parade Guard Mounts, and Camp Fires. Band Contests, Military Contests, Sham Battles, etc. The Santa Fe Route will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to Superior and return. Dates of sale August 4 to 8. Tickets limited for return to August 10 In limited for return to August 10. Inquire of agent Santa FeRoute for further particulars. F. P. Butts, agent. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas.

Delinquent Tax List of 1889.

County of Chase.

I, A. M. Breese, County Treasurer, in and for the county an istate aforesaid, do h reby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in grays thereafter seel at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, a month from the government of the United States.

Every Rehublican in Congress deserted "free silver" when it came the test vote. This simply shows the insincerity of their protestations that they were for free and unlimited coinage of the white metal.

If the Democratic managed to the state of the protestation of the county an istate aforesaid, do h reby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D 1896, and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the metal of the county an istate aforesaid, do h reby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D 1896, and the next succeeding days thereafter seel at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter seell at public auction, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Load and the next succeeding days thereafter at public auction, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Load an

Description. De L. A.	Description, D. L
sw 14 84 20 7	ne 14 26
sw 14 11 21 7	ne 14 32 !
se 14 15 21 7	w 14 of nw 14 33 !
nw 14 22 21 7	e 1/2 of ne 1/4 4 !
SW 14 22 21 7	nw % of ne % 4
nw 14 24 21 7	ne 14 of sw 14 17
sw 1 36 21 7	nw 14 of se 14 17
80 34 36 21 7	w 36 of nw 34 20
ne 34 1 22 7	lots 5 and 10 30
nw 1 1 22 7	lot 20 30
sw 14 1 22 7	lots 6 & 9, less r
se 34 1 22 7	of w. C. K. &
nw ¼ 3 22 7	W. R. R 30
	nw ¼ of ne ¼
nw 1	less 1 A 34
SW 14 11 22 7	ne 14 of nw 14 34
40 V 11 22 7	ne 14 20
ne 1 22 7	nw 14 20
	8W 14 20
	se 14 20
	se 14
8W 14 14 22 7	
	w % of se % 5
8 % of se % of	se 14 of nw 14 5
	sw 14 of nw 14. 5
8 % of se % 21 20 8	ne % of nw %. 7
	8 % of nw 14 7
lots 20, 21 & 22 30 20 8	ne ¼ 20
sw 14 of nw 14. 17 21 8	se 14 20 :
n¼ of se ¼ less	sw 14 21
r. of w. C K.	nw 14 21
	ne ¼ 22 5
	aw 14 22
8 % of ne % 24 21 8	sw 14 22
n % of se 3 24 21 8	se 14 22 !
nw 14 24 21 8	
	se 34 34 !

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Description. 8	1	. 1	R	Description S. T. R c ½ of ne ¼ less 1 A 9 22 se ¼ 10 22 nw¼ 10 22 n¼ 10 22	
sw 14 of se 14				e 1/2 of ne 1/4	
& all south				less 1 A 9 22	l
Cedar crk in				se 14 10 22	ł
n% of se %	24	21	5	nw1 10 22	į
8W 14	24	21	5	01/2 Of sw 14 10 22	į
ne% of ne% of				HW 24 11 22	į
n Cedar ork.	25	21	5	sw 14 11 22	
nw k of ne M.	25	21	5	ne 14 14 22	
nw M	25	21	. 5	"W 14 14 22	į
o 1/ of aw 1/	36	-91	- 5	140 14	į
nw 14 of se 14	36	21	t	ne ¼ 15 22	
OW 1/		22		In W 16	
nw 14	16	21	6	sw 14 15 22	į
nw ¼	25	21	. 6	30 34 15 22	
nw 1/	2.5	-21		n 1/4 of ne 14 22 22	
w14 of se 14	36	21	•	nw ¼ 22 22 3 ½ of 8 ½ ofne	
e 14 of 8W 14	36	21	•	3 1/2 07 8 1/4 ofne	
w 4 of sw 4	36	21	-6	14 22 22	
nw 1/	2	22	-6	nk of sk of ne	
sw 14	2	22		ne 4 22 22	
se 14	2	22	6	ne 14 25 22	
ne ¼	8	22	6	nw 14 25 22	
nw ¼	3	22	6	ne 14 of sw 14 34 22	
ni of sw i of			18	sw 12 16 21	
. W V	9	22		sw 14 19 21	
w 30 A e 1/2 of				ow 14 20 21	
8w 14	9	22	•	*W 14 20 21	
1-16 A out sw			4	n 14 of ne 14 81 21	
cor nw 14 of			23	n ¼ of ne ¼ 81 21 1	
8W 14	9	22	6	se¼ 4 22	
el of ne % of			2	se¼ 4 22 1	
80 14		22	6	aw 14 16 22	

	COTI	ONW	00	DI	NWO	вить		
Desc	ription.	S. T	. R.	Des	criptio	n. S	. T.	R
8 3 0	f nw 14	. 12	20 5	W 1/2	of se	4	28 2	20 (
8 1/2 0	f nw ¼	24	20 5	ne	less	1/2 A	30 2	20 (
nw 1	of nw	4. 36	20 5	se h	less 8	A .	30 %	20 (
nw 1	6	. 3	20 6	e 40	AW	34 OI		
8 % 0	fse X .	6	20 6	ne	% n	Cot-		
								n (
SW 14		7	20 €	8W 1	4 of 86	14	36 2	0 (
8 % 0	fnw 34.	8	20 6	Se 34			10 2	11 (
80 34		16	20 6	SW 14			12 2	11 (
ne 34		17	20 6	nw	14		17 2	0 7
DW 14		17	20 6	SW 3			17 2	al 1
OW 1/		17	20 6	190 1			17 2	90 7
80 14.		17	20 6	ne			18 2	0 7
0 1/ 0	faw 1/	. 19	20 6	190 1	**		18 2	0 7
W4 W44 5.4		90	90 6	ER 587	L B OT	1: W		
WW 1/ /	OF 00 1/	- 91	200 15	1 2 1	ver	1000 4 1004	18 2	0 7
8W 14	OI 80 74	21	20 6	se 3	4		88 2	0 7
Con	amencia	g 270	fee	t sor	nth of	ne co	r of	80
1/ th	ence w	180 fe	et.	then	ce 801	ith 5	0 fe	et.
thone	e e 180 f	eet t	hend	e no	rth 50	feet	to	be-
win a	sec 36, 1	n 20 1	- 5	1				
MINK,	of secti	00 86	gont	h of	Cotton	Wood	Riv	er
AII	wned by	011 00	O- HE	-		Pt	STATE OF THE PERSON.	4

DIAMOND CREEK

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Description.	S	. T	. H
81% of nw 14		1 18	8 6	ne 34		33	19
ne ¼		6 18	8 6	aw 14		33	19
nw 34	V.	6 18	3 6	sw 14		33	19
n 1/2 of sw 1/4.	. (3 18	6	w 1/2 of nw 1/4		34	19
w 1/2 of sw 1/4	. 3			ne ¼			
nw ¼				se 14			
se % of nw%				8W 14			
		8 19	6	ne 14		9	19
nw 1/4				uw 14			19
nw 34	. 20	0 19	6	ne 14		11	19
n% of nw 14.	. 30	19	6	w 16 of se 14		27	19
e 14	. 3	2 19	6	w % nw %		38	19

A tract of land described in book 25 page 484 Register's Office, sec 26, tp 19, r 7.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

		Alexander of		
Description,	S.T R	Descri	ption. 8	8. T 1
1 nw 14	1 20	7 1 17-100	A in nw	00 37 52 6
ne14	11 20	7 34		98 10
86 4	. 3 18	8 se 14		39 10
lof1	3 18	8 ot 3		6 90
n % of ne 14	æ	lot 16.		8 90
lot 3	3 18	8 lot 17		6 90
n % of nw %	&	Het 18.		8 90
lot 4	. 3 18	Sllot 21.		6 90
n 10 A of e % c	10	110t 25		4 90
nw 14	20 18	Sliot 19		6 90
nw 14	. 28 18 1	SHOT 28		0 00
BW 14	. 23 18	Sclots 20.	26 & 27	6 90
INW MOI SW	. 27 18	Slots 29	and 30	6 90
lots 4, 5, 6, 9,	10	ne 1/		7 00
and 11	18 19	SIS 1/ OF	RW 1/	75 00
ne 14 of nw 14.	. 23 19	Slots 13	and 16	18 90
All of lots 2	9 94 95	couth o	Coomton.	20 20
lie road No 10	1 800 7	to 10 m	center	or put
Lot 21 less	right of	tp 18, 1		*** *
R. and lot 22,	500 18 to	way of	U. A. &	W . 1
Commencin	get ny	r con of	104 14 4	
15 rods, thenc	e ac niv	angle o	106 14, t	nence
line of bluff.	thence	angle o	ton of gr	ees to
to division lin	no hotave	eround	top of 8a	ia pin
e to beginning	r een 19	tn 90	1 and 14,	thehe
o to peginning	, sec 15,	tp 20, r	8.	4

TOLI	DO :	TOWNSHIP.		
Description. S.	т. н	Description.	S.	TR
8 % OI 8W 14 &		18 36 Of 8e 14	85	18 (
lot 4	2 18	9 e 16 of se 16	19	19
Inta 1 & 2	E 18	O a 1/ of any		
se 14	8 18	9 less 6 a own.		
w 1/2 of nw 14 1	12 18	9 ed by A. J		
w 1/4 of nw 1/4	14 18	9 Crocker	13	19 9
w % of se %	14 18	9 8 16 of se 14	13	
ne 14	15 18	9 sw % of nw 14	14	
8W 14	5 18	glaw 1/ of aw 1/	14	19 9
8e ¼	15 18	ne w of nw	24	19 9
nw 14 1	5 18	nw wof ne w	24	19 5
nw 14 of sw 14.	6 18	9 aw 1/	95	19 5
w 1/2 of nw 1/4 1	16 18	9 nw 1/ of so 1/	26	19 9
8 % OT SW W 1	6 18	ala 1/ of ow 1/	96	19 9
8 % of se 1 1	8 18	W 1/ OT 00 1/	20	19 9
8 % of sw 14 1	8 18	lee 1 of ew V	30	19 9
n % of sw % 20	18	se 14	8	20 9
nw 14 28	18 9	sw 14	16	20 9
w 16 of se 14 of		se 14	16	20 9
8W 14 24	18 9	ne 14	21	20 9
sw 14 of sw 14 24	18	nw 14	21	20 9
w % of sw 14 2	18	se 14	21	20 9
w % of se % . 26	18	nw 14	23	20 9
e 1/2 of ne 1/4 26		ne ¼	98	20 9
e % of se % 26	18	nw ¼	28	20 9
nw % of ne %. 26	18	nw %	34	20 9
% of se % 29	18	nw 14	86	20 9
n 14 of sw 14 29		ow 1	96	20 9
n 1/2 of nw 1/4. 30	18	sw ¼	10	21 9
se % of nw %	• • • •	90 1/4 ······	10	21 9
& ne % of sw		se ¼	753	21 9
34 80	18 0	sw % of se %.	00	21 9
8 14 nw 14 82		e % of sw 14.	36 36	21 9
n¼ nw ¼ 82		10 72 UL BW 14	00	21 9

NORTH	COTTONW	OOD FAI	Ls.
Lots. 1, 2 & 3	Block of	s. nd 10	Block
Lots. 1, 2 & 3 1, 2 & 3 10, & 11, less 8 side	feet w s 16	17	2

•	14 & 15	19	
	C	OTTONWOOD FALLS.	
	Lots.	Blocks Lots	1

6, 7 and 8 9 and 10 7, 8 and 9	b	7, 8, 9 and 10 3, 4, 5 and 6.	
All	STRON		

Lots. all of	Blocks	i i
14.1	EMSLIES'	ADDITION.

	LOIS.	Blocks.	Lots.	Rlor
	1, 36, 37, 38,	39, 40 and	20, n of 22 .	*****
41	8 % OF 27.		56 7 8 and 1	0
10				
	9, 11, 13 and	15 5	31 and 33 18, 20, 22, 26, 20	id 10
8	5.7. 9. 81/of 5	4. 96 & 98 6	10 90 99 90 90	ond or
8	22. 25. 27 an	1 90 7	10, 20, 22, 20, 2	and 30
8	5 and 7		0 4 10 6 10	
0	91 98 91 95	and 90 10	2, 4, 10 & 18	
0	21, 20, 21, 20	and 2010	8, 10 & 11	
0			2, 4, 16 & 18 8, 10 & 11	
0	T.	Demand		NEG TOWN

	CARTTER'S	ADDITION	1.
ots.	Blceks.	Lots.	I

Lots.	Blccks.	Lots.		Block
10, 12 and 1	Blccks	8 1/2 of	20	
2	5	10		
6, 8, 10, 12	ind 14 6	27 and	29	•••••

Lots.	· Blocks. Lots.	Bi
all of 1, 3 and 5	4 10 and 12 9.14 to 28 fnc	lusive.

Lots.	Blocks.
	NORTH ADDITION.
Lota	

Lots. 2, 5 and	7Blocks.
a spine	RIVERSIDE ADDITION.
Lots.	Biooks

	ELMDALE.	is winter a
Lots. 14	Blecks Lots.	Block
	cing 50 feet West of s	

ning, lot 2, block 9. MATFIELD GREEN.

	REED'S ADDITION
Lots. n ½ of 8.	Rlocks
LIU'E	MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

	Lots. 5	Blocks Lots.	Blo
	I	CICHARD'S ADDIT	ION
l	1,cts. 8	Blocks 17	ESA PALE

	CEDAR	POINT.	in tending
Lobs. w 1/2 of 5 5, 6 and 7 6. 7 and the	Blocks	Lots. feet of the lot 5 the s 85 feet of 5	Blocks w % of of w %

C	RAWFORD'S ADDITIO	OS.
Lots.	Blocks, Lots.	Blocks
	SAFFORD.	
7.ots. 9 8 10	Blocks Lots. ne ¼ of .	Bioeks

TOLEDO.

Blocks.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD

MOWER,

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

VERNER & SCROCCIN, Live Stock Commission Merchants.



ROBERT BYERS.

H. E. BROBECK,

Room 19, Live Stock Exchange,

KANSAS CITY,

J. A. GOUDIE,



STRONG

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR-INC AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NICHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

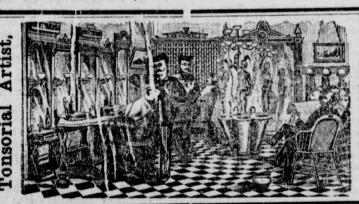
ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

The valleys of Red, Mouse, Missouri, Milk and Sun rivers reached by Gt. Northern Ry. line. Ched by Gt. Northern Ry. line. Rall i nate excursions Sout. 9, 23, and Oct. 14, 1890. Write F. 1. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn. E



BILL BROWN,

THE

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps everything that is needed in his line. CASKETS,



1000

ROBES. FLOWERS,

KANSAS

ETC.,





NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, GOSpruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMENT BY I HALAITON. DRS STARVEY AND PALEN NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad's. Pa. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay sever, Headache, Dedility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all chronic and nervous disorders.

chronic and nervous disorders.

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment." Drs. Palen & Starkey have seen using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nirogen magnetized, and the Drs Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon Wm. D. Keily, M. C. Philadelphia. Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Ed. Luth'n Observer. Rev. Chas. W. Cussing, Rochester, N. Y. Wm Penn Nixon Inter Ocean, Chicago. W. H. Worthington, New South, N. Y. Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quene no Kans Mary A. Liv rmore, Melroso, Mass. Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Mr. Frank Sidball, merchant, Philadelphia, Hon, W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Ps. E. L. Wilson, S33 B.y. N. Y., Ed. Photo. Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawali, Sand. Is. Alexander Ritche, Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnilla, Mex. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilia, Spani-h. C. A. J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consol, Casablanca. M. v. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal. J. J. Moore, Supt. Politee, Rlandford, Eng. Jacob Ward, Bowral, N. S. W. And thousands of others in every part of the United States

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Resu is," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers furl information as to this remarkable ou ative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being ab andoned to die by other hysicians. Will bemailed free to any address on application. Head the brochure.

DR5. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street, i in adelphia, Pa. Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Nothern Ry. in No Dakota and Montana.

NEW Northern R'y line. usiness chances. Write F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for books, maps, etc. Write now.

Settlers on free government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. Hunting | Finest resorts in America atoms Great Northern Ry, line in Min-Fishing | Best - limate for health seekers

Montana produces the finest HORSES has see and cattle Free ranges HORSES yet in Mouse. Milk and Sun river valleys and Sweet Grass Hills CATTLE

H alth | In Montana Free lands, new towns, new railways, new mines | Wealth. | low rates, Largest area of good vacant land. |
Sweet Grass Hills, Milk and Sun | SHEEP river valleys Montana, reached only by the Gt. North 'n railway line, Stock raisers' paradise. |

| The regions tributary to Great Northern Ry, line in Montana COAL | produce all the precious and baser metals. New towns and railways are being built.

Go to the great reservation of Montana and get a good free homestead. Low rates and free sleepers on Great Northern R'y line. Go now. HERDS Trichest state per capita in the Union. Plenty room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

Along the Gt. Northern R'way ine in Montana are free ranches and pasturage, mines of precious meta's, iron and coal, and new cities and towns. Now is Man!

GREAT Surrounded by a fine agricultural and grazing country, close mines of prectous metals, from and coal, possessing a water power unequaled in Americal is Montana's industrial centre.

HOW'S YOUR FENCE? We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage. MAINLILEN'S





"Just as Good as the Frazer"

Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upo but insist on having

THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expos-tions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the

FRAZER LABEL.



BALD POTS 10 THIN HAIR DANDRUFF THIN BEARD Send for 1 FALLING HAIR H. A. FECHTER & Co., New Haven, Coun.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. ana Prop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall wher- they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

STRONG CITY.			
No. 2. *Atlantic express	8.32	n	m
4. New York express	1:30	p.	m.
6. *Chicago express	1:02	p.	m m.
42, +Local freight			
GCING WEST.			
No. 1. *Pacide & Texa- express	1:02		
S. Mexico & San Diego express	3:17	p	m.
5. *Denver & Utah express	3.52		
7. *Colorado express	3:50	a.	m.
41, +Local freight	9:15	a.	m,

41, *Local freight s.io a. m.
STRONG CITY BRANCH
WESTWARD. 4:00 p. m. 303, +Local freight 6:45 a. m.
No. 362. * Accommodation 3:05 p m. 304, † Local freight 7:30 p. m.

ELLINOR BRANCH. No. 306, *A ccommodation EASTWARD. No. 305. *Accommodation 6:45 p. m — *Carry mails. *Daily except Sunday.

P. oposed Amendments to the Constitution.

MOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

House Joint Resolution No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kunsas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereofconcurring therein: Section 1. The following proposition to ame, due to constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submited to the qualified electrors of the State, to their approval of rejection, namely; That section three, article two, he amended so that the same shall read as follows; Section 3 The members of the Legislature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents miteage for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more thanninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirly days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows; Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general ejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those v. ting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those v. ting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall have effect by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legisla

WILLIAM HIGGINS. Secretary of State. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

House Joint Resolution No. 8, For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kausas, two-thirds of the members elect ed to each house thereof concurring there-

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kaussa, two-thirds of the members elected to each kouse thereof concurring therein:

SCTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this state is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following which shall constitute section two of article two of the constitutes section two of article two of the constitutes section two of article two of the constitutes of the supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the congurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed a justice of the supreme court. The justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commission by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other justices, they shall determine, by lot, who shall be chief justice. The term of each justice of the supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January, last another the four additional justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday in January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of Innuary, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of Innuary, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of Innuary, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of Innuary, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of Innuary, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second for the surpreme court shall be elected. After the

Approved February 25, 1889.

Thereby certify that the foregoing is a true and cor ect copy of the sature shood May 25, 1889.

Wish and Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham returned to the courting their continuance in office to the clection of the state at the general sleeping to the clection of the state at the general sleeping to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one to the Legislature, in the year to the constitution of this proposition to amend the constitution of the constitution. Said ballots soull be received and said votes shall be aken, counted, conversed, and returned to her home, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Miss Stella Davidson, of Emporia, has returned home from a two weeks visit to Mrs. M. R. Myers, at Strong City.

Miss Mollie Cantrall, who was visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, has returned to her home, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Mess Thos. H. Grisham returned home from their visit at Manitou, Colorado.

Miss Stella Davidson, of Emporia, has returned home from a two weeks visit to Mrs. M. R. Myers, at Strong City.

Miss Mollie Cantrall, who was visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, has returned to her home, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Mess T. A. Z. Scribner and Chas. F. Hays returned, Sunday night, from Chicago, where they had been with eattle.

Mr. C. F. Shipman, of Elmdale, returned, Friday, from Chicago, where he had been, taking cattle for Hereley Bros.; and he started back to Chicago, whith more cattle for the same gentlement.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Hot winds, this week,

Mr. Charles E. McDowell is quite Mr. J. S. H. Barker, of Bazaar, is

quite sick. A store room for rent. Apply at is office. this office.

Mrs. S. D. Breese is again able to be up and about. Kansas Zephyrs, Monday, Tuesday this city and county.

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was

n town, Monday. Mr. A. Altdoerffer, of the Marion Scimeter, is in town.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Chicago, last week.

Mr. Eugene Vetters came in, Monday, from Pueblo, Col. Mr. F. P. Cochran left, Sunday night, for Pueblo, on business.

Mr. A. B. Watson left, Monday night, for a short visit at Chicago. Mr. J. S. H. Barker, of Bazaar, is

building an addition to pis residence. Mrs. R. H. Chandler, of Bazaar, will start, next week, for a visit at Boston.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. B.Car-

Mr. Roy Hackett left, Sunday night, for Williamsburg, to take a situation

Mr. J. F. Kirker has not bought the ice of Mr. Wm. C. Brace, as has been

reported. Mr. Sam Reifsnider, of Strong City. was visiting his uncle, in Peabody,

last week. Mr. Ed. Byram, of Peyton creek was down to Emporia, on business, last week

Brace Bros. are now delivering ice. Leave orders and have it delivered at your home.

Mrs. T. J. Browning and Mrs. Ferd Yenzer have returned from their visit at McPherson.

Mr. L. W. Coleman, of Elinor, shipped a car load of corn to Kansas

noon, August 5. Mr. A. B. Hulit, agent for the Topeka Journal, gaye this office a pleas-

Topeka, in answer to a tel gram to vited.

and correct copy of the or ginal enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 25, 1889

The new night operator of the telegraph office in Strong City, isMr. W. M. Jackson, of Miltonville.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet, next Monday, to levy

the tax for the present year. Mr. Martin Heintz started to Pueblo Col., last Sunday afternoon, to be ab-

sent, perhaps, for some time. Mrs. Wit Adare and her daughter. Miss Nettie, of Strong City, were visit-

ing in Kansas City, last week. The ten months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Makin died, Saturday, July

26, 1890, of cholera infantum. Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, gives most thorough instruction in modern languages, and music.

County, Treasurer A. M. Breese was down to Topeka, the other day, set-tling with the State Treasurer.

Mrs. Jacob North went to Hutchin-

son, last Saturday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Scott E. Winne. Mr. and Mrs. David K. Cartter, Mrs.

Chas. M. Gregory and Mr. Ed. Cox were down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. Barbara Gillett returned, Friday afternoon, from her visit to her mother at Plymouth Lyon county.

Nine names were added to our sub-scription list since our last issue; and who says oppositian does not pay? Mr. J. M. Bielman, of Rock creek, has some milk cows and feeders, some

yearling steers, and a mare for sale. Mrs. Geo. W. Crum of Strong City, was visiting her daughter Mrs. Bart, Shipman, of Cedar Point, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham re-

turned home, yesterday afternoon, from their visit at Manitou, Colorado.

Messrs D. K. Cartter, J. H. Mann and Ed. Cox returned Friday after-noon from Chicago, where they had ta-ken Dr, W. H. Cartter' cattle. The Marion Scimeter, one of the best weekly papers published in Kansas, has enlivened this office every week since (the Scimeter), was established.

The Clerk of this, the 6th School District, Mr. F. B. Hunt, is taking a list of all the school children in the

Born on Friday, July 18, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Watson, of Strong City, a

ily started, yesterday morning, by wagon, for Missouri.

Messrs. J. H. Schribner, James Potterson, Wm. Blackburn and Dr. G. W. Bocook returned, Saturday af-ternoon, from Chicago, where they had been with eattle.

Mr. Frank Lee has purchased the drug store of Dr. J. W. Stone & Co.,

Dr. W. H. Cartter has again placed

make a visit to Strong City. Mr. J. M. Wisherd was down to Point, is preparing to go to Boston, this fall, to fuish her musical educa-

The one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Largent of Matfield Green, died, one day last week.

Mr. ang Mrs. William Hillert and their son, Mr. William Hillert, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

The Rosed of Communication of Communication of Control of Communication of Control of Communication of Communic

Mr. A. Ferlet was over at Eureka, this week, looking after his farming interests near that place. He reports the corn fields looking well in Greenwood county, and says, with another good rain there, a good corn crop will be assured.

during the night; but are all now well.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, north of this city, on Wednesday evening, July 30, 1890, by the Rev. John Maclean, Mr. Jos. H. Mercer and Miss Ulaluna ("Dottie") Scribner, daughter of Mr.J. H. Scribner, in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties. Mr. N. B. Scribner of this county, and Miss Dora Vose, of Kansas City, being the attendants. After the ceremonies had been concluded, and congratulations extended to the happy couple, and the many useful and valuable presents bestowed, a most sumptous and delicious supper was served to the invited guests and a serenading band, who, hearing of the affair, delighted those present with their music. The groom

Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, was visiting Misses Luella and Nannie Pugh, last week, and returned home Sunday.

The mother of the Rev, John Maclean, and Mrs, Wilkerson, the mother of his wife, are here visiting their children.

Is one of the leading merchants of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson. Kansas.

Loans on farms; money ready, no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money children. Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, was is one of the leading merchants of Cot-Children.

Quite a number of people of this county are talking of going to the G.

A. R. re-union, to be held at Boston, beginning August 6.

Mr. Warren Brockett, of Topeka, is here visiting friends and relatives.

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines.

Died, on Rock creek, on Monday, July 28, 1890, Andrew Jackson Judd, of flux, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Judd, aged, two years.

The Kansas City, Sun, a most scurrillous sheet, of the sensational order, of last Sunday a week, contained a most dastardly assault on a young land, of Strong City. most dastardly assault on a young lady, of Strong City, a young lady of unblemished character, and against whom the foul mouth of slander has forever been dumb, in Strong City, where she has lived from her infancy, and where she now has, and ever has had the respect and esteem of every resident of that city, who ever knew weekly papers published in Kansas, has enlivened this office every week since (the Scimeter), was established.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Manitou, Colorado, arrived at Strong City, last week, on a visit at Mr. B. Lantry's, the father of Mr. H. E. Lantry.

The Clerk of this, the 6th School District, Mr. F. B. Hunt, is taking a resident of that city, who ever knew her, for her gentle manners and chaste deportment; and, being a young lady of most amiable disposition. she has many friends who would no doubt, treat the libeler of her character, should they find him out, to a coat of tar and feathers were he ever to come into their midst, The young lady refered to has neither nor brother; hence, the vile slanderer thought he could as-

A. J. PENROD NOT DEAD

Moss Bluff, Fla., July 21, 1890. Editor Courant:—We have been county, for the past ten days, stating that it is reported that I was dead, and inquiring as to the truthfulness of the report. In reply, I will say that there must be some mistake about it, as my have charge of the same.

While driving some cattle for Mr.

A. J. Cook, at Strong City, last Thursday, Mr. James I.. Ramsey, of Diamond creek, became overheated, and had to be taken to his home.

Dr. W. H. Cartter have shipped a car load of corn to Kansas City last week.

There is to be an exhibition race at the Fair Grounds, next Tuesday afternoon, August 5.

Tr. W. H. Cartter has again placed the Courant outfit under obligations to tender him our hearty thanks, and this time it was a large roast of nice yeal which we enjoyed very much.

There will be an ice area. the turf, and expect to stay awhile There will be an ice cream festival pleasant; a shower of rain about every nd entertainment at the Toledo day, about mid day, which cools the Mr. A. B. Hulit, agent for the Topeka Journal, gaye this office a pleasant call, Thursday.

Mr. Jos. Plumberg left, Monday, for

Mr. Jos. Plumberg left, Monday, for tobacco crops are good; everything come there to work.

Mr. Niel Campbell, of Plymouth.
Lyon county, is visiting his sister,
Mrs. Babara Gillett.

Mr. Sabara Gillett.

Mr. Saburaday, from a visit to his brother at St. Marve.

Yours, truly, A. J. PENROD. ture.

VACATION IN NEW MEXICO. The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query. You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located. Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level: the right distance west and level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine. A round trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid-continent on in Mr. Henry Bonewell left. Saturday night, for a visit in the East and to find out, if there is any, what difference there is between a prohibition State and high license States; and he he returned, last evening, and says there is none, and that, therefore, he ordered a car load of beer.

We have received a postal card from the Rev. W. F. Mathews, possible to the say what he returned, last evening, and says there is none, and that, therefore, he ordered a car load of beer.

We have received a postal card from the Rev. W. F. Mathews, possible to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kans., and Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

TEXAS NOT LONES.

While Texas is Star. Star.

ordered a car load of beer.

We have received a postal card from the Rev. W. F. Mathews, now at Colorado Springs, Col., in which he says the Rev J. W. Hanna of Emporia will preach in the Presbyterian church, of this city, next Sabbath; and that they are having a grand good time, and are sorry for us folks who are sweltering with heat.

The families of Mesgrs. Dennis Madden and W. H. Spencer went berrying out to the farm of Mr. John Madden, Sr., nearBazaar, last Thursday, and, while returning home, Mrs. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and Miss Alice Tilton were taken sick, with vomiting, and were quite sick during the night; but are all now well.

Married, at the regidence of the

NEW CALLERY

The Strong City Art Gallery is now open and ready for business. The place to get photos in all sizes and styles is at the Strong City Art Gallery. Also four ferrotypes for 50 cents; cabinet tintypes 50 cents, and French pearls, only 50 cents.

N. A. RICE, Operator.

CENTS

Will buy a pair of jeans pants of us that Mr. Jabin Johnson has lost a large number of hogs, recently, from cholera Mr. and Mrs. John Shaft, of Clements, have gone to Colorado, on a visit.

Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Rettiger Bros. & Co have rented Lantry's stone saw mill. at Strong City, has charge of the vile slanderer thought he could assail his victim without let or hindrance; but, if he knows what is good for his health, he had better give Strong City, a clear berth; nor should the editor of the yillainous sheet go unwhipped of the punishment he deserves for thus giving space in his columns to the maligner of a character so purethat not even the meanest person purethat not even the weaves the volumn law of the vile slanderer thought he could assail his victim without let or hindrance; but, if he knows what is good for his health, he had better give Strong City, a clear berth; nor should the editor of the yillainous sheet go unwhipped of the punishment he deserves for thus giving space in his columns to the maligner of a character so purethat not even the meanest person purethat not even the meanest person purethat not even the meanest person purethat not even the weaven lady who placing your orders for ice. They have an unlimited quantity of pure ice which they will deliver in large or small quantities.

Mr. Geo. George has bought the W. T. Birdsall place from Mr. Jesse D. Wellborn and Mr. Wellborn and family started, yesterday morning by the market for the getting letters from all parts of Chase Money Great barworking gains in and overalls. Shirts our working at

CENTS that you have been paying 75 returned, Saturday, from a visit to his brother, at St. Marys.

Mr. A. J. Cook, of Strong City, shipped two car loads of cattle, last Thursday, ight, to Chicago.

Mrs. Lem Clay, of Guthrie, Oklahodra, Mrs. Lem Clay, of Gut cents for. Big Miss Hattle Pinkston, of Codar Country very much, and expect to Point, is preparing to go to Boston, make this place my home for the fuour prices before

CARSON & SANDERS

Cottonwood Falls. Kas.

HUMPHREYS'

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. PRICES.

1 Fevers, Congestion. Inflammations. 25
2 Werms, Worm Fever, Worm Colc. 25
3 Crying Celic, or Teething of Infants. 25
4 Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 25
6 Chalera Merbus, Yomiting. 25
6 Caughs, Cold, Bronchitts. 25
7 Caughs, Cold, Bronchitts. 25
8 Neuralgia, Toothache Faccache. 26
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 27
10 Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach. 21
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods. 21
12 Whites, too Profuse Periods. 21
13 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 32
14 Salt Rheum, Eryppelas, Eruptions. 31
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 32

SPECIFIC fever and Ague, Chilis, Malaria.
Ilesi, Rimd or Elecding.
Ilesi, Rimd or Elecding.
Ilesi, Rimd or Elecding.
In the Head of the

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humpherys' March, (144 pages) righly bound in cloth and sold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

MOMBHREAS. WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS VETERINARY SPECIFICS—
H. Used by all owners of Horse and Catlie. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Brumphreys'
velocitiary Maurai (50) pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cartle, Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS
MEDICING CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOODFALLE NAMESAS-

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNI Y-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marica. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of has sas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feders

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WONSIVU, · · · · KANSAS.

NEW DRUCS,

apres-if



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder Reasonable charges, and good work guarran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Kansas. Ja 28,

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-OFALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

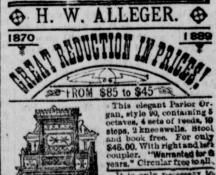
FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





it is only pecseasy to send references to your responsibility from any banken postmeeter, mer-chant or expressagent and the Organ will be shipped premptly on ten days test trish. I Sell Direct to Families

Ba sure to write me, and save momer. Be walnut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen. The 25. Years Mig. Organs. No connection with any other home. W. ALLEGER \$45.00

WASHINGTON, N. J.

All half the dawn of a new day breaking, When a strong armed nation shall take away The weary burdens from backs that are aching With maximum labor and minimum pay; When no man is honored who hoards his mill

ions; When no man feasts on another's toil, And God's poor, suffering, starving billions Shall share His riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom There is food for all in the land's great store, Enough is provided, if rightly divided; Let each man take what he needs—no

Shame on the miser with unused riches, Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard, Who beats down the wage of the digger

And steals the bread from the poor man's board. Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel

And selfish measures have brought him

While the ragged wretches who dig his fact Are robbed of comfort and hope and health Shame on the ruler was rides in his carriage Bought with the labor of half-paid men-Men who are shut out of home and marriage And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him To broader vision and fairer play, Or let the hand of a just law shake him Till the iil-gained dollars shall roll away. Let no man dwell under a mountain of plands Let no man suffer with want and cold;

We want right living, not mere alms giving,
We want just dividing of labor and gold.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. World.

YOU CAN NOT REACH IT.

John De Witt Warner in Favor of Abolishing Personal Property Taxes.

Last Thursday evening John De Witt Warner delivered an interesting address to the Manhattan single tax club on The liberation of personal property from taxation." He premised his remarks by asserting that every community should have the right to say how it should raise the money to support itself and pay its dues to the State and general governments. In his opinion direct taxation was the fairest method, though there were many people who did not

Money must be raised to support government, said Mr. Warner, and the question for us to consider is how it can best be raised so as to fall equally on all citizens in proportion to the advantages they receive from the community. Is the future which is not very encouragour present method good enough? I ing: think not. The system of taxing personal property is universally conceded of hundreds of dollars each within a to be a failure, opening the door to few years as the sun is sure to shine tofraud, robbery and blackmail. Honest men pay it; but men who are willing to lie always escape. We can not reach personal property to tax it. Read the daily report of bank deposits; you will see that they amount to more than the entire sum on which personal property taxes are paid. A fire in one of our large down town stores shows, in the estimate of loss incurred, how immense must be the amount of personal dies find this a desirable investment; subject to tax, but on which no tax is collected. A fire in a Fifth or Madison avenue mansion shows how great is the amount in furniture and articles of house adornment which also failed to be to reach personsal property-when they go behind the oath of the person liable tion to the rapidly increasing value in to taxation-and find property not in- the realty. cluded in the schedule-even then it is almost impossible to collect the tax.

Some years ago, despite his oath th the value of his personal property amounted to only some neminal sum, the assessors, on facts in their possession, assessed the late William II. Vanderbilt on \$8,000,000. He was cornered, it is true; but he said he wouldn't pay it, because there were other people, to his positive knowledge, who were rich but who did not pay a cent personal taxes. And in the end the matter was compromised on a basis of \$2,000,000, which all will agree was not ten per cent. of the value of the taxable personal property held by him. He wasn't altogether wrong in refusing to pay the tax-nobody pays it if they can help it. The truth about this thing is, everybody knows that the personal property tax is a humbug. The bureau for the collection of personal taxes is nothing more nor less than a bureau authorized by law to levy blackmail on our citizens. It rarely makes a return to the city; and half a dozen times within comparatively a few years it has been robbed by the officials conducting it.

New York City is the great commercial center of this country. To it all the capital of the United States would drift there were no bars in the way. But what is the fact? The personal property tax on banks and corporations drives them to other States and countries to organize-in other words, capital is driven away.

The proper thing to tax is real estate It is here and must stay here. All the progress of civilization, all the increase of population, benefits real estate and Increases its value, so that it should be taxed for government support. If we would remove all personal taxes there would be a wonderful increase in the volume of business, and an increased demand for workers. While I am in favor, said Mr. Warner, of putting all taxes on land values, I recognize that the public mind is not yet prepared to accept that idea; so it is wisdom to go only as far as the public will go with us. Having lifted that tax, we will have made the lifting of other taxes that

At the close of his address Mr. Warner invited questions.

A Brother Farmer, Des Moines.-How is this for ground value? I wonder if the farmers can see the difference? This clipping is from the Chicago Times of May 18. I would like to hear from some one-farmer preferred-where the single tax on land values would

The lease of the property bounded by Dearborn, Jackson and Quincy streets, where the new Northern hotel is to be erected, has finally been effected and was filed for record yesterday afternoon. Eugene S. Pike, the owner, leases the block to the Northern Hotel Company for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$25,000 for the first two years true solution to the labor problem. All and \$50,000 per annum for the remainder of the term. The company is composed Journal since the symposium was rec-vnof Messrs. Eden, Hurlburt, Chassaing, mended by the international convention Burnham and others. At least \$1,000,- have advocated the same thing

000 will be spent on the structure, and it is intended to make it the finest hotel in the country. Work in clearing off the ground was begun last week.

READING FOR LABORERS,

Which Shows Who Get the Benefit of

Public Improvements. A perusal of the real estate advertisements in our newspapers will edify the laborer as to who are exclusively benefited by "public" improvements. The laborer shoulders the entire expense of these improvements, under our misgovernment, down to the last penny. Let him harken to the truth as it is uttered by the real estate speculators:

These lots are located right in the line of Long Island improvements, and within fifteen blocks of the terminus of the East river and Blackwell's Island bridge, recently authorized by the Legislature

All city improvements and conveniences-Croton, gas, postal service, police and fire protection, graded avenues, quick transit, cheap fares, unsurpassed educational advantages, etc., all combine to render the choice lots offered especially desirable for investment.

These lots are right in the line of Brooklyn's magnificent improvements. Private enterprise also results in the enrichment of the land holder. Witness the following:

We give away \$---- worth of land as an inducement for people to build and locate, relying on future advances to realize profits.

The old story of the spider and the

Healthy location, very high ground, excellent drainage, graded streets, city improvements and conveniences, quick transit, cheap fares and active building in the vicinity, all unite to render this property unusually desirable for invest-

Portland, Ore., thriftiest city in the United States; real estate imprevements giving large returns; lots are rapidly advancing in value.

Spokane Falls, the thriftiest and most progressive city in the West. Investments in real estate bring large returns. Tocoma, the great money making center of the Northwest; every foot of land

will rapidly appreciate. Here is a prospect for the laborer of

These lots are as sure to go to a value

morrow. For capitalists-choice offer; cheap investment; block of 120 lots, and 200-acre tract in the finest suburb in Chicago. The alluring profits set out in the fol-

lowing advertisements will be paid by the sweat of the laborer's brow: Water, gas, electric light; macadamized road, schools, churches; five blocks from depot; the air is simply divine; laproperty in goods in this city money deposited in bank draws only three per cent. interest; here is an op-

portunity to almost double the investment within a year. I have exclusive control of some of the most desirable property in Duluth, taxed. And even when assessors do try and can offer investors property paying from eight to fifteen per cent. in addi-

Improved city property is the only paying investment where you not only get a sure return on your money, but the security always grows in value. All other values, even not speculative, have

an uncertain future. Here is a man who claims pay for nature's bounties:

Only forty pleasant minutes away. Nature did much, and we have done a quarter-million. Go down and see it. The following is refreshingly frank: This, with free land, free stone, and

location unsurpassed in this country, has been the rich man's opportunity. All the above quotations are called from a single issue of a metropolitan newspaper, three pages of which were filled with closely crowded advertisements of this nature. Curiously enough, in the same issue we find that laborers. to the number of five hundred ask for employment. Their little notices are printed side by side with these alluring advertisements of land speculators. The contrast afforded is instructive, if we bear in mind the fact that, through their privilege of holding this globe as so much private property, the specula-

ploys itself, and force labor to go beg-

tors at their own pleasure narrow the

confines of the field in which labor em-

High Rent Prevents Marriage. A correspondent writing to the Evening World gives his opinion as to why our young men do not marry. He tays it to the fact that "Wages are too low and rent too high." Read what he says. and then ask yourself if he does not come near to the true reason why our young men are inclining more each year to celibacy:

Working steadily at my trade I can earn \$16 a week, but can obtain no more than nine months' work a year. This sum is not sufficient to support a wife and pay the positive expenses of a home, to say nothing of the unexpected bills. To begin with, no respectably located tenement can be had for less than \$15 a month and from that upward. When the items of provisions, clothing, fuel, sundries and the simplest demands of church and society are taken into consideration, the sum is all too small. Yet \$12 a week is a fair average salary for o workingman. Granting that the young woman will be equal to the emergency and make it do, there is the furnishing of the home. No man of self-respect wants to start married life in a boarding house. Heaven forbid! It takes a long time to save money enough to furnish even three rooms comfortably out of small wages. I have been hustling for two years to

accomplish it. W. L. Crosman, of Boston, contributes an article to the labor symposium department of the current number of the Typographical Journal (organ of the printers' international union.) He declares that in the single tax lies the the articles that have appeared in the

THE "FAIR TRADERS."

A Small Faction of English Tories Who Furnish Literature For American Protectionists.

There has recently sprung up in England a small faction of Tory politi-cians who call themselves "Fair cians who call themselves Traders." These men are protectionists, but they do not take that name in an atmosphere where protection is an out-worn superstition, discarded alike by the Tory Lord Salisbury and the Liberal Gladstone.

The "Fair Traders" have only come to the surface within the past few years, and are totally without influence upon the policy of England. However, they have started a little paper and are determined to make themselves heard. This little paper is never heard of on this side of the water, except when it is approvingly quoted by our protectionist it with a report in which he attempted organ, the "American Economist," to to bolster up his sugar bounty by quotshow, forsooth, that England is going to adopt the great protectionist system.

most singular thing to see the Economist expressing pleasure over what it fancies to be the growth of protection in England. The Economist ought to know that more than half of our exports go to England, and that the adoption of protection there would be very harmful to us-especially to our farmers who produce about three-fourths of our exports.

The "fair traders" consider the present policy of England in trading with other nations without any custom-house restrictions to be unjust and unfair. The goods of all countries are admitted free into England, except a few revenue articles; but nearly every thing manufactured and exported by England has to meet heavy duties upon passing into other nations. This the "fair traders" say is unfair, and they propose to make it fair, and hence their name.

But how do they propose to make it fair? Let us take an illustration from our treasury reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. During that year we bought in England, in round numbers, \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate, and our Government made the American buyers pay the further sum of \$7,340,000 as duty on it. Now we paid for our tinplate, not in money, but in American products of some kind. Let us say for convenience that we paid it in flour. The position of the English "fair trader" then would be this: "We have sent Americans \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate. but the American buyers were compelled by their Government to pay \$7,000,000 for the privilege of trading with us-and that is unfair. But we will get even with them; when they send over \$21,-000,000 worth of flour to pay for that tin-plate, we will make the English bread-eaters pay \$7,000,000 extra for the privilege of buying bread. That will make things even. Let us have fair trade.

The absolute ignorance and stupidity of such a proposition makes it almost impossible to believe that there is any one man on the earth who is capable of such folly. "The American Government makes it difficult for the American people to can their fruit and vegetables. in our tin-plate; therefore we will make it difficult for English workers to buy American flour." The man who talks that way is ready for a board of expert physicians to examine into his mental

condition. But it is talk of that kind that delights the "American Economist," for it is mothing other than the great "American system," otherwise known as "protection."

The absurd position of the English "fair trader" is precisely the same as that of the American protectionist; and a fellow-feeling of stupidity makes them wondrous kind to each other.

HUNGRY FOR BOUNTIES.

The Sugar Bounty Extended to the Maple Sugar Men, and Other Applicants For Public Pap Put in Their Claims - Now Let the Growers of Wheat and Cotton Speak Out—McKinley Makes a Weak Defense of His Bounty By a Misfit Quotation From

Once the Government starts out to giving bounties there will be no point at which it can stop without leaving many unhappy bounty-hunters grumb-ling because they were left out in the

No sooner was it known that McKinley gave a bounty of two cents a pound on sugar than the Vermont people, who produce a small quantity of maple sugar, beset the Senate Finace Committee and pleaded to be included in the bounty clause of the bill.

Of course they could bring forward very strong arguments. "Why make a discrimination against our maple sugar? Is it not sugar, too, just as well as cane or beet-root sugar? Does it not grow out of the ground—and American ground at that? Does it not require labor-American labor? Why not put all American sugar on the same footing?"

Well, the Senate committee said that the maple sugar men had the better of the argument, and so maple sugar goes into the bill for the two-cent bounty on every pound produced. Thus the makersof maple sugar, as well as the growers of cane and beet-root sugar, are to be paid to do their own business-paid out of taxes collected from the people.

As the Senate committee showed itself to be so generous to the maple sugar men other bounty-hunters have come forward to ask an extension of Government charity. This time it is the makers of grape sugar and glusose, which are largely used to adulterate other products. They have also an American article, employ American labor, and make a sugar too. Why should they be left out? They are just as thirsty for Government aid as any of the other sugar makers. Now let us see whether the Senate committee can give any good reason for not taking the grape sugar and glucose men in out of the

If McKinley and his tariff-makers were asked why it is necessary to give a bounty on sugar they would talk about our sugar-growers not being able to compete with the cheap labor of the West Indies, South America and Germany; and they would give you carefully constructed tables showing the wages of farm laborers in those coun-

them in the unequal struggle by giving them a bounty.

But does not McKinley see that if the cheap-labor argument is to be used to defend his sugar bounty, the same argument would apply equally well to the growers of wheat and cotton? The growers of American wheat are compelled to sell their crop in competition with the cheap labor of Russia and India; and the American sotton-growers must meet on the wharves of Liverpool the cotton produced by the miserably paid labor of India and Egypt. How can they do this without a bounty? Are not the wheat and cotton growers good and worthy American citizens? Do they not give employment to American labor?

When Mr. McKinley brought his Tariff bill into the House he accompanied to bolster up his sugar bounty by quoting Alexander Hamilton, and or shall we throw it away?" that "the sanction of no higher author-It may be said in passing that it is a ity in American states manship could be invoked."

Then he makes a quotation from Hamilton in defense of bounties; but the quotation itself shows in plain black and white that Hamilton was advocating bounties "to stimulate and uphold new enterprises;" they were to be applied "to the acquisition of a new and useful branch of industry," and Hamil- er would be "undentably, richly beneton's bounty was to be "a temporary ex- fited" by a dicker for the free admis-

Seldom has a public man ever quoted an authority so inaptly as Mckinley did in this case; for sugar-growing is not "a new industry" under the most liberal interpretation of Hamilton's words; and to speak of the "acquisition" of it is simply a gross misuse of his contention. The principal Amerithe English language. Again, Hamilton speaks of a "temporary" expense for the establishment of an industry. What right has McKinley to assume that at the end of his fifteen years' bounty the sugar-growing industry will be any more able to stand on its own feet than it is to-day? It has already existed long enough to develop the necessary skill; and it is folly to hope that into the two islands to \$3,000,000. To the bounty will have the slightest effect in developing a greater degree of skill in our sugar-making process, or sugar. Mr. Blaine does not state these that this greater skill will be added as facts to Mr. Frye. That gentleman a permanent factor to the wealth-producing capacity of the Nation.

As the matter stands McKinley gives the sugar men \$7,000,000 a year out of change for an American market for \$44,the people's taxes; but how much that will grow to in fifteen years nobody knows. It may be twice as much or it | bought by the islanders to any considermay be ten times as much. But if the able extent is lard, of which they take sum should even remain the same, that about \$3,000,000 worth. But since nearwould mean \$105,000,000 for the fifteen years-which is certainly an enormous sum to pay people for doing their own private business.

McKinley, however, is a champion when it comes to knocking out a surplus. But he sees that the people are going to object to giving away this enormous sum of money; and so he fixes the donation for a period of fifteen years, hoping that thereby future Congresses can not unde his iniquitous bounty giving.

M'KINLEY'S HAND FELT.

Effect of the High Taruf Bill Already Felt in the New York Dry Goods Markett The pretense is sometimes made by protectionists that the tariff does not increase the cost of goods. How false that claim is may be judged from the American farmers by offending, and following fact. The New York Commercial Bulletin in a recent market re- fering them by way of compensation a now prevailing in that city among the the Latin-Americans. Great Issitain importers of foreign dry goods: porters, confident of the passage of the produce of our farms as all the liatin-McKinley Tariff bill, are firm in their insistance for advanced prices. Buyers, Mr. Blaine favors a policy which is adon the other hand, refuse to do business save at old prices, tariff change or notariff change, and there the matter stands to-day as for some weeks past. Importers are massing large supplies in warehouse in anticipation of the pro-

This is a clear case of cause and effect. If a Tariff bill is to pass putting increased duties on goods, these duties will raise the price by precisely so much chine. He sees the farmer victims of to the American sugar. Not only so, his policy slipping away, and he seeks will be so near that President Harrison but, as this market report shows, the to hold them by offering them the chi- will perhaps return his gift-enterprise price of the goods already on hand will mera of a Latin-American market.—Ghi— house and lot to the Cape May Point syndicate of speculators.—St. Louis Reit will be necessary to import others at a cost enhanced by the amount of the

new duties. Buyers, however, have become accus tomed to the old prices; the new McKinple who pretend that the tariff does not pay into the Treasury.
increase prices. They know that when The revenues for the current fiscal nerease prices. They know that when selves buy these goods and take them home to their stores, they will have to charge up the duty so that the consumer ple will do without them rather than pay the higher price. The merchants prefer large sales at low profess rather than small sales at high profits; but the McKinley bill means precisely the latter of these alternatives. Merchants will sell fewer foreign goods, and for this very reason they will have to make a higher profit on what the wdo sell. This state of affairs leaves the mer-

chants in ancestainty and hence they hold off in the hope than McKinley barbarous measure will nat become law. This market report is simply a thing that has been published in the ordinary course of business; but it should throw a flood of light on the offeet of tariffs among people who have been beguiled with the false teaching of the politicians that the tariff is not a tax.

-The treasury receives annually about \$220,000,000 from tariff taxation. The protected pets of Congress, many of whom are in both Houses voting the people's money into their own pockets, are receiving at least \$880,000,000. Tals is exclusive of all bounties on arvicles on which there is a high-tariff tax which prohibits importation, or which home producers sell here for less than wages of farm laborers in those countries. Of course, they will say, our sugar-growers can not compete with the tax is in fact prohibitory. The Governcheap labor, and therefore we must help ment gets no revenue.—Senator Beck. BLAINE TO FRYE.

Support His Contention. Says Mr. Blaine to Mr. Frye: "Come, I implore you, to the support of m; reciprocity project;" or words to that effect. He intimates that it was a mistake to admit coffee free from Brazil without first exacting the free admission of certain American products into Brazil, and adds: "To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all

opportunity to establish reciprocity of trade with Latin America." And again, fund act, stopping the purchase of referring to his proposal to retain the bonds and scattering the \$49,000,000 set sugar duties for the purpose of trading apart for that purpose, a Republican them off for commercial favors from the Congress hopes to make both ends meet Latin-Americans, he says: "Here is an opportunity for a Republican Congress to open the markets of forty millions of people to the products of American farmers. Shall we seize the opportunity

Mr. Blaine directs special attention to our trade with the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, from which we get nearly or quite one-half of the sugar we consume. He condemns the policy of admitting sugar from them free without insisting that our agricultural products shall be admitted to them free. He would have Mr. Frye and others believe that the American farmsion of our agricultural products into Cuba and Porto Rico in return for the free admission of sugar from those islands into the United States.

If we look into the matter a little we will discover that Mr. Blaine, as usual, ignores all the facts that fail to support can agricultural product imported into those islands is wheat flour, and the most of it goes to Cuba. In 1887, the last year for which we have returns, the value of flour imported into Cuba was \$2,881,455, of which \$1,145,355 was from Spain and \$1,736,100 was from this country. Porto Rico buys enough floor, perhaps, to bring up the total importation be liberal, call it \$5,000,000. We import from them about \$44,000,000 worth of might not think a market for \$5,000,000 worth of flour so valuable a prize to be secured for the American farmer in ex-000,000 worth of sugar. About the only other American agricultural product ly all of it now comes from the United States it would not benefit our farmers much to dicker for the free admission of lard into Cuba and Porto Rico.

An examination of the trade sentistics of other Latin-American countries does not strengthen Mr. Blaine's case. His talk about opening the markets of 40,000,000 of people to the products of American farmers sounds veryfine and large, but it is mostly wind. The hatin-American countries are themselves agricultural, and their imports are therefore mostly manufactures. There is no great demand there for our agricultural products, and it is not likely there ever will be. Mr. Blaine ought to know this perfectly well. And yet "Im- alone buys ten times as much of the Americans do, or ever will. And vet mirably calculated to drive away, this best customer, and give us only as bare chance of getting a vastly pooreer ous-

It is not the American farmer that Mr. Blaine is trying to benefit, but the American ship subsidy and bounty beggar and the tariff-pampered American manufacturer. His only care for the farmer is for the farmer as a voting ma-

THE COMING DEFICIT. One of the Results Incident ta-Kapacious

Republican Rule. The expenditures of government for ley prices frighten them, and so they the current fiscal year will exceed the hold off in the vain hope that the Mc- revenues for the first time in many Kinley bill will not become a law. The years. Congress, in other words, has buyers are not of that silly class of peo- spent more money than the people will

the importer has paid the high duty at year have been estimated by the Treasthe custom house he is compelled toadd ary Department at \$385,000,000, and the that duty to the price of the goods; and postal receipts will amount to \$65,500, they know, too, that when they them- | 000, making insalt \$450,500,000. That is the estimate of our income for the year. What are our expenses to be? The Philadelphia Rress, in warning the Repubwill pay it finally. They know further lican party of the danger of a deficit. that when the cosa of these goods has gives the following total of appropria-been increased by McKinley, some peo- tions as they actually stand at present:

Agricultural Diplometic and Consular. ... District of Columbia Portifications Indian Legislative, etc..... Military academy.... Navy Pensions Postoffice River and harbor. Permanent annual.........

.\$156,749,566 Total Even on this statement the Press points out that expenses will exceed receipts by over \$6,000,000. But this is not all. The Press adds that at least \$25,000,000 more must be included for the dependent pension bill, a sum considerably less than the friends of the bill stated it would call for when passed, that miscellaneous appropriations will

sidy bills \$3,000,000 more, and Senate

will add two or three millions more. The expenditures for the year will wall through its leadership. The fact thus be about \$50,000,000 more than the that it is largely made up of our best receipts. How are these facts to be con- citizens will make its destruction all cealed from was people? For years the more speedy and effectual when there has been in the Treasury a sum once it is certain that men of the Quay set apart for the redemption of National stripe are its masters. - Newport (R. bank notes. It varies in amount, but [I.) News (Ind. Rep.).

was stated by Mr. Conger in his speech defending the silver bill to be \$70,000,-He Ignores All the Facts That Fail to

000. The silver bill proposes to unlock this sum and make it available to cover up the expenditures of the present Congress. It will about suffice for that purpose, but after it has been once spent, the Republican party will not know where to turn another year to disguise its extravagance. By using up the accumulated surplus of \$55,000,000 in the Treasury, by spending this National bank note redemption fund of over \$50,000,000 and possibly \$70,000,000, by repealing the sinking

this year, and possibly have a little to spare. But in the meantime what is to become of the McKinley bill, that bill to reduce the revenue? That bill we were told would reduce the revenue by \$71,-000,000, and what is to become of the Lodge force bill which will add \$15,000.-000 more to the expenses of government? These two will make a differ-

ence of \$86,000,000 more. The Treasury authorities will have to do some vigorous "counting and certification" of their own to make all the resources of the Treasury, current revenue and the accumulations of years equal the rapacious demands of a Republican Congress. - Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

FORAKER ONCE MORE.

Like Quay in Pennsylvania, He Asks for a "Vindication,

With characteristic audacity Foraker pushed himself forward with such persistency that he succeeded in getting elected chairman of the Ohio Republican convention. He belongs to that class of men-not a numerous class. thank Heaven-who have neither personal pride nor sense of decorum. He is always seeking for some occasion to show what slights have been put upon him, real or imaginary. He delights in exposing his folly in public. In addition to this he is always fawming upon his superiors, but never hesitates to betray them, if to his own interest to do so. Twice he came to Chicago conventions for the purpose of supporting John Sherman, and twice he so managed his campaign as to lay himself

open to charges of treachery. His conduct of the last gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, in which he was so decisively defeated, was infamous to an extent hitherto unknown even in corrupt Republican politics. He out-Quay himself. He comived at a forgery by which he sought to implicate his opponent in an attempt to defraud the Government. The Congressional investigation that followed showed Foraker in this disgraceful plight, and yet he now comes before a Republican convention; and like Quay in Pennsylvania, asks for a "vindication." It is quite in keeping with the present character of Republicanism that he should have it.-Chicago Herald.

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT ...

-It is not likely that Messrs. Quay and Dudley will be brought to justice. The vice-president of the Shoreham beffet has influence enough to keep its trade from being transferred to the

The announcement that the Presport has these words on the conditions mere chance of increasing their sales to ident is for the force bill should excite no alarm. Perhaps some rich Democrats have a larger and roomier cottage at Cape May than the one Mr. Harrison owns there. - Atlanta Constitution.

-- The Pittsburgh petted industries now propose to take the farmers into partnership. The farmers are to vote, protection, and then the industries will divide, giving the farmers the bardens. while they themselves take all the profits. -- Chicago Globe.

--- When the Shoreham buffet ceases to charge twenty cents for rum, when the Raum family closes up its pension agency, and when the Oklahomealooters are removed from office, the millennium public.

-If the Republicans don't get quite their quota of Congressment in the South, the fact is equally true of the Democrats in the North. With 3,000,000 votes they have but 47, while the Republicans, with 3,300,000, have 126 members. With over 100,000 votes here in Minnesota, the Democrats haven't even one of the small potatoes the State has there to draw salaries and were away the interests of the people. St. Paul Globe.

-A spider, the pet; off a citizen of Providence, R. L., has spun its web in the gentleman's hat. A gentleman of prominence in Washington, formerly a resident of Indiana, has a hat inherited from his grandfather which is covered with cobwehs, but, notwithstanding thesimilarity of condition between the head coverings. there is, it is understood, no alose relationship between either the tiles or their wwners .- Chi-

cago Times...

—The National election bill, now pending in Congress, may be constitu-tional; the National Legislature probably has the right to supervise the election of its own members; but this is a matter in which it would be wise to "make haste slowly." There is langer of putting too much power in the hands. of the central Government. The local control of elections is one of the honored traditions of Republicanism, and it caght not to be set aside without careful consideration and weighty reason. -United Presbyterian.

--- We feel assured that the time was when a man under such a cloud (as Quay) would searcely aspire to leadership in the Republican party; or if he add about \$10,000,000 more and the sub- did so would stand no chance of success. Times have strangely changed of late in increases to the bills tabulated above matters of this kind, and unless reform comes quickly the party will go to the CONNUBIAL QUARREL.

Two English Birds That Acted in a Singularly Human Way. In the yard of a Scranton bird student a pair of English sparrows began a few weeks ago to get ready to go to housekeeping. They took up their abode in a little box that was fastened to the top of a pole. Other sparrows undertook to occupy the box, but the pugnacious first comers seen drove them away, and from paper, and on one occasion had reported that time on the plucky pair fixed up their household and got every thing in readiness to raise a family without be- of journalism he felt equal to filling any ing disturbed by their apparently envi- position on the largest daily in Chicago.

When the industrious birds were nearly ready to settle down to a quiet married life, an accident happened that Indiana line. He cheerfully accepted caused a row between the pair. One day before the female had begun to sit, her husband flitted away and was gone a good deal longer than usual. During his absence the female busied herself by flying from the nest to the yard and back, adding finishing touches to her household and sprucing things up inside of the box. By and by Mr. Sparrow returned, but he didn't look as neat and natty as he did when he sailed away. In some way he had lost all of his tail feathers while he was gone, and his wife wouldn't have any thing to do with him or let him enter the house. He seemed to try to explain matters to her, but she wouldn't listen to him at all, chirped at him spitefully, and fought him when-

bird was the rightful husband by a peculiar mark on his head, and he watched the result of the family trouble with deep interest. For two days the unhappy husband coaxed and begged his wife to treat him as she had formerly done, but his pleadings made her all the more determined to get rid of him for good. All at once the bobtailed sparrow disappeared, and has never been seen around there since. The female continued to occupy the box, and inside of three days she got another husband, set up housekeeping anew, and in due time hatched out a nest full of little ones .- N. Y. Sun.

PERUVIAN COURTSHIP.

Peruvian young ladies marry at fourteen, and, like their sisters in the United States, they look with favorable eyes upon a young man who has wealth. If a young man sees a girl who pleases him, he haunts the street where she lives, and if he finds her on the balcony. where she spends half her time, he raises his hat and bows to her.

If she smiles in return, he sees that his advances are accepted and then he applies to her father for an introduction. Even if the father consents he never can meet the young lady alone, but always in the presence of the fam-

ily.

If he invites her to a concert or theater, he must always invite her mother and all the female members of the family. During the courtship the couple are never left alone, and frequently the father or mother orders the daughter to retire, when the young man has re-

Every Peruvian must have a godmother and a godfather who officiate at the baptism, at confirmation and at the the question that has trembled on my marriage. The same persons may act lips so long." in all the instances, or an entirely different set may be elected.

The marriage must inevitably take spectators. Please retire. — Chicago place in the church, and both parties. Tribune. must go to confession and partake of the communion before the ceremony. Invitations are issued to the gentlemen attend the ceremony at the church and through the letter "P," and I don't find afterward the reception at the house, a single word about "'possum." where the only ladies in attendance are the bride and her female relatives.

silver medal, made at the mint, with the lusion is there made to "coon." name of the bride, bridegroom, godfather, godmother, and the date. The medal is prettily tied with a bow of ribbon. After the wedding congratulatory calls are in order, but the bride makes no calls and remains secluded for three months. - Chicago Journal.

Curious Table Habits of These Diminutive

huts, says a writer in an English jour- Is my moustache on straight?-Somermal. In the center a wood fire was burn- ville Journal. ing brightly on some stones, and at first the smoke was very unpleasant, but seen one became accustomed to it, and it served the useful purpose of driving away the winged plague, which had fol- brought up," said the warden. lowed us all day.

cumstances worse fare would have proved acceptable. The milk I found to be too thick and rich to drink much

neath some cloths in a corner, and a few pieces was chipped off and handed to me. I accepted them with my politest smile, accompanied by a bow; but when I proceeded to sugar my coffee in the orthodox style the action caused much amusement to the juvenile Lapps, who roared with laughter, and appeared to enjoy the fun immensely.

I found that I ought to have eaten the sugar separately, as they did, and they evidently considered my way of sweet-ening coffee irresistably funny.

These were about the size of a penny bun, but of the consistency of putty or deraeath the rug on which I was sitting. of offending my hosts, but trusted to the the difficulty.

-Parties at Buffalo have started a new enterprise. They will press, clean and repair men's clothing, calling for and delivering the same. The charge is queer name for a conservatory?-West into a successful morgue, but otherwise \$1.50 a month.

THE YOUNG REPORTER.

and Last Composition. Oh, yes, he had had some experience in journalism, quite a good deal of ex-perience in fact, for he had acted as "our

regular correspondent" for the Weekly Peapod, sending "items" regularly from his rural home on Sandjigger creek. He had also been puzzle editor of the same a regular meeting of a Dorcas society. Being thus initiated into the mysteries He was told that he might attend a little concert given by a home mission society in the city within about ten miles of the the assignment and half-past three o'clock the next morning he laid on the editor's desk thirteen pages beginning

"At exactly eight o'clock last evening occurred the grand concert heretofore advertised by the ladies of the Home Mission Society of our Prairieville suburb. It was a grand vocal, instrumental and orchestral affair including also recitatives. Promptly at the hour named the director, Prof. Von Sqizzleshoontz, stepped forward and waved his baton, that magical wand that conjures numerous musical instruments to pour out their souls in rythmical cadence as gentle as the susurations of a summer's breeze, and as soothing as the consonance of zithers and guitars, gyrated the expectant atmosphere and for two transitory hours sublime music enravished the senses in the thralldom of perfect ecstacy and held the audience as an enraptured slave to the resonant accords and pulsations of the harmonious Euterpe! Symphonies of such excessive grandeur were discoursed that the auditory nerves were banqueted by the tittillating echces of reverberating tune. Exquisite melody and harmonious harmonies

fascinated our tingling ears until-" "See here, young man," said the dazed editor, when he read this far, "you must be first cousin or even nearer of kin to Charles Egbert Craddock, are n't one week. you?"

"I-I-no." "Well, anyhow, the public is just beginning to recover from the epidemic of nervous prostration caused by her books, and I don't want to bring on a relapse among the sufferers by publishing this

Scratch went his pencil and the young abashed neophyte read only this in the "City Briefs" column the next morn-

"The ladies of the Home Mission Society of the Prairieville suburb gave a pleasant concert last night."-Light.

"Is it true, Bessie?" asked the young man, "that you won the prize in the icecream eating contest at your church pic-"It is," answered Bessie. "I ate

large saucerful in fifty-seven seconds." "What was the prize?" "Another saucer of ice-cream."

"How long did it take you to down that one?" "I couldn't touch it. I don't want to

look at ice-cream again for ten years." "Bessie," said the young man, tenderly, "my own darling, I feel that the

He took her unvielding hand in and-but this scene is too sacred for

The Sweet Girl Graduate to the Fore.

Graduate of Yale-This encyclopædia friends of the contracting parties, who is very imperfect. I have looked all

Graduate of Harvard-It is not worth he bride and her female relatives.

Each guest is presented with a solid the letter "C," and not the slightest al-Vassar Graduate-Suppose, Uncle

George, you look under "O" and "R." Graduates-Oh! Ah!-Harper's Bazar.

Turning the Tables.

Wife-Is my hat on straight? Husband-Yes. Wife (a moment later)-How do my crimps look?

Husband-They're all right. Wife (a moment later still)-Do these gloves look soiled?

Husband-No. (Then after a pause)

It Didn't Work.

"We try to give our convicts work similar to that in which they have been | Express. "Thanks, pard. That suits me to a

Plenty of Exercise.

High Priced Doctor-You are now convalescent, and all you need is plenty of exercise. You should walk ten, twenty, amount to any thing unless the thought thirty miles a day, sir, but your walking

should have an object. Patient—All right, doctor. I'll travel —"Ice is too expensive, Mary. You around trying to borrow enough to pay must get along without it." "But how your bill.-N. Y. Weekly.

Very Short Himself.

Smiley-Let's go to the theater. Dedbroke-Can't-haven't got the price of a seat

Smiley-Well, then, let's go to the dinie museum. They've got a wonderful dwarf there.

Dedbroke-Oh. pshaw! I'll bet he isn't as short as I am myself.-Light. Slightly Sarcastic.

Husband-I have change my mind

again. Nife-It's a great pity that people who change their minds so often never

Devotees of Flora. Mr. Fangle-I see by the newspaper that a Buddhist temple is being erected

in Paris. Mrs. Fangle-Yes, the French people are very fond of flowers; but isn't that a that composition might be congealed

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Short sermons in warm weather will succeed better than the long ones. -There are sixteen girls' schools in Turkey with over 1,600 young lady stu-

-Self-organization is the most important element in education. -I. A.

-The great fact is that life is a sacrifice. The only question is, whom will

-When we get to Heaven we will find that we have all had something to do in

-The last stone of the spire of Ulm Cathedral was put in place on May 31, and that cathedral now reaches higher than any other in the world, or 530 feet.

20,000, to be used by all religious denominations. during the last year the gifts and bequests made to Yale amounted to \$716,-

-To see the light of God and to choose the darkness is the most hopeless condition into which any one can fall. It is probably that which is meant by Christ as the sin against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no forgiveness.

-The work of preparing a commen-tary on the New Testament, which was begun fourteen years ago, under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society, by Dr. Hovey, has been completed. It is called the "American

Commentary on the New Testament." can Bantist Mission among the Telugus in India, in which 30,000 converts have been gathered in twelve years, still continues, and is spreading into the interior of the country. In the Nalgunda District fifty-two were recently baptized in

-Education in Paraguay is free and compulsory. In 1877 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of foreigners could read and write. There were in 1888 160 public elementary schools with 28,526 pupils, over 100 subsidized schools, and a national college with 15 professors and 150 students.

Government seat of the department of Herault, in France, will soon celebrate its six hundredth anniversary of its establishment. It was founded by Pope Nicholas IV., in 1289, and the celebration has been postponed one year on account of the Paris Exposition. The festivities will occupy a whole week in August, and invitations have been sent to other universities, also to American, to participate.-N. Y. Independent.

The fact that three religious bodies deaconesses indicate a growing convicwhich they used to minister in the primitive church, and as the Roman Episcopalians have already worked the idea out into definite shape. - Congrega tionalist.

WIT AND WISDOM.

clear; hear one and you may still be in

-Do not persecute the unfortunate, as it is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well.

The reason why gratitude is so rare is because memory is less stronger than

expectancy.

-A piece of limburger cheese is like a tack in one respect-you can always find it in the dark .- Puck.

those things living which are to be desired when dying. - Taylor. -School Boy-Our principal is not a

lightning teacher, for lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

Love at first sight and a runaway match is a supreme court .- N. O. Picavune. -"He is too lazy to go to sleep." "Oh!

the idea." "Fact, nevertheless. He

-Every one has a mission; the mission of the crying baby is to make old The man proceeded to boil some cof- T," returned the vagrant. "I ben bachelors and maids contented. - Atchison Globe.

-It is a melancholy fact and much to be regretted that good people who want only what is right often get what is left.

-Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking out plans will not be followed by a determined will to ex-

ccute.—Once a Week. am I to keep the beef fresh and the butter and milk cool?" "You have a fan,

-Xantippe-I declare, how cheerful my husband looks to-day. "No wonder sister; you know, to-day is election day, and the poor man is naturally delighted to have his say about something."-Flie gende Blatter.

-No matter how lost one year may seem, there will always be something in it that Infinite Love will gather up and treasure. And the life within us springs up and grows, we know not how. - Mrs A. D. T. Whitney.

to write a composition all about flies. What authority would you recommend bim to consult, Smiff? Smiff-Well, I'd advise him to consult a gnat-uralist on BUTTER-Creamery...... the subject.-The Jester.

Druggists who are selling Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., wonder that its sales increase so rapidly. At first they began to buy a quarter or a half dozen, but found that amount was sometimes sold in a single day, and now they say they are obliged to buy in half gross and gross lots in order to keep a supply on hand. There is a very good reason why Smith's Tonic Syrup should sell so well. There is not much newspaper advertising done, but it advertises itself. Every bottle used is an advertisement, for it does exactly what it is expected to do. It will break up the chills and fever in less time than any other drug. It will prevant and quickly cure colds, influenza, la grippe, etc. In fact, it can be substituted for quinine in every instance, and with better satisfaction, for its effect is more certain and reliable, and it never leaves the unpleasant effects that quinine sometimes does.

Marion Co. Signal.

"I have no grudge against fat people," said the steamship agent, "but I always give them a wide berth if I can."—The Racket.

Chetopa, Kansas, Aug. 22d, 1889.

A. T. Shallenberger & Co.,
Rochester, Pa. Gents:—I enclose
you money order for another dozen Malaria
Antidote. In our own family we can not
do without these pills. They have cured
the lung fever, prevented typhoid and chills
by their use, and we have not needed a doctor since I have kept the pills for sale—more
than two years. I gave them to a twomonths'-old baby that had chills, half a pill
at a dose, and it worked like a charm. The
medicine does not sicken the stomach, and
does not affect the nerves like quinine.

Truly yours, Truly yours, W. McI. MARTIN.

Boys should be seen and not heard, says the adage, but when they are whistling buoys they should be heard whether they are seen or not.—Texas Siftings.

Nothing Without Its Sting. And that, too, in the shape of the heartburn (most abominable of acidities!) after eating, if indigestion, in its chronic form, has you in its clutches. Neither, if it has, can you long expect immunity from biliousness and constipation, its pleasing colleagues, the hideous trio vieing each with each to render your life more miserable. Get Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once—insist upon the genuine in glass—and use it with rational persistence.

Ir the boys do not kiss the misses, then the girls will miss the kisses.—Binghamton Leader.

Worth Hundreds of Dollars,

My wife used only two bottles of "Mother's Friend" before her third confinement. Says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. Had not half as much trouble as before. Dock MILES, Lincoln Parish, La. Write The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

It is the man who is too full for utterance who never knows when he is loaded .- Bos

Any man that puts an article in reach of overworked women to lighten her labor is certainly a benefactor. Cragin & Co. surely come under this head in making Dobbins' Electric Soaps o cheap that all can use it. You give it a trial.

Many a man who never speculates in leather frequently takes a flyer in harness—on the road.

HAVE you read the advertisements of Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, in this paper and previous issues? If not, better do so. They sell good goods awfully cheap, are perfectly responsible, and will do just as they promise every time.

An umbrella is a remarkable paradox from the fact that it is at its best when used up.—Philadelphia Press. CRUELTY to children: Seeing them sick.

ly, peevish and cross and failing to give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, a pleas The youth who wakes up fresh as a daisy is likely to go to bed tired if he keeps up his freshness all day.—Puck.

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Drug-

The flower of the family is usually born to blush unseen except to the young man favored by her parents.—St. Joseph News.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for kin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Scap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Politeness is characteristic of lawyers. One of their chief delights is to say pleas.— Binghamton Republican.

Any one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

"I ACKNOWLEDGE the corn," said the hen, but it sticks in my crop."—Binghamton CHILLS have been very common in these parts, but Smith's Tonic Syrup never fails to cure.—D. W. McItroy, Feru, Ark.

"I'm not in it," was the proud remark of the Lemon, with a scornful glance at the circus lemonade.—Lowell Citizen.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A BUTCHER who gives light weight sells by the meat-trick system.—Texas Siftings.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, July 29. CATTLE—Shipping steers ... \$ 3 25 @ 4 30 Butchers' steers ... 3 00 @ 3 60 Native cows 2 50 @ 2 70

-Good to choice heavy 850 @ 370

No. 2 hard	80	Hous-dood to choice heavy		.00	160		10
CORN—No. 2	1	WHEAT-No. 2 red		81	0		85
OATS—No. 2. 31 @ 8 RYE—No. 2. 47½@ 4 FLOUR—Patents, per sack 1.85 @ 2 1 Fancy 140 @ 146 HAY—Baled 500 @ 65 BUTTER—Choice creamery 11 @ 1 CHEESE—Full cream 9 @ EGGS—Choice 8 @ 1 Shoulders 5 @ 2 Shoulders 8 @ 2 LARD 6½@ POTATORS 90 @ 1 0 ST. LOUIS CATTLE—Shipping steers 8 00 @ 8 6 HOGS—Packing 8 50 @ 3 8 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 5 1 FLOUR—Choice 8 50 @ 4 8 WHEAT—No. 2 red 9.½ @ 9 CORN—No. 2. 35 @ 3 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Creamery 15 @ 1 PORK 10 75 @ 11 0 CHICAGO CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 00 @ 4 5 HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 3 8 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 4 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 5 WHEAT—No. 2 red 92½@ 9 CORN—No. 2 de 2 @ 40 CORN—No. 2 red 92½@ 9		No. 2 hard					824
RYE—No. 2.				374	20		38
RYE—No. 2.	-	OATS-No. 2		31	0		814
Face 140		RYE-No. 2		471	20		48
Face 140	3	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	1	85	0	2	15
BUTTER—Choice creamery 11 @ 1 CHEESE—Full cream 9 @ EGGS—Choice 8 @ BACON—Hams 10 @ 1 Shoulders 5 @ Sides 7 @ Charles 10 @ 1 O		Fancy		40	(0)		
BUTTER—Choice creamery 11 @ 12 CHEESE—Full cream 9 @ EGGS—Choice 8 @ 13 BACON—Hams. 10 @ 1 Shoulders. 5 @ 51des 7 @ 14 EGGS—Choice 90 @ 1 0 EGGS—Choice 90 &		HAI-Baicu		00	0	6	53
EGGS—Choice. 8 @ BACON—Hams. 10 @ 1 Shoulders. 5 @ Shoulders. 7 @ LARD. 64½ @ POTATORS. 90 @ 1 0 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers. 3 80 @ 3 6 HOGS—Packing. 3 50 @ 3 8 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 5 1 FLOUR—Choice. 8 50 @ 4 8 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 924½ @ 9 8 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 10 75 @ 11 0 CATTLE—Shipping steers. 10 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Creamery. 15 @ 1 PORK. 10 75 @ 11 0 CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 00 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Creamery. 15 @ 1 PORK. 10 75 @ 11 0 CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 00 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 4 5 BUTTER—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 5 5 BUTTER—Fair to choice.	0	BUTTER-Choice creamery		11	@		18
BACON—Hams. 10 @ 1	ø	CHEESE-Full cream		9	a		91
Shoulders. 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3			8	0		9
Sides		BACON-Hams		10	0		11
LARD					0		61
LARD		Sides		7	0		8
ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers	1	LARD					67
CATTLE—Shipping steers	,	POTATOES		90	0	1	00
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3	ST. LOUIS.					
Butchers' steers. 8 00 @ 8 6 HOGS—Packing. 8 50 @ 3 8 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 5 1 FLOUR—Choice. 8 50 @ 4 3 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 9.4½ @ 9 CORN—No. 2 88 @ 3 OATS—No. 2 49 @ 5 BUTTER—Creamery 15 @ 1 FORK. 10 75 @ 11 OT 5 @ 11 OT	۱		3	80	0	*	45
HOGS—Packing	2	Butchers' steers	8	00	@	8	65
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3		8	50	0	3	80
FLOUR—Choice.			4	00	0	5	10
CORN—No. 2	ı		8	50	0	4	85
OATS—No. 2. 25 @ 3 RYE—No. 2. 49 @ 5 BUTTER—Creamery 15 @ 1 PORK. 10 75 @ 11 0 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 00 @ 4 5 HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 3 9 SHEEP—Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 5 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat. 4 00 @ 4 5 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 92½ @ 3 CORN—No. 2. 42 @ 4 OATS—No. 2. 35 @ 35		WHEAT-No. 2 red		9.1	/2	0	93
RYE-No. 2.		CORN-No. 2		88	0		89
BUTTER—Creamery		OATS-No. 2		35	0		354
PORK	7	RYE-No. 2		49	0		50
CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 00 @ 4 5 HOG8—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 3 9 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 5 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 5 WHEAT—No. 2 red 92½ @ 4 OATS—No. 2 42 @ 4				15	100		18
CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 00 @ 4 5 5 HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 8 3 5 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 5 5 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 5 5 WHEAT—No. 2 red 92½ @ 9 5 CORN—No. 2 42 @ 4 5 OATS—No. 2 25 @ 3 5 @ 3 5		PORK	10	75	(0)	11	00
CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 00 @ 4 5 5 HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 8 3 5 SHEEP—Fair to choice 4 00 @ 5 5 5 FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 40 @ 4 5 5 WHEAT—No. 2 red 92½ @ 9 5 CORN—No. 2 42 @ 4 5 OATS—No. 2 25 @ 3 5 @ 3 5	1	CHICAGO.					
HOG8—Packing and shipping 3 50 @ 3 50	3		4	00	0	4	50
SHEEP-Fair to choice	•				0	B	90
FLOUR—Winter wheat							
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 92½ 20 9 CORN—No. 2 42 20 4 OATS—No. 2 35 20 3							50
CORN—No. 2							93
OATS-No. 2 85 @ 8					-		421
					100		35
	l	RYE-No. 2		50	0		52

WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2.
OATS-Western mixed.....
BUTTER-Creamery.....

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills! They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by dis-ordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"HERE I go," said a little boy who, in a rough sea, was thrown from his berth and burled against a door, "from pillar to post?"—Youth's Companion.

All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood - taints, or humors, no matter what their name or to turn out work very rapidly. If you desire

nature. fier, sold through druggists, lng, and it will be returned to you promptly because you only pay for the and in good order. good you get.

Your money is returned if Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or

sugar to derange digestion. It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large bottles; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or

children. The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip - joint disease and kindred ailments.

PENSIONS Great PENSION BILL IS Passed, widows, with led to \$13 a mo. Fee \$10 when you get your money. anks free. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Atty, Washington, B. C.

CANCER and Tumors Cured, no knife, bool free. Drs. Gratigay & Bush 163 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

EDUCATIONAL.

ESTABLISHED 1867. CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
N. ZEGFELD, Pres. Applicants for FREE Scholarhip received to August 1.

Ladies COLLEGE and CONSERVATORY, 10 Schools, 16 Teachers, 8 Professors, A \$1,000 adies COLLEGE and chools, 16 Teachers, 8 Professors. A \$1, tro-chools, 16 Teachers, 8 Professors. A \$1, tro-sane to best Music Papil. Fine grounds and Steam Heaters, etc. MEXICO, MO. uildings, Electric Lights, Steam Heaters, etc. ;
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

STANBERRY, MO., NORMAL, BUSI-HAND COLLEGE. Board, tuition and room rent size per year. 9 years old, 20 teachers. No sa-loons. Send for free catalogue.

TELEGRAPHY A GOOD TRADE.
Tuition paid in installments. We assist to positions.
INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago, Fall Term begins sept. 25. For circular add, H. Booth, Chicago. YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.

JOB **TEREOTYPING**

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

We offer to our Customers and The Trade generally the most satisfactory work possible in these branches. Our facilities enable as to release your type on some large job, send It's the cheapest blood-puri- it to us for either stereotyping or electrotyp-

We make a specialty of Newspaper Headings and Cuts, and have the largest assortit doesn't benefit or cure you. ment in these lines to be found anywhere in the country from which to select.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,

868 & 370 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL 71 & 73 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO 177 & 179 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

401 WYANDOTTE STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO & 40 JEFFERSON ST., MEMPHIS, TENN. 74 TO BO EAST STH STREET, ST. PAUL, MI

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

has become a law. \$12 Per MONTH to all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, who are incapacitated from earning a support. Widows the same, without regard to cause of death. Derevotent Parents and Minor Children also interested. Over 20 years' experience. References in all parts of the country. No charge if unsuccessful. Write at once for "Copy of Law," blanks and full instructions ALL PRESS to R. McALLISTER & CO. (Successors to Williams. Comard & Co.), P. O. Box 715, Washington, B. C.

97 NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

ADVERTISING CUTS Newspaper Headings,

largest variety to be found in Screetyping a sectially. Engraving Electrotyping and Stereotyping a sectially. Address A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., Kansas City, Mc. THE PENSIONS TO ALL Soldiers and Sallors disabled since war, Wilders Dependent Parents; Orphans under 16 or helphoso AM INCREASE to many farwing under 1312. Are you estitled? We will tell you FREE! Provious application as GUES difference, PROOF EASY: NO DELAY: Address Soldiers and Sallors disabled, since way, Widewra, Widewr

fren. No difficulty in proving claim. No fee till yon-get pension. Advice and blanks free. Write stat-ing case.

J. C. DEIERMODY.

Attorney at Law, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

27-NAME IIIIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONJOHNW. MORRIS, Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureausyrs in Last war, Is adjusted in glaims, atty stace.

PENSIONS Thousands ENTITLER under the NEW LAW, Write immediately fix BLANKS for application. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C. A. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES

ment in this paper. WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

FOR BILLIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE

FEMALES to complete health. SOLD BY ALL DRUCGISTS. Price, 25 cents per Box. Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal-St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first.

(Mention this paper.)

grow fair in the light of their works, especially if they use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes. All grocers keep it.

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST by many a woman who strives to please her household and works herself to death in the effort. If the house does not look as bright as a pin, she gets the blame-if things are upturned while house-cleaning goes on-why blame her again. One remedy is within her reach. II she uses SAPOLIO everything will look clean, and the reign of house-cleaning disorder will be quickly over.



This KNIFE and 7-in. SHEARS, postpaid, \$1. Out is exact size: price 48c. Maher & Grosh. S Streek TOLEDO,

as follows:

ever he attempted to approach her. The student knew that the bobtailed

at is Exceedingly Proper in Every Respect But Very Expensive.

mained long enough.

The marriage must inevitably take

AMONG THE LAPPS.

Natives of the Far North. Twas taken into one of the Lapp's

fee, which in a few minutes was set be- brought up walking through the counfore me, together with a wooden bowl- try askin' for meals and gittin' away ful of reindeer's milk. The coffee was from dogs. I'll begin right off."-N not very palatable, but under the cir- Y. Sun. A sugar loaf was produced from be-

Cakes were then served to each one. dough, which they some what resemble in appearance. Sour cream was eaten you promised? with them. So nasty were they that a mouthful gave me "quite a turn," and I was glad to smuggle the remainder un-I did not like to throw it away, for fear get a good one. - Texas Siftings. sharp noses of the dogs to get me out of

How the City Editor Condensed His First

we serve?-Faber. building it .- Ram's Horn.

-A proposition is advocated to erect a great Tabernacle in Chicago at the World's Fair with a seating capacity of

-President Dwight announces that 000. In four years the college had received \$1,244,000. Bequests amounting to \$400,000 are dependent on the life of

-Donald MacLeod, D. D.

-The great movement in the Ameri-

-The University of Montpelier, the

within two years have taken steps toward the establishment of the orders of tion on the part of the church that women can find a congenial and suitable field of service in some such way as that in Catholic sisters have ministered all through the Christian centuries. The Presbyterians have taken only provisional action, but the Methodists and

-If you would have a man forget his grief, call him a fool.-Atchison Globe. -Hear both sides and all shall be

-The sublimity of wisdom is to do

-- Asking papa is a court of appeal.

just simply falls asleep."-Terre Haute

Dallas (Tex.) News.

haven't you?"-N. Y. Sun.

-Jones-My little boy Johnnie wants

-Musician-There. That is my latest composition. What do you think of it? Cynicus-Well, candidly, Thumper, my boy, if architecture is frozen music --- N. Y. Sun.

The Question Assumes a Serious Aspect The Objections of Canada Retard Negotiations-Secretary Blaine Uses Plain Language.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The correspond ence between the State Department and the British Government touching the Behring sea negotiations was laid before the House yesterday afternoon. It is extremely vol-uminous, covering many hundreds of pages of typewritten manuscript. It is accompamied by a note from the Secretary of State which states that the negotiations are still

The correspondence consists of thirty letters and telegrams. It begins with a letter from Mr. Edwards, Secretary of the British legation, to Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor, August 24, 1889, complaining that the United States cruisers have seized British vessels a Behring sea outside the three-mife limit and requesting by direction of Marquis Salisbury that stringent orders be issued to

prevent such a course.

Mr. Blaine replied on August 24, 1689, that
the United States Government desires to
have such an adjustment of the question which will remove misunderstanding but that the President believes that the responsibility for delay in the adjustment can not be properly charged to the United States Government. He requests that Mr. Edwards express the satisfaction of the United States Government that Sir John Pauncefote will be ready on his return to discuss the whole question.

A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Edwards, dated October 2, 1889, states that the British Government realizes the Importance of an international agreement.

importance of an international agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Russia on the subject, and says Paunce-fote will be furnished the requisite instructions in case the Secretary of State desires to enter upon the discussion. In another dispatch of the same date he calls attention to the seizure of the British sealers by United States vessels outside of the three-United States vessels outside of the three-mile limit, and says that Secretary Bayard stated unofficially that no further seizures of this character would be carried on pending the discussion and expresses regret that this understanding has not been carried out. He closes by a protest of the Government and expresses the opinion of the Government that the seizures were wholly unjustifiable. Mr. Edwards says of the assurance re-ferred to above by Lord Salisbury that it was an assurance communicated unofficially

was an assurance communicated unofficially to his Lordship by the United States Minis-ter in London and also by Mr. Bayard to bir Lionel West in the month of April, 1889. In a long letter, January 1, 1890, Mr. Blaine

goes into a discussion of the general subject, stating that the United States Government on the east, the Aleuts of Alaska and the Russian Government on the west of Behring sea have until 1861 exercised the un stioned right to take seals in the Behr ing sea. He says it was a case of surprise to the United States that the British Government should interfere to defend the Canadian vessels in attempting to take seals in Bearing sea, and says: "Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 what they had refrained from doing for nearly ninety years? Up n what ground did her Majesty's Government defend in 1886 a course in Behring sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may esty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with imponity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Government."

After a long statement of the damage to of the British sealing vessels in the sea, he says: "The President does not conceive that her Majesty's Government could in fact be less indifferent to those results than is the Government of the United States. But he hopes that her Majesty's Government will. after this frank expression of views, readily comprehend the position of the Whated States touching this serious question. This Government has been ready to concede much in order to adjust all differences of views and in the judgment of the President had already proposed a solution not only equitable but generous. Thus far her Majesty's Government has declined to ac-cept the proposal of the United States. The President now awaits with deep interest,

not unmixed with solicitude, any proposi-tion for reasonable adjustment which her Majesty's Government may submit. On February 10, 1890, Sir Julian Pauncefote says in a letter to Mr. Blaine that the British Government is now ready to resume the tri-partite negotiations respecting the estab-lishment of a close time for the seal fisheries, which was commenced in 1888 but sus-pended for various causes, and suggests that the negotiations be resumed in Wash-

The next communication is from Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine, and is marked, "Received April 30, 1890." indicating that meantime the negotiations had been in progress. It begins by saying: "At the last sitting of the conference on the Behring's sea fisheries is expressed doubt whether any arrangement could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to Canada." He thus proposed that a mixed commission be agreed upon to consider the whole question and scaling be suspended in Behring sea during certain periods pending the work of

In a letter dated May 22, 1890, Salisbury replies to the arguments of Blaine in regard to the claim of exclusive rights to Rebrin sea. He denies this claim and holds that Great Britain has always maintained when questions arose the right to take seal in Behring sea, and, quoting a statement by Mr. Blaine that the President believes all Triendly nations will concede to the United Etates the same rights which were formerly conceded to Russia in this matter, says: "Her Majesty's Government will have no difficulty in making such a concession. The right, they have demanded have been those of free navigation and fishing in waters which previous to their own acquisition of Alaska, the United States declared to be free and ones to all foreign vessels." and open to all foreign vessels."

On May 23, 1899, Sir Julian Pauncefote in a letter to Mr. Blaine calls attention to newspaper reports that the United States cruisers have been instructed to prevent foreign wessels entering upon scal fisheries in nonterritorial waters, and says: "I am in-structed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that a formal protest by her

Majesty's Government against any such in-terference with British vessels will be for-warded to you without delay."

To this Mr. Blaine, on May 29, replies in a long communication, in which he says: "In turn 1 am instructed by the President to pro-test against the course of the British Govtest against the course of the British Government in authorizing, encouraging and protecting vessels which are not only interfering with American rights in the Behring sea, but doing violence to the rights of the civilized world." He says that the President is surprised at the protest of the British since Lord Salisbury, on November 11, 1887, in an official anterview with the United States Minister, Phelps, cordially agreed that a code for the preservation of the seals should be adopted and suggested that Minister Phelps should present a system of regulations, which was present a system of regulations, which was done, and on February 23 Mr. Phelps noti-ded Secretary Bayard that Lord Salisbury assents to the proposition to establish a close time for fur seals between April 15 and November 1, and between 160 to 170 degrees of longitude, and will cause an act to be fatroduced in Parliament to give effect to this arrangement. He adds that on the fol-London was instructed that this plan would be perfected by an order in council five days later; however, on April 28, the charge was informed that no action would be taken until Canada is heard from, and for several weeks no further information could be had

BEHRING SEA TROUBLES on the subject. He was finally told that the Canadian Government objected to any such restrictions and until her consent could be had the British Government was not willing

to go into the convention.

Mr. Blaine adds: "Can the Government of the United States be expected to accept as final a decision of the Government of Great final a decision of the Government of Great Britain that an agreement can not be fulfilled because Canada objects? The change of policy would be by her Majesty's Government without notice and against the wish of this Government, as, in the President's belief, because of all the differences that have followed. I am further instructed by the President to say that while the proposals of April 20 can not be accepted, the United States will continue the negotiations in hope of reaching an agreement.

"The President's opinion, owing to the delays for which this Government is not responsible, is that it is too late to conclude this season's work. He therefore proposes that her Majesty's Government do not permit

that her Majesty's Government do not permit the vessels to enter the Behring's sea this season in order to give time for nego-

tiations." In reply to this Pauncefote on June 3, says:
"Her Majesty's Government are quite willing to adopt all measures which shall be satisfactorily proven to be necessary for the preservation of the fur seal species, and to enforce such measures on British subjects by proper legislation. But they are not prepared to agree to such a regulation as is sug-gested in your letter for the present fisher-ies season, as apart from the considerations there would be no legal power to enforce its observance on British subjects and British

vessels."

In reply Mr. Blaine states that the President greatly regrets that the British Gov-ernment can not agree to the proposition, which would suspend what Lord Salisbury described in 1888 as "the wanton destruction of a valuable industry." In a later note he action, prevent British ships from engaging in this fishing for a season the United States Government would be satisfied with a simple proclamation requesting a suspension. To this the Minister replies that he will forward the suggestion and will, meantime, withhold the protest which had been forwarded him by the British Government.

On June 14, however, he states in another letter that seeing by the public press that the United States revenue cutters had been dispatched to Behring sea with instructions to seize British sealers, he can not further withhold the formal protest of his Govern-ment, which he accordingly presents. This protest states that the British Government desires an amicable adjustment of the questions at issue, but that it can not admit the right of the United States on its sole motion to restrict the navigation of Beh-ring's sea and adds: "The undersigned is in consequence instructed formally to protest against such interference and to declare that her Britannic Majesty's Government must hold the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principals of international law."

On June 27 Paunceforte lays before the

Secretary of State a counter proposition from the British Government relative to a temporary adjustment of the matter. It proposes first a committee of arbitration; second, pending that arbitration all inter-ference with British sealing vessels shall abso utely cease; and third, that if the de-cision is adverse to the United States it shall compensate British subjects for their losses in suspension of operations during the pro-gross of the arbitration.

Mr. Blaine makes no direct reply to this

but on June 30 sends a twenty-six page (type-written) letter in which he goes into a detailed discussion of the history of Behrstates has constantly taken in the matter and closes by saying: "I am justified, therefore, in repeating the question addressed to her Majesty's Government on the 22d of last January and which is still unanswered: Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1858 what they had refraised. right to do in 1886 what they had refrained from doing for ninety years? Upon what ground did that Government defend in 1886 a course in Behring sea which had been carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reason did her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been

attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Empire?"
The closing letter of the series is dated Rer Harbor July 19 and is addressed to Sir cusses the question as to the breaking of the negotiations which were in progress in 1889 and which were understood by this Government to have been suspended owing to the refusal of Canada to agree to them and after a lengthy discussion of the matter closes by saying: "The interposition of the wishes of a British province against a convention between two nations which, according to the United States Minister (Pnelps), has been virtually States Minister (Pnelps), has been virtually agreed upon except as to details, was in the President's belief a grave injustice to the United States.'

More Favorable Report. OMAHA, Neb., July 24.-The fortnightly crop report of the Union Pacific freight department shows a much more favorable state of affairs than in the previous report. Wheat is about harvested in many localities along the branches north of Columbus and Grand Island. The crop has done splendidly and the yield will be a full average, probably fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. In other localities the dry weather early in the season seriously affected the crop and the yield will not be more than one-third to one-half an average. West of Kearney the yield is merely nominal except in a few local-

Wisconsin Prohibition Ticket Madison, Wis., July 24.-The Prohibitionists have nominated Dr. Alexander, of Eau Claire, for Governor, and it is understood that he will accept the honor. The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, W. R. Nethercutt, of Milwaukee; for Secretary of State, William Johnson, ef St. Croix County; for Treasurer, Robert Fargo, of Jefferson; for Attorney-General, T. E. Van Keulen, of Oshkosh; for State Superintendent, Henry Sumner, of Outagamie; for Railroad Commissioner, J. Q. Black, of Richland Center, and for Insurance Commissioner, Andrew Peterson, of Green County.

ities.

Electrical Dangers. TOPEKA, Kan., July 24. — Arthur Green, Fred Bear and Charles McDowell, boys living on Lowman Hill, have a battery for generating electricity and s telegraph wire running from one house to another. Last evening they were working these instruments, when young Green thoughtlessly threw the wire around his neck. He received a terrible shock and was severely burned about the neck and head. His injuries are thought to be of a serious character. The wire burned a fearful gash into his

Rain in Texas. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 24.-Rain commenced falling here yesterday after noon, continuing throughout the night. Judging from the drift of the clouds and the reports which have been received hold of a ship lying in dry dock at pier here the downpour has been general 42, East river, and died shortly afterthroughout this section of Texas. It came just in time.

There will be no census recount for

A BAY STATE CYCLONE.

South Lawrence Struck By the Terrible Monster—About One Hundred Houses Wrecked and Several Persons Killed. LAWRENCE, Mass., July 27 .- A cyclone of great power struck South Lawrence, two miles from here, about ten o'clock yesterday. The storm first struck Springfield street and traveled thence to Salem street, devastating a section twenty rods wide.

Boston, July 26.-The first news of the cyclone direct from Lawrence has been received by telephone. The destruction was confined wholly to South Lawrence.

Ninety wooden dwellings were destroyed, six lives were lost, thirty-five persons were injured, \$110,000 worth of property was destroyed and 500 people rendered homeless.

A special from Lawrence says the cyclone struck the city from the west, and cut a swath over a mile in length and over 500 feet in width. The hospital is filled with injured, while houses spared from the wreck are sheltering the homeless ones.

MALDEN DISPATCH. MALDEN, Mass., July 27 .- The first train from Lawrence since the disaster arrived here at noon. The conductor states that the tornado struck South Lawrence about 500 rods from the South Lawrence depot of the Boston & Maine railroad, and that its nath of destruction extended to the overhead bridge on the Boston & Maine tracks, between South Lawrence and North Andover.

Springfield street, where the cyclone struck, contained many of the handsome residences of the town. The work of the tornado on this street was clean cut, and after it had passed but three houses of all those between Blanchard and South Union streets were left standing. All the others, on both sides of the street, were either mowed completely down or partially demolished. Twenty people were injured on this street

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

A Great Mining Town in Idaho Burned and Fifteen Hundred People Rendered Home-

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 28 .-News has reached here that the town of Wallace, Idaho, the great mining camp of the Cour d'Alene mining district, had been completely destroyed by fire. At eleven p. m. the Union Pacific train dispatcher at Tekoa, Wash., received word from the Western Union operator at Wallace that the town was loomed and the fire getting near his office in the Union Pacific depot, and that he would have to move his instruments out at once.

The fire, it is reported, started in the upper end of town and as the Union Pacific depot is at the opposite end of the town it is thought the entire business portion of the place has been destroyed.

It is thought by business men of Spo kane Falls who are interested at Wallace that the loss will be fully \$500,000. Telegraph communications have been interrupted.

An official of the Union Pacific received a dispatch late last night that the entire town was destroyed with the exception of the depots of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads. All the patients in the hospital and orphan asylum are doing well. It is thought that the little Quinn girl may live.

ELEVATOR COMBINE.

senator Call Has a Resolution on the Sub-

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The following resolution has been introduced by Senator Call, he being moved thereto by the 210; Benton, 14,597; Cass, 23,230; Cedar, reports of combinations against the farmers in the Northwest. The resolution lies on the table for the present: Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-State Commerce be and they are hereby in-structed to inquire and report to the Senate whether any arrangements have been made between the persons owning elevators and the transportation companies in any of the Western States which will have the effect or which are intended to have the effect of preventing the storage of grain and of compelling the farmers to sell their grain at such prices as may be offered. Second—Whether such arrangements have

been made in the States which produce cot ton, tobacco and other farm products.

Third—To report by bill such legislation as will require elevator companies and all persons engaged in the business of storing grain and other farm products for Inter-State commerce to store such grain and other products when offered, to the extent of their capacity on reasonable charges and will prevent and punish combinations be tween persons engaged in such business and transportation companies or their agents, which have the effect and have been made or shall be made with the intent of forcing farmers to sell their products or in any way to affect the market price of farm products.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

While Standing on a Railway Track a Family of Five is Wiped Out.

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 28.—At eight

o'clock yesterday morning just as the westbound accomodation train was due here, William Golden, his wife and three children started to cross the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio road near the railroad hotel, but seeing a yard engine coming up the road they stopped to let it pass.

Golden was holding his two-year-old boy in his arms and his wife a threemonths-old baby.

While the family were watching the engine the passenger train struck the family instantly killing the husband, wife and two of the children and fatally injuring the boy who was in his father's arms, the little fellow dying in an hour. The engineer of the train signalled but the noise of the yard engine prevented the approach of the train being heard.

Fatal Falls in New York. NEW YORK, July 28.-Thomas Mc-Hugh, 27 years old, fell from the roof of his residence, 259 East Nineteenth street, yesterday and was killed.

out of a third story window of 481 West Thirteenth street and was killed. John Callahan, aged 25, fell into the hold of a ship lying in dry dock at pier

ward. Henry Morse fell from a second story window at 449 Ninth avenue and fractured his skull.

IN REVOLT.

Sudden Insurrection in the Argentine Re-public—The Revolution Probably Success-ful.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28 .- The Tenth regiment, headed by its officers, revolted Saturday morning and the outbreak soon become general. The rebels were in complete possession of their canton-ments and the Government, with the assistance of the police, tried to isolate the insurgents. The bourse and banks closed at once.

At 1:30 p. m. desperate fighting was going on and many had been killed on both sides. The insurgents were then advancing toward the Plaza la Valle where the President's palace and the town hall were located. The President escaped to Rosario.

At 3:10 p. m. a revolutionary government was announced with Senator Arem as President and Senator Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities still held out but the revolutionary movement was extending hourly.

The revolution was commenced by the Union Civica, assisted by two battalions of the garrison, at four o'clock in the morning. President Celman declared the whole

republic in a state of siege. The National Guard has been called to arms. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is seriously wounded. The revolutionists have liberated General Manuel J. Campos, who is awaiting trial as a conspirator and who has now placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

President Celman embarked from the Catalinas Mole Saturday afternoon, taking refuge on board a foreign ship. The Governor of Cordova, brother of the President, also escaped.

The revolutionary party has issued a manifesto, signed by Alejandro M. Allema, M. Del Vale, M. Delmaria, M. Goyena, Jahn Jose Romero and Lucio V.

SUPPORTED BY THE POPULACE. BUENOS AYRES, July 23.—Generals Campos and Arredontio, commanding the insurgents, seized the arsenal, the barracks and the Plaza la Valle yesterday morning. Their forces then included five military and two citizen battalions and the cadet corps, while the Government commanded seven battalions and expected reinforcements from Zarate.

The street conflicts of Saturday were adverse to the Government, but the losses on both sides were heavy. Many buildings were destroyed.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon another battalion of troops, with arms and baggage, joined the insurgents. The populace supports the revolution, which has extended to the provinces. The authorities at once began negotiating with the insurgents.

MISSOURI POPULATIONS.

The Census By Counties in the Third and Sixth Districts.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—Supervisor W. J. Powell, of the Third census district of Missouri, gives the following estimate for the counties of his district: Audrain, 22,970; Boone, 31,416; Callaway, 24,066; Camden, 11,154; Cole, 15,866; Crawford, 15,886; Dent, 12,284; Franklin, 28,893; Gasconade, 11,599; Lincoln, 18, 294; Maries, 8,508; Miller, 14,453; Montgomery, 17,039; Osage, 12,430; Phelps, 12,674; Pike, 26,574; Pulaski, 9,372; Warren, 9,873. The grand total is 299,313-an increase from 270,641 in 1880.

census for the Sixth Missouri census district, estimates the population at 360,649. This is an increase from 303,-206 in 1880. The population by counties is as follows: Barton, 18,484; Bates, 32, 14,500; Cooper, 22,300; Hickory, 9,414; Johnson, 28,000; Lafayette, 29,860; Moniteau, 15,618: Morgan, 12,280; Pettis, 30, 971; St. Clair, 16,698; Saline, 33, 288; Vernon, 31,031.

Anti-Lottery Bill.

Washington, July 27.—The House Post-office Committee has agreed on a substitute bill in lieu of a number of pending bills adverse to lotteries. It prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lottery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertise-ments or drawings from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year is to be imposed upon any persons depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster-General is also to be authorized upon evidence of the existence of a lottery or gift enterprise to cause registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent," and returned to the senders, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to a lottery or

gift enterprise company. Bold Robbery of a Mail Car. Sr. Louis, July 28.-While the Iron Mountain train was standing at the station at Texarkana Saturday night and the mail route agent was eating his supper the mail car was broken open and robbed. One of the through pouches from St. Louis to Laredo was taken, also a large number of way letters. Searching parties are scouring the adjacent country, but there is no clew to

Mansfield Returning. LONDON, Ont., July 27 .- James Mans-

field, until within the last two months manager of the Topeka branch of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and who in June last absconded, was located yesterday by detectives and started to return voluntarily with them, last evening, to stand trial. Dillon and O'Dwyer

DUBLIN, July 28 .- Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, in the Freeman's Journal, returns to the attack respecting Dillon, The latter repudiated that 'part of his. speech in Parliament which reflected Daniel Brennan, 31 years old, fell Hansard's official report that Dillon did say what he was reported in the papers to have said, that he did say the Pope was bribed by the British Government The Bishop adds that no amount of dirt throwing will extricate Dillon from the predicament in which he finds himself and demands that he face the music and not try to avoid the issue by repudiat-ing the insulting words which he uttered.

TURLINGTON SENTENCED.

The Murderer of Sheriff Cranmer to Be Hanged September 11.
BOONVILLE, Mo., July 26.—Turlington

was convicted yesterday afternoon of the murder of Sheriff Cranmer and sentenced to be hanged at sunrise September 11.

Turlington walked into the court roo yesterday morning with a nervous, quick step, but did not appear to be much affected.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Moore being re salled, testified that the pistol used by Turlington was a Remington 44-caliber. The one used by Crammer was a Smith & Wesson, self-cocker, 38-caliber.

Turlington was next asked to take the witness stand. As he did so almost the entire audience stood up. He testified as follows: "I suppose I fired the shot that killed Cranmer. I did not know Granmer was wounded until I was arrested the day the shooting occurred. I walked up to him and said: 'Old man throw up your hands. Jam going to leave here.' I was very excited and pointed my gun at him. I moved rapidly and fell, and as I was falling my gun went off. Then Cranmer shot. The flash was in my eyes and my gun went off before I knew it. I had no idea of hurting Mr. Cranmer or any one else. Il thought when I put my gun on him be would let me pass and I would get away. I had the pistol cocked when I pointed

it at Cranmer. It went off accidentally." Two other witnesses swore that three shots were fired. A loud report was first; the burning Egypt until been. then two small shots. The case then

The court asked Judge Shirk if he had any more testimony in rebuttal. The judge: "I believe not! We have more testimony, but it is in the State of

Tennessee. George W. Johnson, proceuting at torney, opened the arguments, and Judge Shirk, counsel for the defense, face is badly burned and his eyes are followed in an eloquent and flowery

In the afternoon Hom John Cosgrove made the closing speech in a very able and impressive manner.

The case was given to the jury at 3:15. After being out an hour and a half they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The hanging will be private at sunrise September 11. The right to have an appeal was granted;

Judge Shirk asked to be let off from defending Wesley Hensley, pleading pressing business and the court discharged him.

BITTER POLITICS

louth Carolins on the Verge of Bloodshe

WASHINGTON, July 26 A special from Columbia, S. C., says: It seems that politics in this State has now reached its highest pitch of bitterness and that the simple crook of a finger act of Providence if another yound question. Secretary Blaine's week might pass without some fearful riot being recorded! The anti-Tillmanites see defeat staring them in the face and the medicine is just a deal more propose to swallow gracefully, to say the centering in the meeting at Manning. Something sensational is expected.

Hunting Bedbugs. Walde-John, aged fourteen, and Christena, aged nine years—were engaged in hunting for bedbugs at their home on zine and a candle, when an explosion occurred and sewerely burned them. The boy was pouring the benzine from a can, when it accidentally came in contact with the lighted candle held by the little girl: and caused an explosion which set the children afire. The relatives of the children rushed in from an adjoining room and put out the fire, but not until the girl had been painfully burned about the arms and the neck and the boy about the upper part of the body and face in a way that will probably prove fatal with

CHY OF MENICO, July 26.—Generals mala and are meeting with success at Sostines, Rocha and Florel, who were every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. reported as leading the Mexican troops The intention is to overthrow the Govto the Guatemalan frontier, are here. ernment of President Barrillas before-Advices from Guatemala are to the effeet that Ezeta's army attacked the mala. Salvador is determined to free. Guatemalans near the frontier in Guate- berself from the yoke of Guatemala and malan territory yesterday, that the assure her own liberty and independ-Salvadorians were defeated and routed and that they fled back to San Salvador territory leaving on the field many dead and wounded and three cannon, which the Guatemalans captured. The Guatemalans were under command of General

Brother Vincent Dead. SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 26. - Brother Vincent, one of the builders of the University of Notre Dame, died Wednesday night at the age of almost one hundred years. Although other senses were intact he had been blind for some time. He came to Natre Dame with Very Rev. Father Sorin in 1842, being one of the latter's four companions on that eventful journay. Brother Lawrenge and Brother Justia are dead, while the third, Brother Xavier, is the undertaker at Notre Dame and is

Suit Against the Western Union. Sr. Paul, Mian., July 26. - Suit has been brought by the United States Goverament against the Northern Pacific railway and the Western Union Telegraph Company, the object of which is to wholly forfeit the rights claimed by the Western Union Telegraph Company under granchises alleged to have been derived from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company over 2,189 miles of railway. The proceeding also denies the right of the Western Union Telegraph Company to succeed to the rights and franchises of a number of Northwestern telegraph companies.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Exciting Battle For Lafe on a Burning Vessel in Mid-Ocean. The Rescue.

LONDON, July 25.—The oil steamer

Manhattan arrived at Dover yesterday and the crew of the Egypt were landed in boats. They were greeted by a large crowd of spectators and friends and the scene was an exciting on & The stories of the survivers of the disaster were eagerly listened to.

It appears that the fire broke out at en o'clock on the night of the 17th. It was discovered by a fireman in the starboard coal banker, who promptly gave the alarm, and the men were ordered to lose and pumps. They behaved in an orderly manner throughout the trying ordeal. Despite their: efforts the flaves blazed flercety and the fire continued to spread. There seemed to be ra chance of escape, and the prospect was a most gloomy one. Many of the cattle on board were suffocated in their stalls. Numbers of others were terribly burned before breaking loose and rushing overboard. Thebellowing of the suffering animals was

At one o'clock, when the men were nearly exhausted and the fire had complete possession of the steamer, the German vessel Gustav Oscar, of Hamburg, bore down upcan the Egypt, and there was great rejoicing among the five besieged crew. Six of the Egypt's boats were lowered, and by three o'clock all the orew had been safely transferred to the Gustav Oscar, whence they watched

When the Manhattan approached that Egypt she saw the Gustaw Oscar giving ? signals of distress. The ninety-five men from the Egypt were crowded on a her decks, with hardly room to stand, and the little vessel was almost sinking: The Manhattan quickly lowered her boats and transferred the sufferers much injured. All the Egypt's crew speak in high praise of their accommodations and treatment on board the Marhattan.

According to the official statement in regard to the burning of the steamer the fire orginated in bales of cotton over the beiler. The fire soon damaged the pumps so as to greatly impair their usefulness. The Egypt was 1,700 miles from Land's End when the fire broke

THE CANADIAN ORGAN.

Its-Bellicose Remarks on the Behring Se.

Tomowro, Ont., July 25—The Empire, the chief Government organ, says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question will be read with interest; though it really contains very little that is new or that might not have been anticipated at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury mainwould now result in bloodshed. And tained the rights of British subjects including Canadians is proved becourse is not surprising. His contentions-craftily avoid the main point that the seizures were contrary to international law as being outside territorial than they have bargained for, or All his legends about Russian rights acwaters and United States jur. sdict on. propose to swallow gracefully, to say the least of it. It is also now feared that ad United States interests and his claim split in the party will result in the event to insist upon the preservation of that Tillman is nominated for Governor. A gentleman well posted on affairs throughout the State tells that there are thousands of Demogratism the State amount of wrongdoing or loss would amount of wrongdoing or loss would. justify interference outside the juris-Republican before they will cast their diction. He might as well assume to sendihis police to Toronto to make arrests and seizures because some citizen of the United States had been robbed. But aid this has been the United States' LEAVENWORTH; Kam. July 26.—Yes policy. The cessation of these high-terday afternoon two children of Charles handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling of fair playvon any respect for law and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that Shawnee street, in this city, with ben- the end of British patience and forbearanos had been reached."

SIX VICTORIES.

La Libertad, July 25.—Kews has

just been received here confirming reparts of the success of the Salvadorian. forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles and has captured quantities of arms. and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Salvadorian forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatecoming to any agreement with Guate-

BLOWN UP.

Mysterious Emplosion With Fatal Results

SAVANNAM, Ga., July 25.—W. J. Bullard's boarding house, a three-stony brick dwelling, No. 293 Congress street, was blown ap at twelve o'clock Wednes-day night. Three persons, were killed and six injured, two of whom will probably die.

There were thirteen people in the hoves. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant and fe'll a mass of ruins.

Mosa of the occupants of the house were asleep and were harled from their beds and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it.

The cause of the explosion is no

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Detective Kills a Famous Union Scout FORT SMITH, Ark., July 25.—News

reached here yesterday afternoon of the killing as Magazine, Logan County, of Captain William Ellington and his son by W. D. McInturf, a well known detective. Melaturf escaped and officers here have been telegraphed to look out for him. Ellington was a famous scout on the Union side during the war and has numerous friends throughout the country. McInturf has been an officer and detective in Logan County for many years and has figured in several local difficulties, politically and otherwise.