

Wase 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 17, 1890.

NUMBER 42.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.
After agreeing to the conference report on the Diplomatic bill and the disposition of unimportant business, the Senate on the 7th further considered the two shipping bills. A conference report on the Silver bill was presented and the Senate adjourned. The House had a spicy debate upon a resolution offered by Mr. Dorsey requesting the President to return the bill extending the time for the payment for certain lands in Nebraska, when the resolution was withdrawn and the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Senate bill for the forfeiture of certain railroad land grants until adjournment.

When the Senate met on the 8th the conference report on the Silver bill was taken up and Senators Vest and Coke spoke against it as not in harmony with the views of the Senate and tending to degrade silver. Senator Sherman defended the report. Senator Voorhees opposed the report because it gave too much discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury who was opposed to free coinage and therefore stood in the relation of a "packed jury" in enforcing the bill. At three o'clock the bill went over and resolutions were presented and eulogies delivered upon the late Representative Cox and the Senate adjourned. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill admitting Wyoming. The Senate bill passed to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea and the Committee on Rules attempted to bring up the "Original Package" bill, but after a squabble the House refused to consider the resolution from the committee and adjourned.

Soon after meeting on the 9th debate on the conference report on the Silver bill was resumed in the Senate. Senator Cockrell argued strongly against agreeing to the report, to adopt which, he declared, would be a complete surrender on the part of the advocates of free coinage when on the verge of victory. Senator Daniel (Va.) also spoke earnestly against the report. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Hitt, (Ill.) from the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported a resolution regarding the President to furnish the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain touching the subjects in dispute in the Behring sea. The National Educational convention at St. Paul, Minn., elected William R. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., for president. Prof. James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kan., was elected one of the vice-presidents; also Prof. Buchanan, of Kansas City, Mo. James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen treasurer.

The independent brewers of Chicago have begun war on the English syndicate. Prices have already dropped from \$6.00 to \$3.50 per barrel and further cuts are expected.

John G. Nottingham, the man who first developed the coal fields in LaSalle County, Ill., died at Ottawa, recently, aged eighty-two.

The story of the killing of Court Clerk Spalding, of Chamberlain, S. D., by Cheyenne Indians is positively denied. George B. Shaw, of Eau Claire, Wis., has been elected supreme chancellor Knights of Pythias.

The large hotel at Lake Elmo, twelve miles from St. Paul, Minn., has been burned. Loss, \$150,000.

Twenty-nine buildings in Itasca, Mich., were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Edward D. Gallagher was hanged at Vancouver, Wash., for a murder last November. He died cursing the sheriff.

There was an explosion and fire on the lake steamer Tioga at Chicago on the 11th. A number of stovedores engaged in unloading were burned to death, though desperate efforts were made to rescue them from the hold.

Colonel Alexander McD. McCook has been nominated Brigadier-General. He was congratulated at Fort Leavenworth, where he is in command.

Ray Hawk, a boy, and Fred Armstrong, a man, were killed by choke lamp in an old shaft at What Cheer, Iowa.

The Lottery bill passed the Louisiana House over the Governor's veto.

A monument is being erected at the naval cemetery opposite Annapolis, Md., to the seamen who lost their lives in the memorable storm at Apia, Samoa.

The jury at Paris, Tex., in the Cross murder case returned a verdict of guilty against six of the defendants. Five were acquitted.

Brakemen on the Louisville & Nashville struck on the 9th.

THE EAST.

Four thousand employes of the National tube works, McKeesport, Pa., have struck because the firm refused to sign the amalgamated scale.

The coroner's jury in the Dunbar, Pa., mine disaster has returned a verdict holding Superintendent Robert Lang criminally responsible for the disaster.

Three ladies were killed recently near Auburn, N. Y., by a train on the Lehigh Valley road striking their buggy.

The Henry Miller brewery, Philadelphia, was damaged \$100,000 by fire the other day. Two men were slightly injured.

General Clinton B. Fisk, the well known temperance advocate and Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, died at New York on the 9th, aged sixty-one.

Facts have leaked out at Newport, R. I., that Mrs. Paron Stevens was recently robbed of her jewel case containing a pair of diamond bracelets valued at \$16,000.

Archibald McDonald, a noted Canadian desperado confined in the jail at Canton, N. Y., recently broke his ball and chain, threw the jailer into a cell and locked him up and escaped.

The revised estimate of Census Supervisor Gilbert puts the population of Chicago at 1,100,000—possibly a few more than that number.

A national convention of colored Catholics met at Cincinnati on the 9th.

Census Supervisor Davis, of San Francisco, reports that there was padding in but one census district in that city. The guilty enumerator has been arrested.

Simon Quinlan, of Chicago, was re-elected grand ruler of the Elks.

Albert W. Webb, chief of police at Rockford, Ill., shot himself dead the other day. It was reported he had committed forgery.

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GENERAL.

Cholera is becoming epidemic in Tonquin, twenty-five to thirty persons dying from it daily. No whites have been attacked.

The editor of the Berlin Army Journal has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for wearing a decoration to which he was not entitled.

The London Board of Trade returns for June show that the imports increased \$17,500,000 and the exports increased \$15,000,000 over June of last year.

The present session of the British Parliament is not expected to close before September, and there is no likelihood of an autumn session.

General Wolseley deprecates any trouble between the United States and England over the Behring sea or other questions.

Over 700 persons were killed by a cyclone which ravaged Muscat, Arabia.

The Bluff Point Hotel on Lake Champlain was not destroyed in the recent storm as first reported. The steam yacht Nellie was lost, however, with three lives.

The postmen's strike in London flizzed in somewhat the same manner as the policemen's strike.

Charles Kendall Adams, president of Cornell University, was married in London recently to Mrs. Mary Mathews Barnes, widow of the late A. S. Barnes, the well known book publisher of New York.

The Paris Soir declares that General Boulanger has asked the French Government to grant him a pardon.

The recent disaster by fire at Fort de France, Martinique, inflicted a loss of \$3,000,000. Fully three-fourths of the place was destroyed.

An explosion of fireworks at Brunn, Austria, a man and his wife and two children were killed.

W. H. Smith, Conservative leader in the British House of Commons, denies that he intends to retire and accept a peerage.

A spark from a workingman's pipe started a fire in Wassiljowo, Russia, in which 329 dwellings were burned, and seven persons perished.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 10 numbered 197, compared with 199 the previous week, and 209 the corresponding week of last year.

Parnell made a speech in the British House of Commons on the 11th remarkable for its moderation and deprecating to a large extent the "plan of campaign." The speech excited much comment.

Explorer Stanley was taken sick with an attack of gastritis on the eve of his marriage to Miss Tennant.

Advices from St. John, N. F., say that there have been 2,871 cases of diphtheria and 500 deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic. The disease is now under control.

At Dartmouth, N. S., recently about 700 persons were precipitated into the water by the sinking of the front end of a bridge. By desperate efforts all but seven or eight were rescued.

The Salvador Government has declared the country in a state of siege, war with Guatemala being imminent. There are 20,000 troops on the frontier.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Democratic Convention.
The following call has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee:
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 nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Delegates to the convention shall be selected by the different counties of the State in the manner prescribed by the Democratic committees of the several counties. The basis of representation in such convention shall be one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof in excess of 125 votes cast for John C. Sheridan, candidate for Elector at Large in 1888. Upon which basis delegates are apportioned as follows:

Allen	4	Lincoln	2
Anderson	4	Logan	1
Atchison	10	Lyons	6
Barber	3	Marion	2
Barton	3	Marshall	7
Bourbon	7	McPherson	3
Brown	7	Meade	1
Buchanan	2	Miami	6
Chase	2	Mitchell	4
Chautauque	3	Montgomery	7
Cloud	4	Morris	3
Coffey	5	Morton	1
Cole	4	Neosho	5
Cowley	8	Ness	2
Crawford	7	Osage	6
Dickinson	7	Osborne	3
Doniphan	4	Ottawa	3
Douglas	7	Pawnee	1
Edwards	4	Phillips	8
Elk	3	Pottawatomie	6
Ellsworth	2	Pratt	5
Finney	2	Rawlins	3
Franklin	2	Republic	5
Garfield	1	Rice	4
Gary	2	Riley	3
Gove	3	Rooks	2
Graham	1	Rush	2
Grant	2	Russell	5
Greenwood	4	Saline	2
Greely	4	Scott	1
Harmon	1	Sedgewick	16
Harper	3	Shawnee	4
Harvey	4	Shelburne	1
Haskell	1	Sherman	2
Hodgeman	1	Smith	3
Hoffman	1	Stafford	2
Holmes	1	Stanton	1
Jackson	2	Sumner	9
Jackson	2	Tarrant	1
Jewell	1	Thomas	5
Johnson	4	Trego	1
Kearney	1	Wabasha	4
Kingman	2	Wallace	1
Kiowa	2	Washington	6
Lane	1	Wichita	1
Leavenworth	16	Wilson	4
LeFlore	1	Woodson	2
Lincoln	2	Wyandotte	17

The secretaries of the conventions selecting delegates in the respective counties are hereby instructed to forward to the chairman at Leavenworth certified copies of the credentials of the delegates immediately after their selection to enable the committee to prepare a correct roll for the convention.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kansas.
EDWARD CARROLL, Chairman.
HENRY SHINDLER, Secretary pro tem.

Miscellaneous.
Charles Lagrange, who was recently arrested at Hutchinson for bigamy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. It is said that he served a term in the Arkansas penitentiary for a similar offense.

Judge Humphrey and Ex-Governor Anthony, of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, recently went to Washington to represent the State before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of the reduction of grain rates in accordance with the findings of that Commission as embodied in its recent report made under a resolution of the United States Senate.

The lively stable of George Warren at Topeka was burned by the incendiary's torch the other night and ten valuable horses perished. This made the fourteenth stable destroyed in the city since March 31, all attributed to incendiary origin.

John McPhail, a lawyer and newspaper writer, whose home was at Lindsborg, died in a Kansas City (Mo.) saloon the other day from the heat and excessive drinking.

Mrs. Welch, living about four miles north of Lawrence, had occasion to use some carbolic acid the other day, and left the bottle in reach of her two-year-old child. The little one overturned the bottle, spilling the contents over her face and body. She died in a short time.

Fourteen families of colored people recently returned from Oklahoma to Topeka. They said that every thing was burning up down there, and that the settlers are leaving as fast as they can get away.

A petition signed by John Dunnell, of Providence, Kan., asking for a pension, was laid before the United States Senate the other day. Dunnell says he is eighty-five years old, and applies for a pension on the ground that he is the orphan of a Revolutionary soldier. He will take his pension in the shape of land in the Indian Territory or any other compensation Congress may see fit to allow him.

The two-year-old son of Benjamin Spruill, of Arkansas City, was burned to death recently in a fire which destroyed his father's barn. Children playing with matches are supposed to have started the fire.

The burglar who was shot recently while entering the residence of S. B. Pattee, at Osage City, died without revealing his identity. His partner, who was shot at the same time, has not been captured.

The Douglas County Farmers' Alliance will hold a big meeting at Bismarck Grove August 12. Prominent speakers from a distance have been engaged.

THE PEPIN CALAMITY.

Not a Tornado But a Straight Wind Does the Work.

The Vessel Overturned in Rounding For the Shore—The Captain Said to Have Locked Passengers in the Cabin.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 15.—The storm which resulted in such great loss of life in Lake Pepin, opposite the western end of this little town, was a straight wind blowing at a terrific rate of speed and it completely overpowered the excursion steamer Sea King, previously telegraphed Sea Wing.

Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi, is about thirty miles long and extends east and west. The steamer was returning from the camp of the Minnesota National Guards with a party of Red Wing people and was steaming in the teeth of the wind. The gale was too much for the steamer and the boat was fast getting beyond control when Captain Wetherm tried to save the lives of his passengers by running the boat aground on the Wisconsin shore, but as soon as the vessel turned around a little to the force of the wind, it was seized by a strong grip and it was impossible for the engines to right it. The boat was turned over and quickly scores of people were struggling in the waves, from which many of them may never be recovered.

The vessel tried to regain its right position but quickly was seized once more and a second overturning upset nearly all of those still clinging to the wreck. A few reached the shore, but the most closed their eyes under water.

The search for the bodies began at once and over sixty had been taken out by daylight. The scene of the disaster is across the lake from Lake City toward Red Wing, and as most of the victims were from that city the coroner was notified and fifty-two bodies taken there yesterday morning after having first been viewed by him at the lake side.

During the night fifty-five bodies were recovered and yesterday morning up to ten o'clock seven more had been pulled out. Under command of Adjutant-General Mullen the militia were put into service and worked nobly on the wreck.

A couple of buildings were wrecked back of the point which is known as Maiden Rock, where the wreck of the steamer occurred. The vessel lies on the port side and was broken almost in kindling wood, although enough of the framework remained together to work on.

At 10:30 the bodies of a woman and child, to which ropes had been attached, were drawn from the water. The child was the daughter of John Winters, of Red Wing. Fred Seivers, blacksmith, was taken out a few minutes later. That makes a total of sixty-five bodies already found, or probably about half the total number drowned.

Corporal B. L. Perry, of St. Paul saw the wreck early and hastened to the spot to render such assistance as was possible. Finding a man standing near a boat on the shore he asked to be taken out into the storm to the overturned boat. When refused he threatened to kill him unless his orders were obeyed, and with the help of his unwilling assistant saved the lives of fifteen or sixteen women. Adjutant-General Mullen says the man has earned a commission.

From early morning a patrol of row boats was kept up all over the neighborhood of the wreck looking for bodies. Several were found in that way during the night.

A small boy was found floating and yelling three miles down the lake from the scene of the disaster.

It was stated that to keep the water out of the cabin and to keep the people under shelter, Captain Wetherm had locked the door of the cabin. If this is true, it may explain much of the loss of life, although the loss would still have been very heavy.

Believing that still some bodies were to be found in the half dismantled wreck, General Mullen ordered the tearing away of the upper works of the vessel and the pushing of the wreck farther toward the shore, where she was righted. This work was done by the Luella and the Ethel Howard, and as soon as the wreck could be got in its new position General Mullen and his military helpers went all through the Sea King, recovering three more bodies, bringing the total up to sixty-five, and convinced themselves that no more bodies were to be found there.

The following have been recovered and identified, or are known to be dead: John Heffer and wife and two children, Mrs. Blaker and two children, Mrs. Hemfelling and three children, Mrs. Schuelberg and daughter, Minnie Fisher, Marie Skoglund, Kate Daly, Mrs. F. Sharf and daughter, Fred Christ, Annie Stegger, Francis Stegger, George Nelson, John Bahns and wife, Charles Dinstage, Fred Seivers and daughter, Tom Larson, Addie Wing and sister, H. Redlus and two children, Fred Hattmeyer, Mamie Adams, Henry Steffner, Katie Burkhardt, A. O. Anderson, Eddie Christopherson, Herman Hipper, Will Hipper, George Harris, Mrs. Nellie Woerhn and son, Nellie Milles, Burson Fibbey, Cordy Johnson, Floy Smith, Myrtle Mero, Ira Fulton, Fred Seaver, Heine Geklein, Charles Brown, K. Petersen, Bertha Winter of Red Wing, Alice Palmer and Nettie Palmer of Trenton, Wis.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Disaster to a Huge Lake Steamer at Chicago—Several Killed and Many Injured—Damage to Property.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A frightful explosion occurred last night on the steamer Tioga, one of the largest vessels on the great lakes. Thirty-eight people were aboard the steamer at the time. When the work of rescuing survivors, which commenced almost instantly, was well under way only two persons could be found who escaped unhurt. To make matters worse fire broke out on the wrecked vessel and huge volumes of flame and smoke impeded the searchers for the dead and dying. The bursting of the steamer's boilers was the cause of the catastrophe.

It was in the Chicago river at the foot of Washington street that the explosion occurred. This locality is in the heart of the business section of Chicago and the terrific shock of the explosion brought people running in terror out of the tall buildings blocks away.

Most of the victims were Chicago stovedores who were unloading the vessel. Only three of the Tioga's crew were reported on the list.

The fire proved a stubborn one and made it impossible at the time to verify the report that the boilers had exploded, and a statement was current that the explosion was due to the accidental lighting of a large quantity of combustibles in the deep hold near the stern where the fire held sway. Through the bursts of fire could be seen a great jagged cleft in the Tioga's decks and cabin and aloft on the tall smoke stacks dangled a huge framework of timber fantastically swaying backward and forward, telling of the terrific force of the explosion which sent it there from thirty feet below.

About \$75,000, it was estimated, would cover the damage to the vessel and cargo. This amount was believed to be fully insured.

The explosion did much damage to surrounding buildings, and windows were broken half a mile away.

Up to midnight seven dead and wounded men had been taken from the boat, and it was then believed that not more than eight others were in the hold.

DUN'S REPORT.

Hopeful Feeling and Steady Growth of Business—The Midsummer Dullness.

New York, July 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says:

In spite of the usual midsummer dullness, aggravated this year by exceptionally hot weather, the volume of business continues larger for the season than in any previous year, and in all quarters high hopes are stimulated by excellent crop reports.

With scanty reserves here on which to begin the fall movement, and money tight at Boston, active at Philadelphia and in sharp demand in Chicago at 6 per cent on call, the prospect is less clear than it has been, though rates here are comparatively steady. From many Northwestern cities special reports show distinct improvements in trade because of crop prospects, which St. Paul calls the best for years.

Yet prices of wheat have advanced 1 1/2 cents on sales of 15,000,000 bushels; corn 1 1/4 cents on sales of 17,000,000 bushels, and oats 1/2 cent, while cotton is unchanged with moderate dealings. Hogs and lard are higher, with potatoes and eggs, but oil 2 cents lower, and the absence of buyers causes disappointment in coffee, though prices are held. Slow consumption of sugar is also noticed. But the general average of prices has advanced fully 1 per cent.

Reports from all quarters are hopeful. Midsummer dullness prevails at Boston, increased by monetary stringency, and at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by the fact that higher wages have been conceded to iron workers, though higher prices for products do not seem obtainable.

The traffic of railroads is still very large, for the last week of June about 3 per cent, and for the month about 11 per cent, above last year's, while the reports of July show still larger gains. Receiverships for the half year covered but \$47,000,000 of stocks and bonds of 1,350 miles, while foreclosures for the half year covered \$92,000,000 of stocks and bonds and 1,930 miles of road.

The steady growth of the country is illustrated in National bank reports, showing an increase since 1880 of 66 per cent in the number of banks, 37 per cent in deposits and 90 per cent in loans.

CENSUS FIGURES.

A Surprise for New York—She Falls Far Below the Estimate—Other Great Cities—Power of the West.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is a great surprise in store for New Yorkers when the official returns of the enumeration of the population of their city by the Census Bureau are made. The rough estimate of the population was put at 1,700,000, but the returns, which will be in late to-day, will show that the population is about 1,500,000, or something like 200,000 less than was anticipated. Even with that falling off New York will, of course, stand at the head of the list. It is nip and tuck between Philadelphia and Chicago for second place with a population of about a million. Brooklyn will be fourth, St. Louis fifth, Boston sixth, Baltimore seventh, Cincinnati eighth, Minneapolis ninth and St. Paul tenth. There is a marked contrast in the per cent of increase between the East and West, and it is very evident that when the apportionment of Representatives to Congress is made the West will be the legislative ruler of the country.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THE OTHER SIDE THE STREET.

But few of us there are who quiet contentedly abide. But very few of us with date are fully satisfied; it seems to us that others get the prizes we have won.

-Chicago Evening Post.

MISS TRIMPY'S WILL.

How It Exposed Their Avariciousness and Hypocrisy.

IT WAS often said of Miss Thyrsa Trimpy that she was "a queer sort of a woman," or that she was "so odd."

She had once been poor, but a distant relative had died, and, to her great surprise, had left Miss Trimpy twenty-five thousand dollars.

She was still Miss Trimpy when that time came, and she often declared her intention of remaining Miss Trimpy as long as she lived.

Her simple, inexpensive style of living also afforded her relatives no little satisfaction. These relatives were numerous. In fact, Miss Trimpy did not realize how numerous they really were.

Others opened their homes and hearts to her, and begged "dear Cousin Thyrsa" to come and live with them, but all such overtures were promptly and firmly rejected by Miss Trimpy.

One day she amazed her kindred and friends by announcing in the most matter-of-fact way that she intended going abroad for six months.

"Going abroad!" exclaimed all of the first and second and fourth and other cousins in concert, with the nephews and the nieces removed by only three or four degrees.

"Oh! auntie!" cried Miss Arabella Trimpy, a daughter of Miss Trimpy's half-brother's cousin, "you surely won't think of going abroad alone!"

"To go abroad had for years been the crowning desire of Miss Arabella's heart."

Thyrsa, we shall all be so anxious and worried about you if you go alone.

But Miss Thyrsa would not be deterred. No less than twenty of her anxious and tearful kindred followed her to the boat, each carrying a "trifling gift," that they hoped might serve to remind "dear Cousin Thyrsa" of them, when she was far away.

When the warning bell of the steamer rang, they crowded around their departing relative with their handkerchiefs to their eyes. They kissed her fondly and tenderly with many assurances of anxiety and undying affection.

When they were gone and Miss Thyrsa was alone, she stood on the steamer's deck, smiling grimly as she watched the wild flutterings of their handkerchiefs on the wharf.

"Pack of hypocrites, that they are," she said, derisively. "There isn't one of 'em that wouldn't be willing to see me at the bottom of the ocean, if they thought they'd get my money when I'm gone."

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assurance, as she stepped forward with outstretched hands.

"Don't touch me," said Miss Trimpy, coldly. "We understand each other now, Mary Jane Dixon. I have long understood you one and all, and I am glad to have this assurance that I am not mistaken in my estimate of you."

Ten minutes before the arrival of her anxious relatives, Miss Trimpy had amazed her lawyer by walking into his office. "I just came in on the two o'clock train from Boston," she said.

"Wait a moment, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Grimm.

"Read it to them," said Miss Trimpy, with twinkling eyes. "I'll get behind this curtain, and enjoy their surprise."

"Dear Cousin Thyrsa" is now regarded by her relatives as one of the most artful and designing and shameless persons on earth, while her opinion of them is equally flattering.

Shoemakers' Drugs. Queer Articles Used in a Well-Regulated Shoe Factory.

Few people outside of the trade are aware of, or appreciate the number of different articles that are required in a well-regulated shoe factory.

Nitro-glycerine, or rather the active constituent parts of it, sulphuric and nitric acids, are used on some well-approved articles of foot-wear, but the wearers need not be alarmed.

Many other strange things might be mentioned, as terra alba, dextrine, tumeric, blue vitriol, yellow ochre, Irish moss, pipe clay, etc., not forgetting tartaric acid, that plays such an important part in the circus lemonade, which delights the small boy.

Gentleness of Manner. No Girl is Really Beautiful Whose Actions are Not Refined.

Probably there is not a young girl among our readers who does not ardently desire to be beautiful and attractive.

PRETTY COTTON GOWNS.

Styles That Seem to Have Taken the Country by Storm.

Cotton dresses of percale, with spots or stripes of color on white, or chintz figures and stripes on china blue, ecru or cream grounds, are made up in the prevailing simple fashions, with a belted waist, full sleeves and a straight skirt that may have a deep Spanish flourish in front and on the sides, or else its fullness is gathered on two thick cords all around, just below the belt.

Waists are without lining, but should be strengthened under the arms by being faced with strong white muslin from the tips of the shoulders down to the waist line.

Skirts of cotton dresses need not have foundation skirts, though those imported usually have them. They should be always finished with a belt of the material, and the back breadth should lap to fasten on the left side, instead of having a placket opening in the middle of the back.

An odd fancy, quite the opposite of the gowns just noted, is that of making gingham dresses in tailor fashion, with the double-breasted habit bodice and the plain habit skirt.

Poverty in Sicily. The Pathetic Side of Life in Sunny Italy's Sunniest Province.

The distance from the Simento river to Palermo is about 120 miles. We traveled this distance on our excellent donkeys in four days, writes the Naples correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, with time to spare for brief excursions from the main highway to objects of special interest.

Italy and Sicily are "sunny" enough. Cereals, fruits and flowers are almost tropically luxuriant; but how can the humane traveler rave over the glories of pagan ruins, the massiveness of mediæval monuments, monasteries, cathedrals and fortresses, or the dazzling palaces of the nobility of to-day, when almost the entire people of the land are the serfs of a few; when the lowly comprise all but the nobility, the governing classes and ecclesiastics; and when doubtless 2,500,000 souls out of Sicily's 2,584,000 inhabitants are ambitionless, ignorant and sullen as swine?

How Long to Cook Vegetables. A French authority gives the following time for cooking common vegetables:

Potatoes, boiled, thirty minutes; potatoes, baked, forty-five minutes; sweet potatoes, boiled, forty-five minutes; sweet potatoes, baked, sixty minutes; squash, boiled, twenty-five minutes; squash, baked, forty-five minutes; green peas, boiled, twenty-five to forty minutes; green corn, twenty-five to sixty minutes; shelled beans, boiled, sixty minutes; string beans, boiled, one to two hours; asparagus, fifteen to thirty minutes; spinach, one to two hours; tomatoes, fresh, one hour; tomatoes, canned, thirty minutes; cabbage, three-fourths to two hours; cauliflower, one to two hours; best greens, one hour; onions, one to two hours; beets, one to five hours; turnips, white, forty-five to sixty minutes; turnips, yellow, one to two hours.

FACTS ABOUT HAIL-STONES.

It Takes But Ten Minutes to Form the Largest Ones Ever Known.

Meteorologists are not a unit in agreement upon the manner of formation of hail-stones. The theory of Dove has been given most credence. He believed that the hail-stone passed rapidly from the cold air to the warm, moist air, and again from the warm air into the colder, thus alternately taking on a jacket of moisture and freezing it around the nucleus or heart.

The most remarkable hail-storm on record was that of July 18, 1788, which passed from Touraine, France, to Belgium. It traveled in bands or separate belts. While the western band had a width of ten miles and a length of 420 miles, the eastern band had a width of five miles and length of 500 miles.

Probably the worst hail-storm that ever occurred in this country was that of June 16, 1882, at Dubuque, Iowa. For thirteen minutes, beginning at 2:35 p.m., hail-stones fell, some of which were seven-eighths of an inch in circumference.

A Dubuque newspaper report accompanying the picture states that hail-stones as large as coconuts were thrown down, and some ladies cooled a pitcher of lemonade with them, and wrote to Eastern friends that they had made the drink palatable with ice frozen in that city on June 16.

Ancient Almanacs. A New England Woman Finds Some That Contain Curious Things.

Spring cleaning generally brings to light a lot of forgotten things, and this time a woman in Hingham Center found some old almanacs, one of them 120 years old, printed at Boston twenty-three years before the present Old Farmers' Almanac was established.

Among the maxims in the calendar pages are: "The politicians spin so fine a thread that princes think they lead when they are led."

Handy With the Shears. Tall Boy—Hello, kid; who cut your hair?

Short Boy—My father cut it. Tall Boy—Hah! Yer father a barber? Short Boy—Naw; he's a editor—Light.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A wash of equal parts of glycerine and lactic acid will remove moth and freckles from the face.

A spatula or palette knife is the best thing for scraping batter, porridge, etc., from the sides of bowls or pots; it is not expensive, and soon saves its cost by preventing waste.

To mend a very large hole in socks or woven underwear, tack a piece of strong net over the aperture and darn over it. Thus mended the garment will be stronger than when new, and look far neater than when darned in the ordinary way.

Restoring draperies or curtains of art needle-work on muslin, they should first be well-shaken to get out the dust, and then soaked in cold water to remove the worst of the dirt; they are then washed in tepid water with good white soap, rinsed through cold water with a little salt in it, and dried quickly in the shade.

Patagonian Birds. Many of Them Indulge in Exceedingly Eccentric Performances.

The black-faced ibis of Patagonia, a bird nearly as large as a turkey, indulges in a curious mad performance, usually in the evening when feeding time is over. The birds of a flock, while winging their way to the roosting place, all at once seemed possessed with frenzy, simultaneously dashing downward with amazing violence, doubling about in the most eccentric manner, and when close to the surface rising again to repeat the action, all the while making the air palpitate for miles around with their hard metallic cries.

The ralls, active, sprightly birds with powerful and varied voices, are great performers, but, owing to the nature of the ground they inhabit and to their shy, suspicious character, it is not easy to observe their antics.

The compiler in the preface of one for 1774, after explaining that "Almanac is an evident Abbreviation of all my knack, or all's man's knack," says: "Having made this curious Discovery, the effect of long study and close application, and communicated it, by this Channel, to all Lovers of Ancient Literature; I shall without expatiating on the Care, Trouble, Pains, Expense, etc., etc., that I have been at to render these my Lubrications entertaining, amusing, interesting, etc., take my leave till next year, and subscribe the Reader's Most obedient Servant, Isaac Bickerstaff."

One for 1775 gives the following cure for toothache: "Let the patient afflicted therewith lay on the contra side, drop three drops of rue juice into the ear on that side the tooth aches, let it remain an hour or two, and it will remove the pain."

The singular watted, wing-spurred and long-toed jacana has a remarkable performance, which seems specially designed to bring out the concealed beauty of the silky, greenish-golden wing quills. The birds go singly or in pairs, and a dozen or fifteen individuals may be found in a marshy place feeding within sight of one another. Occasionally, in response to a note of invitation, they all in a moment leave off feeding and fly to one spot, and forming a close cluster and emitting short, excited, rapidly-repeated notes, display their wings, like beautiful flags grouped loosely together; some hold the wings up vertically and motionless, others half open and vibrating rapidly, while still others wave them up and down with a slow, measured motion.—Longman's Magazine.

BE UP AND DOING.

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and
Vengeance of Harmachis, the
Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,
Author of "King Solomon's Mines,"
"She," "Allan Quatermain,"
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOOD-
VILLE and GREIFFENHAUSEN.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

HARMION un-
clasped my arm, to
which she had clung
in terror.
"Thy vengeance,
thou dark Harmachis," she said, in a
hoarse voice, "is a
thing hideous to be-
hold! O lost Egypt,
with all thy sins thou
wast indeed a queen. Come,
aid me, prince; let us stretch
this poor clay upon the bed
and deck it royally, so that it
may give its dumb audience
to the messengers of Caesar as becomes
the last of Egyptian queens."

pyramid. Then I kissed her chill brow
and from the house of death "avenged,
but sorely smitten with despair."
"Physician," said the officer of the guard
as I went through the gates, "what passes
yonder in the monument? Methought I
heard the sounds of death."

So, in cold, clear words, I laid bare all my
shame, keeping back nothing, and ever as I
spoke I saw their faces grow more hard, and
knew that for me there was no mercy; nor
did I ask it; nor had I asked, could it have
been granted. When, at last, I had done,
they put me aside while they took counsel.
Then they drew me forth again, and the
eldest among them, a man very old and venerable,
the priest of the temple of the divine
Hathshep at Tape, spoke in icy accents:
"Thou, Harmachis, we have considered
this matter. Thou hast sinned the three-
fold deadly sin. On thy head lies the bur-
den of the woe of Khem, this day enthralled
of Rome; to Isis, the mother mystery, thou
hast offered the deadly insult, and thou hast
broken thy holy oath. For all of these
sins there is, as well thou knowest, but one
reward, and that reward is thine. Naught
can it weigh in the balance of our justice
that thou hast slain her who was thy cause
of stumbling; naught that thou comest to
name thyself the vilest thing who ever
stood within these walls. On thee, also,
must fall the curse of Menkara, thou false
priest! thou forsown patriot! thou
Pharaoh, shameful and discredited! Here,
where we set the double crown upon thy
head, we doom thee to the doom! Go to
thy dungeon, and await the falling of its
stroke! Go remembering what thou
mightest have been and what thou art, and
what those Gods who, through thy evil do-
ing, shall perchance ere long cease to be
worshipped within these holy temples, give
to thee that mercy which we deny! Lead
him forth!"

THE BILL DEFINED.
Republicans Bound to Do Their "Own"
Counting and Certifying.
Federal supervisors of Congressional
elections have been employed for more
than twenty years; deputy United
States marshals of the Black Jack Yat-
vank kind have drawn their revolvers in
like elections and killed their man for
the benefit of the Republican party, and
have gone scot-free in consequence, but
the election measure which has just
passed the House despite the pro-
test of the entire Democratic
party and a respectable but small
minority of Republicans is a radical
departure. We may discern now
the real eagerness of Republicans arbi-
trarily to dispossess Democrats of their
seats. They did not feel that for every
partisan purpose they could command
the united support of Republican Con-
gressmen duly elected, and that their
working majority might be secure they
gave seats to contesting Republicans,
upon whose gratitude and complete sub-
serviency they could rely.
The House measure, which may fall
in the Senate through the obstinacy
of Democratic members of that body, pro-
vides for Federal—that is, under pres-
ent circumstances, Republican—super-
vision of all Congressional elections in
any district where such supervision is
asked by at least one hundred voters
therein. Such supervision asked, super-
visors are appointed whose nominal
duty is to prevent frauds of registration,
of naturalization, of casting and of
counting, but whose real duty, as they
will understand it, is to look particularly
to the interest of Republican candi-
dates. There is to be at every poll in a
Federally supervised district a separate
Congressional box. In many of the
States, the effort has been made to se-
cure a secret ballot. The provision of
the Federal law is for an open ballot
as to Congressmen, for supervisors are
to inspect all ballots as they are cast,
to keep a tally thereof, to oversee the
local count and make a return thereof.
The supervisors are to note whether
there is any difference between the
local count and their own. There is
provision for a canvassing board to be
appointed by the United States Circuit
Court, which may or may not be such a
returning board as Wells conducted in
Louisiana. The finding of this board is
to be sent to the clerk of the House
of Representatives, and is to be binding
upon him no matter what return may
be made to him by the Governor of a
State. The clerk is a Republican, and
the House may be organized on Federal
supervisors' certificates of election. If
contest be made after such organization
it must be done before a hostile com-
mittee. What the Republican sense of
justice and fairness in matters of this
kind is we have had evidence enough
at the present session, when Democrats
have been unseated quite as a matter
of course. Why not? They were Dem-
ocrats.
There is a provision in it that shall see fit,
that any State, if it shall see fit,
may provide by law that ballots shall
be provided at the public expense con-
taining the names of such candidates as
may have been nominated by qualified
voters in the district, and providing
suitable regulations for ascertaining
such nomination and for screening from
observation the ballot of each voter and
keeping the same secret. This sugges-
tion of the Australian system is ren-
dered nugatory, however, by the require-
ment of the same bill that supervisors
shall keep a correct tally of the votes
cast, inspecting them as they are cast,
and noting for whom they give.
The whole scheme, which if not un-
constitutional is novel and unusual, is
taken in pursuance of the Speaker's de-
mand that we do "our" own registra-
tion, "our" own counting, and "our"
own certifying. It is a device for con-
tinuing the Republican party in power
through the manipulation of Congress-
ional elections.
The supposition is that in clearly Re-
publican districts this elaborate and
expensive machinery will not be set in
motion. Herein mistake is made. A
horde of supervisors and deputy mar-
shals must be appointed in every Con-
gressional district upon the application
of one hundred electors. This does not
exceed the number of expectants in
every district for a dash at the Federal
pay-roll, and if the law pass the employ-
ment of this Federal machinery will be
general.—Chicago Times.

less than \$8 and more than half less
than \$7.
Quite as emphatic is the showing
made by a comparison of the shoe in-
dustry, in which there is only about 30
per cent of protection, with the cotton
industry, which is protected all the way
from 40 to 75 per cent. In boots and
shoes, of the number of wage earners re-
ported nearly one-half get \$12 and over
per week and one-fifth get \$15 and over.
In the highly protected cotton industry
more than 84 per cent of the wage
earners reported get less than \$8 a week
and over 40 per cent get less than \$5 a
week.
When, therefore, the protectionist as-
serts that the imposition of a duty
means an increase of wages for the
employees in the industry so favored the
facts are dead against him.—Detroit
Free Press.
PENNSYLVANIA'S SHAME.
Boss Quay and the Fellow He Nominated
for Governor.
Senator Quay ordered the Pennsylv-
ania Republican convention to nomi-
nate George W. Delamater for Governor
of the State, and the convention has
done his bidding. Its members have
"crooked the pregnant hinges of the
knee" before Quay, and proclaimed with
effusion that by his career in State and
National politics "he has won and re-
tains" their "respect and confidence."
Who then is Senator Quay? He is a
man who has been publicly and specifi-
cally charged with the embezzlement
of large sums from the State Treasury of
Pennsylvania. The World has repeatedly
challenged him to meet the charge
with a libel suit, as any man not demon-
strably guilty would have done at once.
The reputable newspapers of his own
party have demanded that he should re-
fute the charge for the party's sake if
not for his own. And yet he has re-
mained persistently silent, not even
whispering a denial. Silence in such
a case is confession.
This is the man who orders the Re-
publicans of Pennsylvania to make
George W. Delamater Governor. Who,
then, is George W. Delamater?
He is a man who has been publicly,
distinctly and solemnly charged by a
responsible citizen of Pennsylvania,
ex-Senator Emery, with specific acts of
bribery, forgery and perjury, and,
though challenged by his accuser and
urged by the press of his own party to
meet and refute these accusations, he
has not only not called his accuser to
account in the courts, but has made no
denial and shown no shame. Silence in
such a case is confession.
This is the shameful situation. What
are the reputable Republicans of Penn-
sylvania going to do about it?—N. Y.
World.
PRESS COMMENTS.
The Republican editors are not
giving Mr. Blaine credit for his revision
of Mr. William McKinley's tariff.—At-
lanta Constitution.
In a cottage by the seaside
A nation's ruler sat,
And the wild waves were saying:
"Where did you get that hat?"
—N. Y. Sun.
As a President Benjamin Har-
rison is a sad failure, but as a standing
"ad" for John Wanamaker's summer re-
sort he can't be excelled.—N. Y. Tel-
egram.
Perhaps Thomas Brackett Reed
is right. When a National treasury is
to be plundered, the work should be
done as quietly as possible.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.
Governor Hill spoke manfully
and truly at Indianapolis. Every other
Democrat should at all times and in all
places denounce the villainies of the
present era.—Chicago Herald.
After Mr. Blaine gets through
with Mr. William McKinley perhaps he
will take hold of Colonel Quay. Quay
is the only Colonel in any part of the
country who refuses to deny that he is
something of a thief.—Atlanta Consti-
tution.
In view of Congressman Butter-
worth's tariff talk, Senator Wolcott's
silver speech and Secretary Blaine's
diplomatic wink, is it the least bit
strange that there should be an audible
snicker all around the board?—Wash-
ington Post.
Matthew S. Quay, the silent saint
of the Republican party, is preparing to
elect his man Friday, Delamater, Gov-
ernor of Pennsylvania by the use of
large sums of money. It is not definite-
ly known what treasury he intends to
raife.—Chicago Times.
Mr. Amberg, the Republican can-
didate for Treasurer of Illinois, need not
disturb himself in such warm weather
by denying that he is a Jew. After the
election everybody will know that he is
not one of the chosen people.—St. Louis
Republic.
One of the House messengers of
Congress made an odd blunder the other
day. He came into the Senate with a
message from the House announcing the
passage of certain bills "by the Speak-
er." It was not an error that the strict-
est interests of truth required to be cor-
rected.—Boston Herald.
The Wrong Ox Gored This Time.
It makes a good deal of difference
whose State it is when it is a question
of State rights. Kansas Republicans
have had a great deal to say in the past
about "the damnable heresy of State
rights" and the outrage of any opposi-
tion to Federal authority. But when the
Federal courts decide that the Federal
constitution, in the absence of
legislation by Congress, allows liquors
to be imported into Kansas and sold in
the "original packages," Kansas Re-
publicans resent the interference of
Federal authority with State affairs,
and some of them even go so far as to
declare that they will not stand it. The
Hutchinson News talks in this strain:
"It means that the Supreme Court of the
United States has declared that a State
has no right to regulate her internal
affairs unless by a special act of Con-
gress. For the time being it means
hell. But our State will not submit to
the outrage without the bitterest fight
known in the annals of Kansas history."
Probably, however, Kansas will finally
submit without the necessity of sending
the United States army to compel her
obedience to the Federal constitution.—
N. Y. Evening Post.



SYRUP OF FIGS
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, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable 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 com-
mend 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 pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept any
substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Whenever you visit
the shops in town,
Looking for Braid
to bind your gown,
Secure the Clasp,
wherever found,
That holds the Roll
on which is wound
The Braid that is known
the world around.

A Planters Experience.
My plantation is in a malarial
district, where fever and ague prevailed.
I employ 150 hands; frequently half
of them were sick. I was nearly dis-
couraged when I began the use of
Tutt's Pills
The result was marvellous. My men
became strong and healthy, and I have
had no further trouble. With these
pills, I would not fear to live in any
swamp. E. H. VAIL, Bayou St. Louis, La.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

FOR JAUNDICE,
BILE BEANS.
I say with pleasure that "Bile Beans" is
the best medicine I have ever used for bilious-
ness. CARRIE SCHREIBER.

Try "BILE BEANS SMALL" (40 little
beans in each bottle). Very small—
easy to take. Price of either size, 25c.
BUY OF YOUR DRUGGIST.

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WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION.
Unquestioned References East and West.
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CHAS. E. SAGE, Treasurer.
W. B. LLOYD, Secretary.
W. B. HILL, PLATON, Counsel.

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. Dependent
Parents and Minor Children also interested. Over
30 years' experience. References in all parts of the
country. No charge unless successful. Address for applica-
tion: "Copy of Law" blanks and full instructions will
be sent to H. McALLISTER & CO., Successors to William
Conrad & Co., P. O. Box 115, Washington, D. C.
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BORE WELLS! MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most
RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL.
They do MORE WORK and
MAKE GREATER PROFITS.
They FINISH WELLS where
others FAIL. Any size, 3
inches to 48 inches diameter.
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AWNINGS, TENTS, COVERS.
A. J. BAKER'S, 24 West Third Street, Kansas
City, Mo. Send for Illustrated Price List.
SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890.

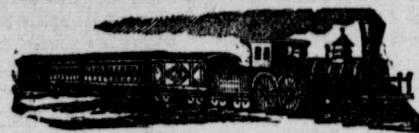
W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; How to the line, let no chips fall when they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.15; for six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and extra lines.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for Strong City, Kansas, listing various express and freight services with their respective times and destinations.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Joe Miner is lying dangerously ill. Col. S. N. Wood, was in town, last week. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. j33 tf The Madden Bros. are at Topeka, on law business. The roof of the postoffice building is being repaired. Mr. D. K. Cartter, was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Leo Holz was down to Topeka, a few days ago. Mr. T. O. Kelley, of Marion, was in town, last week. John Engles, returned here, Monday from Kansas City. Miss Etta McCabe, of Bazaar, is visiting at Wichita. This year the annual school meetings will be held July 31. Mr. Thad Scribner is mowing the grass at the Fair grounds. Miss Luella P. Pugh went to Hutchinson, last week, on a visit. 101° in the shade, Monday afternoon, and 99°, this afternoon. Mrs. T. J. Hardesty, of Diamond creek, is visiting in Kansas City. Mr. Chick S. Smith arrived home, yesterday evening, from Chicago. Miss Emily King is now clerking for Mr. C. L. Maule, in Strong City. Mrs. S. D. Breece is still confined to her room, though improving slowly. Messrs. Frank Strahl and Charles Gookrich started to Chicago, Sunday. Mr. E. W. Tanner returned home, Sunday, from his visit in Pennsylvania. There was a very enjoyable young folks' picnic in Carter's grove, Tuesday. Mr. J. J. Davidson is now Marshal and Street Commissioner of Strong City. Mr. T. B. Johnston has gone to Tennessee again, to build more creameries. Born, on Wednesday morning, July 16, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Webster a son. Mr. R. B. Evans was in town, Saturday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson. The Santa Fe Railroad Co. are having a well dug at the stock yards, near the depot. Census Enumerator C. W. Jones, found Strong City to contain 976 inhabitants. Braze Bros. are now delivering ice. Leave orders and have it delivered at your home. Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, has returned from her visit in Johnson county. Mrs. Mary Greelish has had a porch put to the front of her residence, in Strong City. Mrs. Henry Senior and Miss. Lulu Wager returned to Strong City, from Denver, Col. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Kirker, of Strong City, were visiting at Quenocum, last week. Mrs. Ferd. Yenzler and Mrs. T. J. Browning went to McPherson, yesterday, on a visit. Born, on Friday, July 4, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Becker, of Bireley, a daughter. Born, Sunday night, July 6, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Petty, of Strong City, a daughter. Born, on Sunday, July 13, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Coleman, of Peyton creek, a son.

Mrs. E. F. Holmes left, yesterday afternoon, for a visit at her old home, at Howell, Michigan. Mrs. W. H. Merritt, of Strong City, was visiting her daughter, at Osage City, the other day. Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from Burlington, Oklahoma. Miss Colie Adare, of Strong City, is visiting Miss Ada Davis, her college mate, at Eureka. Mr. James Biggam, of Strong City, has brought his trotter, Black Maud, home from Peabody. Messrs. M. R. Dinan and Matt McDonald, of Strong City, were at Topeka, a few days ago. Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, admits both sexes. Facilities excellent, expenses reasonable. Marriage license have been issued to Mr. J. J. Cayton and Miss L. E. Olinger, of Matfield Green. Mr. J. P. Kuhl is doing some excellent rustling for advertisements for the Fair premium list. Mr. Robt. Wiley is again on his Northern Kansas route, having finished his week's fishing in this vicinity. Honesty may be the best policy, but a good many people somehow fail to keep their premiums paid up.—Ez. Mr. Ellis Smith returned to Marion, Tuesday, to bring some more horses to train here for the races at our County Fair. Miss Jennie Hayden, of Elmdale, left, last Thursday night, for a visit to her grandmother in Morrow county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, left, on Wednesday of last week, for a three weeks' visit in Colorado. Mr. P. B. Gillett, of Kingman, being in town visiting friends and relatives, attended the K. of P. meeting, last week. Died, on Sunday, July 13, 1890, on the Cartter farm, north of the river, of brain fever, Charlie Jerrels, aged 10 months. The Cedar Point Band played at Florence on the Fourth, and they have been highly complimented by those who heard them. Mr. C. E. Hughey has moved into the house north of the U. P. church. An addition has been put to the same by Mr. Isaac Alexander. Mr. D. M. Swope and family and Mrs. L. M. Swope leaves, to-day, by wagon, for a three weeks' visit at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Sparks from an engine set fire to and burned sixty-five shecks of wheat belonging to Mr. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, a few days ago. Hon. M. A. Campbell and wife, of Plymouth, Lyon county, were in attendance at the Alhance picnic, in Carter's grove, last Thursday. The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the District Court of Marion county, in the case of J. C. Dwelle vs. the Santa Fe Ry. Messrs. Jas. Patterson, Wm. Norton, C. F. Hays, E. T. Baker and W. G. Patton shipped a train load of cattle from Bazaar to Chicago, Saturday. During the past week there have been good rains in different parts of the county, while other portions of it have had no rain for several weeks. Married, on Tuesday, July 8, 1890, in the Court-house, by Mr. Jacob Vail, Mr. E. R. Williams, of Emporia, and Miss. Katie Thomas, of Strong City. On or before the 25th, of this month it is expected that a wholesale firm of Kansas City will open up an Original Package house in this city. Mr. Chas. H. Kennison and Miss Matilda Malin were married in Strong City Friday afternoon, July 4, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents. Died, in this city, Sunday morning, July 13, 1890, from cholera infantum, John Henry Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts, aged 11 months and 10 days. Mr. John Hardesty, on Diamond creek, is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Hardesty, of Kansas City, mother of Messrs. George and Frank Hardesty of the same city. Don't forget Braze Bros. when placing your orders for ice. They have an unlimited quantity of pure ice which they will deliver in large or small quantities. The Misses Minnie and May Stafford, formerly of this county, but now of Waverly, who have been visiting Miss Maud Johnston, will return to their home, to-day. The W. R. C. will give a lawn social to-night, at the home of Hon. C. L. Maule, in Strong City, at which refreshments will be served, and all guests will be welcomed. Messrs. Ellis Smith and T. Roberts will be at the Fair grounds until after the holding of our County Fair; and they will train, break or handle horses in any way desired. Mr. C. M. Fry returned, yesterday morning, from Washington State as, he says, "to God's country." He reports Washington a good country, but all kinds of business overdone. Miss Elva Hagans, of Mt. Ayr, Rango county, Iowa, who has been visiting her uncle, Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, has gone to McPherson, to visit in that county. John Madden, one of the brightest and most gifted young attorneys of Chase county, had legal business to look after in our city last Wednesday afternoon.—Florence Herald. Geo. M. Hayden was installed as N. G. of the L. O. O. F., of this city, last Saturday night; J. G. Atkinson, as V. G.; J. M. Warren, as Secretary, and H. N. Simmons, as Treasurer. There was quite a nice rain visited this city and vicinity, Monday night; but still vegetation is needing much more rain, as even prairie grass has begun to suffer from want of moisture. The Rev. W. F. Mathews and family left, yesterday morning, for the mountains, in Colorado, for a summer's vacation. It is expected to have his pulpit filled most of the time while he is absent.

Mr. C. R. Simmons, who was here visiting friends and relatives, left, Monday, for St. Paul, Minn. He was accompanied as far as Kansas City, Mr. E. W. Ellis who returned home, yesterday. Mr. W. W. Sanders is in receipt of a letter, from his old home, in Ohio, informing him that his stepmother died, June 20, and his father died, July 10. He has the sympathy of this community, in his sad bereavement. The Falls Township Board of Trustees have decided to make no tax levy for this year. Was or is this false economy? or are the present Board better calculators than the former Board? We shall see what we shall see. About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the coal bin of the Strong City Hardware Co., containing about nine tons of coal, caught fire from spontaneous combustion, the bin having a tight floor, and the structure and contents were consumed. No other damage. The following are the recently elected officers of the Chase County Alliance: J. S. Doolittle, President; W. G. McChandlee, Vice-President; Bill Osborne, Treasurer; M. W. Gillmore, Secretary; Reuben Riggs, Chaplain; Rev. Holcomb, Lecturer; W. P. Martin, Doorkeeper. The Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor will hold a convention at the Court house in this city, at 10 o'clock, a. m., August 5, 1890, to elect delegates to the Congressional and State conventions to be held August 11th, and 12th, respectively, at Topeka and Emporia. A letter was received in this county, a few days ago, stating that Mr. A. J. Penrod, formerly of this county, had been bit in the body by an alligator, while fishing or bathing, and that he died in a few hours thereafter; which sad news his many friends in this county regret to learn. At the last meeting of the City Council the Ordinance Committee was instructed to prepare plans and specifications and an ordinance for a stone arch culvert 24 to 30 feet long, to cost about \$100, to span the ravine on East Main street; and all sidewalks were ordered three feet wide. Mr. Adam Gottsbueh's classes in German are, so we understand, making rapid progress in that language. He is a most excellent teacher of both the older pupils and the younger ones. If you want your children to learn the German language, you should take advantage of this opportunity. Monday afternoon, as J. E. Williams, son of Mr. E. Williams, of Spring creek, was looking on horseback, in Mr. A. S. Howard's pasture, west of town, for two colts, he saw a full grown coyote, to which he gave chase, and ran down, just west of Mr. Howard's pasture, and killed it with a rock. He ran it over a mile. Last Saturday, while having some work done by his buggy, at Mr. W. C. Giese's blacksmith shop, the team started to run away, and Mr. Ed. Ferlet tried to stop them and fell to the ground, at the wheel of the vehicle passing over his right arm and bruising it quite badly. The horses went on, to Strong City, doing no further damage. The following officers of Strong City Lodge, No. 201, K. of P., were installed, Tuesday evening of last week; P. C. J. I. Hey; C. C. W. Y. Morgan; V. C. L. E. Carthside; Prelate, A. P. McMind; K. R. and S. N. B. Berry, M. F. A. T. McVainne; M. E. Ed Byram; M. A. J. F. Kirker; I. G. H. W. Kilgore; O. G. W. R. Richards. We understand that a reputable citizen of Strong City said, a few days ago, in this city, that there had been less drunkenness on the streets of Strong City for the last three weeks, or since the "original package" house had been opened there, than there had been during the three months before. Now, then, the question arises: "Why is this thus?" Or was it ever thus from childhood's hour? About 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, a cyclone struck Toleda township, on Peyton creek, blowing down Mr. T. L. McClellan's new grinding mill and cattle sheds; Elinor school coal-house, carrying it across the road, seventy feet; Mr. D. M. Swtpe's hen-house and twenty-five fruit trees; the roof of Mr. R. R. Harris's barn, leaving it in the tops of trees; the east half of Mr. A. J. Crocker's new barn and all of his cow sheds, and the grinding mill on Dr. J. T. Morgan's farm, the old W. P. Martin place; also doing much damage to timber in that vicinity. According to a petition, dated June 2, 1890, calling for an election for the voting of bonds for the erection of a new school house, in District No. 6, said election has been ordered, and will be held at the school house in the hours of 8 o'clock, a. m., and 6 p. m. The bonds to be voted for amount to \$4,500, to be payable as follows: No. 1, \$500, maturing Jan. 1, 1893; No. 2, \$1,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1894; No. 3, \$1,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1895; No. 4, \$1,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1896; No. 5, \$1,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1897. Mr. W. H. Winters, of the "original package" house, Strong City, went to Marion, last Saturday, to appear in Chambers, before Judge Doster, on a charge of contempt of Court, in refusing to obey the injunction to stop selling "original packages." County Attorney F. P. Cochran appeared for the State, and Mr. Dennis Madden appeared for the defendant. Mr. Winters was fined \$100 and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail for contempt of Court; but he asked for a new trial, and was put under \$200 bond for his appearance before Judge Doster, at Marion, again, last Tuesday, when the injunction was dissolved, which leaves Mr. Winters at liberty to continue running his "O. P." house; but he appeared before Judge Foster, at Topeka, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was released from the fine of \$100 and 30 days in the county jail, to which he was sentenced by Judge Doster for contempt of the latter's Court; and thence the first trial in Chase county of county officials bucking against the United States.

VERNER & SCROCCIN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. M. J. VERNER, Hog Salesman. J. C. SCROCCIN, Cattle Salesman. G. D. ABLE, Solicitor. Room 19, Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nothing But Bargains. Every article in the store offered at bargain PRICES. We have bought the stock of goods formerly owned by Carson & Frye and propose to reduce the STOCK. We have too many fine shoes and will offer extra inducements in this LINE.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS. The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session July 7, and 8, with all the members (C. S. Ford, W. H. Holsinger and Warren Peck) present, and transacted the following business: Resolved, That the roads petitioned for by J. S. H. Barkner, in Bazaar township, and R. C. Campbell, in Diamond creek township, were established. The fee bill of J. J. Bradbury, in the case of the State vs. McDonald, was rejected. J. F. Campbell, J. P. Park and Wm. Pringle were appointed viewers on a private road, petitioned for by S. C. Johnson, in Diamond creek township. J. C. Denby, A. Vebrug and H. C. Varner were appointed viewers on the C. A. Dolly road, Cedar township. F. Y. Alford, B. H. Chandler and P. B. McCabe were appointed viewers on the Jos Wadley road, Cottonwood township. J. B. Ferguson, G. W. Heckburn and H. A. Breece were appointed viewers on the O. H. Drinkwater road, Cottonwood township. The road petitioned for by J. W. Griffith was rejected, and action on the L. W. Coleman was laid over until August 4. The resignation of John F. Kendall, as Constable of Diamond creek township, was accepted. The bond of A. M. Breece, as County Treasurer, for \$25,000, for the term beginning October 13, 1890, was approved. It was ordered that all goods furnished to dependent persons (paupers), be under the direct order and supervision of the several Township Trustees of this county, and that no goods furnished the said dependent persons (paupers), except the usual ordinary and actual necessities of life, and that no bills will be allowed, in the future, to persons furnishing the same, except upon the direct order of Township Trustees. Warren Peck was authorized to make estimates of cost, for stone work, and specifications for same, for a bridge across Cedar creek, at Gulliford's crossing, in Cedar township; and to report at next meeting. A. M. Breece was appointed purchasing agent for the county, vice J. S. Stanley resigned. County orders to the amount of \$22,475.10 were cancelled.

Carson & Sanders. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Trunks. Remember the prices are reduced on all lines of GOODS. Don't delay, because the choice goods will go. First. All white dress goods and summer goods of all kinds go at reduced PRICES. These specific cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, violent colds, influenza, suppressed breathing, enlarged glands, swelling, general debility, physical weakness, dizziness, and scanty secretions, nervous debility, rheumatism, rheumatic pains, etc. List of Principal Cures: Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, etc.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES. Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics. Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics (104 pages) fully bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphrey's Medicine 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 1897-1898.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office in Hillier's Building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1897-1898.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS.

NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

H. W. ALLEGER. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! FROM \$85 TO \$45. This elegant Parlor Organ, style 80, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 3 knee swell, stool and book case. For only \$45.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years." Circular free to all.

H. W. ALLEGER, WASHINGTON, N. J. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia in the Newspaper Agency of Wm. A. Ayer & Co., one authorized agents.

THE AMERICAN HEIRRESS' LAMENT.

If I could read my title clear to castles in the air, And could secure a baronet, my father's cash to share, I'd bid farewell to earthly woes and wipe my weeping eyes, For what's the use of money if you can't have what it buys?

If I could drop my maiden name—the ordinary Brown, And call myself "My Lady," and could wear a ducal crown, I'd never more feel envy, but enjoy that blissful nest That comes alone from owning a coat-of-arms and crest.

If I could only change my friends, that everlasting mob, Of Misters and of Misses, known as Clara, Dick or Bob, I always would be happy, and no sinful pride or vice, If I could hear my intimates called Baron, Duke or Prince.

If I could lose my nasal twang and Democratic face, And buy myself the figure of a more patrician race, I'd never, by my carriage, or by word or look betray The fact that I was born and bred in plain America.

—Life.

SOCIABILITY.

Sweet Discusses the Subject in an Interesting Way.

Not long since I received a letter with a Texas postmark richly embossed on the envelope. It was from an old-time friend whom I had not seen for many years. While he avoided in promulgating his esoteric cogitations, superficial sentimentalities, or physiological observations too much platitudinous ponderosity, he did not punctuate any better than a mere fly. A portion of his letter reads:

"Dear old time: think! Seriously about coming to New York but first I want you to see the people, sociability. Air they glad, to see strangers, come and stay for, I would not keep to stay in a town where I was not. Wouldn't you?"

JIM: MCGIFFER:
The question: "Are the New Yorkers sociable?" is not as readily answered as one might suppose before thinking it over. Besides giving the subject considerable thought myself, I have consulted with a number of Southern gentlemen who have resided in New York for years and obtained their views, which, however, differ widely. Some who lost their watches while mingling with the crowd on a holiday on Broadway were of the opinion that there was too much sociability in New York. Under the circumstances, I have concluded not to express any decided opinion, but merely state facts that

there are quite a number of very nice people in New York that do not permit a stranger to feel as if he was being neglected. A gentleman, who is descended from one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York, called on me regularly, about the first of the month. He owned the house in which I had rented a flat. I knew of a gentleman from Texas who was visited every day for a whole week by a landlord who was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. He took a great deal of interest in the exile from Texas.

I get letters and circulars almost every day from some of the most prominent merchant princes, asking me to



A SOCIABLE PAIR.

call on them before buying elsewhere. There is no stiffness about them. This does not look as if I was being boycotted. It is also a fact that some officials are very sociable with the public money.

There seems to be a good deal of cordiality among the people, and it is not confined to our sex. If you go to Coney Island in summer, and come back on the last steamboat, you see much to convince you that haughty reserve is not cultivated to any great excess. I never saw people more sociable in my life for the time being. From what I read in the papers here, I infer that some New Yorkers are very sociable with other men's wives.

In fact, the population of New York, being composed principally of men and women, is not very different from people in Texas. There are about ten thousand saloons, more or less—probably more—on Manhattan Island, and, judging from the tableaux of returning revellers seen on the streets after dark, the whisky produces pretty much the same genial brand of conviviality as in Texas.

New York inebriates become confidentially drunk, festoon each other with their arms, and walk on both sides of the street just as they do in less favored localities. Sometimes people are so sociable that there is only one handkerchief between them. Still, Jim, I don't want you to go to the expense of coming to New York and then go back and say that you were not appreciated. The people are not as neighborly as in Texas. They do not borrow parched coffee of each other, and usually the nearest neighbors are the most distant, which may sound strange, but is a fact nevertheless.

In Texas, out on the frontier, a man's nearest neighbor on the bald prairie may be five miles distant, and yet those neighbors are very familiar. They know all about each other's affairs, call each other by their Christian names, and swap lies and chewing tobacco.

Now in New York the nearest neighbors are not five miles apart. My nearest neighbor, for instance, is only eighteen inches distant. There is nothing but a brick wall between us, and yet we have never spoken to each other. For all I know he may be a boot-licker. He is probably under the impression that I am a counterfeiter, or something of the sort. I have never tried to borrow a quarter from him, and he never sees me when we look at each other. We have been intimate this way for the last two years.

If we were as friendly in proportion to the distance between us as neighbors are in Texas who live five miles apart, how thick would be! Damon and Pythias would be deadly enemies by comparison.

But I must close, James. You can decide for yourself whether the people in New York are sociable enough to suit you. I think you might stand it for a little while. There used to be a great deal of sociability in New York. The old Dutch burghers were in the habit of sitting on their stoops in summer, drinking and smoking, and saying: "Wie geht's" to every body that passed, but they are dead. They, too, have passed. Yours truly,

ALEX. E. SWEET.
Not Unlike the Hilton Case.
Excited Man (entering a lawyer's office)—You're a lawyer, ain't you?
Lawyer—Yes, I am a lawyer. What can I do for you?
"I want you to sue the New York World for fifty thousand dollars damages, and I want you to set about it right away. I am bound to have vindication."
"What has the New York World done to you?"
"It has indulged in no end of abuse. It said that I was a Judas Iscariot."
"Do you want to sue the World for defaming your character?"
"Defaming my character? Not at all. It is the memory of the deed that I want to vindicate. It has slandered Judas Iscariot!"—Texas Siftings.

It Was Different.
Old Coupons (in his office)—What an outrage it is to drive the poor old blind newsman out of the Fulton ferry, where he has sold papers for fifty years.

Confidential Clerk—That's so. The avarice of these grasping corporations is positively disgusting.

Old Coupons (looking out of the window)—There's that lame banana peddler in front of our building again. John (to the office boy), go down and tell the policeman to drive him off.—Texas Siftings.

Three Cony Island Counties.
I tried to borrow money from me, so you see there are oases in the Sahara of New York exclusiveness. There was also a bar-keeper in the neighborhood who seemed to be very much of a gentleman. Now that I come to think about it

FARM AND GARDEN.

INSECTICIDES.

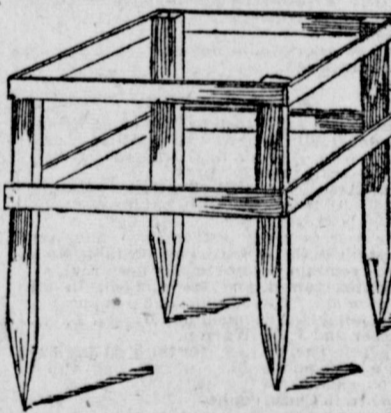
Something About Their Value and the Best Means of Applying.

The Western Rural gives the various insecticides in use and recommended more or less earnestly. The Michigan experiment station is responsible for the estimates of value that are given to the insecticides named. It has issued a bulletin in which it gives its estimate of the arsenites, carbolized plaster, kerosene emulsion, buhach or pyrethrum, kerosene ointment and carbolic acid emulsion. Prof. Cook says that as London purple is much cheaper than Paris green, costing only fifteen cents per pound, and is just as effective in practical use, it should always be used when it can be had, unless on very tender foliage, like that of the peach, when only Paris green should be made use of.

It is still a question if the arsenites should be used on the peach. London purple may be used either dry, mixed with land plaster—one pound of the poison to eighty or one hundred of the plaster—or mixed with water—one pound to two hundred gallons of water. It is not the strength of mixture, but the force and thoroughness with which it is applied that secures success. The water mixture, which will usually be most satisfactory, should be kept well stirred, that the heavy mineral poison may not settle; should never be applied to fruit trees till the blossoms fall from the trees.

It should be applied to the apple trees but once, except in case of very heavy rains, when it should be repeated two or three weeks after the first application; should be used two or three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks on the plums, and after every heavy rain; may be used to defend against the potato beetle, and all leaf or bud-eating insects that defoliate our fruit trees early in the season, and on our shade trees for such insects at any time. Force pumps are excellent to apply the water mixture to potato vines and to fruit and shade trees. By use of a barrel or tank mounted high on a wagon, we can treat potato vines and low shrubs, etc., by aid of gravity very easily and cheaply. It is too bad that our fruit trees are so high that we cannot treat them in the same way. In the apple orchard the use of London purple is so valuable that no one can afford to neglect its practice. Used just after the blossoms of the latest blooming varieties, like the Northern Spy, have fallen, this substance destroys the colling moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm and several minute leaf rollers; all of which are serious pests, and often do great damage. Here, then, is a case where the orchardists can kill several birds with a single stone.

Vine or Bush Support.
The illustration herewith shows the construction of a support for raspberry bushes, tomato vines, etc. The corner posts are 1 1/2 to 2 inches square and about 2 feet or more long, as desired, and sharpened so as to be easily pushed by hand into the ground. Slat or cross pieces are of lath and two or more feet long to suit whatever is to be trellised. By use of something of this



VINE OR BUSH SUPPORT.

sort the vines or bushes are kept up off of the ground so that light and air can freely circulate through and about the base of plants, causing greater productivity, better quality of fruit, and doing away with much loss, decay, and inconvenience in gathering fruit. With care a score or two of frames will last for years, providing they are removed at the close of the season and put away under shelter.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Applying Stable Manure.
In the application of stable manure, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker, I have a practice I consider particularly good. In preparing the ground, I plow as soon as the previous crop—mostly oats—is removed. The surface is leveled and the manure is put on, and all after working is done with a disk harrow. The wheat is put in with a drill with teeth well staggered to prevent dragging the manure. In eight trials of this method the yield of wheat has fallen below thirty bushels per acre only once; while once it reached thirty-seven bushels and the grass stand has always been perfect. A strip through a field that got a double, but not a heavy coat of manure was a close blue grass sod the second summer after wheat. This year a field of alsike clover was admired by all who saw it. A field that has been mowed four seasons has yielded nearly twice as much hay as an adjoining one equal in every respect except in regard to the preparation of the ground and the position of the manure.

Laying Out Roads.
Did it ever occur to the reader that a good deal of time is wasted and considerable horse strength expended in traveling crooked roads that might just as well be made straight? Taking the laying out of our roads and their management after they are laid out, and it would be difficult to find a greater monument to stupidity. Here is a road that goes winding all over creation simply because away back in early days it seemed to furnish the easiest way of travel; and people have made no attempt whatever to straighten it, though perhaps it could be done at very little cost. If we would enter upon a heroic work of reform of our road system we should not only consult our own interests but would be doing an excellent thing for posterity.—Western Rural.

SWEET POTATOES.

When to Dig and Best Method of Putting Away for the Winter.

Never wait to dig until frost has bitten the vines. A potato that is well matured and dug before frost will, if given ordinary care, keep equal to corn. I have often sold old potatoes in July, and frequently throw away in October (when cleaning out the cellar) potatoes as sound as are the new ones I am about to put up. I know that many farming friends will say—at least they do in this section—that "they are so pushed with gathering cotton they have no time to dig before frost;" but I find it takes me no longer to dig potatoes before frost and save them, than it does to dig them after and risk losing them. Save what you make. If possible, dig in a dry time, sort out carefully all bruised or cut ones for immediate use, or for the hogs and cows, putting the sound ones in good-sized heaps in the patch where they were grown, letting air and sunshine to them freely for several days before banking them for the winter; covering them with the vines at night to keep off the dew or light frosts.

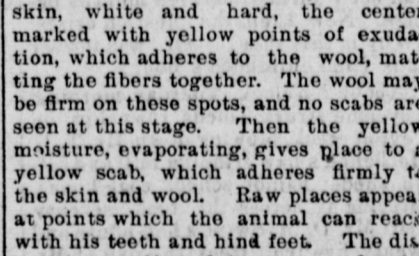
Do not let them take a rain. They should be banked before heavy frosts come. In handling them use boxes, never baskets, which peel them up badly. In banking a well-matured potato, all that is necessary to preserve them till potatoes come in again, is to keep them clear of frost, rain, rognos and moisture rising from below; to cover them very lightly until they have gone through their sweat, putting on more cover as the weather grows colder. As litter to put next to them, I use whatever comes handiest—hay, straw, fodder, cornstalks or potato vines, about six inches deep all over them. On top of this, by the time severe cold weather sets in, put a sufficient amount of dry earth effectually to exclude all frost. A bundle of fodder on end and on top of the heap, butt end down, extending from the potatoes to the external air, is a sufficient ventilator.—G. H. Turner, in Country Gentleman.

Tobacco Deception.
The use of tobacco smoke in closed rooms like forcing houses and conservatories is too well-known, says the Western Rural, to need remark. That a deception is also very valuable is perhaps not so well-known. For this purpose even the stems, or refuse powder which can be got very cheaply in tobacco factories, will answer well. A pound of the tobacco to two or three gallons of water makes a very effective decoction. Turn the boiling water onto the tobacco, and when cool strain out the tobacco, and the decoction is ready for use. Last summer Prof. Cook found this very effective against the striped flea beetle, and the cucumber flea beetle, both of which insects are often very troublesome to the gardener. If further use confirms this property of the tobacco decoction, we have in it a very valuable insecticide, and may hope by further experiment to greatly extend its use. This, too, is the best substance to use in the destruction of lice on cattle, horses, and for ticks on lambs. True, the kerosene emulsion will kill such lice, but it does not destroy the lice so entirely, and does not leave the hair of the animal looking so well. In cold weather after thoroughly washing the animal to be treated, it should be warmly blanketed, and kept in a warm place until dry.

Symptoms of Scab.
The first sign of the existence of scab is rubbing against any projecting body within reach; as it extends, sheep bite themselves, kick with their hind feet their sides and shoulders. If one is caught and the hand placed on the mouth, while infected parts are scratched, gratification is evinced by nibbling at the hand, and when the infection is severe or general this nibbling is regarded as an infallible sign. Examination will disclose spots on the skin, white and hard, the center marked with yellow points of exudation, which adheres to the wool, matting the fibers together. The wool may be firm on these spots, and no scabs are seen at this stage. Then the yellow moisture, evaporating, gives place to a yellow scab, which adheres firmly to the skin and wool. Raw places appear at points which the animal can reach with its teeth and hind feet. The disease is complicated in summer by the presence of the larvae of the blow-fly, the maggot burrowing under the scab. The animal becomes nervous, excited, and can not obtain properly either food or rest, thus losing flesh and becoming reduced to a skeleton, from constant irritation and lack of nutrition, only the strongest animals recovering if left without treatment.—Western Rural.

A Cheap Chicken Coop.

To make an inexpensive chicken coop, nail the hoops firmly to every stave of an old barrel, and after clinching the nails saw the hoops off on the seam. Then spread the barrel open as shown



CHICKEN COOP.

In the illustration, by cutting a board about twenty inches long for the back of the coop and two small pieces to tuck laths on to the front part. Have the upper section of the back of the coop fastened with leather hinges, so that it may be opened at pleasure. Every one has old barrels which are almost valueless, and the trouble and expense of making a coop of this description is so small, that it is not worth mentioning, while to buy the material and make a coop of the same size would cost about one dollar.—Home and Farm.

Prof. Scribner recommends three ounces of carbonate of copper dissolved in one quart of water, then stirred into twenty gallons and used as a spray for strawberry leaf blight.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

SINGLE TAX THE INSTRUMENT.

Address of William Lloyd Garrison before the Unitarian Ministerial Union at Channing Hall, Boston, April 28, 1890.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

The cause he saw was the ownership and monopoly of land. The remedy he discovered was the single tax, to the practical examination of which I shall now address myself. The question of taxation is a broad one. Granted the necessity of government, and the wherewithal to sustain it must be granted also. The methods of levying tributes in the form of taxes are innumerable, yet human ingenuity or avarice or tyranny or wisdom has never yet formulated a plan for a just and equal distribution of the burden of taxation. In every civilized community of the world the question is a burning one, and a sense of wrong underlies the popular complaint. The reason is that a tax on property diminishes wealth and decreases its production, subtracts from the earnings of labor, and, with a very few exceptions, taxes decline to stay where they are put.

One of the objections most frequently urged against single tax is that capital will thereby escape taxation. But capital laughs at the idea of being taxed. It gladly pays the tax because it can be easily shifted to the consumer. A more unequal arrangement than obtains today in the collection of revenues, direct or indirect, would be hard to devise. I sat beside a distinguished woolen manufacturer of Providence the other day while Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, in advocating the protection of the wool grower, intimated that the manufacturers of Rhode Island were amply able to pay the tariff tax on raw material. "Does the dunce suppose that I stand the tax of ten cents a pound on my Australian wool?" whispered my neighbor. "I add it to the price of my cloth with interest and profit, and sell my goods to the Chicago Jews. They make it into clothing and add the tax and profit and interest and sell their goods to Judge Lawrence's constituents—the farmers, wool growers and mechanics—who bear the entire burden. What does he take us for?" This is merely an example. As a rule a rich man sheds taxes as a duck's back does water, and they fall upon the weakest shoulders.

All wealth comes primarily from the earth by the application of labor. A denial of access to land prevents the production of wealth and diminishes the opportunity of the worker. Yet we see land owners grow rich, in utter idleness, by simply taking from the land they hold the value given to it by others. Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, understood and practiced the scheme. His advice to a young man was to buy a farm on the outskirts of a city. "Grow cabbage upon it," he said, "and the assessor will tax it lightly." By and by the city will envelop your acres and you can sell house lots by the front foot and at a great price." This is the secret of the Astors' fortune. All the time land is held for a rise in value those who would use it to advantage are denied the chance. The owner declines to sell and refuses to improve it, knowing that the growing community is increasing the value of his possession without causing him expense or effort. And the present custom of assessing land favors this kind of speculation. If two men own adjoining city lots of equal value and one improves his by a useful building, the tax on his lot is immediately raised. He is fined for adding to the wealth of the city, and his neighbor is rewarded for preventing the addition of wealth by holding his lot idle for speculation. Under the single tax the vacant lot would pay as high a tax as the improved lot, and the holder would find it to his advantage to build upon it or allow some one else to do so. It would, therefore, make building lots plenty, and multiply stores and dwellings. For then buildings would not be taxed. Personal property would not have to hide itself away in dark corners and tax payers would have no temptation to perjure themselves or move to Nahant or Lancaster. There would be no tax dodging. The land can not be hidden.

"This might answer in the city," you say; "but how about the poor farmer whose chief possession is land? You would exterminate him." This was the assertion of the chairman of the committee of Barnstable, anxiously concerned for the fate of his farmer constituents. Look around to-day under the present vaunted system. Is the farmer's lot a desirable one? On the contrary, of all the great industries of the countries, what is there which compares in depression with agriculture? The farmer is taxed on every thing he has, for the assessor can usually enumerate his property to a sheep or a hog. For the staple product of the farm he has to accept a price based on the world's value of his surplus in London or Liverpool. It is to him, of all men, that the single tax would come as an angel of relief.

No improvements would be levied upon; only the bareland would be taxed, just as if no spade or plow had ever turned up the surface. The house and tools and machines and stock would be freed. The indirect tax on his lumber and hardware, and glass, and blankets, and carpets, and stoves, and crockery, and clothing would vanish. Unless his farm was more valuable for other purposes, like the one on the outskirts of the city, the relief would be immense. Instead of refraining from improvement and enterprise as now, for fear of higher taxes, the stimulus of hope would come to the tiller of the soil. Doubtless the single tax would diminish farms of excessive extent of which only part are cultivated, for the reason that use alone would be profitable. Unused tracts of land now held out of reach would seek cultivators. As buildings would increase in cities to the great advantage of masons and carpenters and mechanics generally, so in the country farming would be encouraged, and on account of accessibility, farms would multiply.

You tell me this is unlikely, as there is a surplus of farm products now. To this I answer, that glut must exist as long as governments make it a punish-

able offense for people to exchange their grain and fruits and cattle where it shall profit them most. As long as human beings anywhere on the globe hunger and starve there is congestion and bad distribution, but no real surplus of food. By value a farmer is much less a land owner than he is a capitalist and laborer. But the owner of the small lot on the corner of Washington and Court streets, upon which Sears' building stands, is a land owner indeed. Just try and estimate the number of farms he could get in exchange for that diminutive piece of land. I know no better illustration of land values. Boundless acres weighed in the balance of one city lot, and the acres kick the beam.

The twenty-five cities of Massachusetts, while they cover less than 5 per cent. of the area, contain 77 per cent. of the land values of the State. Boston alone contains 45 per cent. of the land values of Massachusetts, and only 20-47ths of 1 per cent. of the area. Under the single tax Boston would pay at the present valuation 46 per cent. of all the taxes raised in the State. At present it pays 35 per cent. Three-quarters of an average acre along Washington street is worth as much as all the land in Southboro. The owner of the \$19,500 building at the corner of Washington and Winter streets, standing on a \$125,500 lot, would have his tax increased heavily and find it profitable to erect a better building; but Fred L. Ames would probably pay a loss tax on the corner of Court and Washington streets than will be levied under the present system. (For these facts I am indebted to Mr. S. H. Howes, of Southboro, Mass.)

I grant that under the system we advocate speculation in land would cease, as no one would desire to possess it except to use it, nor would it profit any one to do so. It would cease to be an investment. No capital would be locked up in it, and a vast sum now imprisoned would be set free for productive purposes.

Imagine that land ownership had never existed in Boston. That all land was accessible to him who wished to use it by simply paying its yearly rental value. That no landlord, as now, stood ready to gobble up in rent the profits of labor. That each tenant were secured legally in his possession as he possibly can be now in ownership, had no fear of taxes, direct or indirect, and that no barbarous custom houses interposed an unnatural barrier to free trade. That the wage earner, allowed free access to the opportunity of land at present locked up from him, instead of begging for work as now, were free to employ himself. Would not Boston be better than Bellamy's dream of it, and that without the sacrifice of individual independence? Then there could be no excuse for idleness or poverty, except through personal fault or misfortune, and not as now enforced by cruel laws which breed evil conditions. To able bodied people seeking work or charity, we would say, "Go and employ yourselves." Human wants are illimitable. Opportunity is opened for all who will use it. The profits of labor can not then be fledged from the laborer. No armies of officials will interfere with our exchanging freely what we raise or make for something else that we want. Universal interchange means increased human satisfaction and an unending demand for workers. Therefore, the more workers the more wealth.

No wonder that Mr. George, seeing what may be wrought with no miracle, simply by striking off the fetters of law and custom, gained new reverence for the Creator of the earth, and looked upon the "unearned increment" of land as the divinely appointed source of revenue from which a perfect society could support itself in peace and prosperity.

Supposing we compare the three partners which produce all wealth—Land, Capital and Labor—and see what sort of equality exists in the partnership. Labor struggles and is in chains; Capital grumbles at the small returns it gets for investments, but the landlord, who neither works nor risks, gathers in the profits and is cheerful, like

The smiling young lady of Nige
Who rode on the back of a tiger
The return from the ride
Found the lady inside.
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

The landlord is the tiger, and he who rides with him eventually takes the inside seat and loses the power to smile. Of course, in this sense, landlord does not mean the man who owns the buildings, but the man who owns the land, which is a privilege other men must get permission from him to use and on his terms.

Perhaps no better illustration of the land owner's power can be seen than at Killarney in Ireland, that beautiful spot where lake and mountain unite to make a perfect region of natural delight. How the tourist goes to rest his mind and give activity to his imagination, and here in the midst of earth's beauty he finds degraded poverty and hordes of beggars. Did the kind power that made the one produce also the other? If yes, then welcome atheism, for the universe is a failure and the devil is at the fore.

But before you reach this terrible verdict look further. True, if you ask the idle villagers who is responsible for their misery they will say "the Lord," but they mean the lord of the manor, like the Earl of Kenmare and Herbert of Mulcross, who are the owners of the enchanting landscape and delightful waters. They own also the wretched hovels and neglected farms. Not one of these people can raise a potato or ply a trade unless he gets permission and pays a tribute in the way of rent to these two favored mortals of Killarney. What service have these landlords rendered to mankind? They produce nothing. They live luxuriously and with profligacy on money wrung from their tenants. In fact, both had been spendthrifts to the verge of bankruptcy, and when I was there last summer, were away seeking fresh means to bolster up their failing fortunes and redeem their mortgaged estates. Their tenants were discouraged because the rent took all. The more they earned and saved the more the landlord raised the rent, content only when he left a bare livelihood. No wonder despair came to them and beggary or exile was accepted.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SEA-SIDE EPISODE.

Penelope Meets With Defeat at the Hands of Sister Dolores.

Scene—A corner suite, second floor, in the Great Big Bill Summer Hotel.

Dramatis Personae—
Penelope—elder sister to Dolores.
Dolores—younger sister to Penelope.

Time—The hour for an afternoon nap. That is to say any time after dinner when the men are quietly enjoying their cigars.

Penelope (undoing her hair)—It is shameful—perfectly shameful! One might expect something better of one's sister.

Dolores (toying nervously, like a historically desperate Greek maiden, with a hunk of nougat)—What is shameful? Penelope—Your actions with Jack Dashing.

Dolores—I do not know of any actions of mine that are open to criticism, Miss Envious.

Penelope—You danced seven dances with him and walked out four others in the moonlight. Every one in the room noticed it and you can imagine my feelings. As for mamma, I am glad she was not there.

Dolores—Well, you would have done the same thing if he had given you the opportunity. I am not so awfully dull, after all, and if you think you can frighten me you are greatly mistaken.

Penelope—I would have done nothing of the kind, Miss Impertinence. Let me tell you that I have too much sense of propriety.

Dolores—And too little sense of proprietorship. Oh! I know you. And I know you a great deal better than you think I do, my dear, dear sister.

Penelope (grasping the end of a braid with maddened fury between her teeth)—You do! Well, I warn you right here that Mr. Dashing and I are as good as engaged. Before the season closes he will have ceased to notice you, except it be to dance with you occasionally because you are my sister.

Dolores (masticating the nougat with aristocratic imperturbability)—Indeed! What evidence have you of his affection? Penelope—why should I tell you? I don't think it is your affair in any particular.

Dolores (stoleily)—Because you want to hurt my feelings.

Penelope—Oh! do I? Well, just to satisfy your curiosity (triumphantly) last night he kissed me. Of course no one saw it, so I can't prove it. But I suppose you will believe me, though I do interfere with your flirtation.

Dolores—That doesn't amount to anything.

Penelope—Why not, pray?

Dolores—Do you really want to know? Penelope (Incredulously)—Why, of course.

Dolores—Well, last night he gave me—

Penelope (feverishly)—What?

Dolores—An engagement ring.—Munsey's Weekly.

ANGEL OR DEMON?

Contrasting Opinions of Women by Men of All Ages.

Hoine: "Every man who marries is like the dog who weds the Adriatic sea; he knows not what he may find therein—treasures, pearls, monsters, unknown storms."

Balzac: "Woman is a most charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as she does her gloves."

Victor Hugo: "Women detest the serpent through a professional jealousy."

Thackeray: "A good woman is the loveliest flower that blooms under heaven."

Punch: "The proper study of mankind is woman."

Socrates: "Trust not a woman when she weeps for it is her nature to weep when she wants her will."

Thackeray: "A woman's heart is just like a lithographer's stone. What is once written upon it can not be rubbed out."

Fleming: "He who trusts women draws water with pitchers full of holes."

Shakespeare: "She is mine own, And I as rich in having such a jewel, As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearl, The waters nectar and the rocks pure gold. Franklin: "He that takes a wife takes Care."

Gotz: "He who marries once may be Fancied his infamy; He who marries twice is mad."

Shakespeare: "Women are frail, Ay, as the glasses when they view themselves. Dryden: As for the women, though we scorn and flout 'em, We may live with, but can not live without 'em. Voltaire: "Ideas are like boards—men never have any until they grow up, and women none at all."

Dumas: "Some women advocate platonic love, but none practice it."

Shakespeare: "Frailty, thy name is woman."

Jeremy Taylor: "Woman, the precious porcelain of human clay."

Chesterfield: "Very ugly or very beautiful women should be flattered on their understanding and mediocre ones on their beauty."

Beaconsfield: "The girl of the period—she sets up to be natural and is only rude; mistakes insolence for innocence; says every thing that comes to her lips, and thinks she is gay when she is only giddy."

Proverbs xii. 4: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

Milton: "It is for that such outward ornament Was lavish'd on the sex, that inward gifts We left for haste unfinished." S. Levi: "Beware of girls with red hair."

Goethe: "Happy is the man who possesses a virtuous wife; his life is doubled."

Victor Hugo: "Men are woman's playthings; women are the devils."

De Prades: "I would not enter Heaven if I thought the woman I adored on earth was not there."

George D. Prentice: "If a man is happily married his 'rib' is worth all the other bones of his body."

Virgil: "Woman is ever a fickle and changeable creature."

Tennyson: "Man dreams of fame while woman wakes to love."

Moliere: "It is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

Lord Chesterfield: "Women are to be talked to as below men and above children."

Richter: "Love lessens woman's delicacy and increases man's."

Beaconsfield: "Talk to women as much as you can. This is the best school. This is the way to gain fluency, because you need not care what you say, and had better not be sensible."

Seward: "The porch of a temple in the interior of Japan has this inscription: 'Neither horses, cattle nor women admitted here.'"

Anna C. Steele: "Women are generally consistent in their insincerity, if in nothing else."

Bulwer Lytton: "Oil and Water—women and a secret—are hostile properties."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Center of the United States.

Do you know the exact location of the center of the Union? Never thought any thing about it probably. Well it is marked by a grave—that of Major Ogden, of the United States Army, who died at Fort Riley, Kas., in 1855, during the cholera epidemic of that year. The remains of the Major were removed to Fort Leavenworth and buried in the National Cemetery there, but his monument still stands upon a little knoll to the northeast of the fort—Fort Riley—and it lifts its head towards the clouds in the exact geographical center of the United States. Of the thousands of men who have been located at Fort Riley during the past forty years, perhaps not one in a hundred knew or cared anything about the oddity of his situation. The post is a few miles east of Junction City, Kas., and was formerly one of the most important in the United States.—St. Louis Republic.

A Good Start.

Merrill—How is the new university of your city coming on?

Woolley—Oh, splendidly. The baseball and foot-ball grounds are laid out, the bath house built, and we've secured seven athletic instructors. We're going to hire a man to teach Latin and history and all that, and I expect we'll open with a large class next fall.—West Shore.

An Editorial Episode.

"Here's a question," said the Information Editor, "I can't answer. This man wants to know how long girls should be courted."

"Just the same as short girls," returned the Obituary Editor.

And the staff humorist stole the joke and sold it to the editor-in-chief for \$1.—N. Y. Herald.

A novel method of plowing was that recently adopted by a colored man in North Carolina. His steer refused to work when hitched to the plow, and thereupon he hitched it to a cart and fastened the plow behind the cart. He proceeded to plow with the steer without any further trouble.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Ninety-five per cent. of the inhabitants of New Zealand are professors of religion.

—Education in Peru is compulsory for both sexes, and free in the public schools, yet the most diligent search for definite statistics is in vain.

—Six years ago Alabama appropriated only \$130,000 directly from her treasury. She now has a school fund of \$393,000, and an annual appropriation of \$351,000 for public schools, \$3,500 for normal schools and \$500 for teachers' institutes.

—A society for missionary work among the Norwegian Laplanders was formed in Norway in 1838. The Episcopal Recorder says that it has sent two itinerant preachers to visit the people in their huts and tents, and has begun publishing parts of the Bible and other books in their language.

—Africa now has at work within her borders 10 American, 12 British and 18 continental missionary societies. There are more than 700,000 native missionaries, and more than 7,000 native preachers. It is estimated that there are, both white and native, about 175,000 communicants and 800,000 adherents.

—In the Orange Free State the system of education is national, not compulsory nor free, except to poor children. In 1889 there were 49 Government schools, inclusive of two higher schools, with 4,139 pupils and 74 teachers. There is one good public library and small libraries in several villages. The State has only 4 papers.

—In religion, as well as in other matters, it is never wise to attempt to be too wise. What one can not know he had better not try to know. A quiet and uncomplicated contentment with the actual limitations of human knowledge, as fixed by God, is one of the marks of true wisdom, and also indispensable to intellectual composure.—Independent.

—The first six months of the present year the American Board has appointed 42 missionaries, 16 of them ordained, or to be ordained missionaries, one a business agent for Japan, and 25 women. Of the 16 ordained ones, five are graduates of Yale Theological Seminary, four of Chicago, three of Oberlin, one of Andover, one of Hartford seminaries, and two from other sources.—Advance.

—The Old Catholic movement is steadily gaining strength. It numbers to-day in Holland about thirty priests and about 8,000 adherents. In 1874 there were in Prussia twenty-seven congregations. In 1886 they had increased to thirty-five, with 15,063 souls. In Baden there were in 1874 only twenty-eight congregations, now there are thirty-nine, with over 15,000 souls. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 Old Catholics in Germany. In Austria there has been a great deal of persecution, but it is estimated that there are now 10,000 Old Catholics in that country. In Switzerland the different cantons vary in the number of congregations, but in all the different districts there are believed to be about 40,000 Old Catholics, with a clerical staff numbering fifty-seven priests.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—If our sins were only as unobtrusive as the goodness of others is obtrusive!—Aitchison Globe.

—A woman can be paid no higher compliment than to have her husband spend all his time with her.

—Even when a man weighs his words he often finds they have no weight.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Poverty is no disgrace to the industrious, but it is hardly a gilt-edge testimonial of ability.—Puck.

—A wise man and a fool understand each other better than any two wise men.—Flegende Blatter.

—Women do have a good deal to say, it is true, but before we are married we are generally willing to listen to them.

—The wisest are the most distrustful of their wisdom—with the exception of Prep. School Seniors.—Van Dorn's Magazine.

—The possessors of kodaks are not the only persons who depend upon others to develop their views.—Boston Transcript.

—We never do evil so thoroughly and heartily as when led to it by an honest, but perverted because mistaken, conscience.

—The one who has suffered most from his own faults is the one who is best qualified to give a warning word to others.—West Shore.

—The preacher who bears down heaviest on our neighbors' failings is the one who will get the largest salary.—Milwaukee Journal.

—The savings of each man are a diffusive blessing to all, and therefore, so far, frugality is a thing which all may and ought to applaud.

—I do not wish to treat friendships daintily, but with roughest courage. When they are real, they are not glass threads or frost work, but the solidest thing we know.—Emerson.

—The peacock is blessed with beautiful plumage, and would be thought altogether lovely if he could keep his mouth shut and let the more musical birds do the talking.—N. O. Picayune.

—Never waste time telling people what a lot of good things you have done. In the first place, they won't believe you, and in the second place, they are waiting for a chance to tell you what a lot of good things they have done themselves.—Somerville Journal.

—Men who make themselves felt in the world are conscious of a certain fate in their constitution which they know how to use. Few have overheard the gods or surprised their secrets. Life is a succession of lessons that must be lived to be understood.—George Eliot.

—When a hero burns his ships, scorns the council of cool, common sense, plucks the fowls safely from the nettle danger, and ends by winning all empires in defiance of all calculation, we are ready with our hosannas. But if he fails, should we stone him? The hero is the man who dares to run a risk, who is not deterred because an element of the radically unknown enters into his calculation. He who risks life and fame upon an uncertainty.—Littell's Living Age.

The Force of Habit.

A young lady who was recently married had a great habit of saying, when any thing went wrong: "Well, I shall know better next time." Just at the last she was much bothered over some arrangements about her marriage, and in all seriousness and earnestness exclaimed: "Well, you may be sure that I shall know better than to have all this confusion the next time." The groom-elect was the only one who failed to see the point of the joke.—The Jury.

What He Wanted.

Algie—There goes a girl, Charlie, who would make a good wife for you.

Charlie—Why, could she support me in the style to which I am accustomed?—West Shore.

It Seems Strange.

It seems strange that anyone will make a use of quinine and take their chances of suffering from such distress as fullness of the head, headache, dizzy sensations, intestinal irritation, nausea, paralysis, etc., when all the good effects of quinine are secured by a use of that harmless discovery of Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., known as Smith's Tonic Syrup. No harmful effect ever follows the use of this syrup, and it tastes so good that children will ask for it. It has never yet failed to cure a case of chills and fever, even when quinine and other preparations did no good. It is well also to take a dose after any severe exposure as it will keep off as well as cure a cold.

The Peacock is Blessed with Beautiful Plumage, and would be thought altogether lovely if he could keep his mouth shut and let the more musical birds do the talking.—N. O. Picayune.

Office of Hahn, Hoopes & Co.,
MUSCATINE, IOWA, Aug. 5th, 1889.
Dr. A. T. SHALENNBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—Thirty years ago I was a great sufferer from Malaria, which was cured by your Antidote and was immediately cured. I went south to live, and recommended the medicine to every sufferer I met, always guaranteeing a cure, and without a failure. Sometime ago I returned to Muscatine and have been chiefly full of Malaria ever since. The doctors fed me on quinine until I was nearly dead and blind. I took one jar of your Antidote and was cured, breaking the chills, when, remembering your Antidote, I sent to the drug store and got a bottle. One dose did the business, and I will never be without the medicine.—No more quinine for me. Respectfully yours,
J. C. SHIPLEY.

MANY a man who wouldn't even make a good hook about his tongue is so persuasive enough to control the affairs of a nation.

MANY people hesitate (and properly) about sending money to firms of whose responsibility they are not assured. There need be no feeling of this kind in regard to Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, whose ad. appears in this paper. They are an old, first-class firm, and will scrupulously carry out every promise.

MRS. WISEMAN: "Isn't your husband a little bald?" Mrs. Hendricks (indignant): "There isn't a bald hair in his head!"—Chatter.

SMITH'S Tonic Syrup is the best medicine for ague and malaria. Those who are pale and emaciated from chills and fever, and loss of appetite should try it. You will do suffering humanity a great favor by publishing this information.—N. M. Smith, Jasper Co., Mo.

The worst thing about the woman who says "I told you so!" is that she generally tells the truth.—Somerville Journal.

There is no article made, that purify as important as in soap. Thousands, however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, saves dollars.

POVERTY is no disgrace to the industrious, but it is hardly a gilt-edge testimonial of ability.—Puck.

Said one lady: "I wish my children looked as bright and healthy as your's do!" Replied the other lady: "Mine would look just as sickly and puny as your's if I did not occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers."

EVERY body else gets tired in this world before the man who makes you tired.—Aitchison Globe.

BEAUTY married by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A SULKY girl may sometimes be cured by taking her out in a buggy with a seat just large enough for two.—Denver Road.

S. K. CORN, Mr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy."—Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE thoughtful cook puts granulated sugar on the berries when she hasn't time to wash the sand off them.—Ashland Press.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but do specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LACK of decision of character—Cats, or they would spend less time on the fence.

No Optum in Piro's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

HOTEL Hayscales makes a swell name for a whaleish inn.—N. O. Picayune.

NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

It was an Austin girl who married at fifteen, so that she could have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.—Texas Siftings.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 18	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	\$ 25 @ 4 30
Butchers' steers.....	3 00 @ 4 70
Native cows.....	2 50 @ 2 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	8 50 @ 9 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 red.....	81 @ 83 1/2
OATS—No. 2 hard.....	77 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	86 @ 87
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2.....	89 1/2 @ 40
EGGS—Choice.....	85 1/2 @ 88 1/2
WHEAT—Patents, per bushel.....	1 40 @ 1 45
Fancy.....	1 40 @ 1 45
HAY—Baled.....	6 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	11 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 @ 34 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	85 @ 88 1/2
BACON—Hams.....	10 @ 11
Shoulders.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides.....	7 @ 8
LARD.....	10 @ 12 1/2
POTATOES.....	15 @ 20
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	8 80 @ 4 40
Butchers' steers.....	8 00 @ 3 90
HOGS—Facking.....	1 85 @ 2 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 1 red.....	4 00 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	89 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	85 1/2 @ 85
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	80 @ 80 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 18
PORK.....	11 25 @ 11 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4 00 @ 4 45
HOGS—Facking and shipping.....	8 00 @ 8 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 10
WHEAT—Winter wheat.....	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 1 red.....	85 1/2 @ 86
CORN—No. 2.....	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29
RYE—No. 2.....	48 1/2 @ 49
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 20
PORK.....	11 50 @ 11 75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice.....	8 15 @ 4 60
WHEAT—Good to choice.....	4 40 @ 5 10
CORN—No. 2.....	85 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 1.....	48 @ 49 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	38 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 34 1/2
PORK.....	13 00 @ 13 75

A LAKE DISASTER.

The Terrible Work of a Cyclone in Minnesota.

An Excursion Steamer Filled With Men, Women and Children Capsize on Lake Pepin and Nearly All on Board Drowned.

A Terrible Calamity.
LAKE CITY, Minn., July 14.—What will probably prove to be the most disastrous cyclone that has ever struck this community passed over this city at nine o'clock last evening, inflicting the loss of life of perhaps 100 or 200 people and damaging property to an extent that at this writing can not be estimated.

The first signs of the coming disaster were clouds which appeared to be an ordinary electric storm coming up from the west. In half an hour the whole heavens were convulsed into a complete canopy of lightning which was watched with interest by the brave citizens in the little village and with fear by the timid women and children.

A little before dark a terrific wind struck the community and the next moment trees and houses were being demolished in its path.

As soon as the storm had passed it was found that a disaster had befallen the place that had not been equaled since the St. Cloud cyclone several years ago. People began to gather in the streets, and in a few moments the news was scattered abroad that an excursion boat with over 200 people on it was capsized in the middle of Lake Pepin. The boat proved to be the steamer Sea Wing, which came down the lake from Diamond Bluff, a small place about seventeen miles north of here, on an excursion to the encampment of the First regiment of the National Guard of the State of Minnesota, which is being held a mile below this city. The steamer started back on the homeward trip about eight o'clock, and although there were signs of an approaching storm it was not considered in any way serious, and no danger was anticipated.

The boat was crowded to its fullest capacity, about 150 men, women and children from Red Wing and Diamond Bluff being on board, and about fifty people on a barge which was attached to the side of the steamer. When about opposite Lake City the boat began to feel the effects of the storm, but the officers kept on the way. The storm increased as the boat continued up the lake, and in fifteen minutes was at its height.

Nearing the central point about two miles above Lake City, the steamer was at the mercy of the waves, which were now washing over the boat and all was confusion. The boat momentarily ran on to a bar and the barge was cut loose and the steamer again set adrift in the lake. A number of those on the barge jumped and swam ashore.

As the barge also floated again into deep water those on the barge saw the steamer as it was carried helplessly into the middle of the lake, and as they were being tossed about on the raging waters they were horrified a moment later to see the steamer capsize and its cargo of 150 people precipitated into the lake. Those on the barge remained there until they drifted nearer the shore and they were all rescued or swam ashore.

All of the people on board, 150 or more, were thrown into the water, some being caught underneath. The boat turned bottom upward, and only about twenty-five people were observed to be floating on the surface. These caught hold of the boat and climbed upon the upturned bottom, and those first securing a position assisted the others.

In ten minutes more the twenty-five or so who had obtained momentary safety on the boat could observe no others of the boat crew or passengers floating on the surface of the continuing high sea of waves.

Afterward, however, as a flash of lightning lighted up the surface of the lake the sight of an occasional white dress of a drowning woman or child was observable, but it was impossible for those who witnessed the horrible sight to lend any aid.

Those remaining began calling for help from the shore as soon as the storm began to abate, and in half an hour lights were observed flitting around on the pier at Lake City, opposite which point the upturned steamer had now been driven.

Before help could reach them, however, the poor creatures who yet remained to tell the horrors of the night were again submitted to another battle with the elements, with no word of warning, and as they were just beginning to hope that they would be taken off by the citizens of Lake City, the boat again turned over, this time on its side, and again all of the twenty-five remaining souls were hurled into the water. Of these several were drowned before they could be brought to the boat by those who succeeded in remaining afloat and again securing a hold on the boat's side. In a few minutes a dozen or more row boats were manned and put out from the shore. The upturned boat was at last discovered, and the twenty or more remaining people clinging to the boat were rescued and brought to the shore, most of them being men who could swim.

Later—Up to this time, 1:30 a. m., fifty-nine bodies have been found and laid out.

Nov's Scotia's Fatality.
HALIFAX, N. S., July 13.—A terrible accident occurred in Dartmouth by which a number of people were drowned. The chain attached to a ferry boat slipped out of place and allowed the front of the bridge to sink and precipitate a crowd of 600 or 700 men, women and children into the water. The people were crowded there waiting for the new ferry steamer Annex, just arrived from New York, to dock.

When all these in sight had been brought to land the work of grappling for the drowned ones was commenced. Within two hours four bodies were recovered.

GENERAL FREMONT DEAD.

Somewhat Sudden Death of the "Pathfinder"—A Brief Sketch of His Life—His Explorations in the Great West and North-West.

NEW YORK, July 14.—General John C. Fremont died at his home in this city at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was very sudden and was caused by peritonitis. General Fremont was out on Friday and appeared to be in good health. His son was notified by telegram of his father's death.

Those present at the time of the death were his son, Lieutenant F. C. Fremont, U. S. N., and Dr. Morton. Mrs. General Fremont and daughter are in Los Angeles, Cal., and another son, Captain Fremont, is at Fort Snelling, Minn. At the house last night were Colonel Porter and Mrs. Porter, who was the General's adopted daughter. General Fremont was seventy-seven years and six months old yesterday.

John Charles Fremont was one of the noted characters in later American history. He was born at Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1814. He graduated at Charleston College and entered the army as Second Lieutenant. For two years he taught mathematics on board the sloop-of-war Natchez, received his degree in 1835 and soon after passed a rigorous examination for the post of professor of mathematics in the navy, and was appointed to the frigate Independence; but, resolving to quit the sea, he turned his attention to civil engineering, and was employed in the Mississippi survey and similar undertakings. In 1840 he received from President Van Buren a commission as Second Lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, and was ordered to make an examination of the river Des Moines, upon the Western frontier.

He now proposed to penetrate the Rocky mountains, and his plans being approved by his superiors, he explored the south pass in 1842, and he discovered the route to California, since followed by thousands. A lofty peak which he ascended, 13,700 feet above the sea, is now called Fremont's Peak. His report of the expedition was laid before Congress in the winter of 1842-43, and attracted great attention both at home and abroad. He immediately planned a second expedition and determined to survey the then unknown region lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean.

He commenced his journey in May, 1843, explored the Kansas river, crossed the South pass, and after 1700 miles of travel, came to the Pacific on September 8, in sight of the great salt lake, of which very vague and erroneous notions were entertained. He selected a route leading to the upper Colorado, through an almost unknown region, crossed by rugged mountain ridges. After suffering the greatest hardships he determined to make for San Francisco instead of the United States, and when he could get no Indian to guide him across the snow-covered mountains which lay between him and the valleys of California, he boldly undertook the passage without a guide. He accomplished it in forty days, reaching Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento river in March, with his men almost reduced to skeletons.

In consideration of his valuable services Fremont was brevetted Captain in January, 1845, and in the spring of the same year set out on a third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of California. He took part in the war with Mexico, and cleared the north part of California from Mexican troops. In 1848 he started on a fourth expedition, at his own expense, trying to find a practicable passage to California along the upper waters of the Rio Grande. In attempting to cross the great Sierra covered with snow, his guide lost his way, and Fremont's party encountered horrible suffering, being even driven to cannibalism to support life, and losing one-third of their numbers. In 1849 he settled in California.

He received in 1856 the first nomination ever made by the Republican party for President. In 1861 he was made a Major-General, and in 1862 was in action in Kentucky and Virginia. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of Arizona. He held the position until 1881.

His later years have been spent in quiet retirement during which he devoted his life to preparing memoirs of his life.

THE BEHRING SEA.

Report That the United States Has Receded From Its Position.

LONDON, July 14.—The comments of the American press on the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Behring sea controversy are exciting much interest in England. Whatever may be said in Washington, there is excellent authority in London for stating that the British Government did determine, and formally notified the American Government of its determination, that the proceedings which characterized the seal fishery season of 1890 would not be tolerated this year. It is true that no threats were made, but the significance of the language used could not be misunderstood.

England recognizes no analogy between the Canadian claim to exclusive fishing rights in Canadian waters and the assertion of exclusive title by America to Behring sea. The selection of Rear Admiral Holtham to command the British squadron in the North Pacific squadron was made with a view to the possible gravity of the situation, and his flagship, the Warspite, is one of the finest vessels in the navy.

It is now stated that the United States Government has practically yielded to British representations and that, pending the decision of the Behring sea question, there will be no very serious enforcement of American claims; that the Canadian sealers which do not poach on recognized American preserves will not be pounced upon simply because they are in the disputed limits. This will avert any cause for interference by the fleet of Great Britain.

Pythian Winners.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13.—The winners of prizes in the Knights of Pythias competitive drill were divisions representing respectively, in order, Hastings, Mich.; Erie, Kan.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; New Albany, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fort Dearborn division, Chicago; Indianapolis, and Red Cross division, St. Louis. A number of special prizes were also awarded. The Kansas division which took the second prize won the first prize at Topeka, Kan., in May. It drilled with twenty-nine men.

Killed By a Snake.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 14.—The body of Mrs. Marshall Henry, who started out from Foster Saturday to pick raspberries, was found in the woods, death having resulted from the bite of a rattlesnake. The body was so swollen and discolored as to be hardly recognizable.

Texas Fever Ravages.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., July 14.—Frank Reed, who has returned to the city from a trip among the farmers along the Kansas border in Sumner County, reports that Texas fever is making sad havoc among the native cattle.

STANLEY'S WEDDING.

It Takes Place at Westminster Abbey Without the Explorer's Sickness.

LONDON, July 13.—It is not often that the most elevated and exclusive circles of English society are agitated by interest in the marriage of a man who is absolutely without family and whose name, even, was not inherited but acquired. That is one of the interesting features of the marriage of Henry M. Stanley and Dorothy Tennant. All the monarchs of Europe are bestowing their royal benedictions, expressed in costly presents, upon the presumably happy pair, and all the satellites of royalty in England have taken the tip from the throne and are emulating each other in fulsome patronage of the explorer and his bride. This spectacle of the golden dwarfs frantically striving to pat the iron giant upon the back is, in some respects amusing, in some pitiful and in all suggestive.

Mr. Stanley was taken very ill Friday with gastritis, and it was feared that he would not be able to go through the ceremony next day and that the wedding would have to be postponed. He was greatly improved, however, and the ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey between one and two o'clock. Mr. Stanley showed the effects of his illness and was compelled to use a stick to assist him in walking to and from the altar. The Abbey was crowded with the friends of the bride and groom.

The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Westminster, and Right Rev. Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. A great crowd congregated about the Abbey and loudly cheered Mr. Stanley and Miss Tennant and the wedding guests on their arrival.

Miss Tennant's dress was of white corded silk, trimmed with white satin and embroidered with pearls and orange sprays. She wore a miniature of the Queen which had been presented by her Majesty as a wedding gift.

The representative of King Leopold of Belgium was Mr. Stanley's best man. All of the officers of Mr. Stanley's last expedition into Africa were present.

Mr. Stanley, who reached the Abbey first, rose upon the entrance of Miss Tennant and the ceremony at once began. During the ceremony he held beneath his arm the stick which he was compelled to use for support while walking. As he repeated the service his voice was almost inaudible, showing the results of his illness. Miss Tennant's voice was clear and steady and only faltered as she repeated the words: "In sickness and in health."

After the ceremony a platform which had been erected for the convenience of guests collapsed and several persons were bruised.

MINNESOTA'S WOE.

The Cyclone Strikes Various Points in the State—Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—A few minutes before five o'clock yesterday afternoon the clouds which had been threatening a storm began to collect over the region of Lake McCarron, two or three miles north of the city, and soon took on a rotary motion, presenting the terrible appearance of the cyclone.

A young man drove in from Lake Coleman soon after the storm passed with the information that at least two persons had been killed and over one hundred injured at that point. He had been out there with a young lady friend, and having gone after his buggy to drive home, on his return to where she had been standing he found his companion seriously injured by the storm which had so suddenly come upon them.

To the north and east of the city there are a great number of little lakes which are sought by the multitude every Sunday, and on the shores of these lakes many campers pass the hot months of summer and of these the worst was reported.

The place where the cyclone struck the ground and caused loss of life was on the shore of Lake Gervais, where J. H. Schurmeier of this city had a summer cottage in a little basin, where Simon Good's house was also located. The funnel-shaped cloud swooped down on them, demolished the dwellings and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood. The camp of Colonel Holleber of this city, with a large party was blown down, but the party all escaped injury. In the wreck of the Schurmeier house, however, five were killed and ten injured, there and at the Good cottage there was also disaster.

The scene at Lake Gervais absolutely beggars description. The number of dead is not definitely known and there is no means of ascertaining who the wounded are. There must be from twenty-five to forty wounded, some of them seriously, but most of them slightly. They have been taken to residences in various parts of the city.

Reports from outlying towns show that the storm visited destruction in many places. While the central storm point was at Lake Coleman, the wind was of the force of a hurricane over all the territory north of St. Paul and its track was marked by ruin for a distance of fourteen miles. Beginning at Lake Macaaron and extending across to Lake Valinias the storm left nothing standing in the path. Farm houses were unroofed, all standing grain prostrated and trees uprooted.

Vague reports of loss of life are coming in continually. At New Canada it is reported that twenty lives are lost and scores injured. The damage to property is also extensive.

Turlington the Man.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Express Messenger Johnson, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, and Sheriff Smith, of Pettis county, have arrived here from Sedalia. Johnson is satisfied that Turlington is the man who robbed the train near Fort Worth. Though it was too dark at the time the robbery occurred to see the features of the robber, he is reasonably satisfied from the conversation which passed between him and Turlington in the jail and during which Turlington made many statements identical with those made at the time of the robbery, that he, Turlington, is the man wanted.

THE SEALING TROUBLES.

The Gravity of the Situation Causes Congress to Ask for Information—The British Reinforcements in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—For several months the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has been engaged in a discussion of various phases of the Behring sea sealing matter. There has been little communication between the committee and the State Department with relation to the affair, though Chairman Hitt of Illinois is a close personal friend of Secretary Blaine. The negotiations have been regarded as of so important and confidential a character that Secretary Blaine has preferred not to inform a greater number of persons than absolutely necessary of the progress made.

Tuesday Chairman Hitt called the Foreign Affairs Committee together, and agreed to report to the House at once a resolution calling upon the President to send to the House all the correspondence on the subject of the Behring sea question that might properly be made public. Mr. Hitt hurried into the House as the hands of the clock pointed to 4:45, and in the turmoil that preceded the adjournment he was unable to present his resolution.

Yesterday the resolution was presented to the House and adopted.

Speaking of the matter, Mr. Hitt said: "It is possible that all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States will not be sent to the House, as the resolution is so drawn that the President may, at his discretion, omit such part as in his judgment should remain confidential."

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, the principal Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has devoted a great deal of attention to the Behring sea dispute. In speaking of the resolution, Mr. McCreary said: "While it is an exaggeration to say that we are threatened with war, it is nevertheless a fact that an unusually large British fleet is being assembled in the North Pacific. There are already two war vessels lying off Esquimaux—the Amphion and the Champion. I see by the telegraph reports that the War Spirit, Admiral Holtham's flagship, is daily expected to arrive there, accompanied by three other war vessels carrying in the aggregate thirty-six guns. We are also told that two British torpedo boats have crossed the Atlantic—the first of their class to make the trip. What do all these preparations mean? Congress should not proceed in the dark on such an important subject. We should know just what has been done, and what it is expected may be done. In other words Congress should have all the information obtainable on this matter."

WHAT PAUNCEFOTE SAYS.
NEW YORK, July 10.—The World has the following from Washington in regard to the Behring sea complications: "Sir Julian Pauncefote was seen by the World correspondent yesterday. He repeated the diplomatic denial which he made Monday night, but said that he preferred to add nothing to it which might lead to friction or be misconstrued. He added, however: 'There is no doubt that our vessels in the North Pacific are there to protect the British flag and our sealers.'"

CLINTON B. FISK DEAD.

The Well Known Temperance Advocate and Prohibition Nominee at Rest.

NEW YORK, July 10.—General Clinton B. Fisk died at his residence, No. 175 West Fifth street, this city, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, in the sixty-second year of his age. The funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday at three o'clock. The burial will be held at his old home, Coldwater, Mich., Sunday.

Clinton Bowen Fisk was born in York, Livingston county, N. Y., December 8, 1828. His parents removed to Michigan in his infancy. After a successful career as merchant, miller and banker in Michigan he removed to St. Louis in 1858. Early in life he became Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri regiment in the Union army and was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1862 and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers in 1865. After the war he was assistant commissioner under General O. O. Howard in the management of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee. He afterward removed to New Jersey. He actively aided in establishing Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, and it was named from him. He had been identified with its educational and social interests and was president of its board of trustees. He was also a trustee of Dickinson College or Drew Theological Seminary and also of Albion College, Michigan. He was a trustee of the American Missionary Association and member of the book committee of the M. E. Church. He had rendered conspicuous services to Methodism in his efforts toward a reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of the Church and had always been selected to act as delegate to the general conferences of that denomination since the war. He had been actively identified with the temperance movement and was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1886 and in 1888 he was nominated for President by the Prohibition party and polled the largest vote ever obtained by the national candidate of that party. During the past few years he was actively engaged in building up the material interests of the "New South." He had heavy interests in pine lands and mines in Tennessee and Georgia and was considered very wealthy. He had been president of the Board of Indian Commissioners since 1874.

Seven Hundred Lives Lost.

LONDON, July 10.—A terrific cyclone has prevailed at Muscat, Arabia, and in the adjacent country. Great damage was done in the city and in the surrounding country. Many houses in Muscat and on the plantations, were demolished. The loss of life was appalling. Reports thus far received show that over 700 persons were killed.

Five Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—Disregard of orders caused a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad eight miles south of this city at six o'clock yesterday morning. Five people were instantly killed and a sixth fatally injured. The killed are Engineers John Green and John Webb, of this city, colored firemen Jim Armstead and Bob Wilson and a white pumpman named Parr. Ben Swepe, colored, an extra fireman, was fatally injured. None of the passengers were killed and so far as can be learned none were seriously injured.

GRAIN RATES.

A Decision of the Railroad Commissioners Reducing a Portion of the Farmers' Alliance—The Reasons of the Board for so Doing Set Forth.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has issued its decision in one of the most important cases that has ever come before it. On April 11 a number of petitions, very numerous signed by members of the Farmers' Alliance and farmers of Kansas, was filed in the office of the board, asking for a reduction of local rates from Kansas points to the Missouri river on corn, wheat, oats, hogs, cattle and other farm products.

The specific reduction asked for was a rate of from 9 to 10 cents from Hutchinson to the Missouri river and corresponding rates for all other distances.

The Railroad Commissioners contend that if the rate from Hutchinson to Kansas City was reduced to 10 cents it would make the Chicago rate from Hutchinson on corn 30 cents and to St. Louis 35 cents instead of 23 1/2 to 18 1/2, the present figures.

Discussing the proposition of the attorneys who represented the farmers, that the rate east to the river should be lowered correspondingly, the board says: "In each case the reduction asked for, if the railroads were to take us at our word and make them effective in the only manner in which they could be made so, would advance the cost of transportation of corn 6 1/2 cents per hundred. But it would be unfair to create the impression that the gentlemen who advocated this proposition intended to bring about this result; and when this was pointed out at the hearing as a very probable result, the Kansas City grain brokers gave us their assurance that if we would adopt the proposed local, they would take care of the rates east of the river, and Major Jones stated that they proposed to go before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a reduction of the rates east of the river. What they proposed to do, and the extent of their ability to do in this respect, was left in a state of uncertainty. We should hardly feel justified in putting the Kansas farmer in the position above indicated, trusting to the vague assurances of others to do something else to relieve him from that dilemma. But the plain implication conveyed by these assurances is that these gentlemen would endeavor to obtain such reductions in the rates east of the river as would prevent the sum of the local rates exceeding the present through rate."

"Under the present arrangement of rates," continues the board, "farmers upon the Missouri river pay 20 cents per 100 pounds to get their corn to Chicago and the Kansas farmer living 200 miles west of the Missouri river pays 33 1/2 cents; to St. Louis the former pays 15 cents and the latter 18 1/2. Or in other words the Kansas farmer living 200 miles and upward west of the Missouri river is only 3 1/2 cents further from market than the farmer living upon the Missouri river. This is now the extent of the disadvantage the farmer living 200 miles west of the Missouri river suffers compared with those living on and near to that stream.

Under the arrangement proposed, assuming that Major Jones and the other gentlemen should succeed in bringing about the reduction in rates east of the river this would be the situation: The farmer on the Missouri river would pay to get his corn to Chicago 18 1/2 cents per 100. The Kansas farmer in the region of Hutchinson would pay 23 1/2 cents. To get his corn to St. Louis the Missouri river farmer would have to pay 8 1/2 cents, and the Kansas farmer 200 miles west would have to pay 13 1/2 cents. The total cost of transportation would not be changed, but the relative situation of the Kansas farmer compared with those who live nearer the market would be very materially changed. The difference in cost of transportation of corn for Eastern markets, charged to the Reno County farmers, and the farmers upon the Missouri river, is now 3 1/2 cents. Under the proposed arrangement the difference would be 10 cents. This would push the Kansas farmer 6 1/2 cents per 100 pounds further from market, compared with his more Eastern competitor. How this would help the Kansas farmer was not explained. The Kansas city grain brokers had no difficulty in showing us how it would help them."

After quoting the cross-examination of Mr. Davidson, a Kansas city grain man, in which he said that prices were based on Chicago prices and a thorough rate, the board says: "From the foregoing it will be perceived that the Kansas City grain man don't buy of the Kansas producer, but of the Kansas grain dealers; that they buy with reference to the current market as fixed from day to day in Chicago and other grain centers, and that the Kansas elevator man buys on the same basis from the farmer, so that all the vague talk about the Kansas farmer being benefited by the railroad being required to dump all the Missouri grain upon the banks of the Missouri river before being taken forward to market vanishes into thin air when the witnesses are required to be definite."

Crops Burning Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Fourteen families of colored people have just returned from Oklahoma to Topeka. They say that every thing is burning up down there, and that the settlers are leaving as fast as they can get away. Parties from Topeka, who have recently been through Oklahoma, confirm these reports. Crops there will be almost a total failure.

Suicidal.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 11.—Tuesday night Mrs. John Hudson, the wife of a well-to-do young farmer, took a dose of rough on rats that killed her in a short time. She leaves a baby four months old, and was evidently insane at the time.

W. W. Payne, of the grocery firm of Scott & Payne of this place, shortly after dinner yesterday purchased two ounces of chloroform, retired to his room and took the entire dose. When discovered he was unconscious, but as the physicians worked very hard with him the probabilities are that he will recover.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS.

The Convention at St. Paul—Officers Elected—Archbishop Ireland's Paper on Compulsory Education.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—The third day's session of the National Educational Association was attended by another immense crowd. The committee on nominations reported in favor of the following officers: President, William R. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kan.; W. F. Beadle, of Madison, S. D.; Mrs. D. L. Williams, of Delaware; O. J. M. Baker, of Denver; Col. T. Fulane, of Marion, Ky.; John Buchanan, of Kansas City, Mo.; H. Jones, of Erie, Pa.; Mary E. Nicholson, of Indianapolis; J. P. Preston, of Jackson, Miss.; E. B. McElroy, of Salem, Ore.; M. C. Ferrand, of Orono, Me., and Solomon Palmer, of Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, E. H. Cook, of New Brunswick, N. J.; treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., and a director from each State represented in the convention.

The report was adopted after an unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Vail, of Illinois, to substitute Dr. E. W. Hewitt, of Ohio, for president.

The first subject of the morning was "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement" Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, read the first paper on the topic, "Is the State School and the Parish School; Is Union Between Them Impossible?" Archbishop Ireland said in substance: "I will be permitted to make at once my profession of faith. I declare most unbounded loyalty to the Constitution of my country. I desire no favors. I claim no rights that are not in consonance with its letter and its spirit. The rights which the Constitution allows I do claim and in so doing I am but the truer and more loyal American."

I unreservedly favor State laws making instruction compulsory. Instruction is so much needed by each citizen for his own sake and for that of society that the father who neglects to provide for his child's instruction sins against the child and against society, and it behooves the State to punish him. Of course, first priority must be given, and, since instruction is primarily the function of the parent, the parent enjoys the right to educate his child in the manner suitable to himself, provided always that the education given in this manner suffices for the ulterior duties of the child toward himself and society. Compulsory education implies attendance at schools maintained and controlled by the State only when there is no attendance in other schools known to be competent to impart instruction in the required degree. The compulsory laws recently enacted in certain States of the Union, given in my judgment, objectionable in a few incidental clauses. These, I am confident, will readily be altered in approaching legislative sessions. With the body of the laws and their general intent in the direction of uniformity amongst us universal instruction, I am in most hearty accord."

The secular instruction in the State schools is our pride and our glory, and I regret that there is a necessary fear of the existence of the parish school. The spirit of the parish school, if not the school itself, is widespread among American Protestants, and is made manifest by their opposition to the exclusion of Scripture reading and other devotional exercises from the school room.

There is dissatisfaction with the State school as at present organized. The State school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion from the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. This is my grievance against the State school, and I believe, my Protestant fellow-citizen that I am absolutely sincere when I now declare that I am speaking for the well of Protestantism as well as for that of Catholicism. I am a Catholic, of course, to the extent of my heart, unfeeling and uncompromising in my faith. But God forbid that I desire to see in America the ground which Protestantism occupies, exposed, the chilling and devastating blast of unbeliefs. Let me be ye irrationally in stemming the swelling tide of irreligion, the death knell of Christian life and of Christian civilization, the fatal foe of souls and of country."

The State school is non-religious. It ignores religion. There is and there can be no positive religious teaching where the principle of non-sectarianism rules. It follows, then, that the child, in getting up in the belief that religion is of minor importance, and religious indifference will be his creed. The great mass of children receive no fireside lessons and attend no Sunday school classes. They are growing up without religion. The State need not teach religion, but for the sake of its people and for its own sake it should permit and facilitate the action of the Church. Let us be true to its own. Let the State look to itself. The mind which it polishes is a two-edged sword—an instrument for good or an instrument for evil. It were better to polish it without the assurance that in a likelihood it shall be an instrument for good.

You say the State school teaches morals, but morals without religious principles do not exist. Secularists and unbelievers will interpret their rights, given to them by religion on this point, nor should they impose their religion of secularism on us. Again, there are differences among Christians, and Catholics would not erid for belief upon non-Catholics, nor should Protestantism be inflicted upon Catholics. Some compromise becomes necessary. Taxation without representation is wrong, and while the minority pay school taxes they must be respected. America is trying to divorce religion and the school, although religion pervades our systems and the school was originally religious, through and through. As a solution of the difficulty, I would permit the regular State school with the religion of the majority of the children of the land, be it as Protestant as it can be and I would, as they do in England, pay for the secular instruction given in denominational school according to results—that is, each pupil passing the examination before State officials and in full accordance with the State programme would secure to his school the cost of the tuition of a pupil in the State school. Another plan: I would do as Protestants and Catholics in Poughkeepsie and other places in our own country have agreed to do, to the great satisfaction of all concerned and the great advancement of educational interests. In Poughkeepsie the city school boards rents the building formerly used as a parsonage, and from the hour of nine a. m. to that of three p. m. the school is in every part as at a State school, no religious instruction coming between the hours named and the school being in charge of the city school board.

In conclusion, I protest against the charge that the schools of the Nation have their enemies among Catholics. The Catholics are loyal to the country and demand the Christian State school.

Murderer Hanged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 11.—John Stansberry was hanged here yesterday for murdering his wife in the Indian country last October. He displayed remarkable nerve throughout. After a hearty breakfast he smoked a cigar and then made his toilet with care, but declined slippers offered him, saying he preferred to die with his boots on. He declined to have any religious exercises on the gallows, saying it would do no good. He refused to make any statement to any one except that he was not guilty. His neck was broken and he died without a struggle.