

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

NUMBER 2.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ORDERS have been issued by the Navy Department directing Commodore Walker, at present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to take command of the new cruiser Chicago as flagship of the squadron of evolution composed of the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, Yorktown and Boston. As soon as the squadron is shipped for sea duty they will go on the European station under the command of Commodore Walker as Acting Admiral.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has decided to take no further steps at present towards the removal of Geronimo and his band of Apaches from Mount Vernon barracks to a tract of land in North Carolina, which the Indian Right Association agreed to purchase for the purpose. The opposition of Governor Fowle, of North Carolina, to this project led the Secretary to take this action.

The Acting Commissioner of Pensions has designated James Sheakley, United States Commissioner at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, a pension notary to take the proper legal steps necessary in the cases of application for pensions. This is the first appointment of the kind in that Territory.

MESSRS. BRITTON and Gray, attorneys of Washington, recently submitted an interesting argument before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the case of Blanchard and Cook vs. White, being an appeal of all parties from the decision of the local land officers recommending the cancellation of White's homestead entry of Oklahoma lands and that Blanchard and Cook be denied the right to enter the same. This case involves the question whether White, through and by assistance of deputy United States marshals, made fraudulent entry because he entered upon and occupied the land prior to two o'clock noon of April 22, 1889, in violation of law and the President's proclamation.

SECRETARY BLAINE addressed the delegates to the Pan-American congress on the 2d. Resolutions were afterwards passed naming him as president of the congress. The delegates were then presented to the President and Mrs. Harrison.

GENERAL SCOTFIELD has been officially designated by the President to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Proctor.

The Department of State has received a telegram from General Franklin, United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, saying that the United States exhibit has been awarded fifty-three grand prizes, 196 gold medals, 271 silver medals, 218 bronze medals and 220 honorable mentions.

The President has made the following appointments to be collectors of internal revenue: Henry W. Rivington for the Fourth district of California, Samuel M. Friday for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania, James M. Freeman for the district of Colorado.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE, of Iowa, has written to President Harrison protesting against recent remarks of Horace A. Taylor, National Commissioner of Railroads, concerning railroad legislation, etc., in his State. Larrabee says Iowa is abundantly able to manage its own railroad affairs without Taylor's assistance.

THE EAST.

The tin plate mill at the Exposition at Pittsburgh, Pa., was put in operation the other day under the supervision of W. C. Cronmeyer, secretary of the American Tin Plate Association, and it was demonstrated that tin plate could be made in this country as well as in England.

A HOWLING mob recently surrounded the office at Johnston, Pa., where the workmen of the State were to be paid and had it not been for a detail of militia with fixed bayonets there would have been trouble. The men had waited around in the cold for nearly two days for their pay.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was opened on the 2d at New York.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held at New York on the 2d with closed doors. The resolutions adopted urge upon Congress the necessity of a revision of the tariff, and especially the tariff on raw material and manufactured woolen goods in such a manner that both industries should be properly protected.

The friends of ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York, were lately considering the advisability of placing him in some asylum, as his mind was shattered and he has to be constantly watched.

WILE Martin Jascovitz, John Sindosky and Tomaso Guard were prying down the top rock at Audenried, near Hazleton, Pa., recently, when the mass fell upon them, crushing and killing the two former and fatally injuring the latter.

The lunacy commission, consisting of Drs. Fitch and Field, appointed to examine the mental condition of Chris Dribbe, the old inventor, who shot and killed Frederick Gesswein on September 12 at New York, have partially submitted a report of their work. Dr. Fitch is of the opinion that the old man is insane, and it is likely that Dr. Field will concur in the finding of his colleague.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON has begun suit at New York for a divorce from his wife Eva.

GENERAL FAULKNER was found guilty at the Danville National Bank in 1887. He got a seven years' sentence.

The other morning an attempt was made to blow up the slaughter house of J. & C. Scanlon at New York. A dynamite bomb was thrown in through an open window, doing about \$200 worth of damage to the property, but luckily injuring no one. The act is supposed to have been committed by a discharged employe.

WALTER B. JONKSON, wholesale dealer in teas and coffees, Boston, has assigned and offers to compromise for 40 cents on the dollar in cash.

The Mount Mansfield Hotel, Stowe, Vt., burned recently. Loss, \$100,000.

WILLIAM E. ENDICOTT, Jr., son of the ex-Secretary of War, was married recently to Miss Louise Thorn, at Lenox, Mass.

THE WEST.

STATE'S ATTORNEY LONGENECKER has begun habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Baker to secure possession of Robert Russell and Michael Foy, who are now at Joliet serving terms. It was alleged that these two men were engaged in the murder of Druggist Clark, who was shot dead in his store on Harrison street several months ago, and they are wanted to stand trial for this crime.

At the deep-water convention at Topeka, Kan., the whole day of the 2d was occupied in making speeches and nothing material was accomplished.

LATER returns from the four new States indicate that the Democrats lose one Congressman in Montana and elect the Governor; the Dakotas furnish Republican Senators, and Washington has gone Republican.

JOHN A. MARTIN, ex-Governor of the State of Kansas, died on the 2d. His disease was a mysterious one and at no time were the physicians able to diagnose it.

DESTRUCTIVE prairie fires were reported raging in McLean County, fifty miles north of Bismarck, N. Dak., which were driven by the wind at a speed of sixty miles an hour. The town of Washburn had a narrow escape, the flames reaching within the limits. Many of the farmers lost all they had.

The grand jury which investigated the charges of bribery against the Detroit (Mich.) aldermen have brought in a second indictment against Alderman Lauder on the charge of accepting a bribe in connection with the appointment of a meat inspector. The first indictment brought in against Alderman Lauder was for a similar offense.

The Socialists in convention at Chicago on the 2d adopted a platform which will be referred to the various sections throughout the country. An entirely new constitution was adopted for the party, which will be known as the Socialist Labor party.

JONAS A. SAUFLEY, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Miami, Mo., died recently of heart disease.

The other evening at Leavenworth, Kan., while Thomas Seymour was going home on the rapid transit road, he got off the train and was passing around it when the train backed and struck him. He was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

THREE men were killed by Rock Island trains in different parts of Chicago on the 3d.

An explosion in the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine in the Upper Michigan peninsula killed two men, fatally injured two more and severely injured seven others. The explosion was due to a miner striking a charge of dynamite with a pick.

THE Priests of Pallas parade at Kansas City on the night of the 3d was a very imposing and grand affair. Eighteen countries were typified in the beautiful floats. The weather was perfect the crowd was large and there was nothing to mar the success of the occasion.

The wife of Sheriff Sand, who eloped recently from Little Falls, Dak., with a convict whom she released, has been found at Casselton, Dak. The convict was not captured.

THE City Hall at East Grand Forks, Dak., was burned recently. The fire was credited to one of the two hostile factions in the city.

The "longs" have obtained an injunction in Judge Shepard's court in Chicago against the delivery of October pork.

A HEAVY west-bound passenger train went off the track at Cheyenne, Wyo., recently, consequent upon spreading rails due to rotten ties. Four ladies were seriously bruised, the conductor had his leg broken and the porter had his head cracked.

THE SOUTH.

EDWARD MANN, a well-to-do telegraph operator at Louisville, Ky., for twenty years in the Western Union service, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head. He was undoubtedly jealous and a surprise party given in honor of his wife's birthday excited this passion.

REV. J. H. M. DURAN, a Methodist minister of Birmingham, Ala., was arrested the other day, charged with passing counterfeit money. He claimed he got the money out of the contribution box.

The steamship Earnmore, which sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Rio Janeiro August 29 foundered at sea September 5 and it was thought the crew of nineteen were lost.

CHARLES SPARKS, a deputy United States marshal was killed at Bell Green, Franklin County, Ala., recently by Lock Ezell, who was resisting arrest. The desperado escaped.

ANOTHER awful tragedy growing out of the Hatfield-McCoy feud is reported from Pike County, Ky. John Hand, a relative of Hatfield but not a member of the gang, was to be married to Peter McCoy's daughter. The mountaineers of both factions swore the union should not occur, and while the wedding ceremony was taking place unknown assassins fired into the room, killing Hand and his bride and fatally wounding the clergyman.

During the progress of a prayer meeting in a Presbyterian church at Moss Point, Miss., the other night some unknown person fired into the edifice and killed Daniel McInnis and his little daughter, Nellie, and seriously wounded Henry Blumer.

MRS. KATE M. NYE, of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide the other evening by jumping from the third story window of the house where she and her husband were boarding. She was instantly killed. Marital unhappiness was the cause.

SIXTEEN monuments were dedicated on the Gettysburg battlefield on the 3d. It was Maine's day.

The Lower Missouri, of the Ouachita consolidated line, exploded her boilers at False River, nearly opposite Port Hudson, on the Lower Mississippi, causing the loss of the steamer and forty lives.

The United States District Court in Texas has sustained the Contract Labor law in proceedings instituted against the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass railroad for bringing in Mexicans to work. The defendants were fined \$1,000 for each workman imported.

THREE Mormon elders who had been working in Wilson County, Tenn., have been driven away by Whitecaps.

GENERAL.

The trial of the Earl of Galloway, who is charged with having criminally assaulted several children, has been fixed for October 14. It will take place before a Scotch court.

It was lately reported that General Boulanger would leave London and take up his residence in the Isle of Jersey because of his desire to reduce his expenses, the persons who had been furnishing him with financial support refusing to continue to supply him with money.

A TELEGRAM from the City of Mexico said that the State of Chihuahua was financially embarrassed, the Government being unable to meet its obligations.

A SQUALL struck the schooner Erie at Port Rowan, Ont., and she capsized. Eight persons were drowned—Captain Thomas Stafford, Robert Marlett, Edward Loper and George Bell; the four others belonged to Clear Creek and their names were unknown.

A TRAIN ran off the track in Stuttgart, Germany, recently and rolled over an embankment. The official report stated that seven were killed and forty-seven injured, many of the latter would probably die.

SCHOLARS in the public schools of Glasgow, Aberdeen and other towns in Scotland have instituted a novel strike against the study of lessons at home and declaring against corporal punishment.

The Spanish press, commenting upon the International American Congress, expresses the hope that the Spanish Republics will permit themselves to become more satellites to the United States.

The revenue cutter Rush has arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska. Commander Shepherd reported that he captured six British sealers from Victoria, B. C., and intercepted over two dozen.

GENERAL BOULANGER will spend the winter in Egypt.

ADVISED from Berlin state that Emperor William has arranged for a visit to Stamboul. He will remain there two days. He will reach Stamboul October 23.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in the City of Mexico and surrounding country on the 2d.

The bean and corn crop in the valley of the City of Mexico has been cut down one-half by heavy frosts.

TWO men were killed on the prison at Mathia, Mex., were found in a tree and shot and killed by the police.

A DYNAMITE bomb was exploded recently at the door of the military cadets' quarters in Trieste. No one was injured.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 3 numbered 206, compared with 192 the week previous and 221 the corresponding week of last year. Stringency in the Eastern money market was causing trouble.

The Mexican delegation to the International American Congress, it is expected, will bring up the question of high tariffs.

A COLLISION occurred recently between a passenger train and freight train at Lisswitz, in Posen. Four railway officers were killed and many passengers injured.

HEAVY rains have caused the destruction of many houses in Quauaquita, Mexico.

AN explosion occurred on the Italian ship Formidabile at Shields, England, while taking on gunpowder stores the other day. The naval officer in charge of the work was killed and several of his men were seriously injured.

By the breaking of a scaffolding around the steeple of a church at Altenbruch, Hanover, recently, seven workmen were precipitated 100 feet and instantly killed.

THE LATEST.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Quite a sensation was created here by the discovery that Mrs. J. P. Sand, wife of the deputy sheriff, had taken her husband's revolver, keys and \$50, and after liberating John Mitchell, sentenced at the late term of the district court to the State reformatory at St. Cloud, eloped with him.

She was seen to board the midnight train northward. It is supposed that he took the same train from the side opposite. The sheriff and deputy are in hot pursuit, but will probably not get Mitchell, as he is well acquainted with the Cass County woods. Mitchell was convicted of highway robbery, and now that he has been robbed the jailer of his wife's affections and also his money he is looked upon as quite a novelty in the way of a crook.

Mitchell is twenty years old and the woman is forty. She leaves a husband and three children, the oldest about twenty.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Oct. 5.—Deputy Marshal Salsbury passed through here for Muskogee, I. T., with Bob and Clab Henderson, charged with assault on Bob Armstrong. It seems that Armstrong and a sister of the Hendersons eloped and were married in Burlington, Tex. On their way back home they met the bride's brother who threw down on the groom with a Winchester and demanded the surrender of his sister. Armstrong objected but the infuriated brothers took the bride and carried her back to the parental roof.

The husband was then notified not to come near the Henderson household. He appeared to the Federal authorities and had the two brothers arrested but at last accounts the bride was still kept under guard away from her husband.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5.—A shooting affray occurred at the barn of E. R. Mason in which three persons were wounded, one of them fatally. A. W. Clark has been in the employ of Mason for about five years and a short time since he married a daughter of W. M. Likos, a teamster. Trouble has been brewing for some time between the two men. Likos wanted Clark to quit the employ of Mason for reasons not known. He went to Mason's barn where Clark and his wife were at work doing the evening chores, and began a quarrel. There were no eye-witnesses to the affair except the three persons and just who was the aggressor is not known. Both men were armed and several shots were exchanged. Likos was fatally wounded, the ball passing completely through his body, entering between the tenth and eleventh ribs. Clark was wounded in the shoulder and Mrs. Clark in the hand, both injuries being slight. Clark is in custody.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—William P. Rodgers, the general agent for Missouri and Kansas of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, at 8:30 o'clock last night was shot by a footpad in front of his home at 1329 Oak street and dangerously wounded. The miscreant fled on an alarm being given.

SHIPPING LOST.

Disastrous Effect of the Mexican Cyclone.

A Mass of Pig Iron Crashes Into a Car—Explosion on an Italian War Ship—Collision in England—Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5.—The wires are down to Colon and information as to the extent of the damage done in that region by the recent storm can not be obtained. Mail advices, however, note the following list of wrecks: Flora Woodhouse, American; Alpha, Elizabeth and Morning Star, English; Ma Gostry, French; Nevo and Curruat, Spanish; Luisa, Italian; Habet, Norwegian; Broome and Barbaro, Danish; Sea Nymph, German, and Enrique, Mexican. Two Mexican steamers, the Laguna and the Vesturas, besides a large number of Mexican coasters have been lost, bringing the number of wrecks to thirty-four.

FALL OF PIG IRON. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon car No. 43 of the Caledonia avenue line was passing over the West avenue canal bridge in a westerly direction when one end of the heavy trough filled with pig iron, used to assist by its weight in raising and lowering the bridge, broke from its support and the 5,500 pounds of pig iron fell through the top of the car exactly in the middle. The car was filled with passengers and several pieces of iron fell with great force upon several persons who were seated on the left hand side. The worst injured passengers are: John Metzler, a shoemaker, of 71 Clifford street, seriously, perhaps fatally; Mary Birmingham, aged thirteen years, of 8 Frost avenue, perhaps fatally.

EXPLOSION ON A WAR SHIP. LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious accident occurred at Shields yesterday morning where the Italian ship Formidabile was loading gunpowder and cartridges. Through an accident some of the hoisting machinery became unmanageable and a package of cartridges dropped from a considerable height to the deck of the vessel, causing a terrific explosion. The naval officer, who was in charge of the work, and several of his men were killed, and a number of others seriously wounded. The explosion set fire to the woodwork on the dock, but this was soon extinguished.

TWO MEN SCALDED TO DEATH. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 5.—A traction engine and threshing machine, while being moved across a small stream near Jansville, this county, yesterday, broke through a bridge and landed in the water some thirty feet below. John Sparks and Henry Wright were pinioned beneath the boiler, and before they could be rescued had been scalded to death by escaping steam. They were literally cooked, the flesh peeling off their bodies. Three other men were severely but not fatally injured.

SIX PERSONS HURT. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 5.—Five cars of a heavy west-bound passenger train were derailed near here by the spreading of rails on account of rotten ties. Six persons were injured. The conductor's leg was caught beneath a coach and crushed into a shapeless mass. Four ladies were quite seriously bruised and frightened into hysterics. A porter's skull was cracked.

DEADLY COLLISION IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Oct. 5.—A collision occurred yesterday between a passenger train and a goods train on the railway from Manchester to Stockport. The passenger train was traveling at a high rate of speed and the two came together with terrific force. Three persons were killed and many injured. The collision was the result of the mistake of the signal man.

CHILDREN IN A POWDER HOUSE. ROCKVILLE, Conn., Oct. 5.—George Johnson and John Hansen, of Worcester, Mass., workmen on the Union Church, were precipitated seventy-five feet yesterday morning by the breaking of the staging. Hansen was instantly killed. Johnson's back was broken and his ribs driven into his lungs. He can not live.

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF TWO MEN. CAYUGA, Oct. 5.—Three children obtained access to the powder house of the Gypsum mine here yesterday afternoon and one of them lighted a match and ignited a quantity of powder. Six of the children were literally blown to pieces and the others were so badly injured that they can not recover.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT. BERLIN, Oct. 5.—All the scaffolding around the steeple of a church in Hannover fell with a crash yesterday and seven workmen standing upon it were hurled a distance of 100 feet to the ground and every one of them killed.

FREIGHT TRAINS CRASH. FIVE men injured and six cars demolished on the Frisco Line. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 5.—On the Frisco line about eighteen miles east of here a few minutes before four o'clock yesterday morning, two freight trains were coming west when the one in the rear ran into the forward train, demolishing six loaded cars and the engine and injuring five men. Moses Savage, an engineer who had been East and was returning to his home in this city, was asleep in the caboose of the front train and received injuries that are pronounced fatal. Jack Dyer, conductor, had one ankle dislocated and was otherwise injured and Engineer Fiesman, standing upon it, was hurled in injuries, but will both recover. Brakeman John Cartwright had his left hand cut entirely off at the wrist. He lighted a match in the dark and looked among the debris of the wreck until he found his hand, which he coolly picked up and handed to another party, and then took out his handkerchief and bound up the stub of his arm to stop the flow of blood.

To Fill a Vacancy. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Governor Hill has issued a proclamation calling a special election in the Ninth Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. S. S. Cox. It will be held on the day of the general election.

RIVER DISASTER.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion on the Lower Mississippi—Forty Lives Lost and Many Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The steamer Corona of the Ouachita consolidated line left here at 7:30 Wednesday evening for the Ouachita river with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers. She exploded her boilers at False river, nearly opposite Port Hudson at 11:45 yesterday morning, causing the loss of the steamer and about forty lives.

The Anchor line steamer City of St. Louis, Captain James O'Neill, was near by and with his crew and boats saved many lives. The surviving passengers and crew were taken on board by Captain O'Neill and very kindly cared for by him and his crew.

Following is the list of the crew lost as far as known: J. W. Blanks, captain; J. V. Jordan, first clerk; Charles Celios, second clerk; Swimp Hanna, third clerk; Fred Dinkie, barkeeper; Fred Verman, barkeeper; Pat Ryan, steward; Dick Curtis, fireman; Tom Shook, engineer; Henry Doyle, porter; Jim Swipe, porter; Mr. Tate, barber; Henry Davis, deck hand; Tom Cook, sailor; Billy Young, second mate; Sam Steel, Texas cabin boy; both captains of deck watch; eight rousters.

The passengers lost were: Dr. Atwell, corn doctor, and four negro musicians; Mr. Scott, Smithland, La.; Mr. Davis, stockman, Texas; Mr. Koenich; Mrs. Tom Hough, of Opelousas, sister of Captain Blanks; Mrs. Wilson, of Red River Landing; fifteen rousters, names unknown.

The passengers saved were: Mrs. Henry Blanks and two children, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Coffman and child, Captain H. G. Cornwell, Mr. John R. Brown, Mr. J. J. Meredith, Mr. L. F. Mason, Mr. Baughman, Mr. Comstock, of Donaldsonville; Mr. John Carr, of Harrisonburg; Mrs. Kraufman and infant, of Southland; Hon. L. F. Mason, of Baton Rouge.

The following were wounded: Captain B. G. Cornwell, slightly; Baughman, resided on Black river, hurt in side, not dangerous; Mr. Comstock, Donaldsonville, slightly; Charles A. Pearce, New Orleans, scalded; Pilot Rollings, badly scalded on the hands; Captain T. C. Sweeney, slightly hurt by flying timbers; Mrs. E. W. Robertson, of Baton Rouge, slightly; J. J. Meredith, Columbia, La., slightly; Wayne, little son of Henry Blanks, slightly.

Mr. L. C. Rawlins, pilot of the Corona, says: "I was asleep at the time of the explosion." He does not know how the explosion occurred. He was awakened by the noise it made. He was painfully burned on both hands.

Hon. L. F. Mason, Secretary of State, who was a passenger on the Corona, stated that he was in the cabin talking with Mrs. Robertson, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the explosion occurred. He escaped with life preservers and assisted in saving Mrs. Robertson and another lady. There was very little time for preparations for escape as the boat went down like lead after the explosion. As the steamer City of St. Louis came down she was halted and took on board all the passengers who were not lost in the river.

No one seems to be able to give any explanation as to the cause of the sudden disaster.

G. A. R.

The Commander-in-Chief Issues General Order No. 3.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—Commander-in-Chief R. A. Alger, of the Grand Army, issued the following order on Wednesday: GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 4.

The following named comrades are hereby announced as the executive committee of the National council of administration: H. D. Reade, of Evanston, Ill.; Benjamin Starr, of Richmond, Ind.; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, Kan.; Nelson Cole, of St. Louis; T. S. Clarkson, of Omaha; William S. Pillsbury, of Derry Depot, N. H.; William McEllean, of Pittsburgh.

By a special order issued August 16, 1889, South Carolina was attached to the department of Georgia.

Third—The department of Colorado is hereafter to be known as the department of Colorado and Wyoming.

Fourth—The following comrades are hereby appointed members of the pension committee: George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.; John S. Kowitz, Toledo; Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; John W. Burr, Sycamore, Ill.; Richard W. Blue Pleasanton, Kan.

Fifth—Comrade W. H. Saylor, of Portland, Ore., is announced as a member of the council of administration for that department.

R. A. ALGER, Commander-in-Chief. GEORGE H. HOPKINS, Adjutant-General.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Collision and Sinking of Two Vessels With Many Lives. ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, Oct. 4.—Transatlantic steamer Geographic, of the Boston line, Captain Faussot commanding, bound from Montreal to Southampton, with cattle and sheep and a general cargo of merchandise, which left Sydney, N. B., Tuesday, collided with the Nova Scotian sailing vessel Minnie Swift, forty miles off St. Pierre at two o'clock Wednesday morning. The Swift sunk within two minutes, drowning as nearly as can be ascertained, two women, three children and ten men. The others, with a part of the crew of a Norwegian vessel, who had previously been picked up, got on board the steamer, which, despite all effort also sank at eleven o'clock a. m. Two boats containing thirty-five persons which put off from the steamer early in the morning are missing. The third boat with the captain and fifteen others was picked up by the schooner Sister Bell and brought to St. Pierre.

The Montana Election.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 4.—Late returns make no material change in the result of Tuesday's election, as stated in the dispatch last night. The Republicans who claimed the election of Power for Governor by 1,000, now say he has a majority of 100. On the result of the contest for control of the Legislature the Republicans have reduced their claim for a majority of thirteen on joint ballot to three. The Democrats still claim a majority of 450 for Toole for Governor and a majority of 450 for the Legislature on joint ballot.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Terre Haute, Ind., states that on the night of the assault upon Sister Camille at Emporia John Murray, the man who was supposed to be her assailant, was in Terre Haute engaged as a switchman on the Vandalla road, and had been for some time. He was unable to understand why such a serious accusation had been made.

The United Brethren of Leocompton are said to have become involved in a law suit concerning the property of the church at that point. The trouble seems to arise from the fact that there are conflicting divisions of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, one of them known as the radicals and the other as the liberals. Leocompton is largely inhabited by members of the church involved, and at the late annual conference of the radicals in that place the liberals, who owned the property, refused permission for its use for the session, and a suit is the result.

SUIT has been commenced in the United States court at Topeka by District Attorney Perry against John Lamb, of Hays City, for contaminating the water of a creek leading from his farm to the military reservation, by building a hog pen on the creek leading through his premises to the reservation. The suit is for an injunction to prevent it.

JOE WILKS, a molder employed in the Walburn foundry at Fort Scott, committed suicide the other morning. He horribly mutilated himself with a razor, gashing his limbs, body and throat, and finally ended his attempts at self-destruction by leaping from a three-story building.

ROBERT STAUCHER, a farmer, fell out of his carriage at Wichita the other evening between two ponies. The ponies kicked, breaking four ribs and inflicting dangerous wounds on his head. Physicians said he would not recover.

The funeral of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin was largely attended at Atchison on the 4th. A special train from Topeka took the State officers and many other prominent people. In addition distinguished persons were present from all parts of the State. In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Martin the funeral services were very simple, although so largely attended. Governor Martin leaves a widow and seven children.

MUCH indignation was recently occasioned at Garden City by the brutal treatment of an infant less than a year old, parties in whose charge it had been left. It is said to be the child of Jennie Stephens, a variety actress at St. Louis, who left it with her mother, Mrs. M. J. Cadmus, in the former city several weeks ago to be cared for. The child was so shamefully beaten and otherwise maltreated that neighbors had the old woman arrested for felonious assault and took the child from her. Later the woman's husband and several other members of the family were arrested.

The sixth annual reunion of the old soldiers of Kansas recently held at Ellsworth was a great success in every respect. On the 3d fully 20,000 people were on the grounds. Resolutions favoring a service pension were unanimously adopted. Senators Plumb and Ingalls and other prominent persons delivered addresses and altogether the old soldiers had a decidedly enjoyable time.

FRANK VICKERS, a stock buyer, was dangerously wounded at Wichita the other day by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own pocket. He was reaching into a buggy when the pistol went off. The bullet entered his right side, and fangling upward lodged in his neck, where it was extracted. The wound was not necessarily fatal.

H. P. MORGAN, a prominent stockman and farmer living near Leon, was instantly killed the other night by a runaway team. He was thrown from a wagon and his skull was crushed and his neck broken. He leaves a wife and four children well provided for.

The following are the Kansas members of the Inter-State Executive Committee appointed by the Deep-water convention recently held at Topeka: Howell Jones, of Topeka; J. S. Emery, of Lawrence; George W. Clements, of Wichita; J. H. Rice, of Fort Scott, and James F. Legate, of Leavenworth.

PROF. MESERVEY, of Massachusetts, took charge of the Indian school at Lawrence on October 1. He is said to be thoroughly posted in Indian education and is an enthusiast in industrial and manual training.

A TOPEKA man, after being married one year and three days, concluded that in his case marriage was a glaring failure and he asks for a divorce on account of his wife's cruelty and before she poisons him, as he declares she has threatened to do.

It is said that coal can be taken from the mines in Leavenworth to Kansas City by barge for fifteen cents a ton. Coal at Leavenworth is worth \$1.50 and at Kansas City \$3.50.

The commissioners of nine counties crossed by the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, in the southern part of the State, held a meeting at Wichita recently to discuss some plan for protecting their interests in the foreclosure suit against that railway. Twenty-nine counties have an interest, having voted \$2,300,000 bonds. The meeting was adjourned to meet at Topeka October 11, when a line of action would be adopted.

MRS. POLLY BRUCE, aged eighty-five years, the mother of ex-United States Senator B. K. Bruce, died at Leavenworth the other night. She was a native of Charlotte, Va., and a slave during her earlier years.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

THERE'S A BOY IN THE HOUSE.

A gun in the parlor, a kite in the hall,
In the kitchen a book, and a bat and a ball;
On the sideboard a ship, on the bookcase a
But,
And a hat for whose ownership none would dis-
pute;
And out on the porch, gallantly prancing no-
where,
A spirited hobby-horse paws at the air;
And a well-polished pie-plate out there on the
shelf,
Near the tall jelly jar which a mischievous elf
Emptied as slyly and sick as a mouse,
Make it easy to see There's a Boy in the House.

A racket, a rattle, a rollicking shout,
Above and below and around and about;
A whistling, a pouncing, a hammering of nails,
The building of houses, the shaping of sails;
Entreaties for paper, for scissors, for string,
For every unfindable, bothersome thing;
A bang of the door, and a dash up the stairs,
In the interest of burdensome business affairs;
And an elephant hunt for a bit of a mouse,
Make it easy to hear There's a Boy in the
House.

But oh, if the toys were not scattered about,
And the house never echoed to racket and rout;
If forever the rooms were all tidy and neat,
And one need not wipe after wee muddy feet;
If no one laughed out when the morning was
red,
And with kisses went tumbling all tired to bed,
What a wearisome, work-a-day world, don't
you see,
For all who love wild little laddies 't would be;
And I'm happy to think, though I shrink like a
mouse,
From disorder and din—There's a Boy in the
House!

A SUCCESSFUL CRIME.

How It Was Deliberately Planned and Executed.

I have succeeded—moreover, it was very easy to succeed.

My object was this: To commit a crime, to profit by it, and to remain unpunished, a clear and concise programme which I have carried out in every particular.

How? Well, I am going to tell you, for I believe, with all due modesty, that I have displayed some ingenuity.

The crime; behold it. I was young and I was married, the husband of a beautiful girl, and only a simple employe, on a salary of 2,200 francs a year. Not an exalted position, but one with which I was reasonably content, for I had always possessed modest tastes. My wife was an orphan, with one sister, Marie and Blanche, both pretty girls and pretty names. I had married Marie, and Blanche lived with us. Every thing went well with us—first a son, then a daughter, and then they raised my salary to 3,000 francs a year. I had nothing to complain of. And then, a notary wrote to me. I was greatly astonished, for I had had but little to do with these honorable ministerial officers. My surprise increased when this worthy Tabellion apprised me that a certain Calcutta merchant, brother to my wife's and sister-in-law's father, had died and left them heirs to a million. That is to say, 500,000 francs. Tens! to my wife a whole half million.

The succession was promptly regulated, and I was in receipt of 25,000 francs of income. I sent in my resignation as promptly, and organized anew my life. Five hundred thousand francs was a goodly sum, and my wife's sister had its counterpart. It put the house on an excellent footing, with servants, horses and carriages. Always fond of art, I purchased some pictures of good style, and had myself clothed for the first time by a tailor of renown.

Decidedly my style was as good as my picture's style, and with my well-shaped feet, small hands and fine hair, I was what is generally termed a handsome man. Only as time wore on I began to feel profoundly vexed that my wife's sister had taken the full half of the million left. I should have experienced a very real satisfaction in possessing the entire sum. I had expenses, a wife and two children, and this old maid, for Blanche had long since "coiffed Saint Catherine," had no one but herself to think of.

It was then the idea came to me—to kill her! My wife was her only heir, and if she, Blanche, were out of the way, the million would remain intact, and I "could make good use of it." This was what I told myself one night while talking to the two sisters. My crime, then, or rather my contemplated crime, as yet, was shrewd and intelligent. I applied myself at once to finding a way to commit this crime without danger.

To this end I sought and studied all the accounts of causes celebres that I could lay my hands on, and very speedily acquired the conviction that assassins invariably betrayed themselves by the very care they took to dissimulate their criminal intentions. So much learned was so much gained.

Then I took to reading scientific treatises bearing upon mental subjects—Boismond's "Manual of Hallucinations," Morel's "La Folie" and Maudsley's "Crimo et Folie." It was in the latter work that I found the outline of a plan well fitted for the present conjuncture. It is wonderfully easy to be criminal in deed when criminal in purpose; now, see you how I went about it: A simple visit to the house of a certain specialist—Dr. Laussedat, we will call him—and the most eminent alieniste of modern times.

"I have come," I said to him, "I have come, doctor, to make you a terrible confession. I am a happy man. I am rich, I adore my wife and children, and I have no cause for hate or anger against a soul that lives; nevertheless, at times I am in a frightful situation."

In speaking thus I affected a dull,

uneven tone, widened my eyes and permitted my lips to twitch and contract spasmodically. I had not devoted myself, you see, to medical lore without conquering all the symptoms. The doctor regarded me attentively.

"Continue," he said to me.

I bowed my head sorrowfully and resumed.

"Yes, a frightful situation—a sudden desire that seizes me, when alone in the bosom of my family, to kill something. A fearful combat goes on within me, and I feel—yes, absolutely feel it—my hand invincibly drawn toward the knife on the table beside me.

"Whom do I wish to kill? My wife, my children, my sister-in-law? I do not know. In that hideous nightmare I seem to have no choice, and I remain in it—I know not how long—fearing every instant that they will read in my eyes the horrible secret that torments me. The first time or times physical movement, physical impressions, were sufficient to dissipate the possession. A dash of cold water upon the brow brought back my calmness, the specter disappeared and I returned to my family at ease again.

"Now, however, the trouble is becoming more frequent, and—I feel it, I know it—the resistance of my will and reason weakens with every attack. I begin to be afraid that I shall throw myself upon those I love and do them a fatal harm.

"My confession is made, doctor; I fear myself. Can you save me?"

Dr. Laussedat had listened with the deepest attention, and now questioned me closely: "What symptoms, if any, preceded these crises?" etc.

I had studied them all. I had them all at my tongue's end, and ran them off with the glibness of a scholar not to be tripped in his lesson. "A weight in the head—at least it seemed so—as if the brain were too heavy and rolled in its bony box; of late a constriction of the breast, pressure upon the sides, and—certain accidents—"

"Enough!" cried Dr. Laussedat. "I know all about it; the case is curable—entirely so. Simply pursue scrupulously the treatment I direct and I'll answer for the rest."

And he wrote it out, a long prescription, and accompanying regimen for me to follow, and I went away smiling hopefully; not however, for precisely the reason the doctor supposed.

Punctiliously and apparently, I followed the doctor's instructions. My cabinet was incumbered with boxes and vials till my wife became uneasy, and questioned me as closely as the doctor had done. I responded always that I was well, else evaded the questions, but bent upon her from time to time a hollow regard, which I saw worried her more than ever. For three months I thus played my role, then—I returned to the house of the doctor.

"It is useless," I assured him, "useless and all in vain, Doctor. I am a victim of fatality, and far from being cured, am worse than ever—a prey to this possession more and more frequently. I am actually forced to fly the house, to take long rambles through the city and wear myself out with fatigue to regain control of myself, it is like a wave that ever mounts and mounts. And, M. le Docteur," I cried at last, "I am come to demand a favor of you—shut me up, now, immediately, in your maison de sante."

"Shut you up now?" said he, astounded. "But—but to what end?"

"Because I know—I know it, I tell you—that I am on the verge of a terrible crisis, the symptoms I have enumerated to you are more violent than they have ever been; to-morrow it may be too late—I may have brought about some terrible misfortune! Shut me up. I beseech you, care for me by your methods as a specialist, the douche, the dungeon, the strait-jacket, any thing, any thing on earth that will aid and save me!" And I sobbed aloud.

The doctor was moved and deeply interested by so novel a physiological subject. I pressed my advantages, stipulating but for one thing—that my family should not be disquieted.

"No," I said, "the truth must not be told them. I wish them to be ignorant of the horrible extremity to which I now resign. I shall pretext a voyage on business for one, two, three months, as necessity demands. I shall disappear, in short, for that period of time, and write to them only under your direction. Then, when this morbid state of mind or body yields to treatment, energetic as you choose, and I am cured—then can I return to my own fireside with the certainty of no bloody tragedy dogging my heels."

Stirred by such elegance, the doctor stumped, counted and listened to the play of my organs, and finally declared that I was right, though I had no lesion; that my case was simple, a nervous trouble, and absolutely curable. He consented to lend himself to the deceit I meditated merely upon the principle of humoring a patient. He would place me in his own establishment, and a few weeks' care would completely rehabilitate my cerebral equilibrium.

My wife was equally easy to convince of the necessity of the voyage. She had herself noticed that I was not well. The change would help me.

The next day I entered the maison de sante, a luxurious place, superbly appointed, that would cost me a round sum. No matter; in the end I'd square accounts, for the road was open at last to my crime.

I remained two months in the maison de sante—a week, perhaps, after my entrance—continuing the farce by a simulated access of frenzy, in which I sought to strangle my attendant, and which necessitated a well-applied douche to quell it. Then I had a fairly

well-done convulsion, and after that began, little by little, to return to my normal state. It is really very little trouble to enact the madman if you have studied the part well.

They guarded me carefully for six weeks' time, and M. Laussedat paid me a daily visit, daily finding in me, as I meant he should, a sensible modification of my symptoms, and daily felicitating me upon my strength of mind. Ye gods! Strength of mind, when I was in a lunatic asylum.

I showed myself however, a docile and exemplary patient, though I laughed in my sleeve when I got a chance, so well did I know how greatly the doctor was flattered. My case, you see, tallied exactly with the theories and statements so many times advanced by him in his dealings with the deranged. It was an exercise of nerve and memory to keep the run of all these imaginary symptoms; still I did it, and did them well, particularly those which proved my case progressive and definite; the disappearance, for instance, of cephalic trouble, restricting respiration and the accompanying derangement of normal functions.

But when the day came, and the doctor announced me cured and ready to return to my family, I objected. "Not yet," I urged; "another month, doctor, if only for observation. Then only shall I feel that I can go in peace." A precaution to which the doctor assented, at the same time declaring it useless.

In short, when I did resume my liberty and my home, wife, sister-in-law and friends positively feted me; for I had finally consented to write them that I was suffering a little with lung trouble; was under treatment, though rapidly recovering, and had not spoken of it before leaving them, for fear of alarming them. I was well now, an assertion with which my appearance agreed, repose of mind, good living and the certainty of coming success having greatly fattened me. Yes, I was really very well.

Well? Exactly; never was I better, and every one saw it; but four months precisely from the day when I resumed my place at the family table I plunged the carving-knife into my sister-in-law's heart as she sat beside me in her accustomed place. Then I turned it in the wound (there should be no mistake if I could help it) with frightful and maddened howls, succeeded by maulin tears.

They arrested me, of course. I had counted upon that; also upon the fact, and so timed it, that Dr. Laussedat was out of town. In pursuance to my plan, you see, I desired, and it was necessary, that I should be officially arrested. I desired also to be officially investigated, and that the investigation should pursue the usual line. To call upon the Doctor too soon would interfere with this. Bah! how well one can calculate upon the events that follow a crime, the questions of the judge and the responses, my responses, above all: "That I had acted without consciousness of the act, and under the impulsion of a force I could not control," adding to the statement, and as if bowed down by shame, a passing, and as if by chance, reference to Dr. Laussedat.

The bait took. Dr. Laussedat, recalled in haste, testified willingly in my favor. He told every thing, and most pathetically; the frankness with which I had appealed to him, the tests to which I had submitted myself, the struggle I had made to control the evil, and my patient, voluntary sojourn in the maison de sante. The "homicidal mania" was plain to the most skeptical of minds, and well known and repeatedly encountered by the members of the faculty, and the two great specialists, Esquiros and Pinel, both recalled observations identical in every particular with my case, etc.

Which I knew as well as the doctor himself knew, since it was these identical observations that had enabled me to construct my plan.

Briefly, things went as I wished and had counted upon. I was too rich and too well-known to have the matter dropped with merely the preliminary magisterial inquiry—they feared to be accused of partiality. The Court of Assizes, therefore took me in hand, and, as was bound to be the case, unanimously acquitted me; only coupling to the vindication the condition that I should be returned to the asylum for such a period of time as the doctors should deem essential.

"For the very emotional explosion of which I had been guilty," as M. Laussedat assured the Tribunal, "permitted the strongest hope of a permanent cure."

I am again in the maison de sante for another term. It is why I laugh, when unobserved, and say that I have succeeded, and accomplished my end—to commit a crime, to profit by it, and to remain unpunished; for they will keep me here only a year, possibly, according to my progress, less than a year.

One year, at most, for 500,000 francs in solid money! That frog of a doctor would swallow any thing.

Yes, I have undoubtedly succeeded, and one year, twelve brief months, fifty-two brief weeks, 365 brief days, will go fast enough with safety and the certainty of a million in current coin at the end of them!—From the French of Hermina, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

—A waggish machinist, employed in Scranton, Pa., got hold of a fellow workman's two-foot rule, removed the hinges, shortened each joint a half inch, replaced the hinges and put the rule back in place. Soon after its owner was sent to cut and drill a piece of iron two feet long, and he did—by his rule. His mystification when he discovered he had made a misfit may be imagined.

MOONSHIES AND PUNDITS.

Personality of the Men Engaged in Teaching Oriental Languages.

To each of us a moonshiee or pundit was assigned from the college free of charge. These gentlemen were government-paid servants, and none of them had a slight smattering of it. The moonshies, who taught us Persian or Hindustani, were usually Mahomedan gentlemen, with gray beards and huge turbans, some of them magnificently robed, and nearly all of them addicted to snuff. The pundits, who instructed us in Bengali and Sanskrit, were Hindoos of high caste and of much-reputed learning in their own religion and philosophy; but their garments were scanty and almost indecent, being chiefly made of fine white muslin. Their heads were bare and shaven save as to one small scalp-lock, while they decorated their foreheads and noses with those marks of sacred clay which are almost an offense to an inexperienced Englishman. I regret to state that we did not appreciate or venerate our teachers. We were rather afraid of the moonshies at first, as they looked so imposing. As to the pundits, they probably despised and disliked us as much as we objected to them. They usually turned up at our house between ten and eleven, and were kept waiting until it was our pleasure to read with them. But many a day, and oft when the arrival of the moonshiee was announced, he was summarily told that he might go away, and he departed with very little reluctance. But our behavior was entirely different to two, if not three, of the teachers of languages, who understood English well, and knew also how to teach the native languages. Raj Chunder and Harry Mohun knew all the college languages as well as English, and their services were in great demand. Out of the twenty students in college at least six employed Raj Chunder, and six engaged Harry Mohun, while the third man, whose name I have forgotten, got a few pupils. Raj Chunder was my coach, and I was entitled to a sixth part of his time during the day of six hours, for he was not so imprudent as to overwork himself. The difficulty was to get a good hour with him. There was always much competition for the morning hour from seven to eight, but from eleven to twelve was the most coveted period, and some men paid a little extra to get it. His ordinary charge was thirty rupees a month. He was an excellent teacher, and he knew all the little tricks and dodges for cramming a student up to the point just sufficient to pass; while for those who read for honors he was always eager to assist them in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the books and the written and conversational work.—Longman's Magazine.

A NATIONAL FLOWER.

What an Earth Would We Do with It Even if We Had One?

I have read with growing interest much that has been printed about the crying need of this country for a National flower. I say I have read it with interest, because I thought that it might indicate the growth of that idyllic sentiment which would soften our National character and throw the golden light of poetry around the cotton mill, the pork packery, the railroad depot and the blast furnace. But I am convinced that the demand is not general for a National flower, and that what is written about it and printed about it reflects the sentiment of that class—a very limited one, I believe—who do not see that national flowers are the outgrowth of national natures, when they grow at all.

Of course every body has heard of the old Irishman who objected to subscribe for a new chandelier, because if the lodge bought it nobody could play on it. My objection is that if the editors who write of the National flower, and the sentimental contributors who will not be comforted because it is not, could agree on a National flower, nobody would wear it. The Florentine of the sixteenth century, with his æsthetic nature cultivated to the highest degree by the contemplation of the great masters of color and design, might naturally worship flowers, and the red lily above all. For him to wear a red lily was natural. It flowered from the rich soil of the Florentine nature. But can any one imagine the American of the nineteenth century wearing a flower officially marked, branded, called and specifically set forth as National without a feeling and bearing of constraint which would plainly mark the artificial designation of the bloom, and lend him to give it to the office boy as soon as he got to his desk? We can not go back to antiquity because we have lost the way. The French Revolutionists tried it and failed. Some of them wore flowers in periods of National adversity, because an ancient people had done so, but soon gave it up, for fierce energy of the time and the tender hue of flowers did not go together. Give a soil of sentimentality and the fierce heat of faction, and a national, that is, a flower of a dominant party, may be forced to general acceptance, as was the lily in Bourbon France and the violet in Bonaparte. Under natural conditions, no flower yet ever became national by concerted action or by the passage of appropriate resolutions.—Boston Transcript.

—The Shah of Persia asserts that the Kohinoor is an unlucky jewel. He points to the fact that Queen Victoria lost her husband soon after coming into possession of the famous stone.

A COW'S CONCLUSION.

Her Owner Gave Her No Meal, and she Would Give Him No Milk.

A cow of mine has well-settled convictions respecting rights of animals. She firmly believes that she is as much entitled to meal as I am to milk. She has converted me to her opinion, or, rather, forced me to acquiesce. In the spring, after she calved, I gave her night and morning, at milking-time, a feed of bran and meal. When the grass improved I omitted the bran and meal, but proposed to milk her all the same. She objected to this arrangement, kicked and walked spitefully away. My man and I got her into close quarters, held her fast, determined to have milk on our own terms, but Crumple Horns was just as determined we shouldn't have it. We soon found that the cow controlled the supplies; she wouldn't "give down" her milk. We took to coaxing and patting her; persistently, but gently, squeezed her teats; it availed little; we retired, worsted, thinking we would get a double portion in the morning; but in the morning she gave us little more than half her usual quantity, and so on for a week. I saw that without meal she would diminish her milk and so on dry up. I said to my hired man: "Bad luck to the man that quarrels with his cow; we should remember that in all milking arrangements the cow is a party concerned—in fact the party of the first part. Unless we can be on good terms with our cow we had better not have one. Thinking it all over I believe the cow is in the right. She gave us a good mess of milk for a moderate feed of meal, and we have no right to ask her to do better than that; we will give meal night and morning as long as we milk her." This we did, and she nearly came back to her former quantity—a cow allowed to fall away doesn't entirely recover.

I record the particulars of this controversy with my cow because it suggests several important considerations. 1. A cow has almost unlimited control over her milk; she bestows or withholds it at pleasure. It is therefore essential that the cow have no cause for complaint; she should sustain amicable relations with her milker; any thing offensive in his deportment, an angry word, rough, uncourteous manners, sharp finger-nails; any annoyance whatever, such as a sore teat, troublesome flies, every thing that is disagreeable, in a greater or less degree lessens the flow of milk and prematurely dries up the cow. A cow taken to a new place shrinks in her milk, and seldom recovers for a whole year. A cow should be uniformly milked by the same person. 2. The great liking cows have for bran and meal shows they are adapted to the animal's necessities. While no single food is better than grass, fed alone it does not give the best quality of milk nor the greatest quantity. A little meal may be profitably fed, even when grass is abundant and in its best condition—my cow demanded it, and she was right. As the grass grows less in quantity and poorer, I increase the meal and put it on green cornstalks cut fine. Some persons object to feeding cows at milking time because they are uneasy and troublesome if the customary allowance is withheld. Then don't withhold it. It pays to feed meal to cows giving milk, and if a cow insists on having it every time, as mine did, she does a good turn by forcing us to be regular. Of all losses incurred by American farmers scarcely any one is greater than that which comes from allowing cows to fall in their milk for want of sufficient food of a kind that answers their requirements.—Major H. T. Brooks, in N. Y. Tribune.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Growth of the Agricultural Experiment Station Movement.

The first agricultural experiment station, according to Prof. W. O. Atwater, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was established at a little German village near Leipzig, in 1851. In 1856 there were five, in 1861 fifteen, in 1866 thirty, and today there are more than one hundred experiment stations and kindred institutions in the different countries of Europe. The movement is extending to Asia and to South America. The first agricultural experiment station in America was established at Middletown, Conn., in the chemical laboratory, Wesleyan University, in 1875. Others soon followed. In 1880 there were four in operation, and in 1887 some seventeen in fourteen States. In the latter year Congress made the enterprise National by an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars per annum to each of the States and Territories having agricultural colleges or agricultural departments of colleges. This has led to increased activity, so that there are now forty-six, or, counting branch stations, fifty-seven agricultural experiment stations in the United States. To support these forty-six stations, the National and State appropriations for the present year reach about seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and over three hundred and seventy trained men are employed.—Arkansas Traveler.

—A fruit-grower reports that, having an orchard of young trees badly infested with bark lice, he made a solution of sal soda—half a pound to a gallon of water—and applied it with a whitewash brush. In a week's time they were all dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year after and remained very healthy.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The oldest public house in England is "The Seven Stars" at Manchester. It dates back to the time of Edward III.

—There are 32,000 benefit and burial clubs registered in England and Wales, with funds which amount to £11,000,000.

—When the Queen removes from Osborne to Windsor her carriages and horses are sent ahead in two special trains. Fifty carriage trucks are usually needed to transport the stable and its attendants.

—Princess Victoria is the most original and thoughtful of the Princess of Wales' daughters. Princess Maud acts as her mother's amanuensis. Princess Louise has been her father's favorite.

—Eight tapestries woven at Brussels in the sixteenth century for the palace of Hippolyte d'Este, Cardinal and Prince, were recently bought by the Belgian Government. The price was \$34,000.

—The authorities of Eton and Harrow have given instructions that the pupils at these schools shall not wear the brown "untanned" leather boots with ordinary attire, as they do not consider them becoming or dignified.

—Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, is the idol of the German naval service. He is the "Unser Heinrich" of the navy, just as his father used to be the "Unser Fritz" of the army, and many stories are told to illustrate his good nature, his devotion to his profession and his physical prowess.

—It was announced at a dinner given by the jury of the Paris Exposition that the chief buildings on the grounds will remain as permanent exhibition buildings, wherein will be founded an annual European fair after the pattern of the celebrated annual fairs of Novgorod. It is hoped by this means to make Paris the commercial center of Europe, as Novgorod was for centuries the commercial center of Russia.

—Labor is carefully classified on French farms. Laborers are usually hired by the year, and in addition to their wages are given the use of a cheap house, with potatoes, some grain and a bit of land for a garden. The average wages received by head farmers last year were \$81 for the year and found; herdsmen and shepherds, \$56; workmen and cheese-makers, \$56; ordinary farm hands, \$59, and women servants, \$47.

—Reports from the Celestial kingdom make it known that a Governor of the Chinese provinces has forbidden the young men of his province to wear gorgeous-colored and embroidered garments, a practice which he says is foolish and unmanly, and he gives due warning to fathers, elder brothers and teachers that they will be held responsible for any display of remarkable clothing on the part of the would-be dudes.

—Pigeon-flying is growing to be an absorbing amusement in England, particularly among the Birmingham laborers. The spread of the sport has developed quite a new branch of railway traffic. It is the practice of the fliers to send their birds in baskets, addressed to the station-master at a particular station, with a request that he release them, mark on a label the time they were released, and return the basket. This request is regularly granted. The officials rather like the work. In cloudy weather porters have been known to feed birds for three days before setting them free.

ELECTRICAL AGONY.

Inconceivable Pain Caused by Death from the Lightning Volta.

Of course, electricity can instantaneously kill a person, but in that infinitesimally small space of time of the transition from life to death the person will suffer inconceivable pain. Although the speed of electricity is at the rate of 285,000 miles per second, the killing can not be so instantaneous as to preclude all pain. Every particle of the nervous tissue is polarized. Polarization causes each particle of matter to revolve on its axis, which means the stretching of the nerves out of all proportion, and consequently the most intense pain.

But the great fault with execution by electricity is that it is almost impossible to ascertain just how strong a current will kill a man instantaneously and yet not be a barbarous mode of killing. If the current be but a few volts stronger than that required to instantly execute a certain person the consequences would be terrible. It would disfigure the body beyond recognition, and would disintegrate every portion of the corpse. Should the current be just a trifle too weak to execute a person, it would throw him into a trance so deathlike that it is probable that the body would be buried alive.—London Sun.

Almost Human Intelligence.

An English trader at Ngrove, on the southwestern coast of Africa, has had for some time a young female gorilla, whose docility is described as most remarkable. Jeannie, as the baby gorilla has been named, sleeps with her master, and tries to follow him wherever he goes, weeping like a child if left behind. She recently accompanied him on a journey of twenty miles or more, walking all the way. She has acquired many civilized tastes and habits, and will drink tea, etc., out of a cup or glass, displaying the utmost carelessness not to break the vessel.—Cleveland Leader.

THE ROSES BY THE RUN.

The roses and the clover
Are very sweet and fair,
And I love the fragrant odors
They breathe upon the air...

ISABEL;

From Shop to Mansion.

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

BY MRS. F. M. HOWARD.

[Copyrighted, 1880.]

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"And so you met Mrs. Monteith in Philadelphia," laughed Mrs. Stanford, "and she doubtless thought she was showing me a favor in crushing you."

worried so much because we could not do for her as we wished.
"Whenever you wish, Isabel," replied Lottie, her eyes full of content at the prospect of the pleasant change...

"Can you walk at all?" as Lottie raised herself on the lounge.
"With the aid of my crutches," and she fitted them under her slender arms and walked a few steps.

"Oh, mother, if you only knew how hard it is for me to lie here and do nothing so much for me," the speaker was Lottie Ford; she lay upon the lounge, in the one room which answered for sitting-room, dining-room and parlor...

"Isabel, dear Isabel, is it indeed you?" said Lottie looking in the face of her friend with a delight.
"Isabel, dear Isabel, is it indeed you?" said Lottie looking in the face of her friend with a delight.

purify itself was personified; a deep-cushioned lounge, a large invalid's wheel chair, bright, cheerful pictures, books, and every where delicate white laces and azure ribbons wherever they could be used.

"You see we were selfish in doing this," said Isabel, speaking rapidly so that Lottie could have no opportunity for formal thanks, and indeed there was no need, for the eloquent face told all that the lips would have spoken...

"I can only buy mother a nice black dress for Christmas, and father the large print Bible he has needed so long, I shall be so happy," said Lottie.

"Now, my dear little invalid," said Isabel, "I shall be only too willing to see that your directions are carried out, for really her ambition is really reprehensible."

time, is the true one, but in actual experience, in our time of hurry and greed, it would produce a worse muddle than we have now.

"I do not doubt it," he replied, heartily. "I believe many a scandal in high life may be traced to this unwomanly folly of its origin, and it ought never to be seen outside of the slums or variety theaters; shamelessness is to be expected there."

Fair Dealing and Good Workmanship the
Trickery is sometimes rewarded by a brief success. A man makes money sometimes by selling an adulterated article or by some other act of dishonesty in his business...

"I have come to take you home with me," said Isabel, "and I have brought you a new dress, a new hat, and a new pair of shoes."

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

Some Food for Thought for Lawyers, Laymen and Legislators.
The impatience of the people caused by the law's delays—an abuse older than Shakespeare—and the devious and costly methods by which justice is approached, although not always reached, have made the courts a scoffing and the members of an honorable profession a by-word among the masses...

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There were seventy conversions recently in Cobleigh Seminary, Nagasaki, Japan.
—The Kohls are said to be more inclined to Christianity than any other natives of Assam.
—True religion and virtue give a cheerful and happy turn to the mind of all true pleasures, and even procure for us the highest.



HONESTY IN BUSINESS.

Fair Dealing and Good Workmanship the
Trickery is sometimes rewarded by a brief success. A man makes money sometimes by selling an adulterated article or by some other act of dishonesty in his business...

MUD CREEK'S TERROR.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's Story of a
Dakota Village.
To-day several newspaper men came to see him, among them one he had known when he was running a ranch out in Dakota. The conversation naturally drifted to the lynching of "Queen Kate," and Mr. Roosevelt laughed as he said: "I met her once, and I didn't attempt any foolishness while I was there. In my most polite manner I greeted her as 'madam,' and observed the utmost politeness while I was in her presence. You couldn't fool with her, and she at that time wasn't such a bad woman after all. But there was a woman up on Third Mud creek who was a second Kate after her fashion."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A man may be very great and very good, and then not attract half the attention that a captured horse-thief does.—Exchange.
—The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerable small ones.—Robertson.
—There are two reasons why some people do not mind their own business. One is they haven't any business; and the other is they haven't any mind.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Local Paper of Chase County.

Babyhood recommends that sponges used in the nursery, especially those used on the face, be occasionally put in boiling water for a few minutes.

Where everything is exceptionally good, it is difficult to make a selection of the very best; and this is the dilemma we find ourselves confronted with each month when our favorite periodical, "Demorest's Monthly Magazine," arrives.

A WHEELMAN'S TRIP.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO CHICAGO ON A BICYCLE.

The journey between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast has been made in many kinds of vehicles, from a hand cart to a palace car, but it remained for a Chicago newspaper man to undertake the feat of traveling across the continent on a bicycle.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Sept. 17, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

G. L. Banks, Fall River, check row corn planter; L. P. Bardwell, Pratt, mailing device for newspapers, etc.; Herbert Hackney, Topeka, feed water purifier for steam boilers; B. F. Ham, Cimarron, windmill; J. A. Lough, Chetopa, belt gear; John McDougal, Earnest, tire tightening device; H. C. Miller, Soldier's Home, Leavenworth, car coupling link holder; B. F. Moore, Ivanhoe, corn cutter; Andrew Reed, Lawrence, nut lock; J. A. Sohn, Wichita, foot rest for steam radiators; Harrison Stages, Valencia, sack fastener; C. J. Bloom, Atchison, fruit gatherer; G. H. Evans, Jr., Independence, corn planter; F. H. Fairchild, Atchison, artificial limb; Geo. Gary, Wichita, house moving truck; Edwin Jarrell, Harper, vehicle spring; Magnus Swenson, Fort Scott, defeating pan; T. A. Fite, Parsons, extension step for railway cars; E. F. Herberlein, McPherson, windmill; Robert Liddell, Blakeman, roofing tile; A. F. Thayer, Maple Hill, removing buttermilk from butter; A. E. Leonard, Kinsley, tire tightener; J. K. Miller, Emporia, combined pulley block and belaying pin; A. F. Thayer, Maple Hill, apparatus for separating buttermilk from butter.

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters:

KANSAS-SALINA. WALTER S. VAIL vs. Ernest E. Praelt. JAMES R. ROBERT vs. George W. Nesbitt. KANSAS-TOPEKA. W. H. DEARLOVE vs. Joseph Altonreid. CASPER C. PLYLY vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. W. T. EVANS vs. same. STATE OF KANSAS vs. same. CORNELIUS LANE vs. same. ADAM GALBREATH vs. William Maguire. J. W. WEIR vs. United States. JOHN OLLIS vs. United States.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 2, 1889. To County Superintendents:

It is being represented by certain parties who desire to purchase bonds, that "The State is now out of funds for the purchase of these bonds." This office has no means of knowing how large a circulation such published statement may have been given. The statement is not a correct one. The School Fund Commissioners are purchasing all desirable bonds offered (U. S. bonds, Kansas State bonds, School District bonds, Bridge bonds, Court-House bonds, and County, Township or City refunding bonds), and respect-

fully request County Superintendents so to inform persons in their respective counties—especially School District officers—having bonds for sale. Yours Respectfully,

GEO. W. WINANS, Sec'y School Fund Commissioners.

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 leaving Kansas City at 11:20 a. m., and Denver at 1:20, p. m. 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, etc., call on any agent of the Santa Fe or address GEO. H. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Matt. Bledsoe is lying dangerously ill. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand has returned from Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shurey went to Topeka, Monday night. Miss Mollie Rettiger was visiting at Emporia, last Sunday. Conductor J. S. Scott has returned from his visit in Ohio. Mr. H. C. Miller, came up from Greenwood county, last week. Miss Mamie Kirwin returned, Monday, from a visit at Emporia. Mr. V. A. Gassett, of Morris county, was in town, last week. Mr. A. D. Kerrison and family have moved here from Abilene. Mr. John Murphy, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is in town, for a short stay. Messrs. Andy Robinson and A. P. McMinds spent last Sunday at Emporia. Mr. B. Lantry, who went to Kansas City, Friday, returned, Sunday night. Mr. Amos Marmaduke and Miss Ella Lee were visiting at Emporia, Sunday. The Rev. C. J. Rowles, of Florence, preached in the Baptist church, last Sunday. Mr. V. A. Gassett, of Morris county, arrived here, Tuesday, at Mr. J. F. Kirk's. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth and Master G. S. Manie went to Florence, Tuesday, on a hunting trip. Marshal Harden is attending court at Emporia, and Constable Chas. Hagan is wearing the star. Misses Ella and Lydia Winters are visiting friends and relatives at Herrington and Solomon City. Mr. Robert Belton, Acting Assistant Roadmaster from Concordia to Abilene, Sundayed at home, with his family. Mrs. G. K. Kagans accompanied her husband to Topeka, where he is attending the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. G. K. Kagans is representing the Odd Fellows Lodge of this city at the Grand Lodge now in session at Topeka. McDonald Post G. A. R. will wear the usual badge of mourning, for 30 days, in memory of Ex-Gov. Martin's death. Mrs. A. F. Fritze returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from Hutchinson, where she was visiting relatives and friends. Willie Worthing was arrested for assault and battery, last Friday, and was fined \$21.00 which he could not pay, and is now in jail in the Falls. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman went down to Kansas City, last Wednesday, to see the Priests of Pallas, and returned home, Sunday morning. Mr. H. C. Miller received a telegram that his father was not expected to live long, and he left, Tuesday morning, for his father's home, in Ohio. Quite a large basement is being excavated in the rear of the Hotel Grand. It will be used for an engine room, to heat the hotel, hardware store and bank. Mr. Monroe, a brakeman on the C. R. & W. was severely hurt at Miltonvale, a cattle chute struck him while passing the stock yards. He lives at Emporia. Mr. Charles Hagan acted City Marshal for Marshal F. G. Hardin, while the latter was down to Emporia, as an important witness in a case tried there, last week. The young men are going to organize a dramatic company, for the purpose of winter amusements. That's good. We have plenty of young folks who have the ability. Mrs. Greenish arrived home, last Saturday, and at present is the guest of Mr. McDougal. She is not entirely over her injuries received in the wreck at Streator, Illinois. Mr. Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., was in town, Tuesday, checking up ticket books, because of the loss of accounts in the burning of the general office, at Topeka. Mr. Geo. Ferrar was down to Emporia, Tuesday, returned home, that evening, and went to Topeka, on the mid-night train, the same night, to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Mr. S. H. Masters while working at the quarry of Rottiger Bros. & Co. east of Cottonwood Falls, Monday, got the second finger of his right hand cut off at the first joint, by getting it caught in a cog wheel. Messrs. W. H. Fleming and J. L. Cochran, of the firm of W. H. Fleming & Co., plumbers, of Kansas City, Mo., were in town, Tuesday, and signed up the contract to put the steam heating apparatus in the Hotel Grand. The game of base ball played at Emporia, Sunday, between the Elm Dale and Strong City Clubs, was quite interesting and quite exciting, but the Strong City boys had a complete walk over. The game resulted in 22 scores for Strong City and 13 for Elm Dale. Mr. Lennis Murphy, of Triminda, Col., passed through town, Tuesday, on his way to Missouri, where his brother, Mr. Patrick Murphy, formerly of this city, who was stabbed three times in the breast, the particulars of which your correspondent was unable to learn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the Township Sunday School Association have arranged to hold the township convention in the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, Oct. 19th, beginning at ten o'clock, a. m. This will be our first township convention, so let us all come prepared to make it a success.

PROGRAMME.

Opening exercises—Rev. T. J. Blenkarn. Address of Welcome—Rev. J. W. Wright. Business Session, fifteen minutes. Report of President. Question, "How shall temperance be taught in the Sunday School?"—Opened by Mrs. Shipman. Noon. Song service conducted by Mrs. W. G. Pat.

REPORT FROM SCHOOLS.

Report entitled "Intemperance," by Mrs. L. E. Krick. Paper on missions—Mrs. J. P. Coe. Report of committee on nomination. Question drawn, conducted by Rev. W. F. Matney. MRS. LILLIE WILLIAMS, Pres. MRS. ETHEL HENDLEY, Sec.

A GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

I will sell on my farm on Bloody creek, 10 miles southeast of Cottonwood Falls, on Monday, October 14th, 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property, to-wit: 100 head of cattle, consisting of steers, cows and heifers, principally Galloways, and 100 head of horses, consisting of brood mares, work horses and colts—all horses four years old and under, sired by registered Clydesdale stallions.

TERMS:—A credit of 10 months will be given on bankable paper, with interest at 10 per cent. from date. 5 per cent. off for cash. Free lunch. C. WILSON.

L. F. PRYUN, Auctioneer.

"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.

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.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION!

OF THE TIME OF HOLDING.

A GENERAL ELECTION

For County and Township Officers.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss Chase County, }

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 Justice in each township except Diamond Creek township, where there will be three justices chosen. One Justice of the Peace in Bazaar and Diamond Creek township, to fill vacancies, and One Road Overseer in each road district in the county, except the cities of Cottonwood Falls and Strong.

And votes 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 at Cottonwood Falls, and the seal of Chase county, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

460 Acres of Land for Sale.

The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood Falls is offered for sale. One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and terms apply to RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

The social hop at Crawford's Hall, last Friday evening, was a splendid affair. J. L. Crawford's band furnished the music, and Uncle Joe knows how to entertain his many friends.

Graham & Tucker, of Florence, have posted large circulars advertising their goods in fine shape. They have their bills printed on canvass. This is as it should be, as they will have to remain up a long time before any of our people will be persuaded to trade in Florence, as our business men buy and sell for cash, and they knock the bottom out of Florence prices.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.

Miss Riddle Gray, of Emporia, an old student, gave us a call one day last week.

The second division have rhetorical exercises, next Friday.

Last Friday was the last day of our first month of school.

Prof. Myler made a few remarks just before the close of school, and in conclusion he quoted the following:

"I would if I could, though often in use, is but a mistake and a poor excuse; And many a person who could if he would, is often heard saying, 'I would if I could.'"

The girls met and made a beautiful banner for the following motto inscribed upon it: "Banner Room" It goes to the room having the lowest per cent. of tardiness each week.

Mrs. Grisham's room won the banner for this week.

The boys who treat the girls to apples and candy ought to be very popular with the girls.

The Senior class selected, for this week, the following motto: "Errors like straw, upon the surface flow. He who would seek for pearls must dive below." H. B. M. J.

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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, Tonsorial Artist. SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. Dealers in—

ERIE MEAT MARKET. 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. The above firm will continue to maintain and operate the business at the old stand of E. A. HILDEBRAND.

J. A. GOUDIE, GOUDIE & LOY, J. S. LOY, DEALERS IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. 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 24th, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit: J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. I will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. October 1st, 1889.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillier's shoe shop building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. 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 thereat. 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, Sep4th. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1911-17.

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS. apr25-11

IRVIN BLANCHARD, DEHORNER OF CATTLE, HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS. Nearly three years experience, guarantee no studs to grow on all that I dehorn. I use HAAFF'S dehorning tools and CRUTE. aug.29--6mos.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 185-11

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

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN. S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman 1615-11

NEW DRUGS, AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb19-11

Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; per three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, October 12, 1890, 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 may come before the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee. H. W. PARK, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Read Democratic call above.

Commissioners proceedings next week.

Mr. S. T. Bennett was at Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

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

Mr. J. A. Smith started to Oklahoma, this morning.

Mr. H. B. Jackson was at Chicago last week, with cattle.

Conductor J. S. Scott has returned from his visit in Ohio.

Dr. Carter's horses won two races at the Council Grove Fair.

Mr. J. L. Crawford, of Clements, called in to see us, Monday.

Mr. Geo. Somers is now acting deputy postmaster at this place.

Mrs. J. F. Duchanous was down to Emporia, last week, on a visit.

Mr. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. S. A. Ferrigo is putting down a sidewalk in front of his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cuthbert went to Wichita, Tuesday evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gruewell, Tuesday evening, a daughter.

Mohair Tamise, latest Dress Goods out, at New York Store.

Dr. W. H. Carter went down to Emporia, Tuesday, to attend the races.

Mrs. A. D. Hinote went to Emporia, Sunday, and returned home, Monday.

Mrs. Asa Taylor and daughter went down to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit.

Mr. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, gave this office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Mr. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, was in town, yesterday, on business.

Mrs. Taylor and Miss Hozboom, of Topeka, were visiting Mrs. E. Porter, last week.

Mrs. Burkhead, aged 88 years, the mother-in-law of Mr. T. C. Haymer, is quite sick.

Born, on Tuesday, October 1, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Daub, of Hymer a daughter.

Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Mr. Amby Hinkle went to Wichita, last Thursday, on business. He has returned home.

Born, on Thursday evening, Oct. 3, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Foreacre, of Morgan, a son.

Mr. S. J. Evans is making several changes and improvements in his livery stable.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Laura Moore returned home, last Thursday, from a visit at Emporia.

District Court Clerk Geo. M. Hayden returned, Saturday morning, from a visit at Chicago.

Mr. A. R. Palmer shipped fifteen car loads of cattle, last Friday, from Bazaar to Chicago.

The Republican nominees for Constables in Falls township are Charles Hagans and M. P. Strail.

Mr. O. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, returned, Sunday, from his visit at his old home in Virginia.

Messrs. J. R. Holmes & Son shipped eleven car loads of cattle, last Friday, from Elmdale to Chicago.

Born, on Wednesday morning, October 2, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Young, near Cahola, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet and Mr. W. C. Giese, were down to Emporia, yesterday, attending the races.

Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, of West Virginia, arrived at Elmdale, last week, on business and to visit his children.

Mr. E. W. Ellis, who was visiting relatives in this city, will start back to St. Paul, Minn., the last of this week.

Mr. Silas Finebrook has gone back to Ohio. He sold his farm, on Rock creek, to Mr. Charles Yeager.

Mr. J. H. Doolittle returned home, Saturday, from Chicago, where he had taken eight car loads of cattle.

Go to the New York Dry Goods Store and see their new Novelties in Dress Goods

Mr. Edgar W. Jones arrived here, Tuesday, from Herrington, where he has an interest in a clothing store.

Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, returned home, last week, from Chicago where he had taken cattle.

The Thurman postoffice has been moved to Little Cedar creek, five miles northeast of the old location.

Mr. Charles (Dick) Watson, who has been working at Emporia for some time past, came home, Monday night.

Miss Alice Hunt one of the teachers in our city schools, is quite sick. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle is filling her place.

Mr. E. T. Baker took a car load of fat cattle to Kansas City, last week, and returned, Saturday, with a car load of feeders.

Mr. E. C. Holmes, of Clements, returned, Tuesday evening, from Chicago, where he had taken several car loads of cattle.

Judge McCaskill and wife, of Taylorville, Ill., is visiting at Dr. John McCaskill's, on Bloody creek, a brother of the Judge.

Mr. John Shofe, Sr., showed us a bunch of winter peas, Tuesday, with one hundred pods on it, which were fine for winter use.

All the soldiers who were in attendance at the G. A. R. Re-union at Ellsworth, from this county, last week, have returned home.

Mr. Leroy Hackett, of this place, has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society, at the State University, at Lawrence.

A cornet band has been organized at Clements, and the instruments have arrived. Prof. J. B. Davis, of Florence, will instruct the "boys."

Mr. Joe Miner has sold his property here, to Mr. J. S. Leutes, and he and his family will move to Illinois, about a month from now.

Mr. Louis Meade, of Council Grove, took 22 head of yearlingsteers through town, last Saturday, taking them to Butler county, to winter.

Mrs. Asa Chaple returned from Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Wednesday of last week, and Mr. Chaple came in from Oklahoma, Saturday.

Mrs. A. Z. Scribner and Mrs. W. E. Timmons and daughters, Bessie and Mary, started, Tuesday evening, for Ft. Worth, to visit relatives there.

Mr. Edward Ferlet, who went to Chicago, last week, returned home, Sunday, via Kansas City, where he stopped to see the Priests of Pallas.

Mr. W. H. Nicholson, of Wonsivu, who has been under medical treatment from a Docter at Florence, for several months past, called in to see us, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. C. Somers has returned from her husband's farm, near Wichita, where she had been, for several weeks past, canning fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Chick Smith, of the late firm of Smith & Comer, will go to Humanville, Polk county Mo., as soon as he gets his business straightened up here.

Messrs. A. Z. and N. B. Scribner returned, Wednesday night of last week, from Chicago, where they had taken eighteen car loads of cattle, last week.

Mr. J. M. Fanning went through town, Monday morning, with 89 head of cattle, from Hodgeman county, that he was taking to his farm in Coffey county.

REMEMBER, the New York retails you Dry Goods at wholesale Prices.

There was left in Floral Hall at our County Fair, a lady's coat which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this local.

Mr. Geo. W. Weed, the deputy postmaster here, who went to Chicago, about two weeks ago, has gone on to Connecticut, to make a visit at his old home in that State.

Married, at Emporia, on Thursday evening, Oct. 3, 1889, by Probate Judge J. W. Combs, Mr. Willis G. Browning, and Miss Carrie M. Yenzen, both of Chase county.

T. H. Grisham, Esq., will deliver an address before the Gladstone Historical Society, at the miller school-house, Saturday evening, October 12. Everybody is invited to attend.

Mr. W. F. Wright, who was down to Wichita, last week attending Court there, returned home, Sunday morning, and went back to Wichita, Monday, and is home again.

Married, at the Eureka house, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Friday, October 4, 1889, by the Rev. J. W. Wright, Mr. Leander Creech and Miss Tilla Fent, both of Chase county Kansas.

Mr. John Pitzer bought the Rice & Bays photograph building of Mr. J. M. Kerr and moved it, last Friday, back of his home just west of the Court-house, and turned it into a dwelling.

It is Mr. D. A. Ellsworth and not "Squire D. C. Ellsworth, who is to spend his time at the law offices of the Madden Bros., in Marion and at this place, as he is needed at either office.

While working in Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, east of town, Monday morning, Mr. Charles R. Sharp, was accidentally hit on the left side of the head by the "dogs," and quite badly hurt.

Every one who is thinking of buying one or more head of horses or cattle should attend the sale of C. Wilson, on Bloody creek, next Monday. Read the notice of the sale, in another column.

Mrs. C. S. Ford and son, Clarence of Toledo township, arrived home from Colorado, Tuesday, where they had been for the health of the son, who has improved in his health very little, if any.

Wood taken on subscription.

The New York Dry Goods Store meets Kansas City prices on all Dress Goods, Notions and Hosiery.

Mr. W. A. Crawford, of Kansas City, Mo. was here visiting his cousin, Mr. J. K. Crawford, returned home, Tuesday. Perhaps the latter will go to Kansas City to go into partnership with the former.

Dr. Jessiker and Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City, arrived here, yesterday morning, and the former will return to Kansas City, to-day, while the latter will remain here with friends for a week.

Don't fail to attend the great cattle and horse sale of C. Wilson, on Bloody creek, next Monday, October 14, as he has one hundred head of cash, which he will dispose of, that day, to the highest and best bidder.

Mr. Wyley Bryant and family, who left Cedar Point, two years ago last spring, for No. Man's Land, returned, Saturday, from Oklahoma, where Mr. Bryam has a claim, and to which they will return, next spring.

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, Miss Eulalia Neale and Mr. E. Carson, of Joplin, Mo., a brother of Mr. G. B. Carson, who is visiting at that gentleman's, went down to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

The Union Labor party will hold a mass convention, next Tuesday, October 15, 1889, at 11 a. m., at the Court house in this city, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

C. H. PERRIGO, Sec'y.

Mr. Frank Gillett, who lives at foot of Hazel street, is building a boat, 14 feet long, 2 1/2 feet deep and 3 feet wide, in which he and his wife and child intend going from here to the Gulf of Mexico, on reaching which they will take a steamer for Tampa Bay, Florida.

Dr. T. M. Zane and Messrs. Jacob Etter and T. C. Bond started, Sunday, for Coffeyville, to visit Mr. A. P. Bond, brother of the latter gentleman and brother-in-law of the former. They were accompanied as far as Emporia by Mr. Ed. Grogan who returned home that afternoon.

See the notice, in another column, of the great cattle and horse sale of C. Wilson, on Bloody creek, that is to take place, next Monday, October 14, and don't forget to be on hand as, this is a chance for a person to get some of the finest and best cattle and horses at a bargain.

The County Commissioners have appointed Mr. W. H. Spencer as Constable, vice N. A. Dobbins, moved away. Mr. Spencer has been Constable before, has been City Marshal here, and has always made a good and efficient officer, in whatever position he has been placed.

Mr. J. S. Wierman and family, of Southern Illinois, arrived here, last Friday evening. Mr. Wierman is a brother-in-law of Mr. T. B. Johnston. They have bought the store of Smith & Comer, and intend putting in a general merchandise stock of goods here, occupying the Smith & Carter store room.

The Ladies' Guild held a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, Monday, October 7th, at 2:30 p. m., to further perfect arrangements for the Fair to be held December 19 and 20. The Guild will meet Wednesday, October 16, at 2:30 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. E. F. Holmes. Every member is urgently requested to be present. Mrs. C. M. FRYE, Pres.

The Rev. J. W. Wright will leave, to-day, for his new charge, at Howard, Kansas. Mr. Wright is quite an outspoken man and a very forcible speaker, therefore, while he may have wounded the feelings of a few people here, he has pleased many; and, for this reason, his leaving is regretted by nearly the entire community whose best wishes go with him and his family to their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leef, who resided on Prairie Hill, have gone back to their old home in Illinois, to reside there in the future. Before leaving the following named ladies presented Mrs. Leef with an autograph quilt, in token of their friendship, the quilting "bee" taking place at Mrs. Leef's house. Mesdames J. Schimpf, G. W. Yeager, J. Waidley, Messer, A. J. Penrod, Curtis, B. Miller, Hillet, F. A. Roniger, D. Ellis, V. Becker, J. C. Denby, Chapple, A. Vebrug, T. Dukes, J. Doering, J. Langendorf, W. Carroll, Watson, W. Judd and "Grandma" Judd.

Don't forget to see those striped Brilliantines and Secilian Dress Cloths, at the New York Store.

Every Democrat in the county should be in attendance at the County convention, next Saturday, because there is a good fighting chance for us to elect one or more of the County officers, this fall, no matter what weak-kneed Democrats or over sanguine Republicans may say to the contrary; and, for this same reason, the nominees of the convention should be men who, besides being ably qualified to fill the offices for which they may be nominated, possess such honesty and popularity as to win to themselves the esteem of all men and the votes of all liberal voters.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Coal delivered to any part of the city by Kerr.

Although the nights are getting cool the days are still quite warm, and people will need ice for some time to come, and they should recollect that E. W. Brace is delivering ice in all parts of the city, and give him their orders.

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 Spezialitaet.

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

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 new 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 RESPY, E. F. HOLMES & CO., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

For Sale, Cheap—A good violin. Apply to W. W. Penrod, Morgan, Kansas. oct33w.

S. A. Breese has cheap money to loan, on real estate, auc15-tf

Mrs. M. Oliver has just received a large supply of fall and winter millinery goods.

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

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

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county, feb16-tf

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

Graham and cream bread and fresh rolls at U. Handy's, Strong City.

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-tf

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Dwelling to rent or for sale. Apply to Mrs. M. Oliver, the milliner.

Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT.

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.

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

ALSO LUMBER, BY J. M. KERR, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

SPECIAL BARCAINS,

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

HAPPY LUCK.



THE good fortune of Happy Luck—busted. For three months a man had turned over a shining particle of gold and the excitement of the camp had been reduced to polter chips. Before this financial famine the saloons faded away. The half a dozen faro banks moved on, and in their train the miners. It came to be that only Joe, the Apostle and St. John were left, and they lingered because of a mournful love of solitude, independent of all wealth-seeking considerations. Joe was a gambler, the apostle a miner and St. John a literary gentleman in reduced circumstances. In the flush days of Happy Luck these three had formed an attachment for one another; when the hard times came they remained bound together. The morning that they discovered themselves to be the sum total of the population of Happy Luck, St. John, moved by the romance of their situation, surprised the other two with an original proposition. His language was choice. He unconsciously fell back into old habits.

"We are three human beings with a common interest—wealth. Having failed in this common interest and having nowhere to go and nobody to seek us, I propose that we stay here until the summer is over. The mountains and the streams will give us food, the blue sky shall be our roof and the stars the torches to our couch. Free from the tumultuous mob now madly careering after gold and death, we can commune here with nature in her grandest form and be a law unto ourselves."

"We shall not cry with the sage: 'O! solitude, where are thy charms?' but rather echo back the words of the immortal bard: 'Here found I peace and happiness.' Let us for a brief time be happy in the consciousness that we have lived independent of all conditions but the dictates of our own hearts and manhood."

He paused and looked at Joe, who, mouth agape, had been mentally swallowing his words.

"Bless my dashboards!" exclaimed that gentleman, "but you do throw words with great celerity. I don't know about using the stars for torches, since I never was a sky-scraper, but, bless my suspenders, if I don't stay with you."

The Apostle had his eyes fixed on a distant, snow-white peak. His answer came in this wise:

"Wall, thar Lord gives an' He takes. Providence must govern thar case. Ef at no time she don't object I'll stay."

"Bless my hat, that was a long one for you," commented Joe, and so the compact was sealed. With mock facetiousness St. John was made mayor of Happy Luck, Joe chief of police, and the Apostle had full charge of the commissary department. All three abandoned themselves to an indolent, lazy existence. The search for gold was entirely given up. They climbed the mountains, hunted and fished, revived past experiences and long-forgotten knowledge. The summer speeded by with infinite contentment for them. It was mid-August before they realized the swiftness of time. In all of these days no one had come near them. The Apostle spoke of this on the morning of the 15th of August.

"Providence, her clean forgotten thar camp. We air cut off from earthly society and heavenly salvation."

"Bless my pants!" broke in Joe, "if that's so, what's coming down the trail?"

"Providence!" exclaimed the Apostle, involuntarily, and looking up the yellow, dusty way to see a woman coming toward them.

"She has the face of Ruth," said St. John to himself as she drew near. The crimson robe as one man when she approached and lifted their hats. She was young and pretty, but her clothes were mean and her bare feet could be seen through her torn shoes. Her eyes were a deep brown and in the hollows of her cheeks had once been roses. When her lips parted to speak they showed white teeth; her hands were small and shapely.

"Is this Happy Luck?" she asked, not speaking to any one of them, but looking at all three.

"Bless my soul, how did you know?" inquired Joe. She turned her eyes on the Apostle and asked again. But he had lost his wits in trying to realize that he was looking at a woman for the first time in ten years. St. John gave her answer courteously:

"This is Happy Luck. What can we do for you?"

"I am looking for a miner by the name of Grace."

Joe looked at the Apostle and the latter started at St. John. They hurriedly withdrew a distance from her and engaged in a



"Bless my pants! What's coming down the trail?"

vigorous whispering. She could see the Apostle shake his head and St. John turn his back on Joe, who came toward her. He doffed his hat again and said:

"If you will follow me, miss, I will tell you something."

She did not hesitate to go with him. They went past the empty cabins of the camp up to a hill slope where there were a number of mounds of earth. Joe seemed terribly embarrassed when they reached this spot. He twisted his fingers and looked up and down, but not into her face. She stood silent, patiently waiting for him to speak.

"Bless my buttons, miss," he found courage to say at last, "but all that was left of Mr. Grace was buried here six months ago. He had a bad attack of cold lead."

Then he saw her reel and fall unconscious at his feet. St. John saw him coming back with her in his arms, her dark hair against his bronzed cheek. Joe laid her down in a cabin. Water was brought and when she revived she was alone, free to weep over her sorrow.

Outside the two were keeping guard. Late in the day she told St. John her story. How her father, by name Grace, had come to the mines to win wealth. How she had

remained on the coast teaching school until his letters had ceased to come. When nearly half a year had passed she started to find him, but a sudden sickness had kept her back, absorbed her money, and she had only reached Happy Luck—the last place he had been heard from—by the aid of charity. When she had finished, St. John stealthily peeping to see if the others watched, took her hand in his and told her that she should stay at the camp until rested, and then they would find ways and means to get her back to civilization. She was given a cabin to herself and the men constituted themselves her body-guard, but by his superior education St. John took first place with her at once.

Joe saw this, too, but said nothing. The Apostle, having no interest in her sex, constituted himself as a watch-tower between the other two. In a week he knew that both loved her and that she knew it, too. The Apostle struck a balance of their attractions. Joe was handsome, worldly educated, and, though a gambler, well-to-do. The Apostle was tall and glib-tongued, and also what the Apostle was pleased to



ST. JOHN CAME DOWN THE TRAIL.

term "soapy." He decided that with fair play between the men Rose Grace in the end would prefer Joe; if there was to be trickery, St. John would win. Ten days passed without an open rupture between the rivals, but in that time St. John had deliberately twice set Joe aside with a snub. The latter said privately to the Apostle:

"Bless my blest self, but wasn't I chosen chief of police?"

The Apostle admitted that he had been so chosen, at which Joe at once appointed him his assistant with many injunctions to obey his orders. Rose was in her cabin resting and St. John came down the trail toward them. When he was within ten feet, Joe covered him with his pistols and in the name of the law arrested him. The Apostle took his fire-arms away and in a few moments he was in the cabin at the farthest end of the camp, a prisoner, bound hand and foot. At supper Rose asked for him, but Joe apologetically explained that he had been suddenly called away and might not be back for some time. That night she walked with Joe and he made her love.

The Apostle watched the raging prisoner. A week passed in this way and the last night of it Rose Grace told Joe that as soon as he could go back with her to where she had come from she would be his wife, providing, too, that he gave up cards. Joe saw her safely into her cabin, then hurried away in the darkness to St. John's prison. The Apostle granted when he heard the news. Joe bent over St. John.

"You told her that I was a dead man, but she is going to marry me. Just as soon as it is daylight I am going to stand here by the door. The Apostle will set you free and you are to go away without looking back. If I ever see your face again, bless my heart, if I don't kill you."

So St. John went away and did not look back. That same day the fall rains set in, and Joe and Rose waited for a temporary cessation before they started. The Apostle had concluded to go with them. The third night of the rain Joe left Rose early. He and the Apostle slept in another cabin close by her own. In the morning when they came out she was gone. There were the prints of horses' feet on the trail and tacked to the door of the cabin was a card:

"When this you see,
Remember me,
St. John."

"Providence agin," whistled the Apostle, looking at the trail, "and six hours' start."

Joe walked over to a water-course where the rain had coursed through the day before. He kept his hands on his pistol and his face was black.

"Bless my life," he suddenly yelled. The Apostle rushed over to find him down on his knees peering into the course. Ah! it sparkled there and made yellow glints before his eyes. Gold, any quantities of it, washed at last from the hidden recesses. Before these men lay a wilderness of wealth. They had naught to do but lay hands upon it. The Apostle lifted his hands, looked at the marked trail, then back to the water-course, and exclaimed:

"Thar Lord gives an' He takes. Happy Luck!"

Henry Avery.

Colorado Cure.

Former Resident (visiting his old New England home)—Hello, Bicksbay! Don't you recollect me?

Bicksbay—Why—er—it's—er—ye're Bill Jenkins, be'ant ye! I thought saul Haou dy' dew, Bill! You've got stouter'n' you ust'er wuz.

Former Resident—Yes; I've thickened up some. Where's St. Draper now?

Bicksbay—Didn't you hear 'bout poor Bill Nao! Why, he took sick with lung trouble and went out tew Colirady.

Former Resident—Did he get cured?

Bicksbay—O, yes; he got cured quick. They sent him home within two weeks arter he struck Denver. Sent him in er box by express, C. O. D., completely cured. That's his munitment over there.—Time.

An Interesting Story.

Watson—What was the largest trout you ever caught, Fly?

Fly—Let me see; what day of the week is this, Watson?

Watson—Monday, I believe. But what in the world has that to do with my question?

Fly—Oh, nothing; only I guess you'd better wait till Wednesday. I always like to get far as possible from Sunday when I tell about that trout.—Somerville Journal.

The Work of the Doctors.

Old Mrs. Bentley—What a lot of new diseases they have now that they didn't have twenty years ago.

Old Mr. Bentley—Yes; but you should remember, Eliza we have a terrible sigh, more doctors now than we had twenty years ago.—Judge.

The Right Stop.

Customer—I want to git a mixed suit; what hev ye got in that line?

Proprietor—I haf pants from Pansylvania, I haf vests from Vest Virginia, I haf collars from Colorado; I haf coats from Dakota; I haf neckties from Connecticut! Mixed suits vas my speciality!—Puck.

THE CORPORAL'S STATEMENT.

They put me in the Pension shop, they raised a great hurrah. They knew I'd make 'em solid with the G. A. R. They slobbered 'er the soldiers, they made a jorous hymn. "Hurrah for bigger pensions and hurrah for Corporal Jim!"

But when I tried to do the thing I was put there to do, they choked me off and said I made too much of a hullabaloo.

I sounded 'em on the bugle and I beat upon the drum. I lay awake devising schemes to make the surplus hum; I asked my comrades to come in and warm them from the cold. And stuff their pockets brimming full of greenbacks and of gold; I really thought that Harrison had meant the things he said. When, all at once, he says: "Shut up, you're suffering from big head."

He thought that I was good enough to win the soldiers' votes. But when I tried to keep his pledge he said I felt my oats:

A battered veteran like me was handy for a sign. To show the Administration was great in the pension line. But I was much too honest in my speech and in my talk. And so for indiscretion I have been made to walk.

Now, indiscretion is a fault to make officials grieve. And consists in saying publicly the things that you believe. And in failing to take notice of the deprecatory wink.

Which shows that your superiors aren't saying what they think. But I'm an up and downright chap, I can not skulk or trim. And so they thought it safest to get rid of Corporal Jim.

In '88 Ben Harrison was glad to hear me speak. But now my conversation appears to make him weak.

Have I changed or has he changed? that's what I want to know; And if it's I, why, then, of course, 'twas right that I should go.

He thinks I'm suffering from big head; perhaps the charge is true. But I respectfully submit he's got the big head, too.

—N. Y. Sun.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

He Sounds Sundry Death Knells and Curses of the Fairchild Order.

Though too indignant and exasperated to write concisely, my humble opinion of the dismissal of Corporal Tanner, requested by you, is of little worth, but here it is: It is the old story of "I find no fault in this man, but crucify him!" If Tanner had been found guilty of drunkenness, stealing or other crime the soldiers would be satisfied. If his crime is that he is not an aristocrat with a pedigree, a martinet with a title, or a millionaire with a million, a million men who wore like him the private's blouse will condemn and avenge this decapitation. If his fault is that he was too liberal toward the soldiers it will and should destroy the Republican party, for it obtained power alone by promise of increased and unmeasured liberality in pensions. My own opinion is that any man, no matter who, had better been dismissed than Corporal Tanner, and I am confirmed in this opinion by the universal voice of all soldiers here, whose indignation is simply indescribable.

The proposition to raise a quarter million dollars for legless Corporal Tanner is gaining ground daily among the insurgent soldiers. They raised such funds for Grant and Garfield. They can do as much for Tanner, to show their appreciation of his liberality as Commissioner, their sympathy with him in his distress, and their contempt and hatred of his persecutors.

In his degradation they see their own. In his fall they see theirs. They see all privates are despised and scorned and ostracized. They hurl back their indignant defiance in the faces of the plutocrats who degrade Tanner and in degrading him show their contempt for all.

A curse—a blighting, withering, damning, lasting, blasting curse—seize them one and all; the blistering, blasting curse of the rank and file who won the victories of war and whose ballots achieved all the victories of peace.

We are betrayed in the house of our friends, and this fund shall be our significant reply to be reckoned by avenging ballots at the polls.

I never saw them so angry before since Lincoln was assassinated, for their best friend has been stabbed to death in the house of his friends. It may all be explained and made satisfactory yet, but nothing so far seems to justify this monstrous crime against the rank and file. We all know and admire and indorse Corporal Tanner and had expected great things of his administration in carrying out the pledges whereby the Republicans gained power.

No matter what Tanner said in words, he left two more legs on the field than any man did who forced his decapitation. The soldiers don't know that man's name and a thousand-fold better had it been that man had been forced out. It sounds the death knell of the Republican party unless it can be explained. It destroys the man who instigated it, anyhow, standing though he be behind the President, urging on this outrage. I have also felt that man's venom.

If the rank and file are not fit to hold office they are not fit to vote. Corporal Tanner was the first private ever yet appointed to any office—he will be the last. One might as well be a nigger as a private under any administration, for all despise him and seek to humiliate him.—Private Dalzell, in N. Y. Herald.

—If officials are to be executed for looking out for their own interests, giving public places to their relatives, courting the soldier vote to the point of political lewdness and scattering the public money as if there were no end to it, Mr. Harrison may well ask with Hamlet: "Who of us shall go unbanged?"—N. Y. Times.

WHITNEY'S TRIUMPH.

The Magnificent Ships Provided by the Democratic Administration.

Secretary Tracy's dispatch to ex-Secretary Whitney congratulating him on the magnificent success of the new cruiser Baltimore, built under the late administration, was a graceful and just tribute to one conspicuous example of the good work done by a zealous, painstaking official. It is in striking contrast to the snarling malice of the Utica Herald, which abuses Mr. Whitney for encouraging the builders of the Baltimore to achieve the remarkable results for which Mr. Tracy congratulates him, and it is a rebuke to the New York Tribune, which keeps silent on the subject, although the day before it had much to say on the Roach cruiser Atlanta. The Republican organs united in a peal of triumph because the Atlanta was not sunk on her way to Newport, and point to the fact of her safe arrival as a vindication of Roach and condemnation of Whitney. During her trip from New York to Newport the Atlanta labored fearfully in a forty-mile gale, and it took four days and four nights for her to make the trip. While this vaunted Roach cruiser was making a desperate fight for life, dozens of other vessels were out in the same gale, and seemed not to be affected by it.

All the vessels designed and constructed under Mr. Whitney's direction have so far proved decided successes, and the United States may well be proud of the nucleus of the new navy provided by the Democratic administration. Secretary Tracy found the Navy Department in the most admirable order when he assumed charge of it, and there were no Roach failures before him to patch up or violated contracts to set right. He has manfully acknowledged the debt of gratitude which the country owes his predecessor for giving it the swiftest and best cruiser afloat. If the snarling Republican organs have any respect for the memory of John Roach they will refrain from dragging him from the grave and drawing attention again to his conspicuous failures.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

—Protection fills the dinner-pail—with wind.—St. Paul Herald.

—If the Harrisonian concern has got so deep in the mire in six months, how much of it will be sticking up at the end of twelve?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Tanner has gone, but let us not forget what Mr. Assistant Secretary Bussey said about the deserters: "The dishonorable discharge of a soldier from the service of the United States is no bar to a pension." There is the platform on which this Administration rests on.—Chicago Herald.

—General Alger is quoted as saying that he "would rather be Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. than President of the United States." Without enlarging on the acidity of the grapes that hang beyond our reach, let us hope that Governor Alger will always continue to preserve the modesty of his ambition.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—There are nearly 8,000,000 colored people in the Democratic Southern country, and they have but one member of Congress to represent them." says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.). There are nearly 80,000 colored people in the State of Ohio, and they have not so much as one postmaster to represent them.—N. Y. Evening Post.

—What has been termed Commissioner Tanner's liberal pension policy has not been in the interest of those most deserving and needy. It has chiefly resulted in rerating in cases of favored pensioners who had other sources of income, some of them of a liberal kind, and the special listing of other favorites to the exclusion of equally meritorious but less influential claimants.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—The experiment of sending visiting statesmen to help elect a Republican Congressman in the third Louisiana district turned out so disastrously that Mahone may take warning and not desire that kind of assistance in Virginia. "Fat," and not advice, is what Mahone needs and what suits the style of his political campaigning. If he can not buy the Governorship of Virginia he can not get it.—Philadelphia Record.

—The pension-claim agents at Washington, who have been getting rich "hand over hand" of late, are not at all discomfited by Tanner's removal. The National Tribune, organ of Captain George E. Lemon, the leading claim agent, says editorially that Corporal Tanner retires solely because of administrative differences between himself and the Secretary of the Interior; but that "this will make no practical change in the conduct of the Bureau, which, in other hands, will continue the liberal system inaugurated by its late chief."

Ohio's Democratic Platform.

Lift the weight of taxation. Stop the squandering of the people's money. Restore the ballot to those who bear the burden. Make necessities cheap, even if luxuries become dearer. Put fetters on those who rob, whether they rob on the highway or in the arrangement of our taxes. Knock out the party of the trusts, and put in the party of the people. Utterly demolish the one-man power, and give us back home rule. This is the platform for Ohio.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOOD STOCK BARN.

One That Will Pay for Itself in the Course of a Few Years.

But what is a warm stable? Not a building boarded with inch boards, with cracks open for the wind to blow through, and perhaps destitute of under-pinning, so the wind can blow under it and come up through the floor. I think cattle tied up in stalls in such stables sometimes suffer more than if out-doors, for they can not exercise or change position, and must stand dumbly and suffer. What I call a warm stable is one thoroughly underpinned so that no cold can come up from below, and double boarded up the sides, with building paper between, and all the doors and windows carefully fitted. It is possible at a moderate expense to make stables so warm that a barrel of potatoes could stand in them without freezing, with mercury at or below zero, and it will pay to do this. A stable 25x50 feet will furnish stall room for twelve cattle, with 8 feet taken off at one end for feed rooms, meal bins, etc., and a stable 18x24 feet for throwing the manure from the stalls, and this will stable from eight to twelve calves; or it can be divided when necessary into box stalls, by temporary partitions. Such a barn can be built of good material and in a thorough manner for \$400 or less, and the extra cost to double board the stable and put building paper between would not exceed \$40. Now I believe it to be a moderate estimate that cattle fed in such a stable will gain 100 pounds each more than if fed the same amount of feed exposed to winter storms, and counting that our twelve grown cattle would be worth \$4 per head more in the spring, and ten young cattle \$2 each more, and we have \$68 saved in a year by the warm stable, and in six years it would more than return the entire cost of the barn. There ought to be a little credit in addition for the increased amount and better quality of manure which would be made in such a stable.

Suppose my estimate is too high by a half, and that it would take twelve years to get the money back; still the barn would be a good investment. But when we consider the convenience of feeding in a well-arranged stable, that the cattle can not get the food under foot and waste it, and that all the manure is saved in the best possible condition, I believe the estimate is a low one, that the cost of the barn would be saved in less than six years.

To build such a stock barn at the price I mention will require a light frame, as both lumber and labor will be saved by its use. With proper construction and bracing no stick of timber larger than six inches square is needed in a stock barn of this size or even larger, for it is not the size of the timber but the way it is put together that gives the strength to a building. There is a stock barn in my county which has stalls for 140 head of cattle and horses, which is built of timber of this size. For the small stock barn the nail ties may be 4x4 inches, except the ones which support the loft floor; these should be 4x6. The plates should be 4x6 and rafters 2x6. The manger should be in the center, wide enough for two rows of cattle to eat from it. At one end of the manger there should be a feed room 8 feet square into which to drop hay or fodder from the loft above. At one side of this feed room you can locate a meal room of the same size, and at the other the stairs will go up to the hay loft, and there can be a smaller meal bin. The manger should be floored with dressed lumber so that hay can easily be pushed along through it, or it can be easily swept. The floor on which the cattle stand should be a foot lower than the floor of the manger, and I would make it of concrete, with a manure ditch two feet wide and six or eight inches deep, and a walk two feet wide on a level with the floor on which the cows stand.—Ohio Farmer.

HANDY HARROWING.

Why the Harrow Should Be Kept Up Close With the Plow.

In plowing stubble-ground for wheat a writer well says that to insure a desirable, firm seed-bed, with fine tilth of the upper portion of the soil, the land should be harrowed as fast as plowed. Most good wheat land contains a considerable proportion of clay, which usually turns up more or less lumpy, and exposure to sun and wind a few days renders the lumps so hard it is difficult to crush them with any implement; hence it is advisable that the harrow keep up close with the plow. A thoughtful neighbor accomplishes this with little or no expense. He keeps two plows running with horse teams while a yoke of oxen is attached to the harrow. The latter is allowed to cover four furrows, so the oxen accompany the horses every second round, giving them needed and frequent rest in this hot weather. The plowmen keep six furrows ahead of the cattle; so when the latter are at work two furrows intervene between the harrow and the last plowman, just the right distance for him to manage the oxen. They have learned so well what is required of them that it is rarely necessary to speak to them. They turn when the horses do and keep just the same distance opposite their driver all the time. The harrow can cover eight furrows, but taking only four fresh ones at a time, it really gives the field two harrowings. Some portions of the field plowed up very lumpy, but this timely and thorough harrowing made all fine at no expense except the service of the cattle, for it was no detriment to drive them. Besides making a good seed-bed, it is a satisfaction to the owner to know that the work is kept up even all the time.—Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

A SMART YANKEE G.I.R.

She Is Twenty-Seven Years Old, and Can Do a Great Many Things.

In a boarding-house at Preston, Ct., there is an American servant-girl aged twenty-seven years, who was born in New Preston and attended a private school until thirteen years of age, leaving it with an award for the best scholarship in book-keeping. She immediately took a clerkship in the local post-office, and although so young, handled the mail and performed other duties in the store adjoining satisfactorily. After six months she worked in a factory in Watertown, making ferules for umbrellas. After that she took a clerkship in a dry-goods store in Waterbury, which she kept for three years.

She then went to Bethel to learn the hating trade, and became so expert that she made all the samples and was appointed forewoman. The man in whose store she had been employed in Waterbury proposed to open another store in Meriden and to give her entire charge and a good salary. She accepted, and did all the buying, book-keeping, writing and general managing; but just as the enterprise became a success, the proprietor died and she was thrown out of employment. She then went to Philadelphia, where she learned cigar-making and worked at the trade for three years. She came home and obtained a situation as stage-driver, going twice a day to meet passengers at the station, five miles distant. She managed and often harnessed the two horses, lifted and strapped on to the stage all baggage and carried the mail. Mr. Kinney, the owner of the stage says he has never since had his business so thoroughly attended to. At the end of six months, she learned carriage painting here in a factory, and for some time earned two dollars and a half per day.

When work gave out here she went to Hartford where for a short time she did copying in the office of the department. She afterward went into the carpet-sweeper factory, and took contract for cutting and dovetailing the woodwork. Before leaving she made several entire sweepers herself, even to putting the stamp of the maker in large letters on the top.

She came home for rest, and a resident gave her two mustang ponies that he had been unable to manage. They had been harnessed but a few times and were unshod. She caught them in the field, harnessed and drove them, and in a few weeks had them completely under control.

Between times this unusual girl has mended shoes, planted tobacco by the acre, ridden the horse with a cultivator and raked hay with a patent rake. She had laid a new kitchen floor in her father's house, built a veranda for her uncle, and shingled and sided an ice-house for a neighbor. She takes care of the home garden and made and keeps in order the winding walks about her house.

She is also an adept at shaving and hair cutting, and waits upon gentlemen at their residences in the village to do this.

She is fond of hunting and fishing, and in the fall bags many partridges, woodcock and rabbits, and in the season catches bass from the lake and trout from the brooks. Last spring she caught the champion trout that weighed two pounds and a half. The fish broke the pole, but she jumped into the water waist deep, secured the disappearing section of the pole, and safely landed the trout. She catches frogs and dresses the legs for her own taste. She is much interested in natural history, and has specimens of snakes, lizards and many other curious things preserved in alcohol. She had a tame water-snake that came about the door, but her mother disliked the familiarity of the visitor and killed it. She also climbed a tree to examine a crow's nest, and took one of the young ones home. She brought it up on Indian meal and bread crumbs and taught it to laugh and say "Hello."

This girl has also invented a kitchen utensil upon which steaks can be broiled, potatoes fried, and another vegetable cooked at the same time.

It might be concluded that this girl must be masculine and unrefined, but this is not the case. A recent caller found her reading "Milton's Paradise Lost," with several musical instruments in her room. She is a fair musician, and sings in the choir of the village church. She is a church member in good standing, and will not read novels or play cards or in any way desecrate the Sabbath. Her house is adorned with embroidered lambrequins and draperies that she has made, and she makes her own dresses and takes work home from residents here when time permits. She clothes entirely a sister and child whose means are limited. She is a proficient housekeeper and good cook, and gives the greatest satisfaction to her present employer. She does not prefer housework as a means of livelihood, but during July and August when trades are dull she accepts a domestic situation rather than live in idleness.—Boston Herald.

—Canada has 124,539 Indians, of whom 37,944 are in British Columbia, 26,368 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, 17,700 in Ontario, 12,465 in Quebec, 8,000 in Athabaska, 7,000 in the Mackenzie district, 4,016 in Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,000 in the Arctic Coast, 2,145 in New Scotland, 2,038 in the Beaco river district, 1,594 in New Brunswick, 1,000 in the interior of Labrador, and 319 in Prince Edward Island.

—A young lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished the next Sunday to see him come to church wearing it as a cravat.

FOR DEEP WATER.

The Deep-Water Convention Meets at Topeka—A Large Attendance—Prominent Men Present.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the deep water convention was called to order by ex-Governor Evans, of Colorado, president of the permanent executive committee, in the Grand Opera House, in which all sessions will be held, and was packed from pit to roof. The delegates were seated by States and Territories. On the stage were many distinguished men among whom were Governors Francis, of Missouri; Thayer, of Nebraska; Humphrey, of Kansas; ex-Governors Evans, of Colorado; Hubbard, of Texas; Glick, of Kansas; Senator Plumb, Congressman Weaver, of Iowa; Crain and Martin, of Texas; Carey, of Wyoming; Funston, Perkins, Morrill and Kelley, of Kansas; ex-Senator Armstrong, of Missouri; Major Fulton, of Galveston; C. S. Chase, of Omaha, and many others. The stage was handsomely decorated, the most notable features being two obelisks thirty feet high of Kansas corn and grain, and one bore the inscription, "Gulf Port," the other, "Liverpool," and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere and the general aspect was that of a great political convention. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. J. A. Lippincott, chancellor of the State University, and Chairman Evans addressed the convention, indorsed on behalf of the interstate committee the call and supplemental summons issued by Governor Humphrey and thanked the delegates for their prompt response to these calls. He called attention to the object of the gathering and outlined the work of the committee and its success in having a commission of eminent engineers appointed to examine the harbors on the Texas coast. This convention, he said, is not to say where the port shall be located, but to secure the cooperation of Congress, the sources from which the appropriation must come. The appointment of a temporary chairman being next in order, Hon. James Legate, of Leavenworth, nominated Congressman Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, who was unanimously chosen. On taking the chair Mr. Mansur made a splendid speech which captured the convention outright. He recalled harmony between the rival factions of the Missouri and Kansas, the Missouri and Kansas, and said the people of the North are not so much interested in where the harbor shall be located as that you shall have a harbor. We, in Missouri, are wedded almost to a river and to the improvement of the Mississippi river and if we did you expect that in its time you will aid us in our pet project of improving not only the Mississippi but its tributaries, the Missouri and Kansas. In approaching Congress let us do it not with bated breath and bended knee, but as free men demanding our rights." F. S. Dana was elected company secretary. The committee on credentials were then appointed.

On motion of Mr. Legate, of Kansas, the delegation of thirteen from Illinois was admitted to the floor as delegates and granted all the privileges of the convention. A committee of five from each State and three from each Territory was appointed on permanent organization. The convention will report this morning in favor of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, for permanent president, and F. L. Dana for permanent secretary. Governor Francis, of Missouri, moved a call of the roll by States, and that each State hand the names of five delegates and each Territory of three each on order of business and on resolutions, two separate committees. There was a lively little fight over this motion, but it finally prevailed, and the committees were named:

The committee on resolutions is: Utah, H. D. Johnson; California, Colonel A. S. Johnson and J. F. McGrath; Wyoming, H. F. Cahoon, F. J. Stanton, M. C. Carey; Arkansas, W. M. Fishback; Louisiana, S. P. Watts; New Mexico, Richard M. White, W. B. Brunton, W. N. Griffin; Iowa, A. P. Chamberlain, J. N. Camp, Eli Wilkins, Philip Crapo, N. R. Jones; Nebraska, Champion S. Chase, H. M. Bushnell, G. M. Lamberton, H. C. Smith, A. R. Talbot; Missouri, H. H. Armstrong, Thomas Shuckelford, Noah Given, M. J. Murphy, E. H. Allen; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Howell Jones, J. S. Emery, J. M. Graybill, J. H. Downing; Texas, A. W. Houston, Walter Gresham, T. W. Ford, J. H. Garrett, Major E. C. Douglass; Illinois, R. A. D. Wilbanks, R. H. Cable, J. R. Clark, Charles Wallace, J. W. Eila. The delegation from Wallace reported late and was authorized to fill its places on the committee. A motion to refer all communications and resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate prevailed. The convention was invited to attend a reception at Representative Hall and take a drive yesterday and then adjourned last night was a brilliant affair. Representative Hall, the largest in the city, was elaborately decorated and ablaze with light. All the departments of State were thrown open and the rooms and corridors were everywhere hung with flags.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Statement Shows a Reduction of Over Thirteen Millions Dollars. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement issued yesterday shows the debt, including interest, to be \$1,638,775,888.22. After deducting the cost of items available for the reduction of the debt reserve held for the redemption of United States notes and no cash on hand, the net debt is found to be \$1,079,553,930.96, or a reduction of \$13,075,594.23 since September. Treasurer Huston's statement shows a surplus of \$23,550 and liabilities \$642,628,257.05; surplus \$46,544,425.75, not including minor or fractional coin; receipts of the Government for September, \$31,416,298.92; expenditures, \$10,462,660.17; expenditures for three months ended Monday were \$16,980,000 over the same period last year, as follows: military establishment, \$1,954,000; navy, \$1,226,000; deficiency in postal revenues, \$1,696,000; pensions, \$10,665,000. From this should be deducted the interest and premium paid less this year than last of \$1,675,000.

Miners Starving. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Oct. 2.—Four miners have arrived from Forty-Mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, via St. Michael's Island and Unalakleet, and report that three hundred miners on Upper Yukon, 1,600 miles from any settlement, are in destitute circumstances. The newly built steamer Arctic, which was taken with supplies for them, was wrecked a few days after leaving St. Michael's. The old steamer Yukon has been dispatched with twenty tons of provisions but it is very doubtful if she can reach the miners in time, and only a very few can return on her. The season will be closed and starvation will face 300 men, who will undoubtedly be attacked with scurvy.

THE SECOND DAY.

Continuation of the Session of the Deep-Water Convention—Senator Plumb Chosen Permanent President—A Silver Gavel From Colorado.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—The convention was slow in assembling yesterday morning and it was 11:15 o'clock when Chairman Mansur's gavel fell. The delegates dropped in as they returned from their drives, and meantime the band broke the monotony of delay by some of its best selections. The announcement of the death of ex-Governor Martin called out appropriate resolutions and remarks. The report of the committee on credentials was presented and there was some discussion over the fact that many names were reported as entitled to seats whose owners were not in the city. Senator Plumb explained that the committee on credentials had only authority to say who are entitled to seats and not who are present. He read several letters and telegrams from prominent men, explaining their absence and expressing their sympathy with the movement. Governor Francis offered as an amendment that the word absent be changed after the names of those not here in the printed report. This suggestion prevailed.

M. J. McNamara, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, made the following report: For permanent president, Hon. Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas; vice-presidents, E. B. Hubbard, of Texas; Silas W. Woodson, of Missouri; George W. Glick, of Kansas; G. M. Lamberton, of Nebraska; John Evans, of Colorado; Philip M. Crapo, of Iowa; W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas; F. E. Warren, of Wyoming; Hadley Johnson, of Utah; W. W. Griffin, of New Mexico; S. P. Watts, of Louisiana; Solomon Thacher, Jr., of Illinois; A. S. Johnson, of California; permanent secretary, F. C. Dana; assistants, W. G. Sprague, of Colorado, and H. A. Lewis, of Texas; sergeant-at-arms, S. L. Seabrook, of Topeka. The report was unanimously adopted, and Senator Plumb being escorted to the chair by a special committee, made a lengthy speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. A dispatch was read by the chair announcing that, on account of the death of ex-Governor Martin, Senator Ingall would be unable to be present and address the convention. Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, was appointed to deliver the welcome of the delegates. The convention then adjourned to meet at 2:50 p. m.

But little was accomplished by the convention in the afternoon, the session being devoted to speech-making. On convening at three o'clock H. B. Chamberlain, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, presented the convention with a solid silver gavel made from the products of the mines of Colorado. Chairman Plumb accepted the present with a happy speech. The address of welcome was then delivered by Congressman Perkins, of Kansas. It was warm and hearty in its words of welcome to the visiting delegates, sound and wholesome in its congratulations upon the prosperity of the States represented and the good feeling existing between the representatives of the people of the States, and acceptable in its assurances of the interest of Kansas, and representatives of the State in Congress to do all in their power to assist in this great enterprise. Ex-Governor Richard Hubbard, of Texas, responded. The reputation of the ex-Governor of the great Lone Star State as an orator had preceded him, and the audience expected a great deal. It was not disappointed. He was eloquent throughout, witty at times, and carried the large audience with him. The chairman delivered an invitation to the delegates on behalf of the G. A. R., to visit the reunion at Ellsworth and the convention passed a vote of thanks to the veterans.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Preliminary Meeting of the International American Congress at Washington—Secretary Blaine Named For President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Shortly before noon yesterday the delegates to the International American congress repaired in a body to the State Department. All of the delegates to the congress were present, with the exception of Mr. G. M. Gage, of Boston, who will join the party later on. After a short stay, the delegates were escorted by Assistant Secretary Adee to the diplomatic reception room. Here they were met by Secretary Blaine, who after greeting the delegates delivered the address of welcome.

At the conclusion of the address, which was received with an amount of interest somewhat remarkable in a body of this character, Secretary Blaine retired and the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That this congress names as president pro tem, Hon. J. B. Henderson, a delegate to this congress, representing the United States of America. Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to designate the report to the congress on its reassembling in November next, and as its judgment should be appointed to facilitate the business of the congress and the number of members which each committee shall have.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, took the chair, under the last resolution, and the following committee on organization was announced by the chairman: Senator Romero, Mexican Minister; Councillor Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, of Brazil; Dr. Alberto Nim, of Uruguay; Dr. Horatius Guzman, of Nicaragua, and Dr. Jose M. Hurtado, of Columbia. The committee retired and in a few moments returned with a recommendation, which was immediately adopted, that Secretary Blaine be named as president of the congress. On motion of one of the South American delegates a resolution was adopted accepting the invitation to be guests of the Government. Secretary Blaine took the chair and the convention adjourned until November 18.

After the adjournment the delegates were escorted to the White House by Secretary Blaine, pausing for a few moments at the eastern entrance of the State Department to have their pictures taken in a group.

The Choctaw Claim Case. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Choctaw claim case was called up Tuesday in the equity court, and Judge Cox granted the request of Henry E. McKee, the attorney for the Indians, to be discharged from further responsibility in the interpleader suit brought by him when he deposited \$101,000 and asked the court to distribute the same to whom it was due. Judge Cox, at the same sitting, also ordered that testimony in the suit of Ward Laman and Chauncey F. Black vs. McKee be closed in thirty days, and denied the motion of his attorneys to amend their bill. This looks like an early settlement of a case that has been before the courts for fifty years.

ADJOURNED.

The Deep Water Convention Adopts Resolutions—An Adjournment—An Assessment Made to Pay Expenses.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 4.—The deep harbor convention adjourned at noon yesterday after a two hours' session, which was the liveliest of the week. Contrary to the expectations of many the Texas delegates remained harmonious to the very last, but Kansas threw a bomb into the convention which, for a time, threatened to do much damage. It was removed, however, before the fuse had burned down to the exploding point, and the convention finally accomplished satisfactorily the work cut out for it.

There was barely a quorum present when the gavel fell yesterday morning. Chairman Plumb had been called away on business and ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, called the convention to order and presided throughout the session. Senator Armstrong, of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was ready to report, and read the following resolutions, which were signed by all but two members of the committee: WHEREAS, The transportation of our commercial products constitutes one of the most important elements of the general welfare; and WHEREAS, The Congress has donated to private corporations more than one hundred millions of money and upwards of two hundred millions of acres of our National lands with which to construct artificial, and therefore much more expensive, highways owned by private individuals, while they have neglected to make adequate provision for even one feasible harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford very much cheaper transportation, but which, by our organic law, is under the exclusive care and control of Congress; and WHEREAS, The vast and rapidly developing area lying west of the Mississippi river, comprising more than three-fifths of the National domain, and yielding largely more than one-half of the agricultural, mineral and mineral products of the entire country, is by the lack of a port to transport its commerce across the continent by way of these artificial and expensive highways, subject to such exactions of private enterprise as to render the burden onerous and sometimes to such interdiction to both consumer and producer; and WHEREAS, There can be no justification of this discrimination in favor of public highways, and in favor of public highways, of the West an enormous loss in transportation expense, estimated at more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or upwards of ten millions per month, therefore,

Resolved, That the convention, and the committee organized thereunder, it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate permanently and for immediate use, the sum of \$10,000,000 to secure a deepwater port on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, west of the 95th degree west longitude, capable of admitting the largest vessels, and at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured, and maintained at the shortest possible time and at least cost; the time, place and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers appointed under an act of Congress passed its last session. Resolved, That this convention, in behalf of the people it represents, thanks the Congress of the United States for the prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognition of the request of the Denver deep harbor convention. Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the permanent committee appointed at the Denver deep harbor convention for their efficient action in the past, and said committee is hereby requested to continue earnestly in the work so well begun and said committee is instructed to present these resolutions to the President of the United States, with the request that, in his annual message to Congress, he recommend such an appropriation as may be reported necessary to secure the permanent deep harbor on the coast of Texas, which will be recommended by the report of the committee.

Resolved, That those States and Territories represented in this convention and not represented on the permanent committee shall have the privilege of reporting to the permanent committee on the subject of the committee as they may be entitled to under the basis of representation on which that committee is constituted. Then S. B. Watts, of Louisiana, secured recognition and presented a minority report signed by himself and W. H. Cline, of Texas, favoring the construction of at least three harbors on the gulf coast west of the Atchafalaya bay. After a long debate the majority report was adopted amid great enthusiasm, and after a resolution of thanks to the people of Topeka the convention adjourned.

In the afternoon the permanent deep harbor committee met in a session at the board of trade rooms and made the following assessments to meet current expenses: Texas, \$3,500; Kansas, \$1,000; Colorado, \$1,000; Nebraska, \$500; Missouri, \$500; Iowa, \$2,000; New Mexico, \$250; Arkansas, \$250. Changes were made in the membership of the committee as follows: Illinois—S. Thacher, Jr.; Georgia—J. Alford; A. J. Strother; B. F. Fey; J. B. Clark; Nebraska—C. S. Chase, H. Kuntz, H. M. Bushnell, E. O. Goodell, J. Hull; Louisiana—J. H. Patman, T. W. Pool, Captain James Hine; Colorado—John Evans, Alva Adams, W. J. Jackson, C. B. Kountz, M. J. McNamara; Oklahoma—Sidney Clark; John D. Miles, J. H. Foreman; Kansas—Howell Jones, J. S. Emery, H. Rice, James F. Lewis, G. W. Clements; Arkansas—A. C. Morgan, R. S. Hughes.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the port designated by the board of engineers appointed to select a suitable location for a harbor. An Importers' Decision. FINDLAY, O., Oct. 4.—Judge Pendleton has given his decision in the injunction suit of the Standard Oil Company against the Toledo, Findlay & Springfield Railroad Company to restrain that corporation from constructing its roadbed over lands on which the Standard Oil Company has a claim. The oil or gas lease carried with it absolute control of the premises for all purposes, save alone agricultural. The judge dissolved the injunction. He decided that the leases only gave the lessees the right to use such of the surface as was necessary to the prosecution of their work in developing and utilizing the gas and oil. A decision in favor of the company would have excluded all other competing interests, absolute control over hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Minneapolis Flour Output. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—The Northwestern Miller of Wednesday said: "With all except three mills in operation and a good deal of steam in use the flour output naturally reached very heavy figures last week, notwithstanding the prevalence of low water. The aggregate production was 151,390 barrels, averaging 23.27 tons daily, against 125,290 barrels the week before and 187,100 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888. This is the largest amount ground in nearly a year. Lower water has again made the flour market inactive, though prices are firm. Most of the mills sold freely when the water was on and have enough orders on hand to keep them going for some days."

An Infernal Machine. JENOA, Oct. 3.—An infernal machine was discovered near the royal palace here yesterday. The discovery was made just in time to avert a disaster.

General Hunt Dead. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 5.—A telegram was received here yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Bunt, of the quartermaster's department, at Manchester, N. H. The deceased was a native of Vermont, from which State he entered the army in 1861 as adjutant of the Third Vermont Infantry. Rise in Beef. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5.—The price of beef has risen in the city markets. There is a scarcity of Mexican cattle, and the recent washouts have delayed shipments from the North. When the retaliatory duties take effect next month the price of beef will still go higher.

EX-GOVERNOR MARTIN DEAD.

Death of the Late Governor of Kansas at His Home in Atchison—Sketch of His Life.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 3.—Ex-Governor Martin died at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mayor Wagoner has called a meeting of the people for this evening to make arrangements for the funeral on Friday. Ex-Governor Martin's death followed an illness of more than two months. His disease was a mysterious one, and at no time were the physicians able to intelligently diagnose it. His death had been expected for some days.

EX-GOVERNOR MARTIN. BIOGRAPHICAL. Ex-Governor JOHN A. MARTIN was born March 10, 1829, at Brownsie, Clay County, Pa. When a mere lad he learned the art of printing in the office of the Brownsie Clipper. He emigrated to Kansas in 1857 and located at Atchison. In 1858 he purchased what was then known as the Squatter, Sovereign and changed its name to the Freedom's Champion. Later the name of the paper was changed to the Atchison Champion. With the exception of the Troy Champion paper in Kansas, Governor Martin was early and late a staunch Free State man, and was first and last an ardent Republican. He entered early into public life, and he was elected to the State Senate from the Eastern division of Atchison and Brown Counties before he was twenty-one years old. He was secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional convention, and served as a delegate to the Territorial convention at Lawrence in 1859. He was a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln for his first term. He was secretary of the State Railroad convention, which met at Topeka in 1860 to devise a railway system for the State. During the session of 1861 he assisted in organizing the Eighth Kansas infantry, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment served on the Missouri border during the fall and winter of 1861. Early in 1862 he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., with Lieutenant-Colonel Martin in command. A few weeks after arriving at Corinth the regiment was divided into two companies, which were ordered to join General Bell in Tennessee, and thereafter, during the whole war, it served in the army of the Cumberland. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was promoted to Colonel on November 1, 1862, and was provost-marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. The regiment which he commanded took part in the battles at Perryville and Lookout Mountain. In the campaign from Knoxville, Tenn., to Chattanooga, he was in the storming of Mission Ridge; the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Colonel Martin commanded the Third brigade, First division of the Twentieth army corps, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga and during the siege of Chattanooga. At the close of the war he returned to Atchison and resumed control of the Champion. The first issue of the Champion was issued March 22, 1865. He represented Kansas as a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1860, 1862, 1872, and 1880. He was a member for many years of the Republican National Committee, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the State encampment, G. A. R.; was a member of the United States Central Committee; was one of the incorporators of the Kansas Manufacturing and Mercantile Association. He was elected mayor of Atchison in 1865, and was elected by the two houses of Congress one of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home in 1878. In 1884 he was elected Governor of the State by a large majority. His wife, who survives him, was the daughter of Dr. William L. Chellis, of Atchison, and the result of this union was four children. Ex-Governor Martin leaves a handsome estate, the value of which is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Private and Public Services Held Over the Remains of the Ex-Governor. ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 5.—There was a private funeral service at the residence of the late John A. Martin yesterday morning in advance of the public service. This occurred at 8:30, and no one was admitted to the parlors except the family and other relatives. Rev. D. D. Proper, pastor of the Baptist Church, conducted the services. At nine o'clock the body was borne to the church with an escort of G. A. R. post No. 93, where it lay in state until twelve o'clock and was viewed by thousands, including many distinguished men from other places. At eleven o'clock the school of the city were dismissed, and teachers and children marched to the church to view the body.

About ten o'clock a special train arrived from Topeka bearing the State officers, G. A. R. and others, and a few minutes later a train arrived from Leavenworth, bringing delegations from the Soldiers' Home and the Fort. The visitors were escorted to the church at once to view the remains. It was part of the programme of the citizens that Senator Ingalls should deliver a eulogy at the grave, but Mrs. Martin did not approve of it, but requested instead that a memorial service be held in the near future, when she would like the Senator to pronounce a eulogy. Mrs. Martin also asked that there should be no floral contributions on the occasion, desiring nothing but the American flag should be placed on the casket. At noon the exercises at the church began. The Rev. Mr. Proper preached the sermon, which was brief. Many hundreds could not get into the church, but stood waiting in the street. Mrs. Martin and her mother, Mrs. W. L. Chellis, did not attend the public services. After the sermon the body was sealed in the casket and conveyed by the pallbearers to a military caisson drawn by four splendid horses. It was placed upon this vehicle and reverently covered with the flag of the Eighth Kansas regiment, which the deceased commanded as Colonel during the war. Behind the caisson followed a magnificent charge led by two men, to represent the Colonel's horse. This horse was loaned for the occasion by Governor Smith, of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home. The procession then formed in the following order: City marshal and squad of police; officiating minister; drum corps from Leavenworth Soldiers' home; funeral escort of ten men; G. A. R. posts and old soldiers generally; caisson bearing body, and guard of honor from the Eighth Kansas; Colonel's horse, led by two men with sword and boots lashed to the saddle; loyal legion; family in carriages; officers and members from Soldiers' Home; State officers; members of Supreme Court; members of Senate and House; ex-State officers; mayor and City Council; Board of Education; other city officials; civic societies. The order of march was from the Baptist Church on Kansas avenue to Fourth to Commercial, to Tenth, to Mt. Vernon cemetery. The acting pall-bearers were all residents of Atchison as follows: W. C. McKee, David Auld, D. C. N. Womb, Frank Howard, E. K. Blair, S. H. Washer, J. W. Parker and John M. Price.

THE ELECTIONS.

Three of the New States Are Republican—Prohibition Now Under in North Dakota.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 3.—Returns are coming in very slow and the figures are so close that the majority will not be much, either way. The Democrats claim the State by 300 to 500 and the Republicans by 600 to 1,000. The Democrats concede Carter's election to Congress. Toole, Democrat, is 300 ahead of Powers for Governor, with three counties, claimed by both parties, still to hear from. The Democrats have the Legislature by a small majority. The Republicans elect a majority of the minor State officers. The Independents claim the election of Toole by 300 to 400 and a majority of nine on joint ballot in the Legislature for the Democrats.

IN WASHINGTON. SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—The Republicans have made gains in every county but this (King) Kittitas majority in the State is probably 7,000. The Republicans will have a majority of twenty on joint Legislature ballot. The Constitution is adopted, but none of the three capital rivals will have a majority. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—In the Dakota elections it is evident that both the North and South States have given a decisive majority for the Republican ticket. It seems that while North Dakota last November gave 5,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, the new State will not be able to give a greater majority for the same party this year.

For Governor, John Miller, the Republican candidate, received 5,000 more votes than W. N. Rosch, the Democratic nominee. All returns yet received indicate that the vote for Congressman drew out at least 2,000 votes, making the majority for H. C. Hansbrough for Congress 7,000 or more. Two Republican, five Democratic and one Independent Senator and four Republican and ten Democratic Representatives are elected, as shown by returns from twenty-six counties out of thirty-one. The new judges are: First district, C. F. Templeton, (Dem.); Second, D. E. Morgan, (Rep.); Third, W. B. McConnell, (Dem.); Fourth, W. S. Lander, (R. P.); Fifth, R. B. Dickson, (Dem.); Sixth, W. H. Wislizenus, (Rep.). PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 3.—South Dakota's first State election descended to a degrading scramble for capital location. Mellette was elected Governor by over 20,000 majority; Pickles and Gifford go to Congress; the Republican majority in the Legislature will be at least sixty, insuring the election of two Republican United States senators. For the capital, Pierre, Huron, Watertown, Chamberlain, Sioux Falls and Mitchell were entered. The reports indicate a vote for Pierre of 26,000, Huron 21,000, Sioux Falls 11,000, Watertown 10,000, Mitchell 7,000 and Chamberlain 5,000.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 3.—Returns from State elections are unprecedentedly slow in reaching State committee headquarters. The Republican majority in the first district is 7,000 and the sprinkling of Democrats in the first Legislature will be far greater than has ever before been the case with the representatives of the North division. Seventeen counties return a net majority of 139 against prohibition. The State will go over 1,200 against the prohibitory clause.

General Hunt Dead. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 5.—A telegram was received here yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Bunt, of the quartermaster's department, at Manchester, N. H. The deceased was a native of Vermont, from which State he entered the army in 1861 as adjutant of the Third Vermont Infantry. Rise in Beef. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5.—The price of beef has risen in the city markets. There is a scarcity of Mexican cattle, and the recent washouts have delayed shipments from the North. When the retaliatory duties take effect next month the price of beef will still go higher.

MARTIN'S FUNERAL.

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TRAGEDY AT WALLACE.

Ill-fated Love Causes William D. Purse to Kill His Wife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 5.—Word was received in this city of the arrest and narrow escape from lynching of William D. Purse, of Wallace, Kan. Purse was a former resident of St. Joseph and is well known here, having removed to Western Kansas about a year ago. The story of his crime and arrest is as follows: When he moved to Wallace he took with him his wife, to whom he had only once been married a short time, but soon after this arrival he became infatuated with the wife of a merchant named Joseph Wilmarth, who was in business at Wallace. Purse, to get rid of his wife, sent her to a relative in Indiana and then began to push his attentions on Mrs. Wilmarth until her husband became cognizant of what was going on. He threatened to kill Purse on sight, if the latter did not leave town, and thinking that a slight change of scenery might do him good Purse left for W. Keeney, but only remained away a short time. Procuring a Winchester rifle he returned to Wallace and laid in wait for Wilmarth, concealing himself in an empty building near the latter's store. In consequence of the fact that Purse was in the city, Wilmarth was entirely off his guard and stepped out of his store in full view of his enemy. Waiting until Wilmarth had taken a seat on a box with his back toward him Purse opened fire, and at the second shot sent a bullet through Wilmarth's heart. The shooting attracted a crowd who were highly excited over the unprovoked murder, and in a few minutes Purse was in custody and a rope produced to lynch him, but better counsel prevailed.

The Union Pacific's Sea Route.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—General G. M. Dodge, of the Texas & Fort Worth road, said yesterday regarding the lease of the Fort Worth by the Union Pacific, that while it was not definitely arranged in just what way the Union Pacific would take hold of the line it was decided definitely to make this its seaboard route. He also said that the Union Pacific would build to California in all probability, although the enabling act had not been passed by the directory. Both matters will probably come before the directory in Boston.

Miners' Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 5.—News comes from Osage County that all the coal miners employed there are on strike. Osage coal has advanced 50 cents per ton in Topeka, and if the trouble is not soon settled it is likely the price will be higher next week. The Santa Fe Company, which owns many mines in Osage County, are well supplied with coal for present necessities. The strikers ask an increase of one cent per bushel for mining.

General Hunt Dead.

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Rise in Beef.

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THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Railroads—Statement of Business—Two Many Roads in the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Horace A. Taylor, the Commissioner of Railroads, has filed the annual report of the operation of his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. The Commissioner discusses the situation in the West and Northwest and presents the following statement: The subsidy bonds issued to the Union Pacific Company to aid in the construction of its road, amount to \$33,330,512, and the interest paid thereon by the United States to \$43,161,475, aggregating the sum of \$76,700,919. There has been repaid by the company in transportation services and cash payments as shown by the books of the Treasury Department the sum of \$25,431,127; which makes its liabilities to the Government on June 30, 1889, amount to \$51,269,792. The assets amounting to \$22,500,000, the excess of the interest received by the United States over all credits amounts to \$17,800,290. The debt of the company June 30, 1889, was \$165,637,679, and the capital stock of \$6,868,500, making a total liability of \$226,526,150. The assets amounted to \$275,304,723. The amounts due from the company under the acts of July 1, 1862, and May 7, 1878, for the year ending December 31, 1888, were as follows: Union divisions total earnings, \$13,820,194; total expenses, \$10,035,339; net earnings, \$3,784,855. Twenty-five per cent of net earnings, under act of May 7, 1878, \$946,314. Kansas division—Total earnings, \$3,328,576; total expenses, \$1,987,192; net earnings, \$1,341,383. Five per cent of net earnings and one-half Government transportation, \$115,219, making a total of \$1,456,602.

The subsidy bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific road, amount to \$27,855,680 and the interest paid thereon by the United States to \$35,148,849, aggregating the sum of \$63,004,529. There has been repaid by the company in transportation services and cash payments, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, the sum of \$10,747,790, which makes its liability to the Government June 30, 1889, amount to \$52,256,739. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounts to \$24,401,054.

The total debt of the company June 30, 1889, was \$125,290,165, and the capital stock, \$68,000,000. The assets amounted to \$225,739,292. During the year the liabilities increased \$2,929,835 and the assets \$1,297,000, making a net increase in assets of \$732,835. The funded debt amounted to \$84,614,630. The amount found due from the company under the acts of July 1, 1862 and May 7, 1878, for the year ending December 31, 1888, was as follows: Total earnings, \$9,178,266; total expenses, \$7,653,945; net earnings, \$1,524,321. Five per cent of net earnings, \$77,217; whole Government transportation, \$389,599; total due, \$467,217.

The sinking fund of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, held by the Secretary of the Treasury June 30, 1889, amounted to \$13,614,604. The Union Pacific having to its credit \$9,288,832, and the Central Pacific \$4,325,772. The amount paid on the sinking fund of the Union Pacific amount to that date \$1,752,726, and the interest received from investments to \$1,216,575. For the Central Pacific the premium amounted to \$998,986, and the interest received on investments to \$657,680.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company received bonds from the Government amounting to \$1,632,320 to aid in construction of 101.65 miles, that portion of the line between Missouri Valley and California Junction, 5.84, being suit sized. The interest paid by the United States amounts to \$2,050,492, and there had been returned by the Treasury Department on account of transportation services rendered the sum of \$135,500, leaving an aggregate amount due the Government June 30, 1889, of \$3,925,393. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$1,896,988. The amount due the Government under the act of July 2, 1861, for the year ending December 31, 1888, was as follows: Total earnings, \$317,291; total expenses, \$375,617; net earnings, \$141,674; five per cent of net earnings and one-half Government transportation, \$18,954.