

# Chase County Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889.

NUMBER 3.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Secretary of State is informed that Siam will be represented at the international marine conference by F. W. Verney, of the Siamese legation at Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON received nearly fifteen hundred persons at his tri-weekly reception on the 9th.

A DECISION of ex-Commissioner Tanner by which the official doubled all pensions of \$2 per month has been revised by Secretary Noble. The act of Tanner in this matter was one of the causes of his removal.

The Department of State has received official notice of the appointment of delegates to the Washington international marine conference from the following countries in addition to those heretofore reported: The Netherlands, German Empire, France and Great Britain.

ADMIRAL JOUETT reports the cruiser Dolphin in admirable condition, "clean and sweet."

COMMANDER GOODRICH, chairman of the trial board, has telegraphed Secretary Tracy that the test of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been successful in a degree not anticipated.

The "conscience" contributor who cast a slur on the late Mr. Manning concerning a payment to the treasury a few years ago has been rebuked. The Treasury Department finds that the money has been properly accounted for.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR have elected J. P. S. Golin, of Pennsylvania, grand master and Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan, deputy grand master.

The two Commissioners appointed by the United States and Venezuela for the settlement of claims against the latter country have chosen Hon. John L. Findley, of Baltimore, as the third Commissioner. Mr. Findley has accepted the position.

The Knights Templar convalesced ended at Washington on the 11th with a grand banquet.

The silver question was before the Cabinet at Washington on the 11th. It is possible that the coinage may be increased to the maximum amount—\$4,000,000 a month.

#### THE EAST.

While Charles B. Bishop, who assumed one of the characters of "Lord Clumley" at the Lyceum Theater, New York, was changing his costume the other night he was suddenly taken ill and died almost immediately. Mr. Southern dismissed the audience.

PROF. JOSEPH E. NOURSE, for many years connected with the United States Naval Academy and recently on duty at the naval observatory in Washington, is dead, aged seventy years.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, has appointed a commission to determine the feasibility of constructing a ship canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

The hoisting shaft and engine house of the Bellevue breaker, at Scranton, Pa., burned the other night. Seven men working at the bottom of the shaft were rescued from what appeared to be certain death.

In the case of Kemmler, the Buffalo, N. Y., wife murderer, the courts have held that death by electricity is constitutional.

The pneumatic guns of the cruiser Vesuvius were officially and satisfactorily tested on the Delaware river on the 9th.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is putting its wires under ground in Buffalo, N. Y.

The Choctaw Council met in session on the 7th.

The general time convention began its second annual meeting at New York on the 9th. H. S. Haines, general manager of the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, presided. There are 176 railroad companies in the association, representing 121,000 miles of road.

The six white survivors of the negro riot on the island of Navassa, in the West Indies, arrived at Philadelphia on the 10th. They were rescued by a British cruiser in response to an appeal from the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

The steamer Herma Winder ran into and sunk the lighter Manhattan in New York harbor recently. The fifteen men on the lighter escaped.

Among the passengers arriving by the City of New York was Mrs. George Gould, who was quite sick. She had been delivered of a still-born child during the voyage.

MEMORIAL services over the late S. S. Cox were held at Cooper Union, New York on the night of the 10th. Ex-President Cleveland presided and after an appropriate address introduced Proctor Knott, who paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased Congressman.

The largest double track drawbridge in the world, which spans the Thames river in Connecticut, was formally opened on the 10th.

THREE bodies were found at Johnstown, Pa., on the 11th by workmen while making an opening to a sewer outlet. The work of search has been stopped although the stream is believed to contain many dead bodies at the bottom.

A NEW YORK paper says that Tammany Hall offered to make ex-President Grover Cleveland its candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, to succeed S. S. Cox, but that Mr. Cleveland declined the honor. The same paper says that Amos J. Cummings was slated for the position.

The twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Rydabaugh, living near Carlisle, Pa., was gored to death by an infuriated bull. Another child was severely injured.

FOUR members of the family of Patrick Daily were killed recently by a natural gas explosion at a village thirteen miles from Bradford, Pa.

The trotting match between Belle Hamlin and Harry Wilkes at New York on the 11th was won by the former in 2:16 1/4 first heat and 2:19 1/4 second heat.

The Pan-American delegates reached Albany, N. Y., on the 11th, having finished their inspection of New England.

An electric lineman was instantly killed by a shock on the corner of Center and Chambers streets, New York City, the other day. The force of the current caused the blood to flow from the body suspended in midair.

#### THE WEST.

"JUDGE" BUNCE, the centenarian Democrat, died at Port Huron, Mich., on the 8th. He was born in Hartford, Conn., November 14, 1787.

The Vailed Prophets celebrated at St. Louis on the night of the 8th.

A. JOHNSON and J. H. Boyd have been arrested in Denver, Col., for sending lottery tickets and circulars through the mails.

JUDGE BAKER has refused to release Woodruff, one of the Cronin suspects, on habeas corpus proceedings.

The Minneapolis flour market is reported firm.

The school and library of the Michigan penitentiary at Jackson were destroyed by fire the other day, causing \$39,000 loss.

OFFICIAL returns from Indianapolis gives Sullivan (Democrat) 1,579 majority over Coburn (Republican) for mayor. Swift (Democrat) for city clerk has a majority over Taff (Republican) of 1,253.

The Board of Aldermen comprises five Republicans and five Democrats among the Council ten Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

JAMES G. FAIR has resigned as president of the Nevada Bank, San Francisco. J. L. Flood was elected to succeed him.

EDITOR REED, for many years connected with the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, died on a steamer October 6 while en route to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The magnificent residence of Mr. Clem Studebaker, recently erected at South Bend, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000.

The Supreme Court of the Chickasaw Nation has sustained the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature disqualifying "squaw" men, or white men with Indian wives. The latter were much incensed and threatened to work for the opening of the Territory and the abolition of the tribal system.

PRAIRIE fires were reported making toward St. Cloud, Minn., and had burned their way to within a few rods of the Manitoba west side tracks and the city limits. Nothing but a heavy rain could prevent a tremendous loss of property.

A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio road, at McKeesport, ran down two women and a small boy at the Martins street crossing. The boy, Willie Jones, was fatally injured.

EARL NORTH, a blacksmith, viciously assaulted two men and a woman on the West Side at Chicago the other night. He was overpowered by a mob, and was about to be strung up when the police rescued him.

THERE has been a bulge in the Chicago wheat pit, No. 2 red passing 15c.

The Woman's Congress adjourned at Denver, Col., on the 10th after the election of Julia Ward Howe, of Rhode Island, president.

The only saloon in Lafayette, O., was wrecked by a mob the other morning. Everything was rained.

By the burning of Oxy Bros' large livery barn at Corwith, Iowa, the other night, a valuable stallion and five other horses perished.

The crop report of Ohio shows a more encouraging state of affairs now that wheat has been threshed.

The president of the Alaska Commercial Company says that the great increase of illegal sealing in Alaska has largely destroyed the profits of the company, and a renewal of the lease will not probably be sought.

JUDGE RALEY, of Carrollton, O., was killed recently. He fell from a tree while picking apples.

EIGHTEEN men were hurt, one fatally, in a collision between a miners' train and a freight near Martin's Ferry, O., on the 11th.

AXTELL won a race at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 11th, trotting a mile in 2:11 1/4.

#### THE SOUTH.

A FEUD as bad as the Hatfield-McCoy is reported between the Hall and Brumfield families in Lincoln County, W. Va.

JOHN C. McCLEURE, aged eighty-five, died at his farm near Summit Point, W. Va., recently. McCleure was the last survivor of the John Brown jury save one—Mr. Rightstone, of Shepherdstown.

The British war ship Icarus was reported aground on Mayne Island, at the entrance to Plummer's pass, Gulf of Georgia.

The report that General James R. Chalmers had resigned the Republican nomination for Governor of Mississippi has been confirmed by a letter he addressed to Captain A. T. Wimberly, collector of internal revenue, New Orleans. Chalmers complained that the right of free speech was denied him in the State and therefore it was useless for him to continue the canvass.

The Lower hydraulic and Tyler presses at Savannah, Ga., have burned with 4,500 bales of cotton. There was little salvage on the cotton.

TYPHOID fever is reported to be raging in nearly every family in and about Aurora, W. Va. In some localities there are said to be scarcely enough well persons to nurse the sick.

EIGHTEEN complaints have been lodged against cotton planters living in Caldwell and Hayes Counties, Tex., for importing cotton pickers from Mexico, and they will be brought to Austin for trial.

At Davis & Lamar's kaolin mine, near Atkin, S. C., a mass of clay caved in, falling on Thomas Woolly, the superintendent, killing him instantly.

JOHN BISENBERGER, the wife beater, has received punishment of the lash at the whipping post in the Baltimore city jail.

The Methodist Church South met in annual conference at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 9th, Bishop Keener presiding.

GOVERNOR LEE has respited Simon Walker, colored, of Chesterfield County, for thirty days. He was to have been hanged for criminally assaulting a white girl about twelve years of age.

ADVICES received at the Marine Hospital state that there are several cases of yellow fever at Key West, but that there is no danger of the disease spreading.

The fertilizer factory of G. Ober, Sons & Co., at Locust Point, near Baltimore, Md., burned recently. The loss was estimated at \$200,000.

JAMES GROSS, a student, tells a strange story of the murder of another student by Father Peters in a convent at Marionfield, Tex.

HALF a million pounds of tobacco have been ruined about Flemingsburg, Ky., by heavy frosts.

#### GENERAL.

WHILE a priest was saying mass at the altar of the Cathedral at the City of Mexico recently he fell upon his face in a dying condition. The Archbishop and others went to his assistance and physicians were summoned, but life was already extinct.

News from Bay St. Paul, Quebec, states that six inches of snow has fallen there. There was also a slight fall at the River Apierre, and a fishing party just returned from Great Lake Jacques Cartier, near the summit crest of the Laurentides, reports winter almost set in there.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred recently at Ostheim in Prussia. A dozen houses, a distillery and its warehouses were destroyed.

The United States Express Company, who have the contract for carrying all Government moneys in transit, have raised a fine point on Treasurer Huston by declining to carry at the contract price money from the treasury or sub-treasury to firms, banks or individuals, claiming that this is not Government money under the contract.

TRICHINA is reported in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, among the hogs imported from the United States.

The Calderon Theater at Zacatecas, Mexico, was destroyed by fire recently and an attaché and a large number of educated artists, including the wife of the artist, were taking the places of the striking dock laborers at Flensburg, Germany.

INTEREST is again revived in the plans of the Boulanger element in France by the report which is current that General Boulanger has dispatched his trusted friend and companion in exile, Count Dillon, from the Isle of Jersey to Belgium, on a secret mission.

FIVE hundred miners have struck at Lens Arras in Belgium and are inciting others to the same course. It is thought that the strike will be successful.

The heavy demand for steel rails has caused a sharp advance in prices.

VICTOR NAPOLEON has expressed himself hopefully for peace.

The Car arrived at Berlin on the night of the 10th.

The Inman steamer City of New York got stuck in a mud bank in the lower bay near Sandy Hook on her last trip. The passengers were taken off by tugs.

J. K. TALLIER, the Mexican train robber reported shot at Guaymas, Sonora, Mex., recently, was not executed, but was released at the last moment, after he had attempted suicide.

The Mexican Government has sent two shorthand reporters to Washington to take down the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress.

A WELSH rector headed a party of bailiffs and an auctioneer in an attempt to collect tithes recently, but was ignominiously defeated, although he vigorously used a club on his opponents.

The National conference of miners of Great Britain have decided in favor of a working day of eight hours with the alternative of a strike after January 1.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 10 numbered 214, compared with 276 the week previous and 227 the corresponding week of last year.

A SIGNIFICANT incident in the banquet to the czar at Berlin was his response in French. His manner was formal and cold and created an uneasy feeling.

DISASTROUS floods are reported in the department of Jura, France.

#### THE LATEST.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 12.—Albert Branton, aged seventy-two and a sheep herder, while drunk shot his wife through the body. He asked her to kiss him which she did. He immediately shot her for refusing to live with him for she intended to get a divorce because of his intemperance. Branton's step-son grabbed at the gun, whereupon the wretch shot him through the left hand. The mother and son rushed into the street while Branton hurried to the top of the stairs where he stood off five officers for fifteen minutes with the gun and then turned the gun and shot himself dead. Mrs. Branton will die.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—About eleven o'clock last night Miss Latham was returning from her home to the house of a friend she was seized by an unknown man at the corner of Front and Paige streets and dragged to the river bank. Her screams for help alarmed her assailant, who choked her into insensibility and threw her into the river. Her cries had been heard and she was rescued by several citizens. Her assailant escaped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following important orders to naval officers have been issued by Secretary Tracy: Captain G. C. Remy, to command the new cruiser Charleston; Captain A. Kantz, as commander at Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard; Lieutenant Commander Brownson, to duty on the Petrel; Lieutenant W. H. Shultz and William F. Fulland, to duty on the Yorktown and Lieutenant William P. Rust on the Boston.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—George W. Moss, a machinist, shot his wife dead while she was eating supper. He then shot himself three times in the head and will probably die. He had just been released on bail from jail, where he had been sent for abusing his wife. Moss came here two years ago from Auburn, N. Y., with the Sheldon axle works employees.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 12.—Thursday night a man and woman became involved in a quarrel. The man drew a knife and made a pass at the woman, who was carrying a babe. The knife penetrated the child's body and killed it. The woman wrested the knife from the murderer's grasp and plunged it into his heart. She was arrested.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Oct. 12.—William Moore, a negro train hand on the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, was taken from his train at Jessup by a mob yesterday and lynched. While passing that place Wednesday he had some words with a resident, and as the train pulled out he threw a stone which struck a bystander.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 12.—The vote of Jefferson County has been canvassed, the result being that the Democrats lose a State Senator. This leaves the upper house of the Legislature a tie, but the Democrats will have a majority of seven on joint ballot. The canvass of the vote in all counties will not be completed before to-morrow, if then.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The English Lutheran synod of Kansas, recently in session in Atchison, voted to begin setting aside a fund of \$25,000 to endow a chair in Midland College at Atchison, to be known as the "Kansas Synod Chair." The Nebraska synod will also endow a chair with a like sum. The synod also voted to support six young men at the college who have undertaken the study of the ministry.

CARRIE HILL, a young woman clerking in the dry goods house of Holman & Co., North Topeka, is fairly entitled to be called "Queen of the Thieves." She had for several months been engaged in tapping the till and stealing to such an extent that when arrested and her house searched, three cart loads of goods valued at over \$1,000 were found. How much money she took will probably never be known. Her friends claim that she is crazy. Her taste seemed to run to holiday goods, which had been packed away, but she did not overlook silks and other fine goods.

AFTER a trial lasting two weeks Joseph J. Spendlove was recently convicted at Topeka of murder in the second degree. Last spring Spendlove and a man named Werner had some difficulty regarding a lease. Shots were heard in their place of business, drawing a crowd of people almost immediately. Werner was found dead with a bullet hole in the back of his head, while Spendlove was bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck. The trial brought out the fact that Spendlove first attacked the victim and after firing the fatal bullet he was shot by his own pistol during a scuffle with Werner for his possession. After being taken back to jail the prisoner took poison and came near dying before being relieved.

GOVERNOR G. W. GLICK the retiring pension agent, has summed up the business done in his office since January 1, 1888, the day he took possession. He has paid in pensions \$24,928,173.75, to disburse which amount he signed 519,807 checks and 15,000 letters. The work of the office has been increasing yearly.

At the late annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. held at Topeka, the following officers were elected: Grand master, A. L. Voorhis, of Minneapolis; deputy grand master, William Matherson, of Wichita; grand warden, M. B. Ward, of Topeka; grand secretary, S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth; treasurer, L. C. Stine, of Ottawa; grand representative, W. A. Cormany, of Fort Scott; medical examiner, J. M. Boy of Topeka.

The other day the three-year old son of W. A. Doyle, of Emporia, swallowed about three drachms of carbolic acid which his mother had placed on the mantelpiece supposing it to be out of its reach. The following day the child died in great agony.

The yearly meeting of the Friends for the West was held at Lawrence, commencing on the 10th, with about 200 delegates in attendance.

At Wichita the other day Harry Hill, of "Wild West" fame, pointed upon George Morgan, a horseman, as the result of a dispute over a business matter, when Morgan hit Hill on the side of the head with a weight. Hill's physicians said his recovery was doubtful but he was cured by George H. Evans & Co., contractors for the construction of the State House, applied to the Supreme Court the other day for a writ of mandamus compelling State Auditor McCarthy to issue warrants amounting to \$28,000 for work which has been accepted by the proper officials.

McCarthy refused to issue the warrants because the State House fund is exhausted and there will be nothing to draw upon until the 1889 levy is received.

The remains of the late Bishop Vail arrived from the East on the 12th. The funeral on the 14th was largely attended by clergymen from all parts of the State and generally by the people of Topeka.

The annual report of the Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. showed that the total amount raised by the order in Kansas for the Johnstown sufferers was \$1,147.78. The receipts of subordinate lodges for the year ended June 30, 1889, have been \$132,065.35, a decrease of \$4,822.11. Their disbursements have been as follows: Expenses, \$90,159.17; sick and funeral benefits, \$30,781.94. The total assets of subordinate lodges amount to \$634,192.71. The amount paid for relief was \$25,406.53, to which should be added the "irregular relief," \$3,375.91.

APPLICATION has been made to the Board of Pardoners for the pardon of Willie Baldwin, now in the penitentiary under sentence of death for the murder of his sister in Atchison several years ago.

MUCH anxiety is felt by friends over the disappearance of Alex. T. Gibb, a North Topeka undertaker, who left for Kansas City September 24 to buy goods and has not since been heard from.

The dead body of a man was found the other night on the Missouri Pacific tracks at Kansas City, Mo., which was identified as that of C. W. Morris, of Oswego, Kan. Both legs and one arm were cut off and the head was horribly mashed. Mr. Morris was a cattle dealer and was on his way Chicago with a load of cattle. It is supposed he fell between the cars while passing from one to another.

The President has appointed Cyrus Anderson register of the land-office at Oberlin.

In a late quarrel over a gambling debt at Hutchinson, Frank Burbag, colored, stabbed and very seriously cut Marvin Oswald. Oswald is a gambler and his wound was thought to be fatal.

The county attorneys and commissioners of a number of interested counties met in convention at Topeka the other day to devise ways and means of fighting the mortgage foreclosure by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York against the Rock Island on its Kansas lines. There are twenty-seven counties interested in the matter to the extent of \$3,000,000 in bonds, and the determination was arrived at to appoint a committee of five to organize the counties and assess them proportionally to raise the sum of \$25,000 to commence as interested parties and continue the fight even at a cost of \$50,000. It is believed that these Kansas municipalities own a majority of the paid up stock, that other stockholders have paid no nominal sums and that if they paid up in full there would be plenty of money to pay defaulted interest coupons.

#### MORE MYSTERY.

The Cronin Case Enlivened With Numerous Fresh Arrests and Exciting Moments.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Just as Judge McConnell was about to take his seat on the bench for the afternoon session of the Cronin case he was asked by the State's Attorney to wait awhile as the counsel for the prosecution were in the midst of an important investigation. At a quarter to three one of the bailiffs entered with the announcement that Judge Longenecker was wanted down stairs. Judge McConnell went down also and at three o'clock he and Judge Longenecker returned to the court room. Both had solemn faces and the whisper went round that there was a sensation on foot.

As soon as Judge McConnell took his seat on the bench State's Attorney Longenecker said: "In view of some matters of which I have advised your honor, I shall have to ask this court to adjourn for the present in order to enable us to complete an investigation we are making."

"I am disposed to think," was the response of the court, "from what I know of the matter that this is a reasonable request, and, as I have some business with the drainage commission, the court will stand adjourned until one o'clock to-morrow afternoon."

Judge Longenecker hurried from the room and the counsel for the defense looked at each other in surprise. The unexpected adjournment was the subject of excited comment and especially in view of the fact that extra detectives were stationed at the doors of the State's Attorney's office. There was a rumor that some one was inside making a confession.

Later in the day it was learned that three new suspects were arrested by the police. The greatest mystery prevails around the criminal court building where the men are confined, and neither State's Attorney Longenecker, his assistants, nor the police will say anything about the men in custody.

After the conference of the afternoon, Chief of Police Hubbard, Captain Schuetler, Judge Longenecker and Attorneys Mills and Ingham went to the State's Attorney's office, where they held a long consultation behind closed doors. Chief Hubbard and Captain Schuetler finally left and the former went into the jail and had a long talk with a prisoner named Gilligan, while Captain Schuetler went away with some detectives, but soon returned with two prisoners, and a bailiff came shortly after with a third. All were at once placed under arrest and locked up in the State's Attorney's and the bailiff's offices and were watched by detectives as a double precaution. The men were taken separately into Judge Longenecker's office, where it is learned a stenographer took down their statements.

The State's Attorney absolutely refused to talk, saying that he did not wish to spoil his case, and that no information would be given until next day.

At eleven o'clock last night seven men were in the State's Attorney's office, presumably undergoing examination.

Chief Hubbard left the private office at midnight, but refused to say a word to reporters. He soon returned accompanied by a man bearing a good supply of sandwiches, etc. This would indicate that the secret session was to be continued through the night.

About one o'clock this morning Assistant State's Attorney Scanlan entered, bringing a young woman, who was hurried into the office. By some it was thought the woman was Mrs. Tom Whalen, ex-Detective Connelley's sister. Later two detectives apparently an Irishman. This made nine arrests since Thursday morning.

Two stories are current, one that some and most important information bearing on the case has been obtained and the other that the matter under investigation was no less than a case of jury fixing. The party giving the information claims to have heard one of the officers make a remark that would support such a theory. That there has been great apprehension of a "hung jury" by the State is not to be denied. Whether any of the eight men now sworn in as jurors in the Cronin case are under suspicion could not be learned but such was intimated.

#### COLLISION IN OHIO.

A Miner's Train Wrecked—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Oct. 12.—A collision occurred two miles west of Bridgeport at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning between a miners' train of two passenger coaches, containing about seventy miners on their way to the Wheeling Creek coal works, and a freight train of twenty-one cars, south bound. Both locomotives were demolished and also two passenger cars and eight freight cars.

Five trainmen and thirteen miners were injured, three of the latter fatally. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding by the freight train conductor. The freight train had orders to look out for the work train and not to pass the Wheeling Creek mines until after the arrival of the work train. This order was disregarded. The engineers and firemen and many miners jumped and saved their lives.

The list of killed and injured as far as could be obtained is as follows: Killed—David Moore. Injured—Samuel Tracy, three ribs broken and internally injured, will die; Nathaniel May, bruised about the head and body, probably fatally hurt; David Richardson, arm broken in two places and shoulder dislocated, will recover; John Johnson and Thomas Marden, legs crushed, very serious; William Stitt, leg and foot crushed, will recover. Eight or ten others were injured, but their wounds are not serious.

#### Disliked at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The memorial address by the cattlemen of Caldwell, Kan., to the commission firms at the stock yards asking them to adopt the percentage plan for commissions and promising to ship stock to any firm that would adopt it, met with but slight approval at the stock yards. Its adoption, it is claimed, means a cut in the commissions for the stock yards of from 10 to 15 per cent. Secretary Baker said that the matter would probably receive the attention of the exchange.

#### CORN AND WHEAT.

The Kansas Wheat Crop Exceeding Previous Estimates—The Corn Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—Secretary Keeler, of the State Agricultural Department, has issued the following report:

The correspondents of the board in their final estimate just received at this office of the average product of winter wheat per acre, raise that product over the estimate of a month ago and a half bushels. As wheat threshing progressed throughout the State it was found that the actual yield per acre in most cases was higher than the estimate previously placed upon it. One month ago the average product per acre for the State was estimated at 21 bushels. It is now placed at 22.38 bushels per acre. This is believed to be a conservative estimate, and raises the total aggregate product of winter wheat of the State to 35,000,488 bushels. On the other hand the average yield per acre of spring wheat for the State is reduced from 10 to 13.43 bushels, giving an aggregate product of spring wheat for the State of 1,189,303 bushels and a grand total product for the State of 36,189,811 bushels.

It is yet too early a date for the final estimate of the corn product of the State; so that product cannot be determined accurately only after a considerable portion of the crop has been harvested. It is believed, however, that the estimate of a month ago will be fully sustained. This estimate on an area of 5,820,028 acres gives a total corn product for the State of 276,541,333 bushels.

With the exception of hog cholera reported in a mild form in twelve counties in the stock of all kinds is free from disease and is reported in good condition.

During the month of September the condition of ground for wheat sowing was reported good generally in the eastern portion of the State, while in the central and western counties it has been dry in many cases too dry to plow, and in consequence when sowing has been greatly retarded while in those counties which had sufficient moisture wheat sowing was well advanced October 1. In nearly all the counties of the State our correspondents say an increased acreage of wheat will be sown this fall over that of last year. In a number of counties, however, where September drought prevailed the acreage sown will depend on the rainfall during the month of October.

BISHOP VAIL'S REMAINS.

Services at Bryan Mawr and Shipment to Topeka.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The funeral of Rt. Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, Bishop of the diocese of Kansas, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Andrew Wheeler at Bryn Mawr. The remains were clad in the full Episcopal robes and were laid out in a black-covered casket lined with purple satin, the color of the office of the Episcopacy. The body of the dead prelate was exposed to view in one of the parlors in Mr. Wheeler's residence.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## CRABBING.

We fished for crabs one breezy day  
Out on the pier,  
Below us, rippling green and clear,  
Old ocean lay;  
Above there bent a summer sky,  
Wherein a gull went drifting by.  
She wore a sailor-dress of blue,  
A sailor hat,  
Her nose turned up, but what of that?  
Or in view  
Some tiny freckles were, since she  
In most respects quite suited me?  
She was not pretty, but I knew  
Her heart was kind—  
Nor very bright, but I had mind  
Enough for two.  
I quite determined she would make  
The very life I ought to take.  
Sweet soul! I knew her cheek would pale  
With glad surprise  
As she, with drooping hazel eyes  
Heard love's old tale,  
It made my heart with interest stir  
To think how new 't would be to her.  
Just then she drew her net to see  
What freight it bore,  
And brought a squirming crab ashore  
Quite skittish.  
"I do not struggle, dear, and yet  
I too," said I, "am in your net."  
She turned the mesh and let her prey  
Slip back to sea,  
And yawning rather openly  
I heard her say:  
"When they are safely caught, why then  
I don't care much for crabs or men!"  
—Eva Wilder at Glasgow, in Judge.

## BESSIE.

### The Boomers Couldn't Go Back on Her Decision.

Ike Jones reined in his horse abruptly before the door of the little wedge tent.  
"Boys," he exclaimed, addressing the occupants, "that's a man on Bill Stokes' claim."  
"What is he doin' thar?" asked Bill Stokes, emerging from the tent and straining his eyes across the prairie.  
"Doin'?" He ain't doin' nothin' only stayin' thar."  
"Wall, he won't be doin' that long."  
"That's just what I told him."  
"What did he say?"  
"Say! Said he reckoned we'd give him a reasonable length of time ter git off, an' I told him we wasn't goin' ter be hard on him, and asked him when it would suit him to move."  
"Wall, what did he say?"  
"He said about five years would be long enough—unless we could git him a deed in a shorter time."  
"The impudent dog!" roared Bill Stokes. "I'll give him ter understand that he can't give me no back talk."  
"Hold on, Bill," exclaimed Joe Boxley. "I reckon he'll come ter time when he sees we mean business—they allus do."  
"Yes," answered Bill. "but hit's just a case of one man, an' I'm goin' ter call on him alone an' settle the matter."  
He was moving towards his home when Ike Jones stopped him.  
"Thar's no use of that, Bill," said he. "The case must be reported ter the leader, an' the thing investigated. I told the squatter we didn't allow any outsiders ter settle in these parts, an' if he didn't want ter form a partnership with a tree an' a rope, he'd better pull out before sunrise to-morrow."  
"All right," answered Bill Stokes. "I'm willin' ter leave it to the league."  
"The first thing ter be done now," said Ike, "is fer us ter go over an' notify the other members."  
A few moments thereafter Ike Jones, Bill Stokes and Joe Boxley separated and rode in different directions across the prairie to circulate the news that some one was on one of the Boomers' claims.  
The Boomers were an organized colony of settlers in Oklahoma, the object of the organization being to aid its members in securing claims, and to prevent outsiders from settling in their midst.  
If a squatter was found on a Boomer's claim, it did not matter whether he had settled there first or not, he was notified to leave the claim, and if the squatter refused to do so, force was used. The Boomers being well organized, they usually carried their point. It was on the 22d of April that the great rush was made into Oklahoma, and as nearly thirty thousand home seekers entered at the same hour, it is not surprising that in many cases two or three would settle on the same claim at the same time.  
Just at twelve o'clock on the 22d of April, Amos Biggs had crossed the Canadian river, thirty miles above Purcell, and entered Oklahoma with about two thousand other eager settlers. For nearly three hours he urged his mules at a gallop, till at last arriving at a beautiful little valley, watered by a small stream, he stopped his panting team and concluded to take a claim there, as it seemed to be the best place he had seen since entering Oklahoma. Meantime a colony of Boomers had arrived in the vicinity and taken up nearly all the land for two or three miles around. Scarcely an hour after taking possession of his claim, Amos Biggs had encountered one of the Boomers, who had notified him to leave. It was near sunset. A balmy spring wind was blowing through the tender grasses and rocking the tops of the sumacs to and fro, and stealing through the branches of the jack oaks with a low, musical sound. A white-breasted bream, perched upon the top of a wild indigo weed, pouted forth his harsh refrain in a high key, while the sweet perfume of the wild-flowers was mingled with the more familiar odors of frying bacon and boiling coffee.

Amos Biggs stood near a covered wagon at the rear end of which two mules were eating their evening meal of corn out of the feed-box. He was holding a smoking frying-pan over a blaze, while near by a little girl between ten and eleven years of age was busily engaged in arranging some tin cups and plates on a pine box. She was a beautiful child, with a cloud of sunny hair falling about her shoulders—hair that seemed to have borrowed its gold from the sunlight on the ripening wheat—and eyes like the great violet that grew in the deep shadows of the woods.  
"There, dear," said the father, setting the pan down near the improvised table, and putting his hand to his forehead; "I—I don't feel well. You can eat your supper. I can't eat any thing just now, Bessie."  
"Papa—oh, papa!" exclaimed the child. "I'm so sorry you are sick, and she put her arms about him, and turned her large, lovely eyes up to his: "Can't I help you in some way, papa?"  
"No, darling," he answered, a cold shiver passing over his frame. "I'll be better soon."  
And he turned and approached the little tent near by, and threw himself on the blanket beneath.  
Bessie brought some hot coffee in a tin cup, and the sick man drank it eagerly. Then she went out and tried to eat her supper; but the first mouthful choked her, and tears sprang into her eyes. She again entered the tent and seated herself by her father's side. He was shivering now, his teeth fairly chattering, and Bessie brought a pile of blankets from the wagon and spread them over him, and once more resumed her lonely watch beside her father's rude bed.  
The sun slowly sunk behind a dim line of wooded hills, and a gray twilight settled over the broad prairie. Still Bessie sat by her father's side holding his hand in hers. Presently the chill wore off and a burning fever set in. The sick man uttered a low moan, opened his eyes, and gazed blankly about him.  
"Bessie," he said, a strange, wild look in his eyes, "I—I hear them coming. They are going to—kill me. We must leave here. They want to kill me, and if we don't go away they will kill me!"  
"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Bessie, bursting into tears. "What must I do—what can I do?"  
Amos Biggs only answered by incoherent mutterings, and Bessie buried her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.  
The twilight deepened across the broad waste of prairie, and a great, luminous star burned in the gray wall of sky. The sick man's mutterings grew more and more incoherent. He talked wildly of some one who was coming to do him harm, while Bessie, sitting near, a great fear at her heart, sought to comfort him between her broken sobs. Suddenly she rose to her feet, a strange look of determination on her childish face. Bending over her father, she pressed her lips to his burning cheek, and placing her torn straw hat upon her head, she hurried from the tent.  
She knew that her father was very ill and must have help, and as she thought of the Boomers who had threatened to take his life if he did not go away, her face paled and her lips trembled. Where the Boomers were, of whom she had so great a dread, she could not tell. If she could only find some one who would protect her father from these dreadful men! She remembered seeing smoke and a number of wagons far across the prairie to the north. If she could only find her way there, she felt sure she could obtain assistance.  
Night was fast deepening about her as she sped across the prairie, her little feet falling noiselessly in the grass as she hurried along. No sound came to her but the whispering of the low wind through the rank herbage, and the occasional sound of some night bird as it swept by on rapid wings. On, on she sped, the damp grass and weeds swirled about her ankles, the saw-briers cutting into her flesh, yet she uttered no cry of pain nor faltered in her course.  
Once she stepped into a prairie-dog hole, stumbled and fell, but hastily rising she hurried on. The night grew darker, and weird, shadowy forms seemed chasing her through the gloom. A bunch of sumacs was construed into a pursuing foe, and the sudden scream of a prairie owl filled her with a nameless terror, and she ran as she had never run before. She had gained the top of a little hill, and then she uttered an agonized cry of fear and half turned about, but it was only a jack-rabbit that leaped across the path at her very feet. On, on she ran, fear lending speed to her flying feet, and a few minutes later, her face white with terror, she arrived at one of the Boomers' tents and fell fainting in the door.  
A little crowd of Boomers, who were gathered about the door of the tent discussing the best method of disposing of the squatter who had dared to settle on one of their claims, uttered exclamations of astonishment at the child's appearance.  
"A little girl!" gasped Bill Stokes, lifting the helpless figure gently in his arms and bearing her to the light within.  
"What is it? What'd she come from?" asked a half-dozen voices, as the Boomers crowded around, each anxious to get a peep at the little stranger.  
"Boys," answered Bill Stokes, "hit's a little girl, an' she's in a dead faint! Somebody give me a cup of water."  
"Here ye air," and a tin cup, full to

the brim with clear cold water, was extended to Bill by one of the men.  
Bill deposited the little girl on a pile of blankets, and bending over her, forced some of the water between her lips, and was soon rewarded by seeing her open her eyes. He then bathed her face and temples, and she presently sat up and gazed about her, uttering a little cry of fear as she saw the strange faces bending over her.  
"Oh, my papa! Where is he? He's going to die—they are going to drive him away!" she sobbed, tears streaming down her pale cheeks.  
"Why, ef it hain't the squatter's little girl!" exclaimed Ike Jones, "I seed her thar ter-day when I was givin' her father warnin' ter git out. An' she's come all the way through the darkness."  
"Little un," said Bill, kindly, "if ye'll jist tell us what's the matter an' whar yer pa is—"  
"Hit's the squatter over thar on yer claim," repeated Ike Jones; "an' I reckon we'd better go see what's the matter with him."  
"Oh, my papa—my papa! They are going to kill him if he don't go away, and he's sick, and— Oh, you won't let them hurt him, will you?"  
And she rose up and clasped Bill's hand in her own, and lifted her tear-stained face to his with a look of anguish and mute supplication. A great lump rose in Bill's throat. He turned aside to brush away a drop of moisture that gathered in his eye.  
"Little un," he said, in a strangely-tender voice, "thar's no one goin' ter hurt yer pa, not while Bill Stokes ken prevent it."  
"Bill," said Ike Jones, extending his hand, "this little girl's a trump, an' I reckon thar ain't another in Oklahoma that would do what she's done ter-night, an' if anybody tries to harm her pa, he's got ter harm me perty bad fast."  
The two men clasped hands, and Bill, laying his hand gently on little Bessie's head, said:  
"We must go ter yer pa now, an' we'll see what ken be done."  
Then to Ike:  
"Bring over the hosses, Ike, an' we'll go an' see the squatter."  
Ike hurried from the tent, and in a few minutes returned with two horses saddled and bridled. Then, taking Bessie in his arms, Bill Stokes mounted his horse, and the two men rode off through the darkness in the direction of the squatter's camp.  
The next day found Bill Stokes and Ike Jones still at the squatter's tent. A doctor had been brought from Oklahoma City, and he had remained several hours, doing every thing in his power for the sick man. He pronounced the case serious, and gave no hope of Amos Biggs' recovery, unless he could have the best of care.  
Ike and Bill remained at the tent, and watched over the sick man as if he had been a brother. It was three days before Amos Biggs recovered consciousness and discovered the two strangers at his side.  
He was about to speak, when Bill said:  
"Ye had a perty hard spell, pardner, Ike an' me happened along an' thought we'd better stay around till you got better, an' I reckon yer gittin' around ag'in. Ye hain't knowed much since yer took that congestive chill an' fever three days ago."  
"And you have been with me all this time?" asked Biggs.  
"Yes; but I'm afraid we couldn't a done much good if we hadn't a had the doctor with us part of the time."  
The sick man held out his hand.  
"I don't know who you are," he said, "but you have saved my life, and some time I hope to repay your kindness."  
"Tain't no kindness," answered Bill; "hit's jist our duty—an' an' the little girl thar—I reckon we ain't the men ter shirk our dooty. We loved, the other day, that ye'd jumped this claim, an'—I reckon we wor a leetle hasty. I took this claim, an' the Boomers wor goin' ter see that I got it; but now—"  
"Yes, yes," answered the sick man, hastily. "I understand now. This is your claim, and I'll go away jist as soon as I am well enough."  
"Pardner," said Bill, "ye air not goin' away. This is your claim, an' the little girl's. Ye got here fust, an' if anybody sez this ain't right, he's got me ter whip."  
"Ye bet!" sanctioned Ike.  
For some time there was silence in the tent.  
Then Bessie, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, arose, and approaching Bill Stokes, said:  
"You have been so kind to papa and me that we don't want you to go away, and we're not going to have this claim unless—unless you will stay and take half of it. Won't you stay now and live close to us?"  
And she turned her eyes appealingly to Bill Stokes.  
A smile lighted up the wan face of Amos Biggs as he extended his hand to Bill.  
"It was just what I was going to ask," he said, "and I know you won't refuse."  
"Heaven bless the child!" exclaimed Bill. "She ought ter be Judge of the Supreme Court. I reckon we can't go back on her decision."  
The two men clasped hands, and so it was settled.—Will Lisenbee, in Golden Days.

the latest kind of thieves that New York has produced are men who make a business of stealing toothpicks. They lounge around the cashier's desk in large hotels and restaurants, and when no one is looking, press their hand on the toothpicks, which are standing end up, and then withdraw their hand into a convenient pocket.

**OLD STORIES CORRECTED.**  
Interviews Which Will Open the Eyes of Historians and Others.  
In a quiet, sequestered corner your correspondent found a young, rosy-cheeked girl, who answered to a rather embarrassing inquiry.  
"I am Gill."  
"Of the Jack and Gill combination?"  
"Yes."  
"Perhaps you can give me the true history of that pair of water story."  
"Certainly. It wasn't a pair of water at all. Owing to the prohibition sentiment I was obliged to use a little diplomacy, but at the present day I would have no hesitation in saying that it was a growler."  
Alexander the Great was seen strolling along the corridor. When approached with pencil and note paper he smiled affably and remarked:  
"Ah, glad to see you, young man."  
"I thought I would like to get some of the inside points regarding that story about your weeping because there were no more worlds to conquer."  
"I never did any such thing. There was no trusting to those old newspaper reporters. One of them happened to be by at a procession when I dropped my sword on my bunion and said darn. From the incident he faked the story that has gone down to posterity."  
It was pleasant to encounter the beaming countenance of Cincinnati.  
"Why, young man, how be ye? I'll be glad if I hain't glad to see ye," was his hearty greeting as he extended a muscular palm. I spoke you want suthin' to put into yer paper about me bein' by at a procession when I dropped my sword on my bunion and said darn. From the incident he faked the story that has gone down to posterity."  
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IN NATURE'S SOLITUDES.

Within the hollow of the hills
The silent river flows,
Its lifeless water softly thrills
The flag that in it grows;

ISABEL;
OR,
From Shop to Mansion.

The Romantic Story of a Dress
Maker's Rise in Life.

BY MRS. F. M. HOWARD.

[Copyrighted, 1882.]
CHAPTER IX.

Mrs. Belmont's reception was the most
elegant affair which Isabel had ever at-
tended, and she felt almost lost in the crush
of splendid toiletts and bewildering adorna-
ments; the spacious rooms were beautiful-
ly decorated, and on every hand was a
lavish display of wealth and luxurious taste.

child, why do you not inquire why you have
been left all these years, unclaimed and ap-
parently unloved for?"
"I have but recently come to the knowl-
edge of who my family were," she replied,
simply, "and I have laid our separation to the
fortunes of war."

"Yes, too true; the sad, sad fortunes of
war," with a tone of regretful sorrow.
"When my brother came South and joined
the army I only saw him once for a few
moments; he told me then that he had left
his young wife in a Northern burial ground
and his little babe in the care of a Northern
woman with Nurse Chloe. He mentioned
the name of the village, but, in the excite-
ment of meeting him, it slipped my mind en-
tirely, and I could never recall it or the
name of the woman with whom you were
left."

"A fierce battle occurred soon after, and
your father was terribly wounded, and was
taken off the field among the dead, in fact,
but afterward revived and was sent to the
hospital, and after a wonderfully critical
operation in trepanning, he recovered slowly,
but his memory of past events was
utterly gone, and he has no memory save
of the immediate present."

"Then he will not know me," she cried, in
a pained voice. "Oh, this is sad, so sad! I
had hoped and dreamed that I might yet
know a father's love," and she covered her
face with her hands.
"Let us hope for the best, my dear niece,"
he said, kindly and encouragingly; "who
knows but yours may be the hand which will
lift the veil from the past, and bring
back his memory?"

"I am sure of it; and now tell me of your-
self of course, Nurse Chloe is not living.
She was old when she went North, and the
climate is not favorable to the Southern
born."

"She died soon after my mother," replied
Isabel. "Mrs. Harmon, with whom my
father left me and whom I always supposed
to be my aunt until lately, told me that she
pined and mourned for my mother and the
family until her death."

"All poor soul; she was a faithful
creature; but why did this Mrs. Harmon
conceal the facts of your birth from you?"
asked Major Carrington, a little jealously.
"Because she loved me," replied Isabel,
quickly, "and as she became very poor she
feared that I would be unhappy and discon-
tented if I knew the truth in the low sphere
which I was obliged to occupy," and she
gave him a brief summary of her past life.

"And you have been obliged to work as a
common shop-girl; now—a Carrington!" he
exclaimed, in a shocked tone.
"Assure you, dear sir, it has not harmed
me in the least," she answered, merrily;
"but of course it was hard and galling in
the time of it, and would have been doubly
so had I known my own history; but the
happiness of the present fully compensates
for all the past."

"And your husband?" said Major Carrin-
ton, inquiringly.
"Is the best and most unselfish of men,"
she replied, enthusiastically. "He took me
from my low position and raised me to his
own station, and I honor him above all
men," and she briefly narrated the facts
connected with her marriage. She looked
up and saw her husband standing among
a group of gentlemen across the room, and
his eyes caught hers in interested inquiry.
She signalled to him to come to her, and
he was soon at her side.

"You will be able to travel with us next
month, for I should not like to leave you
apparently unloved for?"
Lottie blushed guiltily. "N—no," she
stammered; "to tell you the truth, dear, I
am going in another direction as soon as
May—I mean Dr. Conroy, is willing for me
to take the journey," and her blue eyes
dropped before Isabel's searching look.

"Lottie Ford, I believe you have got a
secret tucked away under those tell-tale
blushes," and Isabel took the flushed face
in her hands and with a scrutinizing look:
"Confess now; where and when is Dr. Con-
roy going to spirit you away?"
"His going to New York and he wishes
me to go with him," she admitted.

"Ah! I see through the whole conspiracy,"
said Isabel, drawing a long breath of de-
lighted relief. "We are going to New York
to ask papa and mamma's consent, and after
that, orange blossoms and a clergyman; oh!
you shy puss, to invent such an improved
and economical method of paying doctor's
bills. I have guessed it, haven't I?"

"Yes," replied Lottie, laughing; "but
upon the plan of no cure, no pay," she con-
tinued. "For I have positively refused to
burden him with my poor helpless self, un-
der any circumstances, unless I recover en-
tirely. I love him too well to burden him
with a helpless wife."

"As if he wasn't big and strong enough to
carry your burdens with one finger,"
laughed Isabel. "If you did nothing but sit
in a chair and smile at him, you could help
him more than the most of women with
their full strength."

"Still I shall insist on my proviso," re-
sumed Lottie, with gentle obstinacy; "but if
I am well, in six months I have promised to
be his wife."

"And I think you have made a wise
choice, for I believe Dr. Conroy to be
worthy of even my Lottie," and she con-
tinued, "for I have positively refused to
burden him with my poor helpless self, un-
der any circumstances, unless I recover en-
tirely. I love him too well to burden him
with a helpless wife."

"I assure you I feel grateful for it every
day," replied Isabel, thoughtfully. "How
gladly I would have my name in store for
six months ago, writhing under the
stings of Mrs. Arnot's prickly temper."

"You have never visited the South?"
said Major Carrington, as they sat around
the table in the spacious dining-room. Des-
sert had been brought in, and they were
chatting over it leisurely.
"Never, except on the briefest of busi-
ness trips," replied Mr. Falconer.
"Is your respect for our glory has de-
parted," said the Major, thoughtfully,
"though in others there is a change for the
better?"

"Then I will say that I do not know," she
answered, as if smothering her hair and brow
with her white hand; "my feelings are so
mingled with gratitude and respect that I
actually can not tell whether love has en-
tered into my heart or not. I honor and re-
spect you above all men, my husband."

"Yes, always honor and respect," he
muttered, irritably, in a tone so foreign to
any that he had ever used toward her that
her alarm increased every moment; "re-
spect and gratitude, but no love," and even
as he spoke he settled back into a doze.

Isabel flew to the hall, and calling Mrs.
Montford, begged her to send Tom Dr.
Conroy at once.
"Dear," she said, soothingly, placing
her hand on his arm as he again awoke
with a nervous start, "you had better go
to bed and rest, and you will feel better in
the morning."

He brushed her hand from his arm with a
gesture of repulsion. "Don't call me dear;
I want no hypocrisy," he said, harshly.
"But you are dear; the dearest friend I
have in the world," and the tears almost
choke her as she spoke.

"Oh, a friend, oh!" He spoke sneeringly,
with a bitter laugh, the terrible laugh of a
man who is not himself.
"Won't you go to bed?" she asked him,
pleadingly.
"Go to bed!" He looked at her with his heavy
eyes, from which the light of reason was
fast departing. "What should I go to bed
for? A business man has no time for day
snoozing. Where's my hat?" and he strug-
gled to get away from her detaining grasp.

Isabel was near at hand, and with Mrs.
Montford now appeared in the
door, to Isabel's intense relief.
The doctor's experience taught him how
to deal with the sick man, and he soon
succeeded in getting him into bed and under
the influence of powerful remedies.
"What do you think of him?" said Isabel,
as she followed Dr. Conroy into the hall, her
eyes moist with tears, and a heart sinking
with apprehension.

"He is a very sick man, Mrs. Falconer,"
he replied, gravely; "it would be a useless
kindness to pretend any thing else. He
shows every indication of having entered a
severe struggle for life, and all we can do is
to hope and pray for the best," and pressing
her hand in his with unspoken sympathy,
he turned and left her, the hot tears stream-
ing from her eyes and her heart lifted in
prayer as it never had been before for help
in this her hour of urgent need.

"So be continued."

A SYMPATHETIC PIG.
Its Feelings of Compassion for the Suffer-
ing of Its Companion.
Many anecdotes are to be met with about
horses, dogs, cats, birds, exemplifying their
power of instinct and—to go a step farther of
reflection—their attachment for man and
their own genus, but as far as my experi-
ence goes there are few anecdotes to be met
with of other domestic animals, and the
pig, and the following one related to me
by a friend, formerly resident in the
country and owner of the hero of the story,
may serve to show that the pig is equally
capable of attachment and also of feeling
compassion for the suffering of its own
kind.

THE CLUMSY PORPOISE.

A Commercial War is Waged on the
Ugly Creature.

Recent reports have come from
around about Quebec of a new business
enterprise for the catching of the porpoise.
In a section of the Gulf where
they are very plentiful colossal nets are
to be spread for their capture.

The porpoise has been often caught
before. Capitalists have corralled him
in quantities while disporting himself
near Wilmington, Del., for instance.
But to those same capitalists he has
ever proved much of a white elephant.
Commercially, he has been unsuccess-
ful, and it is pleasing to note that he is
so far appreciated to-day that a band
of moneyed men are again to push him
forward. It is a difficult thing to find
a porpoise man in this city. In the
business world the porpoise is out. But
a fish-oil man thus speaks of him:

"The catching of the porpoise," he
said, "is something that has never
paid. When dead he is useful in cer-
tain ways, but never sufficiently so.
Under his skin is a layer of fat—the
blubber—which is made into an ordi-
nary fish oil, such as menhaden, selling
at 25 cents a gallon. The only really
valuable oil about him is within the
jawbone. That oil is very fine. It sells
at from \$3 to \$4 a gallon, and when
carefully refined, very much higher.
But, of course, per porpoise there is a
very small quantity of that. Of the
ordinary oil about ten porpoises are
needed for a barrelful. It is used for
the same purposes that other fish oils
are—lubricating, the curing of leather
and the lighting of mines. But," he
concluded, "the amount of porpoise
oil actually used is so small that we oil
men never take it into consideration at
all."

The porpoise's hide is regularly tan-
ned for boot and shoe use. It is too
wet and oily a leather to become a mat-
terial for bags, pocket-books and the
like. Cut into strips for shoe-strings,
it has met with some favor. But other-
wise it is not wanted. Recently a
man in the swamp, who used to be in
the porpoise business, said: "Don't
talk porpoise to me, sir; there is noth-
ing in them nowadays. Years ago we
though there was going to be, but no.
In my stock now I have several thou-
sand porpoise hides that I would be
glad to sell, but nobody wants them.
If this new company is going to capture
them by net it will have a big job on
its hands. For the porpoise is a wrig-
gler and the porpoise is very strong,
and the net will have to be made of the
heaviest wire and tightly woven to-
gether."

The porpoise here referred to is just
the plain, ordinary porpoise, such as
one may see not far from here, and
even at times in New York Bay itself.
There is another kind of porpoise
known as the "white whale," from
twelve to fourteen feet long, of a kal-
some whiteness from tip of tail to
head. But he is, strictly speaking, an
Arctic porpoise, and seldom, if ever,
gets as far south as the Gulf of St.
Lawrence. The ordinary species is but
half the length, and even less of the
"white whale."—N. Y. Mail and Ex-
press.

MEMENTO OF DICKENS.

Something About the Original Manuscript
of "Our Mutual Friend."

The most interesting and valuable
memento I have of Dickens is the origi-
nal manuscript of "Our Mutual
Friend." It is the only complete man-
uscript of any of Dickens' novels out-
side of the South Kensington Museum,
though one or two of his short Christ-
mas stories, I believe, are to be found
in this country and in England. A
sketch of the story is prefixed to each
volume, the first covering sixteen, the
second eighteen pages of quarto paper.
These skeletons show how Dickens
constructed his stories. They are very
curious. Here is a sample page:

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, NO. 1.
CHAPTER I.
ON THE LOOKOUT.
The Man, in his boat, watching the tides.
The Gaffer—Gaffer Hexam—Hexam.
His daughter rowing. Jen, or Lizzie.
Taking the body in tow.
His dissipated partner, —, who has "Robbed
a live man."
Ridderhood—this fellow's name.

CHAPTER II.
THE MAN FROM SOMEWHERE.
The entirely new people.
Every thing new—Grandfather now—if they
had one.
Dinner Party—Twemlow, Poinspan, Lady Tip-
pings, Alfred Lighthouse, also Ex-
mortimer, languid and tells of Harmon, the
Dust Contractor.

Then follow sentences, written every
where on the page like this:—"Work in
the girl who was to have been married
and made rich," etc. There is also this
outline heading:
I. FOUR BOOKS.
I. The Cup and the Lip.
II. Birds of a Feather.
III. A Long Lane.
IV. A Turning.
The story is written in small, oddily-
formed letters, with frequent erasures,
on heavy, light-blue paper in dark-blue
ink. It is marked as completed Sep-
tember 2, 1855, and has a postscript in
lieu of a preface, under which is given
this date. The manuscript is just as it
came finally from Dickens' hands, even
the names of the compositors in the
printing office remaining at the head of
each "take."
It was through Dickens that I became
acquainted with Wilkie Collins, one of
the most agreeable men I ever met, and
whom I have since entertained in this
country. The two families were very
intimate, as Mr. Collins' brother had
married Mr. Dickens' daughter.—G. W.
Childs, in Lippencott's.
A salesgirl employed by a New
York dry-goods house was polite and
agreeable to an aged customer, who
lately died, leaving her \$6,500.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To Cure Quinsy—Use boiled beets,
sliced and applied hot. As pieces cool,
remove and burn them up, and replace
by fresh, hot ones.
-The common elder bush is useful
for blossoms and berries, and the
leaves keep away insects. Branches
put in plum trees save the crop of fruit,
and leaves scattered over squashes,
cucumbers, etc., keep them free from
pests.
-Blacking for Ladies' Shoes.—Mix a
filtered solution of eighty parts of shel-
lac in sufficient alcohol, with three of
wax, two of castor-oil, and a sufficient
quantity of pigment, such as best
lamp-black or drop-black. Keep
corkeed.
-The shorter the time between the
picking of a vegetable and the eating
of it the better the flavor. This applies
most particularly to Lima Beans and
sweet corn. It is much the same with
an egg. Eat one five minutes after it
is laid and soe!
-The best way to clean out lead
pipes without the expensive aid of the
plumber is to pour a strong solution of
concentrated lye down them. The lye
will dissolve the lead, lint, indeed all
animal and most vegetable matter, and
so open the pipes.
-Balsam of Honey.—A cosmetic for
the face and to remove freckles. Best
pale honey, four ounces; glycerine, one
ounce; mix by gentle heat and when
cold add of rectified spirits one fluid
ounce; essence of amber, six drops.
Bottle for use.—The Home.
-In putting up grape juice, catsups
or any thing of the kind which is to
keep in an unfermented condition, re-
member two things: Have the liquid
boiling hot and fill the bottles full. Of
course the cork displaces some of the
liquid. Be sure the corks are sound and
air-tight. When the liquid cools, it
will contract leaving a small space be-
tween it and the cork. It is a safe pre-
caution to dip the corks in some kind
of wax.—Rural New Yorker.
-Creamed tomatoes.—Peel some
small tomatoes and fry them whole in
butter, turning them first on one side
and then on the other. Then dredge
them nicely with flour and add a cupful
of cream to the butter that is in the
frying-pan. Season with salt and just
a pinch of curry powder, if the latter is
liked. Baste the tomatoes with the
butter and cream until the sauce thick-
ens and is sufficiently cooked, so it will
not have a raw taste. The flour dredged
over the tomatoes prevents the cream
or milk from curdling.—N. Y. World.
VALUE OF AMBITION.
A Species of Discontent Which Makes the
World Better and Wiser.
It is a general complaint, except
among the extremely wealthy, that it
is a perpetual struggle to earn a living.
Yet it is probably harder to keep up
appearances than it is to get along.
The striving for appearances is a per-
petual tribute that each man and woman
pays to his or her pride, in whatever
rank of the social gradations their lot
in life may be cast.
People who live in the most crowded
tenement houses, in one room, envy
the family who live in the next room,
if they have an extra chair or a better
supply of pots and pans. Let us sup-
pose by extra industry and economy
that they purchase chairs and pans bet-
ter than the envied ones of their neigh-
bor. Then they will want a better
tenement. By hard struggling and still
more right economy they secure an
extra room. They discover a neighbor
somewhere near them who possesses
three rooms. They are then discon-
tented until they themselves can secure
three rooms. By this time they want
better clothes; they wish to associ-
ate with people of higher stations only
fans into fiercer flame their social am-
bitions. They secure a cottage of their
own in a more respectable neighbor-
hood. Here every thing they see is a
perpetual incentive to more compli-
cated, elaborate and expensive forms
of living. As the circumstances of the
cottage dwellers improve their humble
dwelling no longer satisfies them. The
big brown stone fronts of their neigh-
bors in a street near by excite their
envy. They must have one of their
own. The brown-stone front secured,
elegant horses and equipages, ser-
vants, coachmen, butlers, maids and
governesses must be obtained as fitting
concomitants to their new social con-
ditions. But their neighbors own ele-
gant suburban residences, one or more.
It is not the proper social form to live
in the same house all the year round.
Elegant country residences are accord-
ingly purchased and the expense of
keeping up two, and perhaps three, es-
tablishments is incurred.
But of course our family is not satis-
fied. No family is every satisfied. Can
any one say that Abraham Lincoln,
President, was any happier than Abrah-
am Lincoln the rail-splitter? His suc-
cessor, Andrew Johnson, as President,
had many vexations and troubles that
were impossible and inconceivable to
Andrew Johnson; the nineteen-year-
old tailor, who could neither read nor
write. Perhaps Johnson's successor,
General Grant, was no happier as
President than when he hauled wood to
St. Louis on a one horse team. Mrs.
Grant once said that the happiest days
of her life were during the period when
her husband was working for a dollar
a day.
But this universal discontent is the
motive of progress and civilization.
Without it we would still be cave-
dwellers, living on roots and herding
with beasts. The reason the world is
better and wiser than it used to be is
this universal discontent.—Yankee
Blade.



MY UNCLE, MAJOR CARRINGTON.



SHE STOOD BY A WONDERFUL SPECIMEN OF THE LILY TRIBES.

**The Chase County Courant.**

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

**OUR TICKET.**

The Democratic County ticket as far as nominations were made, last Saturday, is composed of some of the best men in the county, and the election of any one or all them to office, would do honor to the voters of this county; therefore, we bespeak for them not only the support of their own party, but the support of all liberal minded voters in Chase county.

E. L. GOWEN,

the nominee for County Treasurer, resides in Toledo township, and is a man of most excellent business qualifications, just such a man as would make a most efficient County Treasurer, and who, therefore, will receive many votes outside of his party strength; and, for this reason, we think he stands a good show for election.

M. C. NEWTON.

the nominee for County Clerk, who resides on Fox creek, Falls township, is one of the pioneers of the county, an old soldier, and has filled the office for which he aspires, in years long ago, thus showing that he would not be an inexperienced hand in this office and his being an old soldier will give the Republicans a chance to show, by their votes, how much they love the old soldier element of this county, be that old soldier a Democrat or Republican.

WILLIAM RETTIGER.

of Strong City, the nominee for Sheriff, assisted in building the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, in 1872, and moved from Leavenworth to Cottonwood, now Strong City, in 1874, where he has since resided. He is a man prominently well qualified, as every body in the county knows, to fill the office for which he aspires, and we bespeak for him a rousing majority.

JOHN FREW.

of Strong City, the nominee for County Surveyor, is now holding said office, and a most popular officer has he made, because of the correctness of all his surveys. He is one of the best surveyors in the State, and because of the fact that he has held the office for two terms is no reason that the voters of the county should select another man for an officer where it is so important to have correctness in his mathematical calculations, as it is in that of County Surveyor; because much litigation may be avoided when it is known before hand, that the party who made the survey has made it correctly; therefore, Mr. Frew should be elected by a majority so large that there will be no doubt about the fact that this people want men who are known to be competent, to fill the offices of the officers of the county.

**DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1889, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county officers, to be voted for at the coming November election, viz: County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, Coroner and County Commissioner for the 3d District; to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as might come before the convention, and were called to order by H. W. Park, Chairman of the County Central Committee, after which the call was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee.

Although it began raining quite early in the morning, and continued to rain nearly all day, the attendance of the "unterrified" was very good, but many were either out of the Court room or had gone home before the vote on sheriff had been taken, which does not give full credit to the full number in attendance.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Stone, the following Committees were appointed by the Chair:

On Resolutions—Dr. W. M. Rich, James Lawless, John Frew, E. C. Holmes, W. K. Myers and A. J. Penrod.

On Permanent Organization—E. L. Gowen, F. D. Park, T. L. Upton, Fred Ahnefeldt, John B. Brown and S. T. Slabaugh.

On Order of Business—J. R. Blackshere, Wm. Sullivan, Wm. H. Spencer, Adam Tilton and J. S. Pelford.

On motion of W. P. Martin, the convention took a recess until one o'clock, p. m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

At 1:30 o'clock the convention was again called to order by Mr. Park, the temporary chairman, after which the report of the Committee on Order of Business, which is as follows, was read:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee begs leave to report:

- 1st. Permanent Organization.
- 2nd. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- 3rd. Nomination of Officers.
- 4th. Election of Central Committee.
- 5th. Suggested by this Committee that Diamond Creek, Cedar and Cottonwood townships call a people's convention to meet at Clements, on Saturday, Oct. 19, to nominate a candidate for Commissioner.

Wm. SULLIVAN, Chairman.  
J. R. BLACKSHERE, Secretary.

Dr. J. W. Stone moved to amend the report by striking out the fifth clause, which amendment carried, and the report was then adopted as amended.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported in favor of making the temporary organization the permanent organization. Report adopted; and Mr. Park thanked the convention for the honor they had conferred on him.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read and, on motion, was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:

Whereas, We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled and being composed of Farmers and Laborers feel it to be our duty to assert what is for our interest. Having been burdened with excessive taxes by the general Government, for the last

twenty-five years, which has been one of the chief causes of impoverishing us, as a working and producing people. Therefore, resolved that we endorse the National platform of the Democratic party of 1888.

Resolved, that we deem it the duty of Congress to revise and reduce the Tariff to as low a rate as that of 1846, and, therefore, recommend the Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have justice done the farmer.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a high license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State inasmuch as the present Prohibitory Law does not prohibit and banish the evil of intemperance, believing that a high license law would restrain men from intemperance more than the present law does, and not only save the County and State great expense, but be a source of revenue.

Resolved, That while we commend the acts of our Senators and representatives last winter in reducing and limiting the interest in the State to 10 per cent, we feel that it ought to be further reduced when money in the city of New York is only worth from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent., that the limit here should be 7 per cent.

JOHN FREW, Sec'y.

On motion, a recess was taken to give the members of the convention present, from the 3rd Commissioner District, an opportunity to confer to gether and determine what action they would take in regard to nominating a candidate for Commissioner from that District; which consultation resulted in a decision by the District not to make any nomination, last Saturday, but to hold a convention at Clements, next Saturday, at 1 p. m., to which all parties opposed to the nominee of the Republican party, for this office, are invited to take part in its deliberations and to put up a candidate for the office; which was agreed to by the county convention.

For County Treasurer, Dr. Stone presented Wm. M. Harris, and, on motion, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Harris was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Harris then declined the nomination, saying that when his term of office as County Commissioner was ended, he wanted to take a rest from public service. Mr. Park then called W. E. Timmons to the chair, and, in a neat little speech, presented E. L. Gowen for the nomination, and the suspension of the rules and the nomination of Mr. Gowen by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Gowen, being called out, made a speech of thanks for the nomination, and said: "I am a Democrat because that party has ever sought to promote the interests of the laboring and producing classes. I am now sixty-four years old, and I never had any other politics but pure and unadulterated Democracy."

For Sheriff, A. F. Fritze presented Wm. Rettiger, and Dr. Stone presented T. B. Johnston. On motion, the nominations were closed, and A. J. Penrod and L. M. Swope were appointed tellers, and a ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Rettiger 45 votes Johnston 13; whereupon Mr. Rettiger was declared the nominee of the convention.

For County Clerk, W. E. Timmons presented M. C. Newton, and Dr. W. M. Rich moved the rules be suspended and Mr. Newton be nominated by acclamation. Carried.

For Register of Deeds there was no one presented, and, on motion of Dr. Stone, this office was left blank for the Central Committee to fill, if they deem it expedient.

The office of Coroner, was, on motion of Dr. Rich, who declined the nomination, as was that of Register of Deeds, left blank.

On motion of Dr. Stone, John Frew the present County Surveyor, was nominated by acclamation, for reelection to this office.

As train time was drawing near, and many members of the convention had to go home on the train, Dr. Stone moved that the present County Central Committee be continued another year. Carried.

For lack of time the Central Committee did not organize; but will meet and organize at some future day.

Adjourned sine die.

**UNION LABOR CONVENTION.**

The convention of the Union Labor party of Chase county, Kansas, met in convention in the Court-house, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on October 15, '89, and was called to order by the chairman of the Central Committee, W. F. Wrightmire, when the convention moved to adjourn to the law office of the chairman. At the adjourned meeting it was ordered that a conference be had before the work of the convention was proceeded with, in which none but Union Labor men should be allowed to participate. After the conference the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, and Howard Grimes was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention. Chas. J. Schneider was then nominated for the office of Coroner. On motion, it was ordered that the Union Labor party, of Chase county, will not enter into a fusion with either of the old parties, in any shape or form; and the following persons were then named as the Central Committee for the ensuing year: Falls township, W. G. McCandless, W. E. Chesney and J. O. Shaff; Cottonwood township—J. H. Drinkwater, M. E. Self and C. N. Moody; Bar or township—E. Perkins, Howard Grimes and Chas. H. Perigo; Toledo township—J. H. Murdock, W. Osborn and D. R. Schaunberg; Diamond Creek township—J. V. Park, Henry Clay and Craig Johnson. After which the convention adjourned.

ATTEST, CHAS. H. PERRIGO, Sec.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of J. L. Cochran & Co. is this 27th day of September, 1889, dissolved by mutual consent, E. D. Replogle having purchased the one-fourth interest of J. W. Stone, and assuming liabilities and debts, and to collect all bills and sums due said Stone, who retires from the firm.

J. W. STONE,  
E. D. REPLOGLE.

"The Good Old Way."

At the request of a good many farmers I have, at considerable expense, fitted up a No. 1 Custom rig at Wyoming mills, Cedar Point, and am prepared to grind Wheat, Rye, and Buckwheat grists, in the "good old way," either for cash or grain toll; Rye and Buckwheat, on Mondays only; Corn and Wheat any day (except Sunday). A good stock of choice brands of rolled and burr flour will be kept on hand, at low prices; also mill feed, etc.

Give us a trial.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

**E. F. HOLMES & CO.,**

EXCLUSIVE

**CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.**

**TO THE TRADE:**

We are again stocked with a very large line in every department of our business. We realize it is early to talk about FALL CLOTHING, etc., but it is too late to say anything about summer wear as your next purchase will be for Fall goods, so we only wish to inform everybody that we are ready with a most elegant line in every department. Our stock was purchased early, giving first choice of **NEW STYLES AND NOVELTIES**, and allowing us to select the very best values in all staple goods. Therefore, we are fully prepared to suit all classes of trade. Our Men's Suit Department is unusually large, and is made up of all Grades.

We show a very fine line of **DRESS SUITS** for young men. In this line we can suit the most particular in quality, style and price. Our suits for Boys and Children were selected with great care, and we believe we have just the right things and a very large assortment to select from. Our line of **MEN'S FURNISINGS** will be found very complete. Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs in the latest and best styles. We carry a full line of "Gold" and "Silver" Dress Shirts. These goods are unexcelled for fit, comfort and style. In underwear, hosiery, suspenders, etc., we have provided an excellent assortment. Our Hat stock is brim full of the now and nobby shapes and shades in soft and stiff hats.

In **BOOTS AND SHOES** we have a full line of the Giesecke manufacture, every pair warranted. Our line of fine shoes combine both style and comfort. No one can afford to buy a pair of shoes before seeing this line. Now, as to prices, THAT is an interesting subject to every buyer. Our prices are positively the lowest that can be made. We give the best in quality at the lowest possible price. We invite every one to look through our stock. The more YOU become acquainted with the lines in every department, the more highly you will appreciate the stock. **SHOULD** Our motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices." All prices marked in plain figures. Strictly one **SEE** price. Terms cash.

Yours Respectfully,

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS,**

All of our silk Plushes worth 75c, down to 50c per yd.

Black Gros grain Silk, worth \$1.35, guaranteed to give satisfaction at \$1.00 per yd.

We have a fine line of **BLACK HOSIERY** that is guaranteed absolutely fast colors. Any pair staining the feet or undergarments will be taken back and money refunded. We have a full line of them in Ladies' Misses' Children's. Try a pair of the Ladies' seamless hose, at 25c.

Ladies' short jackets, at \$2.00 each and up to \$13.00.

Ladies' Newmarket wraps at \$4.00, and up to \$18.00.

Ladies' silk Plush jackets and Cloaks at \$13.00 each and up to \$40.00.

We always sell for cash. Buy your goods from us and save the credit man's extra profit.

**CARSON & FRYE,**

LOOSE'S OLD STAND.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Oct. 8, '88, by bal last report	1,084 37
By co warrants canceled	19,813 52
Uncol taxes and errors	491 88
Penalties on same	39 98
Rebate on tax roll	921 33
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,920 06</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 8,157 78

<b>Court House Bond Sinking.</b>	
Oct. 8, '88 bal last report	5,918 64
To amt on tax roll of '88	3,662 44
redempt and adds to tax roll	5 72
To amt transferred from judgment fund	35 23
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,621 43</b>
By uncol tax and errors	57 61

Oct. 1, '89, to bal in treas 9,463 82

**Court House Bond Interest.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	50 02
To amt on tax roll of '88	1,757 96
redempt and adds to roll	2 77
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810 75</b>
By amt of uncol tax and errors	37 65
By int and com paid	1,607 52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535 17</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 275 58

**Bazaar Township, General.**

Oct. 8, '88 to bal last report	130 89
To amt on tax roll of '88	498 51
redempt and additions	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>624 68</b>
By co clerk's orders paid	376 80
By uncol tax and errors	4 37
<b>Total</b>	<b>381 20</b>

Oct. 1, '89 to bal on hand 248 32

**Bazaar Road Fund.**

Oct. 8, '88 to bal last report	102 35
To amt on tax roll of '88	402 80
<b>Total</b>	<b>505 05</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	302 35
By road receipts taken	30 86
<b>Total</b>	<b>333 11</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 171 94

**Cedar Twp. General.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	17
To amt on tax roll of '88	237 02
redempt and adds to roll	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>257 44</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	201 84
To uncol tax and errors	1 25
<b>Total</b>	<b>203 09</b>

Oct. 1, '89 to bal on hand 34 85

**Cedar Township, Road.**

Oct. 8, '88 to bal last report	38 47
To amt on tax roll of '88	177 41
<b>Total</b>	<b>215 88</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	180 77
To road receipts taken	6 50
<b>Total</b>	<b>189 27</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 26 61

**Cottonwood Tp. General.**

Oct. 8, '88 to bal last report	265 28
By county clerk's orders paid	250 00
By uncol tax and errors	15 38
<b>Total</b>	<b>250 00</b>

Oct. 1, '89 to bal on hand 15 38

**Cottonwood Tp. Road.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	560 98
To amt on tax roll of '88	123 30
<b>Total</b>	<b>684 28</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	665 00
By uncol tax and errors	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>695 28</b>

Oct. 1, '89 to bal on hand 19 00

**Diamond Creek Township, General.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	89 87
To amt on tax roll of '88	680 93
To amt redempt and adds to tax roll	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>721 62</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	679 95
By uncol tax and errors	11 86
<b>Total</b>	<b>691 31</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 30 31

**Diamond Creek Township, Road.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	63 28
To amt on tax roll of '88	114 44
<b>Total</b>	<b>177 82</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	130 61
By road receipts taken	26 79
By uncol tax and errors	9 91
<b>Total</b>	<b>150 30</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 27 59

**Falls Township, General.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	316 64
To amt on tax roll of '88	1,663 37
To amt redempt and adds to tax rolls	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980 38</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	1,818 90
By uncol tax and errors	42 25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,856 15</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 124 23

**Falls Township, Road.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	577 25
To amt on tax roll of '88	479 07
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,056 82</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	577 25
By road receipts taken	68 52
By uncol tax and errors	3 75
<b>Total</b>	<b>649 50</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 412 69

**Toledo Township, General.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	37 88
To amt on tax roll of '88	441 96
redempt and adds to roll	5 30
<b>Total</b>	<b>472 64</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	410 15
By uncol tax and errors	4 70
<b>Total</b>	<b>414 85</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 57 79

**Toledo Township, Road.**

Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report	38 69
To amt on tax roll of '88	259 59
<b>Total</b>	<b>298 28</b>
By county clerk's orders paid	218 09
By road receipts taken	18 01
By uncol tax and errors	3 78
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 83</b>

Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 35 21

Cottonwood Falls, City.		School District No. 11, General.		District No. 25.		District No. 41, General.		District 47, Bond.		District 54, Int.	
Nov. 1, '88, to amt on tax roll..... 1,015 00	970 00	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 28 02	28 02	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 63	63	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 62 88	62 88	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 39 90	39 90	To amt on roll..... 45 26	40.00
By county clerk's orders paid..... 56 25	913 75	To amt on roll..... 583 71	583 71	amt on roll..... 300 00	300 00	amt on roll..... 2712 79	2712 79	By coupons pd..... 107 35	107 35	By coupons pd..... 5 26	
By uncol tax and errors..... 56 25	970 00			By co clerk's orders paid..... 300 72	300 72	By co clerk's orders paid..... 280 00	280 00	To redeem and adds..... 1 65	1 65		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 58 74	925 26	By county clerk's orders paid..... 374 22	374 22	uncol tax and errors..... 17 23	17 23	uncol tax and errors..... 3 49	3 49	By bond paid..... 145 90	145 90	To amt on roll..... 280 40	280 40
<b>Strong City.</b>		By county clerk's orders paid..... 2 31	2 31	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 17 23	17 23	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 51 52	51 52	By uncol tax and errors..... 11 76	11 76	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 380 40	380 40
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 285 55	285 55	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 236 10	236 10	<b>District No. 26.</b>		<b>District No. 41, Bond.</b>		<b>District 47, Int.</b>		<b>District 56, Gen.</b>	
To amt on tax roll..... 640 42	925 97			Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 69 83	69 83	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 93 92	93 92	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 22 42	22 42	To amt on roll..... 439 29	439 29
By county clerk's orders paid..... 755 55	849 02	<b>School District No. 12, General.</b>		amt on roll..... 241 29	241 29	amt on roll..... 311 14	311 14	To amt on roll..... 32 20	32 20	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 439 29	439 29
By uncol tax and errors..... 42 54	891 56	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 37 35	37 35	By co clerk's orders paid..... 341 12	341 12	By bond paid..... 405 00	405 00	To redeem and adds..... 49	49		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 47 88	798 09	To amt on roll..... 188 11	188 11	uncol tax and errors..... 51 46	51 46	By uncol tax and errors..... 289 66	289 66	By coupons paid..... 55 11	55 11	To amt on roll..... 34 39	44 94
<b>Normal Institute Fund.</b>		By county clerk's orders paid..... 225 66	225 66	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 111 96	111 96	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 96 46	96 46	By uncol tax and errors..... 24 00	24 00	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 16 13	314 24
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 63 51	63 51	By uncol tax and errors..... 12 49	12 49	<b>District No. 27.</b>		<b>District 41, Interest.</b>		<b>District 48, Gen.</b>		<b>District 57, Gen.</b>	
To amt rec'd from county superintendent..... 200 00	263 51	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 74 02	74 02	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 90 55	90 55	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 55 45	55 45	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 80 90	80 90	To amt on roll..... 333 37	314 24
To amt rec'd from State Treas..... 50 00	313 51	To amt on roll..... 249 59	249 59	amt on roll..... 285 31	285 31	amt rec'd from Morris co..... 44 99	100 44	To amt on roll..... 307 00	307 00	By coupons pd..... 44 94	6 34
By amt paid on county superintendent's orders Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 77 16	236 35	By county clerk's orders paid..... 243 41	243 41	By co clerk's orders paid..... 361 73	361 73	By coupons..... 211 62	211 62	To redeem and adds..... 1 00	1 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 46	
<b>Judgment Fund.</b>		Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 3 05	239 75	uncol tax and errors..... 66 98	66 98	By uncol tax and errors..... 96 46	96 46	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 65 47	65 47		
To amt rec'd from M. Garner..... 30 00	30 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 108 23	108 23	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 111 96	111 96	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 96 46	96 46	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 37 14	37 14		
To amt rec'd from A. F. Gandy's policy..... 5 23	35 23	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 290 05	290 05	<b>District No. 28.</b>		<b>District 42, General.</b>		<b>District 47, Int.</b>		<b>District 57, Int.</b>	
By amt transferred to bond sinking..... 35 23	35 23	To amt on roll..... 145 24	145 24	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 74 02	74 02	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 12 16	12 16	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 22 42	22 42	To amt on roll..... 34 39	44 94
<b>School District No. 1, General.</b>		Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 435 29	435 29	amt on roll..... 338 46	338 46	amt rec'd from Morris co..... 12 09	12 09	To redeem and adds..... 49	49	By coupons pd..... 34 39	44 94
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 63 51	63 51	By county clerk's orders paid..... 243 41	243 41	By co clerk's orders paid..... 346 00	346 00	amt of redempt and adds..... 90	90	By uncol tax and errors..... 22 42	22 42	To amt on roll..... 34 39	44 94
To amt on tax roll..... 561 47	624 98	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 3 05	239 75	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 66 98	66 98	By co clerk's orders paid..... 346 00	346 00	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 65 47	65 47	By coupons pd..... 44 94	6 34
By county clerk's orders paid..... 609 94	673 45	By uncol tax and errors..... 108 23	108 23	uncol tax and errors..... 66 98	66 98	By uncol tax and errors..... 96 46	96 46	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 65 47	65 47	By uncol tax and errors..... 46	
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 309 50	400 44	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 1 72	1 72	<b>District No. 29.</b>		<b>District 42, Bond.</b>		<b>District 48, Bond.</b>		<b>District 58, Gen.</b>	
<b>School District No. 2, General.</b>		To amt on roll..... 72 62	72 62	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 242 15	242 15	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 20 22	20 22	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 358 33	358 33	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand 11 24	279 00
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 200 40	200 40	By co clerk's orders paid..... 145 24	145 24	amt on roll..... 143 67	143 67	amt on roll..... 37 72	37 72	To amt on roll..... 219 05	219 05	By coupons pd..... 279 00	279 00
To amt of redempt and adds to roll..... 3 98	1,350 02	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 14 34	60 60	By co clerk's orders paid..... 385 82	385 82	redemp and adds..... 18	18	To redeem and adds..... 72	72	By uncol tax and errors..... 46	
By county clerk's orders paid..... 1,300 00	1,300 00	Coupons..... 74 34	60 60	uncol tax and errors..... 105 00	105 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 13 67	13 67	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 65 47	65 47		
By uncol tax and errors..... 37 76	1,337 76	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 14 34	60 60	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 220 82	220 82	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 13 67	13 67	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 123 36	1,237 76	<b>School District No. 13, Bond.</b>		<b>District No. 30.</b>		<b>District 43, Bond.</b>		<b>District 48, Int.</b>		<b>District 59, Gen.</b>	
<b>School District No. 3, General.</b>		Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 290 05	290 05	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 132 15	132 15	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 20 22	20 22	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 18 38	18 38	To amt on roll..... 263 88	255 00
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 237 64	237 64	To amt on roll..... 145 24	145 24	amt on roll..... 177 78	177 78	amt on roll..... 37 72	37 72	To amt on roll..... 65 72	65 72	By coupons pd..... 25 04	25 04
To amt of tax roll..... 469 91	707 55	By co clerk's orders paid..... 379 53	379 53	By co clerk's orders paid..... 385 82	385 82	coupons paid..... 675 72	675 72	To redeem and adds..... 22	22	By uncol tax and errors..... 8 88	255 00
By county clerk's orders paid..... 450 80	450 80	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 14 34	60 60	uncol tax and errors..... 105 00	105 00	uncol tax and errors..... 43 57	43 57	By bond pd..... 578 10	578 10		
By uncol tax and errors..... 7 66	458 46	Coupons..... 74 34	60 60	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 220 82	220 82	redemp and adds..... 18	18	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 242 80	457 06	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 14 34	60 60	By co clerk's orders paid..... 304 00	304 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 232 49	232 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
<b>School District No. 4, General.</b>		<b>School District No. 14, Interest.</b>		<b>District No. 31.</b>		<b>District 43, General.</b>		<b>District 49, Gen.</b>		<b>District 59, Bond.</b>	
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 2 09	2 09	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 6 78	6 78	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 30 01	30 01	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 14 88	14 88	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 80 71	80 71	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand 11 24	279 00
To amt of tax roll..... 1,369 05	1,369 05	To amt on roll..... 31 58	31 58	amt on roll..... 659 20	659 20	amt on roll..... 675 57	675 57	To amt on roll..... 211 61	211 61	By coupons pd..... 279 00	279 00
By county clerk's orders paid..... 371 08	371 08	By coupons paid..... 38 36	38 36	By co clerk's orders paid..... 450 01	450 01	add and redemp..... 1 41	1 41	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 65 47	65 47	By uncol tax and errors..... 46	
By uncol tax and errors..... 48	335 43	By uncol tax and errors..... 14	14	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 119 19	119 19	By co clerk's orders paid..... 622 66	622 66	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 34 98	370 41	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 19 22	24 14	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 220 82	220 82	By uncol tax and errors..... 61 59	61 59	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
<b>School District No. 5, General.</b>		<b>School District No. 14, Bond.</b>		<b>District No. 32.</b>		<b>District 43, Bond.</b>		<b>District 49, Bond.</b>		<b>District 59, Int.</b>	
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 18 73	18 73	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 27 48	27 48	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 19 22	19 22	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 33 83	33 83	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 213 47	213 47	To amt on roll..... 54 96	45 40
To amt on tax roll..... 374 29	393 02	To amt on roll..... 126 39	126 39	amt on roll..... 204 34	204 34	redemp and add to roll..... 35	35	To amt on roll..... 106 02	106 02	By coupons pd..... 25 04	25 04
By county clerk's orders paid..... 379 87	379 87	By bond pd..... 153 78	100 00	By co clerk's orders paid..... 220 56	220 56	By uncol tax and errors..... 232 49	232 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 106 02	106 02	By uncol tax and errors..... 8 88	255 00
By uncol tax and errors..... 1 14	381 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 54	54	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 220 82	220 82	By uncol tax and errors..... 232 49	232 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 31 19	379 87	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 53 24	109 54	By co clerk's order paid..... 304 00	304 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 232 49	232 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 78 10	78 10		
<b>School District No. 6, General.</b>		<b>School District No. 14, Interest.</b>		<b>District No. 33.</b>		<b>District 43, Interest.</b>		<b>District 49, Int.</b>		<b>School Land Principal.</b>	
Nov. 1, '88, amt on roll 5,760 73	5,760 73	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 6 78	6 78	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 38 15	38 15	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 180 00	180 00	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 19 89	19 89	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 885 76	885 76
By county clerk's orders paid..... 5,200 19	5,200 19	To amt on roll..... 31 58	31 58	amt on roll..... 364 51	364 51	By coupons paid..... 675 72	675 72	To amt on roll..... 74 19	74 19	To amt rec'd from sales..... 4774 13	4774 13
By uncol tax and errors..... 176 54	3,760 73	By coupons paid..... 60 67	60 67	By co clerk's orders paid..... 408 28	408 28	By uncol tax and errors..... 43	43	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08	By Co Supt orders pd..... 226 66	226 66
<b>School District No. 6, Bond.</b>		By uncol tax and errors..... 48 20	48 20	uncol tax and errors..... 821 45	821 45	By uncol tax and errors..... 189 01	189 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08	By amt pd state treas..... 3170 86	3170 86
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 106 07	106 07	By uncol tax and errors..... 48 20	48 20	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 85 79	85 79	By uncol tax and errors..... 189 01	189 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08		
To amt on roll..... 1,176 86	1,282 93	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 12 47	109 54	By co clerk's order paid..... 304 00	304 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 189 01	189 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08		
By bonds paid..... 1,000 00	1,000 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 1 23	1 23	uncol tax and errors..... 329 49	329 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 189 01	189 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08		
By uncol tax and errors..... 55 35	1,055 35	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 125 29	307 30	By co clerk's orders paid..... 378 40	378 40	By uncol tax and errors..... 189 01	189 01	By uncol tax and errors..... 94 08	94 08		
<b>School District No. 6, Interest.</b>		<b>School District No. 15, Interest.</b>		<b>District No. 34, General.</b>		<b>District 44, Bond.</b>		<b>District 50, Gen.</b>		<b>Co. School Fund Unapportioned.</b>	
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 127 10	127 10	Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 8 50	8 50	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 44 98	44 98	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 18 16	18 16	Oct. 8, 1888, to bal last report..... 93 56	93 56	To amt rec'd from fines and strays..... 195 36	195 36
By coupons paid..... 22 30	105 00	To amt on roll..... 53 17	53 17	amt on roll..... 266 08	266 08	amt on roll..... 34 00	34 00	To amt on roll..... 202 10	202 10	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 195 36	195 36
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 22 30	105 00	By coupons paid..... 60 67	60 67	By co clerk's orders paid..... 408 28	408 28	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By Co clerk's orders pd..... 398 66	398 66		
<b>School District No. 7, General.</b>		By uncol tax and errors..... 48 20	48 20	uncol tax and errors..... 821 45	821 45	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
Oct. 8, '88, to bal last report..... 25 63	25 63	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 12 47	109 54	Oct. 1, 1889, to bal on hand..... 85 79	85 79	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
To amt on tax roll..... 839 58	865 21	By uncol tax and errors..... 1 23	1 23	By co clerk's order paid..... 304 00	304 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
By county clerk's orders paid..... 549 31	549 31	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 12 47	109 54	uncol tax and errors..... 329 49	329 49	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
By uncol tax and errors..... 527 63	527 63	By uncol tax and errors..... 1 23	1 23	By co clerk's orders paid..... 378 40	378 40	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 34 90	528 22	Oct. 1, '89, to bal on hand 12 47	109 54	By co clerk's order paid..... 304 00	304 00	By uncol tax and errors..... 34	34	By uncol tax and errors..... 398 66	398 66		
<b>School District No. 8, General.</b>		<b>School District No. 16, General.</b>		<b>District No. 34, Bond.</b>		<b>District 44, Bond.</b>		<b>District 50, Int.</b>		<b>Co. School Fund, </b>	

# MORAL SUASION.



"Well, ye, parson, of a man won't walk straight for the love o' goodness an' m'rality, all yer preachin' won't do him any bit o' good, now that's a fact."

"A fact that needs demonstration, however," smiled the parson. "Actual experience does not sustain your position, my friend."

He was a thin-faced, light-built fellow, whose nervous energy constantly preyed upon his physical development.

Some men can engage in the responsible business of saving souls and make an easy-going routine of it which adds flesh to their bones every day, while another dedicates every nerve and muscle to his work, his mind actually burning away every ounce of surplus flesh. So it was with Parson Esmond, and here in the lumber regions he saw before him such a wide field of labor that his one sickle of truth seemed so utterly inadequate to do the harvesting he had set his heart upon that his faith almost failed him at times.

He found here all kinds of beliefs and unbeliefs, while the practice amounted to very much the same thing, with the difference that some plunged into all sorts of wickedness to drown the voice of conscience, while others had none to drown.

It was apparently a hopeless task to present such a crowd with the truths which were so directly antagonistic to their daily practice, but he had done it, fearlessly and without favor, and to their credit they had listened with respect, if they had not acted upon his teachings.

"Now, pa'son, I'll show ye by ce'lar demonstration that I'm k'rect. There's a job o' lumberin' up 'n the gulch twenty miles from here, an' I'm goin' ter take twenty o' our fellers up there an' ther won't be nary a Bible see a minister the hull winter. Ye know I don't b'lieve this ere life hez any thing ter do with the next, if there be a next, an' I'll show ye that I'm take them boys up ther an' preach virtue fur virtue's sake alone, an' they'll come out jest ez pious an' moral ez ef ye kep' harpin' on judgment to come all the time. Bet ye my hat out, pa'son."

"I'm not a betting man, ye know, Cyrus," the parson smiled again—he had found that smiles and gentle treatment went further with these rough spirits than argument or harsh words—"but I'm afraid your experiment will prove a failure. The law has no terrors to any but those who are disposed to break it, still the fact that one is beyond the pale of law, that there is no legal or moral restraint upon his actions, is calculated to bring out the worst excess of man's nature. It is just as much a part of his make-up to need the restraints of civilization, of law and religion, as it is of the planets to need the law of gravitation to keep them in their orbits."

"Oh, come now, pa'son, you're a talkin' about Jarmin', an' you know he's educated; best puttin' my boss sense agin your book Jarmin', we'll see which'll come out ahead."

"All right, Cyrus, but agin yer better take a Bible along, so that in case you should need to administer a little judgment, as you call it, that you would have a foundation to work from."

"Nary Bible. I'll start straight an' no favors. When Cyrus Gregg starts a bargain he makes a clean start, an' don't ye forget it."

It was a rough-looking set which started out a few days later to the lumber camp; jars of whisky, or the "indispensable," as it was called, were freely displayed in stock, tobacco in quantity, and newspapers of the lowest grades formed no small part of the outfit.

They would be gone about three months, and quite a concourse gathered to see them off, among them the minister.

"Now, pard, I'll preach m'rality while you whine away on fur punishment ter them folks left, an' see how we come out," whispered Cyrus as the cavalcade was about to start.

The minister nodded good naturedly. There was something wholesome about this rough Cyrus which had made an impression upon the young man, and he liked him in spite of his rough notions and rougher



"Now, parson, I'll show you." Cyrus, given an education and a position in refined society, and he might have been an ornament to it, but as it was he would probably remain a rough diamond for life.

The young minister kept on his way after the departure of the lumbermen, preaching to the remainder making earnest efforts to help them, and raise both souls and bodies to a higher level. Many of them had been well educated and trained by careful parents, but in coming away from civilization and its restraining influences they had left their characters behind them and entered into the rough life of the lumber camp as if to the manner born, and Mr. Esmond saw with unpeppable regret men who were capable of better things going on the tide of profanity and wild dissipation and leaving their better nature unutilized.

There were but few women in the camp, and these were not of a class to elevate or soften their associates, with one exception, and that was the minister's wife, gentle Mary Esmond, and she strove in every way to uplift and bring to her own level those poor souls who were so miserably drifting into coarseness and sin.

Mr. Esmond did not preach a harsh gospel, and carried out to the letter Paul's ideas and became all things to all men, hoping that by these means he might be able to reach some, and his gentle wife supplemented his preaching with her sympathy and influence.

Sometimes he was almost disheartened, and felt that he was spending his time and talent for naught, but it was rarely that he fell into a desponding mood that something did not occur to show him that however slow the seed that he was sowing might be to germinate, that it was still there, the stems unimpeded and ready to spring forth into living activity under favorable circumstances.

When he looked back and reviewed the field, he could see that there had really been much accomplished. There had been, practically no Sabbath before he came, now

nearly every man made a bolter, more or less meager, according to taste and circumstances, and attended "preachin'," and the fighting and noisy carousal on that day was sensibly diminished, and in other ways, more indeed than he knew, his influence was felt for the better.

Just at the present time, some two months after the departure of the gulch party, there was a deeper interest, an increasing attention to the words of the young preacher which was very encouraging to him indeed.

He was sitting in the little room which served as a spare bed-room and study combined, when Mary ushered in a visitor.

He was tall and lank, and his shock of hair and thick, stubby beard served as a disguise for the moment as he shambled into the room and sat down upon the chair Mr. Esmond placed for him.

"Why, Cyrus," cried the minister, in surprise, "you're the last man I was expecting to see. Have you filled your contract all ready?"

"Wall, no, pardner." He took off his hat and sat twisting it nervously around by its battered brim, his face meantime wearing a sheepish look of embarrassment. "Ter tell th' truth, pa'son; I come down arter you."

"After me." Mr. Esmond's tone betrayed his surprise.

"Ye remember our bargain?" The minister nodded.

"Well, sir, I tuk them fellers up ther, an' I did my level best on 'em. I talked about Heaven an' blazed sight more'n I believed in myself, an' I preached about livin' a virtuous life—an' short, pa'son, I give 'em a



Doctrines o' love, pure an' billed down, an' blame the critters, they've got to cuttin' up so rough that I can't stand it no longer, an' I want you ter come up an' preach hell-fire to 'em, dar' 'em, an' preach it strong. Don't stop ter mince matters, but gin it to 'em an' bring along yer Bible to back ye up. I'll own up, mister, that I got hold of the wrong end of th' argument, an' that law an' gospel is good fur a man in this life, whether it makes any difference in the next one or not. Why, sir, them fellers don't care no more o' killin' a man than they do o' eatin' their dinner, an' th' quarrelin' an' carousin' is enough to make yer hair stan on end."

"Then you admit that moral suasion isn't sufficient of itself to convert a man," said Mr. Esmond.

"Moral suasion be darned, pa'son. What them fellers needs is the ten commandments, rubbin' 'em in, an' emphasized by the thunders of Sinai. Will ye come?"

Mrs. F. M. HOWARD.

## NASAL HEADACHES.

Some of Their Causes and Remedies. Headaches are caused by morbid conditions more commonly elsewhere than in the brain. Permanent relief is to be obtained in such cases not by application to the head or by the use of drugs that blunt the sense of pain, but by removal of the cause.

Says Doctor Roe, of Rochester, N. Y., to whom we are indebted in the preparation of this article: "There is no affection that has so many different types, nor one which is caused by so great a variety of bodily conditions." According to Doctor Day, of England, there is none which more severely taxes the experience of the physician.

It is only recently that a knowledge of the abundant nervous connection of the nose with the other parts of the system, and the nearness of its chambers to the brain, led the medical profession to suspect the nasal origin of many headaches.

This origin is generally in some abnormal pressure on the nerve filaments in the nasal chambers, in consequence of a congestion of their walls, or a morbid growth of bone, or a deflection, or bend of the nasal partition.

When it results from an engorgement of the passages a simple puncture will generally relieve the headache. A pressure from abnormal bony growth causes a more constant pain. Dr. Roe treats many cases of headaches from this source which have readily yielded to treatment. We have room for only three, and these we give only in meager outline.

Mr. A. K.—fifty years old, had had headache, increasing in severity, for fourteen years. The pain had become so persistent, and his mind so affected, that he feared softening of the brain. Examination showed pressure from an abnormal bony ridge. An operation immediately relieved the headache and restored him to full health.

Mr. E. R.—had for a year and a half suffered somewhat similarly, and was forced to give up work. In his case, also, there was pressure caused by a bony ridge and marked hypertrophy of the turbinated bones. His whole condition was much relieved. An operation quite relieved the pain, and rapidly improved his condition. He has had no trouble since.

Mrs. J. K.—had had frequent and severe headaches for four years, and hay-fever every summer. She had ringing in the ears also, and became unable to use her eyes to read or sew. The cause was hypertrophy of the turbinated bones. An operation removed all her trouble, and restored her general health, which had become seriously affected. For the last five years she has had no return of the headache or of the hay-fever.—Youth's Companion.

A Summer Arrangement. Husband—What a pity that Emma had to go and throw Mr. Coldsnap overboard, for I thought our coal from him last winter. Now, next winter I'll have to pay the full price.

Wife—Calm yourself, husband; she is going to renew the engagement in the fall. You see, she broke it in order to become engaged to Mr. Cooler, the man we buy our food from.

"May Heaven's richest blessing rest upon that daughter!"—Time.

Expected Too Much. Merchant—You think your son would make us a satisfactory errand boy, do you? Mrs. Moriarty—Whatever he do, sor, 'e do it very quick.

Merchant (turning to boy)—Name, take this note up to Captain Centerfield at the ball grounds and be back in twenty minutes. Mrs. Moriarty—Niver mind, Jimmy. Cool an' home. It's not a bye they're wantin', it's an angel.—Life.

# A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Progress of Democracy and Retrogression of Republicanism.

The most striking illustration we know of has been furnished by the progress of Republicanism and Democracy since the former triumphed at the polls last November. Any one who chooses to see and comprehend can not escape a full conviction of the difference between principle and prejudice, between reason and passion, between the love of country and the love of profit.

Democracy is indestructible. It has the living spark, and the ideas it teaches must grow and strengthen in the minds of the people. Its confession of faith made at the St. Louis convention and interpreted by the President has, in the face of an electoral, though not a popular defeat, been endorsed by every Democratic convention called together since that time. There has been no thought of discouragement, no sign of weakness in the ranks of the men who are waging a peaceful battle for the principles they consider right and to the best interests of the country. All are united, courageous and eager to try the mettle of the foe again.

The Democrats have a war-cry and a banner to fight beneath; the Republicans are without either. A few months of power have sufficed to disorganize and divide them, and, as robbers invariably quarrel over the spoils, they are lacerating each other in the effort to get a share of the plunder, the prospect of whose attainment alone held them together. Without a great principle to unite them, with no other guide than personal interest, it will be strange if the factions succeed in combining forces again.

Other causes than disunion are weakening the Republican party. Some of the old appeals to prejudice and passion, often so effective with people who did not take the trouble to learn the falsehood and folly of it all, can be made no more. The solid South was long the boggy of the North-voter. It was preached from every platform, and sometimes from the pulpit, too, that the South was making no progress under Democratic rule, and those speakers pointed with pride to the increase of wealth and other material advantages in States of the North, where Republican Governors and Republican Legislatures held the reins of power. Opposed by recent facts, such statements can have no weight and return to plague those who utter them. The advance of the South, where Democratic principles are universal, is now more rapid than that of the North, and multiplied evidences on every hand attest her prosperity, the exact proof of comparative figures being one of them. Again does practice ally itself with Democracy.

The second appeal was not to prejudice but to profit. It was said that a Democratic reduction of the tariff meant a business panic, the breaking of banks, the destruction of manufacturing establishments, the depression of trade and general ruin, while its Republican perpetuation foretold boundless wealth and prosperity. Republicanism succeeded, and the worst period the manufacturers have had for ten years has been since the election of Mr. Harrison. All the projected industries have been made gloomy by a long line of failures, while a powerful and increasing faction of the Republican party is calling for a reduction of the tariff. Thus the only article of confederation which it could dignify with the name of a principle is about to be swept away. And again does practice ally itself with Democratic theory.

We can not restrain a shade of sorrow for our Republican brethren who have made so much capital of the alleged oppression of the negro in the South, and rolled under their tongues with delight tales of discrimination against him at the hotel, in the railroad car, and wherever else social forms hold place. A colored man and a white man might quarrel, and immediately it was in the Northern mind a race war of threatening proportions, and no one will ever know the frightful exaggerations which have been made concerning such events. This would not occur under Republican rule, they said, though they never gave a reason for such a belief. But the news has just come of a real race war in the good Republican State of Illinois, where man can do no wrong, so long as he elects Republican office-holders. White men have killed black men. Republican patriots, armed with revolvers, are seeking the lives of their dark-skinned brethren who voted solidly for Mr. Harrison, and are now receiving their reward in Illinois.

Time tells the truth, and one by one the illusions flung over the people by the Republican party disappear, for common sense must prevail, and falsehood can not always hold its own against right. When all the arts of deceit are exhausted; when malice no longer finds a weapon; when prejudice has no soil for its roots, those who have lived by such methods must disappear, and the King shall come to his own again.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## A CRACKED KEYSTONE.

Taxes That Hurt the Farmers and Handicap the Manufacturers.

A leading protection journal declares that "the wool duty is the keystone of the tariff," and says:

"Free wool means free goods of all sorts and no protection for American labor."

This is a candid admission that the present tariff is the result of a log-

rolling combination, the leading members of which prevent relief to the people in any direction by threatening the retaliation of a general abandonment of high duties as a punishment for yielding at any point.

This menace has a lessened effect upon the woolen manufacturers, who see ruin to their industry as the result of carrying alone the handicap of taxed raw material in competition with the mills of more enlightened countries. They are moving for free wool in a manner which promises to crack the "keystone of the tariff."

President Grant stated the true economic view of this question in his annual message for 1874 in saying: "The introduction free of duty of such wools as we do not produce would stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to 'home production.'" And again in his message for 1875: "These duties [on raw materials] not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets."

There is not a more absurd, barbarous and hurtful tax laid in this country than the tariff on wool. It hurts the farmers, it handicaps the manufacturers and it makes clothing dear.—N. Y. World.

## CORPORAL TANNER.

The Ex-Commissioner Writes a Pleading Letter to Private Datzell.

In a confidential letter written to Private Datzell, of Caldwell, O., ex-Commissioner Tanner says:

I want to say to you that the President never said one word to me about you. I can not come out and say that publicly; you must not quote it; but it is God's truth. While Commissioner I issued two orders which I thought, and still think, were mighty good ones. First, that the pension roll at less than \$4 a month should all, unless they had had a medical examination within a year, be ordered for examination before their home board, with a view to putting them up at least \$4 per month, as much as or more than the pension roll. I was my opinion that for a man who is worthy of any pension at all a dollar a week is worth enough. My second order was that thereafter, in the settlement of a pension case, in the order of a private, if he was a man of good character and standing, should amount to as much in the settlement of his claim as the work of a man who had perhaps worn the shoulder straps of a Second Lieutenant. The Acting Commissioner revoked both of these orders, but, as he is a man who dare not say his soul is his own, he did it under the instruction of Noble or Baynes. How under heaven's name are they to make the boys believe that there is to be no change in the policy? Smith also issued an order stopping all ratings. He did not object to it until after I had rated him and put him up to \$7 for the loss of his arm at camp, and he was a man of good character and standing. He was entitled to it; but it is not contemptible that a man who had that done for him should now be so pronounced against the rating of poor devils who suffer twice as much as he does from amputation? I have not the slightest doubt but that I would have been removed if I had not resigned; in fact I know it. If the boys, and particularly those in Ohio, acquiesce, why, it is safe to say that the pension roll will be as large as ever. Among the promotions announced in the Pension Office is that of Harrison L. Bruce, of Colorado, to be a member of the Board of Second Lieutenants. The Acting Commissioner signed a letter to the Secretary of the Pension Office to that effect. He had been detailed for duty in the Secretary's office for some months, and was appointed by the Secretary one of the commission which investigated the Pension Office. Don't you think it would have looked a little better if he had waited at least until after I had passed out of official life before they promoted him? Some will be cynical enough to reflect upon cause and effect, service and reward. I have written you with great freedom. Don't give me any cause to regret it by saying any thing about this letter. It is to you solely.

## DRIFT OF OPINION.

The present administration will outlive the surplus all right.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Republicans are badly scared in this neck of the woods.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Harrison paid a very high price for the soldier vote last autumn. Politics, however, is a queer game. It is all right when you hunt the bear, but when the bear turns and hunts you that is another matter.—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Wanamaker wants a unique design for a new postage stamp. What's the matter with a cut of the American eagle dressed in a neatly fitting suit of store clothes encircled with the motto: "I bought 'em at Wanamaker's!"—Chicago Herald.

The sugar ring has demonstrated its grip upon the National Administration by compelling Secretary Windom to restore men dismissed by Secretary Fairchild for participation in sugar and tobacco frauds. Bill Chandler has demonstrated his grip by obtaining a vessel to be "repaired" at Portsmouth.—Albany Argus.

Private Datzell, in a letter to the New York Herald, has cursed a course which, if it strikes anywhere near its aim, is liable to blister the paint of the new Administration. Private Datzell is usually a mild-mannered man and not unnecessarily profane, but his letter shows that he has not forgotten his old army training, and that when the occasion arises he can curse just as able-bodied a curse as anybody.—Chicago Mail.

## Protectionists Badly Scared.

In a recent circular the American Protective Tariff League says:

You no doubt realize with us how small is our majority in Congress, and the small majority by which many seats are held. The free-traders make the sweetest of their intentions to make the light more earnest than ever, and are already at work in that direction. To offset their efforts this league proposes to redouble its labors, and not only check the influence of its opponents at every hand, but to carry the war into Africa.

The protectionists are badly scared; no doubt about it. Holding Congress by a narrow margin, and with a war on hand between the New England manufacturers on the one side, and the Pennsylvania coal and iron monopolists and the Ohio wool-growers on the other, the situation is certainly very serious for the high-taxers.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

# HOUSE-KEEPING HINTS.

How to Make Informal Wine, Jellies and Marmalades.

Grape Juice or Unfermented Wine—Twenty-five pounds of best Concord or any juicy grapes. Scald with only water enough to keep from burning; when they burst open set off to cool, then press through a stout jelly bag; add nearly four pounds of coffee sugar; let it come to the boiling point, skim carefully, and seal. This amount ought to make twelve quarts of rich wine. Keep in a cool, dark place. It makes a delightful drink, and is invaluable in sickness, nourishing and palatable.

Quince Jelly—Cut quinces in slices, pack in a kettle, and pour cold water over them, boil until soft, strain through a jelly bag. To a pint of juice add a pint of sugar; boil until it jellies. Good for coughs is this pure quince jelly, and the seeds, saved dry, will be found very useful when troubled with tickling in the throat. Place a seed in the mouth, and the moisture will extract the healing quality. Try this very simple remedy.

Quince and apple jelly is very nice, made with the parings and cores of the quinces and juicy apples. It does not need any flavor but its own. Marmalade of quinces and apples made of the stewed fruit, one-fourth to three, and about one pound of sugar to four of fruit, thoroughly cooked and sealed, will be found a pleasant variation for the winter table.

Green grape jelly is fine in flavor and color. This is the way to make it: Gather full grown green grapes, pick from the stem, and put in a stone jar. Set the jar in a kettle of cold water over hot fire. When the juice will come easily, strain. To each pint of juice add a pound of sugar. Boil twenty minutes.

Tomato Jelly.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and squeeze out the juice. To every pint add half a pound of sugar. Season with white ginger. Boil until stiff.

Buttered paper on top of jellies is just as good as paper dipped in brandy to keep off mould. Take thin paper, butter well, and press about the sides of the glass.

SweetGrapePickle.—Take six pounds of sugar, ten of grapes on the stem, boil a quart of vinegar, spice and pour over the grapes boiling hot.—Woman's Magazine.

## CARAMEL ICE-CREAM.

A Delicacy That Is Especially Nice for Invalids and Convalescents.

This is one of the most delicately flavored and delicious of ice-creams. It is especially nice for invalids, as it contains no flavoring that any physician can object to. Take a cup of granulated sugar and put in a French frying-pan adding two tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Stir the sugar till it is a light chocolate brown, but not until it is black—this will be a few moments after the sugar begins to color. As soon as the caramel is made add a cup of boiling water and stir till it is well mixed in; add a cup of milk and stir again till it boils, then stir in very carefully by degrees the beaten yolks of two eggs. Continue cooking for five or six minutes, stirring all the time. As soon as the mixture begins to thicken add half a cup of sugar and remove it from the fire and add a quart of rich, cold cream and freeze at once. This is a cream which may be made and frozen in half an hour after it is begun. It is better, however, to pack it and set it away for six hours before using. Use only enough salt with the ice in freezing to secure the result. If too much salt is used the cream will be coarse, though it will freeze more rapidly. An ice-cream should not be stiff, but simply solidified enough to mold. There is almost as much skill required in freezing, as in making the cream for freezing.—N. Y. Tribune.

## About Wet and Dry Feed.

Having tried both methods, we can not see any perceptible difference, and prefer the dry system always for its convenience. Years ago sloppy food was fed to cows with an idea that such food was conducive to a larger milk flow than that of the dry food. To-day no scientific feeder of dairy cattle would think of feeding bran or milk slops. It is wasteful, and causes disorders of the stomach quite frequently. The best system devised was cut hay, moistened with water, and meal and bran mixed with it. This provided bulk and aided digestion. Such feed is just as desirable for hens. Calves are fed dry bran and crushed oats. Little chicks will do well also on dry bran and oats, but by combining a ration of bran, ground oats and corn meal, making into a dough and baking it, the resulting bread can be easily broken into small granules, and in our experience there is nothing superior to it. Besides, you can feed a complete ration with very little labor. Wet feed must be mixed every morning. Sometimes the meal runs short, at other times the bran is not at hand, and then again the oats have not been ground; so it is really safer to try the dry method up to the fattening time. When ready to fatten we use corn meal and ground buckwheat, mixed with skim milk. This puts on the finishing touches.—Poultry Bulletin.

Seventy-three years ago Mrs. Sally B. Weeks Bucknam, then a blushing bride, went to housekeeping in a snug farm house on the west slope of Point Prospect, N. H. The other day in this same house, where she has lived ever since, she celebrated her 100th birthday, and was strong enough to receive not only her children, grandchildren, and great-grand children, but also a large number of her friends and acquaintances.

# SHEEP INDUSTRY.

How English and Scotch Farmers Make the Industry Pay.

It is the penning of sheep so as to cut forage and root crops on the land by moving the pens or extending them day by day, which enables English and Scotch farmers to keep such great numbers of them in comparison with the few found on the farms in the United States. It is also this system of folding which enables the shepherd to pay so much more attention to the flock, and keep them in uniformly thriving condition from their birth till sold to the butcher, and also it is the reason why on every farm of any importance there is a shepherd who has generally become an institution, for on good farms the best of workmen are employed, and seldom change places. The climate of Great Britain permits sheep to remain in the open air day and night all the year round, and there are very few which are ever put under cover except ewes, for a short time, when they have lambs early, so this penning of sheep is better than soiling, for it not only saves the hauling of the crops to the homestead, but costs nothing to cart out the manure, as that is returned at once from the dung and urine of the animals dropped regularly as they are moved daily on fresh ground, and the oilcake from the United States, which is given to fatten sheep, has an extra value in the extra worth of the manure.

If southern planters could keep enough sheep to have a shepherd, their winters would allow of folding, and enriching their fields for cotton crop by eating crops of turnips, rape and early forage, with cottonseed meal, etc., to put flesh, fat and wool on sheep, and fine, fat fertility on the soil penned over by the flocks. Stress is laid on having a shepherd, for when one is not employed, and there is no regular system of management, there will soon be no flock worth looking after. If the fields, which lie in weeds in the South, resting as it is called, could be growing early forage with some crops to follow, such as rye to commence, then clover, millet, rape and turnips, mutton and wool would make double what cotton does now, and from the soil enriched by the droppings of the sheep the cotton would be double what it formerly was.

As now the land has to be fertilized by purchased manure, if that was used in future to increase the bulk of forage to be eaten by the sheep, nothing more than the fertility left by the sheep would be required.

It is very plain to be seen that the English farmers could not pay their rents without the system of sheep husbandry, on the arable districts at any rate, therefore it seems well worth while to dispassionately consider this subject.—Country Gentleman.

## SEVEN SUGGESTIONS.

They Contain Much Valuable Information for Farmers and Gardeners.

I have twelve plum trees of one kind and all blossomed full last spring. Just as the blossoms disappeared the bark and foliage of two of them were saturated but once with Paris green and water, at the rate of a tablespoonful of the poison to three gallons of water. It was not sprayed on, but thrown from a dipper. Result: Those two trees were loaded with perfect fruit; the others had none.

2. An instance of cheap and apparently successful siloing is that of an English farmer, who simply dug a hole in the earth and filled it to within a foot of the top with green fodder, well trodden in, then added a coat of straw and a foot of earth packed down. The earth was kept trodden down as the silage sank. The silo was opened in February and its contents found to be excellent.

3. Many wheat-fields this wet season were full of summer grass, which matured seed. At threshing and winnowing time this seed is thrown away by some. It should not be, for there is no better feed.

4. A mixture of salt and ashes thrown about the roots of growing cabbages before they were attacked by the insect which causes "clubroot" prevented such disaster, but it did not check the progress of the disease when begun.

5. This season, as last, I planted a bed of radishes alongside the cabbage "patch" and allowed it to seed. This attracted the cabbage-butterfly away from the cabbages, and very few worms bothered. When found, a handful of earth thrown into a cabbage-head roots them out.

6. Some who have a surplus of cucumbers at times throw them into water thinking they will keep longer and better till needed for the table. This is a mistake; they keep longest in a dry, cool place. If they will some a twelve-hours' bath in cold water before using will restore their crispness.

7. It is very gratifying to observe the result of establishing creameries in the inland cities and villages. They are offering to the public fine butter and cheese, sweet milk and cream, Dutch cheese and buttermilk. The patronage is large, and customers are pleased, for they can witness the scrupulous neatness observed in the preparation of these articles. There is considerable trade in iced-milk, business men and others dropping in often to take a glass of the cooling, refreshing beverage. Many resort to the creamery for this purpose who otherwise would slake their thirst with something harmful.—Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

If a dish of emulsions, which have been sifted through a wire sieve, is always kept in a convenient place in the kitchen, the labor-saving uses it can be put to are almost numberless.

ALWAYS A RIVER TO CROSS.

There's always a river to cross; Always an effort to make; If there's any thing good to win, Any rich prize to take...

A PLAYFUL PANTHER.

Strange Experience of an Eight-Year-Old Ohio Boy.

He Fell In With a Good-Natured "Big Cat" and Had Lots of Fun Until a Bullet Ended His Sport.

I once listened with great pleasure to a story of an old pioneer's adventure with a panther, when he was but a small boy.

A family by the name of Green had moved into the wilderness and built a rude log cabin structure from a quarter to a half mile distant from the stream, and on quite an elevation of land.

At that time the woods around them were full of deer, bears and panthers, and often the nights were rendered hideous by the near proximity of that terror, the timber wolf.

The heads of the family were kept very busy during the day, and did not always notice the absence of the oldest child, a mere boy of eight years, and he sometimes wandered much farther from the house than was safe.

So one morning this boy (Owen was his name) wandered off as usual until he finally found his way down to the creek bottom. The mother, being quite busily employed about her washing, supposed the boy had gone with his father, who was out chopping, and hence she felt no uneasiness about his absence, believing that father and son would both come home together.

But about noon the father came in and began looking around and asking for his son. The mother was astonished and became perfectly wild with fear when told by the father that he had not seen any thing of the lad since leaving home in the morning.

Both parents now began to describe a circle of the premises and called loudly for the boy, but received no answer, and the mother became almost distracted with grief.

The father returned to the house, procured his gun and concluded to make a more extended search. It was early in the fall and the woods were unusually thick and heavy with foliage, and Mr. Green crept along, silently noting every sound, looking for signs and listening intently. After walking stealthily for perhaps fifteen minutes, he reached the banks of a small brook and began following it down to where it emptied into Four-mile creek.

Cautiously he tip-toed his way along on the sand-bars or flat stones, and seemingly did not make even the slightest disturbance that could be noticeable.

Just before reaching the mouth of the little brook he thought he discovered signs indicating the direction which his boy had taken. Indeed, he grew very confident, and, being an old hunter and remarkable for his sagacity and keenness of sight, ranked the equal of the most expert savage of that day in tracking.

Occasionally he would find a few leaves or pebbles misplaced but a short time before, and though there was but little water in the brook, yet he soon discovered that his boy had gone in that direction. But what startled him with sudden fear and sent thrills of terror to his heart was to observe, near the boy's tracks, the prints made by the feet of some very large animal, and which had certainly passed along after the boy and was doubtless either still following or, perhaps, the father thought, had already killed the lad.

The father did not know what course to pursue, but finally decided to move on more cautiously than ever, for he concluded if the boy was already dead he could not possibly save him, but if still alive he might find him and kill the beast.

Every minute the signs grew more fresh, and Mr. Green felt certain that either the animal or the boy, or both, were very near, and that he might at any moment discover them.

Every few steps he stopped and listened, but could hear nothing. Then he got down and crawled along on his hands to some thick brush close beside the mouth of the small stream, and soon after began to peer all around him and through the thick foliage.

As yet he could see nothing for the thick foliage screened every thing in front of him from view. But something, either instinct or affection for his child, seemed to firmly convince him that his lost son was very near, and he realized that he must steal inside the

A VALLEY OF DEATH.

Definite Information About Yellowstone's Mysterious Ravine.

Animated and exaggerated descriptions of a mysterious opening in the Yellowstone Park known as the Valley of Death, have occupied considerable space in the papers of the country.

George D. McCreary, vice-president of the Market Street National Bank, who has just returned from a visit to the great National Park, said yesterday: "I can tell you a good deal about the subject which has really not been brought out or published, and my informant is no less a person than Prof. Hague, who himself discovered the Valley of Death, so-called."

"Our party spent some time camping out there. We had heard considerable about the valley in question, and one day we came across Prof. Hague, who is in charge of the National geological survey of the Yellowstone Park, who, with his surveying party, was encamped at the Yellowstone Lake. We asked him about the mysterious valley of which we had heard so much and his story in substance was as follows:

"There is a valley or rather a ravine of that kind which is undoubtedly death to animals and under some circumstances to man himself," said the professor. "I know it and for the best of reasons; I myself discovered it. It was under these circumstances: In company with my corps I was exploring the Park and we suddenly came across a deep and dark ravine which we had never before noticed. A little distance away there stood a huge bear, and no matter how easy it may look on paper to tackle one, in reality it requires considerable coolness and strategy."

"We laid our plans, therefore, and disposed ourselves according to the best-known rules of strategy, discretion being by no means omitted, and at length advanced on brim from all practicable quarters. To our chagrin, we found on arriving near him that he was dead, and a closer inspection showed that he had been dead two or three weeks, though he was wonderfully well preserved. As there was no signs of any wounds that could have caused his death, the sight set us thinking and we proceeded to follow it up. We then searched carefully in the ravine, and soon found bones in large numbers; some very large, indicating the presence almost of prehistoric animals, while numbers of bones of ordinary sizes abounded on every side."

"We came to the conclusion that there must be a poison of some kind in the ravine, as there seemed no other way to account for the animals' death, so we returned to the camp to procure the means of discovering if such were the fact."

"Supplying ourselves with the litmus paper we again entered the ravine and followed it up. As we held the litmus paper high or were at certain altitudes no change was noticed, but when lower down or when the paper was placed near the ground it showed at once the effects of poison, and by its chemical changes indicated conclusively the presence of carbonic acid gas."

"As animals in general are low in the body and hold their heads down they undoubtedly feel and suffer from the effects of the poison where a human being standing erect would not."

"Of course there is no vegetation of any kind and it is simply an arid surface."

"A better name for it would be the 'Valley of Bones,' for it is full of them, and were it not for the winter snows and summer storms which wash them away the bones and skeletons in the ravine would be simply innumerable."

"Such, in substance," said Mr. McCreary, "was the professor's statement to our party; and you can rest assured that none of us thought that it would be a wise thing to take his afternoon nap there and give somebody beneath a chance of promotion.—Philadelphia Inquirer."

IN DEFENSE OF TRUTH. A Veracious Fisherman Asks for the Law's Protection.

There is one other thing that ought to be made a penal offense, with a minimum fine of at least two hundred dollars, with imprisonment for not less than six months. It is that of doubting the statements of a man who has been a fisher. Fish have been caught ever since fish hooks were invented. The fish were made to be caught. They rather expect it. It is no trick at all to catch fish. And yet as Jones returns from his vacation he is met and asked:

"Been away?" "Yes." "Up north?" "Yes." "Went fishing, I suppose?" "Of course." "Catch any thing?" "Certainly." "H'm! Caught some four-pounders I presume?" "Yes, I caught one which weighed seven pounds."

"H'm! Good bye!" Jones not only caught one weighing seven pounds, but a number which weighed five and six pounds apiece, but he dared not speak of it. Even with what he did say he felt that the other man believed him to be a liar. As he walked on he felt belittled and degraded, and he made up his mind to tell a bold lie on the next occasion and declare that he did not even see a fish while he was gone. Something should be done in this matter, and it can not be done too soon. A man should be protected in telling the truth as well as in life and limb.—Detroit Free Press.

—Easy crying widows take a new husband sooner; there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.—O. W. Holmes.

NEW WAR ELEMENTS.

The Repeating Rifle and Germany's Smokeless Powder.

Baron Beck, the Chief of Staff of the Austrian army, had an opportunity of noting a very interesting novelty at the sham fight which the German Emperor ordered to be held out near Spandau in honor of his illustrious guest, the Emperor of Austria. The troops engaged, constituting a large portion of the Guard Corps, were formed into two pretty equal bodies, whereof one, named the East army, had advanced from Berlin on purpose to reduce the fortress and citadel of Spandau, to which the approach was defended by a West army. Into the details of this battle, the most interesting of its kind, for several reasons, which has been fought for long in Germany, it would be superfluous for me to go; but there were two main incidents that must be mentioned, because they attracted the special attention of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Chief of the Staff.

It had been the aim of the defenders to outflank the invading corps (which, by the way, was under the command of the Emperor's brother-in-law, Major-General the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen), and for this purpose it began to mass and deploy a large force on its right flank. This force, in beautifully developed order, according to the latest rules of fire discipline, had been for some time engaged in pouring a steady fire into the enemy's lines, when all of a sudden it was commanded to face about and meet the charge of a regiment of Lancers coming on like a thunderbolt in extended array. Nothing could have been more admirable than the prompt way in which the skirmishing companies faced about to meet the unexpected danger, and the cool and rapid manner in which a body of their supports formed up in line at right angles to the menacing riflemen, thus inclosing the advancing lancers in a murderous parallelogram of front and enfilading magazine fire. It is only in such emergencies as these that the troops are allowed to use their rifles as repeaters, and certainly nothing could have been more awfully and swiftly destructive than the musketry volleys with which these rashly daring horsemen were received, and which in real warfare must have emptied every single one of their saddles. But in real war they probably would not have been half so bold.

Having thus disposed of this danger, the defenders again resumed their flanking advance. We could observe little or no attempt at returning our rifle fire on the part of the foe. But this was a delusion. The umpires soon decided that in spite of the apparent success of our brilliant flanking movement, we must face to the right about and fall back, and with all the more alacrity, too, seeing that we ourselves, the outflankers, had been most skillfully outflanked by a large body of the enemy, which, creeping through a wood, threatened to fall upon our rear. The fact of the matter was that we had been lured to our destruction by thinking that the invader had lost heart, whereas in this particular part of the field he had only been firing with powder which emitted no smoke and comparatively little sound.

Smokeless powder—that was the latest innovation in the equipment of the German army which its young commander had to show to his Imperial Austrian ally, and the latter was charmed with the result.—Berlin Cor. London Times.

—Lady of the house—"During the past week you have had three different policemen visiting you. I don't propose to put up with any such conduct." New cook—"It's not my fault, mum. The bill of fare in this house is so poor that no policeman can stand it more than two days. That's why you see a fresh one here almost every day."—Texas Siftings.

—Marshall Field is rated the wealthiest man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting to \$25,000,000.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, OCT. 11.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 29 @ 4 02 1/2 Butcher steers... 3 09 @ 4 40 Native cows... 1 51 @ 2 00 HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 4 00 @ 4 10 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 65 @ 67 CORN—No. 2 soft... 30 @ 31 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 25 @ 25 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 15 1/2 @ 16 RYE—No. 2... 32 @ 33 FLOUR—Patent, per sack... 1 85 @ 2 00 HAY—Baled... 4 00 @ 6 50 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 25 @ 25 1/2 CHEESE—Full cream... 6 @ 7 EGGS—Choice... 14 1/2 @ 15 BACON—Hams... 10 @ 10 1/2 Shoulders... 5 @ 6 1/2 Sides... 7 @ 8 LARD... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 POTATOES... 20 @ 20

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 61 Butcher steers... 3 75 @ 4 50 HOGS—Packing... 3 75 @ 4 10 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 60 @ 4 31 FLOUR—Choice... 3 50 @ 4 35 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 78 @ 78 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 18 @ 18 1/2 RYE—No. 2... 19 @ 20 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 30 @ 32 PORK... 11 50 @ 11 55

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 60 @ 4 50 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 00 @ 4 25 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 4 50 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 4 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 81 @ 81 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 30 1/2 @ 30 3/4 OATS—No. 2... 18 1/2 @ 19 RYE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 15 1/2 PORK... 10 40 @ 10 50

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 00 @ 4 80 HOGS—Good to choice... 4 00 @ 5 00 FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 00 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 83 @ 88 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 30 1/2 @ 30 3/4 OATS—No. 2... 18 @ 18 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 13 @ 17 PORK... 12 25 @ 12 17

Weak Women

Owe to themselves a duty to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, in view of the great relief it has given those who suffer from ailments peculiar to the sex. By purifying the blood, regulating important organs, strengthening the nerves, and toning the whole system, it restores to health.

I have been for years trying to get help for that terrible general debility and weakness so common to women. Within a year I have taken ten or twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the benefit derived from its use has been very great. I now feel like a new creature." Mrs. F. B. Ross, Marlin, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Price: Six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH OF THE EYE. I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.

It is said that Schiller, before composing, put his feet in cold water.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

PEACH COBBLER—Line a dripping pan with paste; fill with fruit, sugar and flour in correct proportion; make fast the cover and bake one hour.

A SLO machine gives you proper sized spectacles.

TO IMPRESS a plain truth it is not necessary to paint it to the eye by comic wood cuts or sensational pictures of any kind. Ordinary type is better, if it secures your confidence. To illustrate: If you are the victim of malaria, and wish to be free from it immediately, one bottle of Shallenberger's Antidote will infallibly do the work. It may pay you to believe this and get the medicine without delay. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., will send it by mail for one dollar.

TO REMOVE the shiny look from black clothes wash well, then dip black cloth in hot tea and coffee, equal parts of each, and sponge clothes.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too heavy eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

QUEEN VICTORIA has spoken into one of Edison's phonographs, as a compliment to him. He will probably hand it down as an heirloom in his family.

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WE are now to have the Eiffel tower in paper-weight, inkstand, thermometer and letter case, all from a celebrated Paris bronze worker's place.

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AS iron expands with the heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cool of the day.

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

Mrs. Henry S. Kimball, of West Philadelphia, is receiving the credit of originating Memorial Day.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

CHICAGO has now 6,000 miles of buried electric wires.

PICATI, the comic writer, composed all of his pieces in bed.

JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES PERMANENTLY Lumbago

Advice to the Aged. Age brings infirmities, such as rheumatism, bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall we, no fear shall we; How the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was in town, last Sunday.

The M. E. church at Cedar Point is to have a new organ.

Mr. H. W. Cone, of the Topeka Capital, was in town, Friday.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter went to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. R. L. Ford has built a porch to the rear of his residence.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill will soon again occupy her residence at this city.

Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. F. P. Cochran was down to Emporia, Friday, attending the races.

Dr. F. M. Jones has declined the Republican nomination for Coroner.

Mr. J. H. Mann was down at Emporia, Thursday, attending the races.

Mr. F. R. Dodge and son, of Eldorado, are visiting at Mr. S. D. Breese's.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Will Harper, of Elmdale, died, Friday night.

Mr. J. D. Mink was down to Emporia, last week, attending the races.

Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, visiting, last week.

Mr. Matt Thompson is building a new barn on his farm, on Peyton creek.

Mr. F. G. Beardsmore has returned from Emporia, with Dr. Cartter's fast horses.

Last Friday night, there was a very pleasant dance at the Hartley House, Elmdale.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, were down to Emporia, last week.

Mrs. Gordon McHenry, of Matfield Green, went to Kansas City, Tuesday, on a visit.

Mrs. Asa Taylor, having purchased the Crawford residence, has moved to the same.

Mr. Sam Granger, of Prairie Hill, lost a very valuable horse, last week, from cholera.

Messrs. C. D. Yeager and Albert Rogler, of Birley, started, last week, for Oklahoma.

The Cottonwood Valley Times has passed in its checks, because of financial embarrassment.

Mr. J. M. Kerr has a large, new coal bin and a new sand bin just west of his lumber yard.

There was a most enjoyable dance at Mr. S. R. Campbell's, on Middle creek, Friday night.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty returned home, last week, from his business trip to his ranch in Colorado.

Mr. Geo. Cosper and wife, of Bazaar, are visiting at Capt. H. C. White's, in Sedgewick county.

Mr. G. F. Fox, of Howard City, is now running the tinshop department of Mr. W. H. Holsinger's store.

Mrs. R. C. Johnston and son, of Kansas City, were visiting Mrs. Johnston's father, Mr. E. A. Kinne.

Miss Fannie Smith, who has visited her sister Mrs. J. C. Ellsworth, has returned to her home, in Illinois.

Mr. H. S. Fritz, of this city, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Topeka, last week.

Mr. Martin Heintz started to Kansas City, Sunday morning, to look after his interest in some contract work there.

Mr. C. B. Hager has opened a general notion store in the store-room north of Mr. J. W. McWilliams' real estate office.

Miss Lambert, of Larned, was visiting at Mr. W. F. Wrightmire's, Sunday and Monday, while on her way to visit in the east.

Messrs. Jacob Etter and T. C. Bond and Dr. T. M. Zane, returned, Friday, from their visit at Mr. A. P. Bond's, at Coffeyville.

Mr. I. C. Warren has bought the interest of Mr. A. Veberg in the Hillside creamery, and will run it himself in the future.

Mr. Frank Stowers, on Diamond creek, cut himself with a corn knife, a short time ago, and is not now expected to live.

The firm Birkett, Verner & Co., of Kansas City, shipped 430 head of cattle into this county, recently, to be wintered here.

Mr. Roland Roberts returned, Tuesday night, from Minneapolis, bringing with him a match team of colts from his horse.

C. C. Watson has been laid up for the past ten days with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.—La Junta (Col.) Derrick.

The Kansas People, a most lively daily paper, published at Osage City, and edited by E. Mills, entered its third year, last Thursday.

Mrs. T. S. Jones and son, Edgar W., will leave, the latter part of this week, for Guthrie, Oklahoma, where Col. T. S. Jones is now located.

Messrs. L. W. Heck, Cal. Baldwin, Chas. Gottbehnert, rd Henry Arndt left, yesterday morning, for a hunt in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. church, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19 and 20. Messrs. J. Hoads and J. W. Stewart, of Emporia, will be in attendance.

A sidewalk has been put down in front of the Roan lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and Friend streets; as has also been put down in front of the COURANT office.

The Free Methodists will hold their District Quarterly meeting, for the first quarter, in the church at Matfield Green, Oct. 18-20, 1889. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Eulalia Neale, of Chetopa, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. M. Frye, returned home, Friday. She was accompanied as far as Emporia, by Mrs. Frye, who made a short visit there.

Mr. Wm. Austin, of the firm of Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia, sent to his new farm, on the Neosho river, Lyon county, Monday, twenty head of mares and colts, one the colt of Harry Herr.

Farmers should dig their potatoes, and not leave them in the ground because they are cheap just now. In the spring they will bring a good price, as much of the potato crop in the east rotted in the ground.

Mr. John B. Moore, who lived west of Ellnor, died, on Wednesday last week, of cancer of the stomach, and was buried on Friday, in the Friends' grave yard, near Toledo. He leaves a wife to mourn his death.

A little after noon, Friday, a little four-year-old boy lighted a match and set some hay on fire near the barn of Mr. W. H. Holsinger, which was soon discovered, however, and put out before any damage was done.

Mr. Adam Greiner and wife, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Jacob Daub, and Mr. Ed. Ganser and Miss Rosa Wick, of Erie, Pa., arrived here, last Thursday night, the latter for a few week's visit to relatives and the others to remain in this county.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and wife returned from Emporia, last Thursday, bringing home with them their daughters, Miss Nannie, who had just come home from Washington, D. C., visiting her Grand-mother, and Miss Nettie, who is attending school at Topeka, and who came from there with her sister.

A "Happy Hour Club" has been organized in this city, with the following officers: Elmer B. Johnston, Pres.; L. M. Swope, Secretary; J. W. Wilson, Treasurer; P. J. Norton, E. W. Tanner and Chas. M. Gregory, Executive Committee. Rooms of Club over the post-office.

Ex-Mayor J. K. Crawford having sold his residence in this city, to Mrs. Asa Taylor, has moved to Kansas City, with his family, where he will engage in the real estate business.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were highly respected and much loved in this community, and the best wishes of their many friends here go with them to their new home.

We desire to inform the public that we have bought the stock known as the Smith & Cartter grocery store, and have added a full line of Boots & Shoes. We invite you to give us at least a portion of your patronage, and we will treat you right.

Respectfully, WEIRMAN & Co.

Miss Minna Wright Cranwell, of the New York Shakespeare Club, will give an entertainment in the Music Hall, on Saturday evening, Oct. 19, '89, consisting of songs, humorous dramatic recitations, the rendition of popular poems, etc. She comes to our city, well recommended by both press and public, and we have no doubt but that she will give a very interesting entertainment.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mr. H. D. Edminston, of Arkansas City, was in town, the other day.

Mr. John McCallum has gone to Colorado to work on the B. Lantry & Son's big railroad contract.

Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry were visiting in Kansas City, last week.

Mr. A. I. Roberts and family intend moving into the Lyeth residence.

Mr. J. S. Loy, of the firm of Goudie & Loy, was down to Kansas City, last week, buying furniture and coffins for their store.

Mr. Gus. Kindblade, of Mt. Ayer, Iowa, who was visiting relatives here, returned home, last week, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Abbie.

Mr. Ben. Records has returned from his old home in Ohio.

Miss Carrie Noyes returned home, last Tuesday, from a visit at Winnemac, Indiana.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Cottonwood Falls, and Master G. S. Maule, of this city, returned home, Thursday evening, from their hunt at Florence.

Mr. Albert Patterson, of the Berry ranch, on Diamond creek, brought in 500 head of cattle from Greenwood county, last Friday night, for the Berry ranch.

One hundred head of these were cut out and sold to Ganser Bros. Mr. Patterson brought in 200 head more, Monday night, from Butler county.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will give an Entertainment at the Opera House, in Strong City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, 1889.

The program will be unusually interesting and entertaining. A Japanese Wedding will be faithfully portrayed in pantomime, with correct and elegant costumes.

The wedding ceremonies are beautiful, unique and interesting. It will be a feature entirely new, with vocal and instrumental music. This entertainment will be worthy of patronage, and those who attend it will get value received.

The proceeds are for the benefit of the Congregational Church. Admission: Adults, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents; children, 10 cents.

Mr. Con. W. Harvey was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. J. T. Foreacre has had his pension increased.

Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Houghton arrived home, Tuesday night, from a visit at Mrs. R. H. Burr's in Emporia.

Mr. J. Q. Hollingsworth, formerly of this city, but now of Kansas City, Mo., came in, Thursday, on a visit to friends and relatives, and to look after his business interests here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hazans have moved into their new house, south of the railroad.

Mr. John O'Rourke arrived here, Tuesday evening, from his visit at Indianapolis, Indiana.

A Salvation army struck the town, Tuesday, "dead broke." They declined to save any sinners here, and went on to Salina, where they have a regular church.

Mrs. R. Pearey and children, Homer and Lizzie, started, Saturday, to Leadville, Col., where Mr. Pearey is at work in the lead mines.

Mr. Barney Rawlins, formerly of this city, but now of Centropolis, Mo., arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Bledsoe and family, and returned home, Tuesday.

X. L. C. ORR.

FALLS TOWNSHIP DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township will meet in mass convention, at the Court-house, in this city, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1889, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket, viz: A Trustee, Clerk, Treasurer and two Constables.

W. E. TIMMONS, Sec'y of Com.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1889, all the members being present, and transacted the following business:

The road petitioned for, in Bazaar township, by T. J. Jackson and others, was established; the E. T. Baker, road vacation, same township, granted the C. Pendergraft road, same township, vacated and established, as petitioned for; the Henry Jacobs road, Toledo township, established; the R. C. Campbell road, Diamond Creek township, established; the E. C. Homes road, Cottonwood township, established; J. W. Griffiths road, Falls township, laid over till next meeting.

Viewers were appointed on roads petitioned for by the following principal petitioners: M. M. Houghton, E. H. Houghton and Fred Scharenberg, Cedar township; and James Herring, Bazaar township; and James Kelso, Diamond Creek township.

In the matter of the appeal of School District No. 19, from the decision of the County Superintendent in cutting off and attaching territory to No. 31, the decision of the Superintendent was sustained.

W. H. Spencer was appointed a Constable in Falls township, to fill a vacancy, and E. Waideley was appointed a Constable in Bazaar township, to fill a vacancy.

It was ordered to build a bridge over Buck Eye creek, at the D. C. Allen crossing.

Adjourned to meet October 15, 1889.

FREE RECLINING-CHAIR CARS TO PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER, COLORADO.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining-chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Strong City at 4:36 p. m., and 12:12 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, and fitted with all modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore.

No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains &c., call on C. H. Meves, agent of the Santa Fe route, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., or address G. E. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MORGAN ITEMS.

Corn husking has commenced in this vicinity.

Mr. W. W. Penrod and his 14-year-old brother, husked and cribbed thirty bushels of corn in two hours and sixteen minutes, in upland corn, an average of 100 bushels per day.

The rain, Saturday, stopped the molasses mill for the week.

Old Jack Frost visited this vicinity, Sunday.

The sorghum boys say that if any body wants their pants stuck up with black strap, they will have to call very soon, as they can't run all winter.

Miss Nettie Butler is again visiting her friends and relatives in this neighborhood.

THIRD COMMISSIONER DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION.

All voters in Diamond Creek, Cedar and Cottonwood townships, who are opposed to the election of the nominee of the Republican party for the office of County Commissioner of the 3rd District, composed of said townships, are requested to meet at Clements, on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1889, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a candidate for this office. Dr. W. M. BICH Chairman.

PETTIT JURY.

The following parties have been drawn as the petit jurors for the November term of the District Court: J. P. Kuhl, Falls township, Gus. Hahn, Diamond Creek; John McCaskill and David Griffith, Toledo; W. B. Gibsou, Cottonwood; J. A. Schwilling, J. M. Springstead, Harvey Underwood, A. Z. Scribner, Lot. Leonard, B. McCabe and J. F. Perkins, Bazaar.

TO ROAD OVERSEERS.

A meeting of the Township Board of Falls township, will be held at Strong City, Monday afternoon, Oct. 28, '89, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of settling with the road overseers of said township.

C. C. EVANS, Trustee.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, October 26, 1889, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Coal delivered to any part of the city by Kerr.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat.

J. J. Vestering, the photographer at Burns, Marion county, makes a specialty of enlarging pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jy25-3m

For Sale, Cheap—A good violin. Apply to W. W. Penrod, Morgan, Kansas. oct3-3w.

S. A. Breese has cheap money to loan, on real estate, and 15-17.

If you want a sewing machine, call on K. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug15-17

J. M. Kerr has Hard and soft coal, at bottom prices.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-17

Coal! Coal! Coal!!! at Kerr's lumber yard.

S. A. Breese may be found in his office, one door west of the postoffice, where he is prepared to loan money, on real-estate security. aug15-17

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT. DEALER IN SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER. And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JULIUS REMY, Torsorial Artist. SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS. ERIE MEAT MARKET. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. Dealers in— All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. JNO. F. TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR, DAVID SMITH.

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE: 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. SALEMEN: JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen. DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office. J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman.

STRONG CITY HARDWARE COMPANY, DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, PINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, STOVES & TINWARE. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUSTOM MADE TIN GOODS.

J. A. GOUDIE, J. S. LOY, DEALERS IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING, AND ATTEND ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

Sale of School Land. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday, November 9th, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described School Lands, to-wit:

Table with columns: Sec., Tp., R., Per acre, Appr. Val., Imp. Val. Rows include sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss County of Chase, ss In the matter of the estate of Leopold Holz, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1889, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of Leopold Holz, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. FRANK H. HOLZ, ALMA HOLZ, Administratrixes. October 1st, 1889.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-17 THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's shoe shop building. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - feb2-17

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 17. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

PHYSICIANS. T. M. ZANE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at Central Drug Store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sept. 17. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-17

S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggins. Birkett, Verner & Co., LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants, -ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, - Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VEINER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN. S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. E. Wiggles, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb17-17

100 TONS OF HARD & SOFT COAL AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

ALSO LUMBER, BY J. M. KERR, COTTONWOOD FALLS. SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION!

OF THE TIME OF HOLDING A GENERAL ELECTION For County and Township Officers. STATE OF KANSAS, ss Chase County, ss The State of Kansas to all whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the

Tuesday Succeeding the First Monday in November, 1889, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, Co. Commissioner for District No. 3, One Trustee, one Clerk, one Treasurer, and two Constables in each township except Diamond Creek township, where there will be three Constables chosen. One Road Overseer in each road district in the county, except the Cities of Cottonwood Falls and Strong. And voters of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district in said county. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand at my office in Cottonwood Falls, and the seal of Chase county, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.