

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

NUMBER 3.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The State Department has received through Minister West another communication from the Canadian Government regarding the Pigeon and Blackfoot raid into the Northwest Territory, and the probable return of the bloods in pursuit to this side of the line. The correspondence has been sent to the War Department, which for the time refuses to make it public.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH POTTER, Department of the Missouri, Leavenworth, has been retired.

WILLIAM L. MAGINNIS, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming.

The State Department is informed that the pulling down of the American flag on a schooner seized at Shelburne was the result of a misunderstanding, for which the Canadian officers have apologized.

MANNING resumed his desk at the Treasury Department for a short time on the 13th. He expressed himself as feeling well.

#### THE EAST.

A water famine is feared at Shenandoah, Pa. But one shower of rain has fallen in nine weeks.

The affairs of D. Cowan & Co., of Lewiston, Me., have been put in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are about \$96,000.

The released boycotters were given a banquet by New York sympathizers on their return from prison.

The brakemen's strike on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad ended on the 12th by concessions.

A night watchman's lamp exploded in Ames & Co.'s rolling mill at Jersey City, N. J., the other night, and it was burned to the ground, as also were William Howe's forge, the Hudson foundry, an extension of the tartar chemical works and several frame dwellings. The loss was about \$130,000; insured.

At Long Island City, N. Y., recently, William Dunn, aged nineteen, fell into a vat of boiling water at Feuchtwanger & Todd's chemical works. He soon died.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has found the Rev. Benjamin Staunton, pastor of the Fort Green Presbyterian Church, guilty of unconstitutional acts, in the shape of whipping his wife, etc.

The Eastern knitting mills have decided to shut down for a period. Twenty five thousand employees are thereby thrown out of work.

The schedules of assignment of J. De Rivera & Co., of New York, show liabilities \$1,142,245, with assets merely nominal.

The Republicans of Hudson County, N. J., Seventh Congressional district, have nominated Seigried Hammerschlag for Congress.

JOHN G. CAVILLE, general auditor of the Knights of Labor, was recently nominated for Congress from the Fourth district of Brooklyn by the Labor Union.

The bonds of Henry L. Pearson and Alderman Sayles, the New York boodle alderman, have been forfeited.

The "ghastly find" at Pittsburgh, Pa., proved to be a mummy from Dr. Pershing's female college museum.

The first annual meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' National Association was in session in Boston recently.

The bottom of the collar of a man named Hennessy living in West Coal street, Shenandoah, Pa., eighteen feet across, dropped on the other day, falling into the workings of Oakland colliery, 100 feet below. The house was still standing, but fears were entertained not only for its safety but for the safety of other buildings in the neighborhood.

HEWITT has agreed to accept the Tammany and County nomination for Mayor of New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., was seriously damaged by a hurricane on the 14th. The "island" was flooded. Two lives were known to be lost, but little was known of the effects of the storm, which was widespread over the Central States.

EASTPORT, Me., was reported on fire on the night of the 14th.

The fire at Eastport, Me., on the night of the 14th, destroyed \$500,000 worth of property. Many families were rendered homeless.

The trial of James Titus for the murder of Tille Smith at Belvidere, N. J., ended in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand dollars worth of stolen bonds was recently accidentally unearthed near Newark, N. J. The treasurer of the township had been accused of purloining the bonds, but it is now believed he will be exonerated.

The glass factory of King, Son & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire the other night. The loss was \$46,000.

JOHN B. GREEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a petition with the city clerk of Detroit, Mich., asking the city to vacate or pay for all the property occupied by Twenty-third street, south of Howard street. Mr. Green claims to have a valid title to this tract, which is estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000.

#### THE WEST.

Two men were killed and several others injured and \$5,000 worth of property destroyed by a careless switchman leaving a switch open at East Liverpool, O., where by a freight train was wrecked.

WHILE trying a torpedo water well in a refinery at Finney, O., recently, Charles O'Donnell was terribly mangled and killed by a premature explosion of nitro-glycerine. Considerable property was damaged.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND has resigned the editorship of *Literary Life*, of Chicago. The work was not what she expected.

The street cleaning department pay rolls of Cincinnati have disappeared. This will delay the investigation going on there.

The propeller Selah Chamberlain was recently sunk in a collision on Lake Erie. Four deck hands and the engineer were drowned.

AFTER an uproarious convention where in the "silk stockings" and "hoodlums" factions met and had it out, the Republican convention of the Ninth Congressional district of Missouri (St. Louis) has nominated Nathan Frank for Congress. This was a triumph for the faction led by Chauncey I. Filley, as against that of the so-called "silk stockings," or *Globe-Democrat* faction.

FREEMAN FEARNEY has disappeared from his place of business, 141 South Water street, Chicago, and it is said that he has gone to Canada. He was president of the corporation running the line of refrigerator cars over the Illinois Central, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Eastern Illinois, to which was also added a general commission business.

The experts examining the accounts of ex-Treasurer Hollingsworth at Vincennes, Ind., report a shortage of \$77,000.

The switchmen of the Minneapolis, St. Louis, Manitoba, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads quit work on the 13th. It was unknown what the strike was about.

The *Northern Miller* said recently the flour output was lower and the prospects are for poor business.

JUDGE GARY and others concerned in the condemnation of the anarchists have received numerous threatening letters.

The Congressional convention has decided against applicants who thought it no harm to read Sunday newspapers.

PINKERTON has run down J. F. J. Bradley, the defuncting Pullman manager of Chicago.

The Ohio Presbyterian Synod has denounced Sunday newspapers.

JOHN F. BARNARD has been elected president of the Ohio & Mississippi railway.

By a wreck the other morning near Bonner, City, Kan., Roadmaster D. F. Moore, of the Topeka, Salina & Western railway, was killed.

The waterworks at Kankakee, Ill., were blown over the other day. The tower was 125 feet high, 30 feet across, was of boiler iron and cost \$15,000. The wind blew down trees and chimneys and tore off roofs. No lives were lost.

The Missouri Pacific directors, at a meeting in St. Louis recently, added \$4,000,000 to the capital stock of the company and decided to increase their bonded indebtedness \$5,000,000.

JUDGE TULRY, of Chicago, has dissolved the injunction against the order prohibiting the sale of milk taken from the cows at the quarantined distilleries.

E. C. WALKER and Lillian Harmon, the free lovers of Valley Falls, Kan., have been found guilty of illegal cohabitation.

CUTTING on transcontinental rates is being done openly in San Francisco.

ROBERT JAMISON, a stone mason, was knocked from a scaffold by falling stone in Detroit, Mich., recently, and killed.

LUCY PARSONS, wife of the convicted Chicago anarchist, was refused the use of a hall in Cleveland, O., the other day and she was forced to speak in the street.

A VERY violent gale ravaged the gulf during October 11 and 12. The Louisiana rice crops were badly damaged and other losses were incalculable.

The Knights of Labor re-elected the old officials, Powderly, Griffiths, Turner, etc.

BUCKNER & WOODBRIDGE, Hopkinsville, Ky., tobacco warehousemen, have failed. Liabilities, \$65,000; assets, \$40,000.

HUGH EDWARDS, Jeff Jarrett and Bud Croucher are under arrest at Mount Vernon, Ky., for the murder and robbery of Elias Leary.

The sheriff at Newcastle, Ky., recently successfully defied an armed mob that sought the life of a negro rapist.

ADVICES from the South show a great increase in manufactures.

The storm of the 14th started a freight car from a siding near Old Deposit, Ky. It ran on the main track, and was run into by a south bound Louisville & Nashville freight, causing a wreck. Two unknown tramps stealing a ride on the cow-catcher were killed.

The gale ravaging the gulf caused a frightful calamity at Sabine Pass, Tex., on the 13th. The whole of the town was swept away and fifty lives lost out of a population of two hundred.

THERE was a rumor in El Paso, Tex., on the 14th that ex-President Gonzales, of Mexico, had been assassinated.

The new officers of the Knights of Labor were installed at Richmond, Va., on the 15th.

The disaster at Sabine Pass, Tex., proved to be worse than the first report. Over one hundred persons were drowned, the survivors being left in a state of terrible suffering. The force of the storm was something fearful, only six houses being left standing.

In the circuit court at Baltimore, Md., in a case of the Cigarmakers' Union against an individual for counterfeiting a label placed on union-made cigars, Judge Phelps decided against the defendants, stating that the label was the property of the Cigarmakers' Union, though the body might not be incorporated nor exist in the form of a partnership.

GENERAL.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to raise the state of siege immediately and to summon the Cortes to meet about the middle of November to consider legislation for army reform with a view to the prevention of the circulation of revolutionary propaganda among army officers.

A NUMBER of Mormons met in London recently and condemned the American Government.

The German Government has received a long dispatch from Herr Thilmann, the German agent at Sofia. He describes the position of affairs as extremely critical. It is reported that Russia has notified the Powers of the necessity for the immediate occupation of Bulgaria.

The Odessa papers report numerous arrests of nihilists in Southern Russia. Twenty-eight suspects are imprisoned at Resin, sixteen at Odessa and sixteen at Nicolaief.

PHYSICIANS have reported the disease of King Otto, of Bavaria, incurable.

THE British Attorney General, in a speech at Sandown, Isle of Wight, recently said that the Government would not be deterred from suppressing Irish crime and outrages, and the "wicked oppression of the weak by the strong" with the aid of gold from other countries. The Government, he said, was determined to maintain the existing laws.

The Mexican Government has declared forfeited the contract improving the harbor of Vera Cruz.

The German soldiers are to be armed with repeating rifles.

The elections in Bulgaria resulted in the return of 480 Government supporters, twenty-six of the Zankoff party and fifteen adherents of M. Karavoloff.

The coal mine owners of Fifeshire, Scotland, refused to concede the demand of the miners for an increase of ten per cent. in wages. The masters throughout Scotland are in favor of a general lockout unless the men abate their demand. Thirty-five thousand miners would be involved in such a lockout.

The French Government has demanded that China shall not restrict the trade in opium in Yun Nan and Tonquin.

THERE have been several more arrests at Vienna on account of the anarchist plots.

In Austro-Hungary on the 14th there were forty-seven new cases of and twenty-two deaths from cholera.

ANNE FABOUCRET, of Vionville, Alsace, has been put on trial in Metz for having had patriotic French hymns sung in his church.

M. SADI CARNOT, the French Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. M. Rouvier will probably be his successor.

GERMANY'S exports to America during the last fiscal year were \$30,000,000 greater than in the preceding year.

A HURRICANE was blowing off the coast of England on the 15th. Two wrecks were signaled off Bantrey Bay.

A GENERAL change of time, it is said, will go into effect upon most of the railroads of the country November 14.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER caused considerable excitement in London recently by proclaiming his opposition to religious teaching.

JAMES CONNELL'S saw mill at Port Arthur, British America, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$100,000.

It is positively denied in the City of Mexico that ex-President Gonzales, now Governor of the State of Guanajuato, has been assassinated.

The business failures of the week ended October 14 aggregated 179 as compared with 190 the previous week.

CAPTAIN BAILEY, a bar pilot at Port Eads, reports that there were twenty-six lives lost during the recent storm on the bay, leading from the gulf in the direction of and back of the quarantine station.

WITHIN the last few days eleven Italian regiments have been armed with repeating rifles. The work of altering the present rifles into repeaters proceeds night and day.

THERE is a great rush of foreigners to be naturalized in various cities of the Union, especially New York and Chicago.

The Londonderry corporation has adopted an address of loyalty to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The state of siege in Madrid has been raised.

THE LATEST.

OKMULGEE, I. T., Oct. 15.—The Creek Council is in session here, and is composed of 199 members. It is a party representative body, composed of Creeks, half-bloods and negroes. The nation is in debt and owes over \$100,000, due to the Sprechre war. There is some anxiety felt by the members as to how to pay off the debt, and this again starts the clamor for a second sale of Oklahoma, or some other mode to recruit the finances. Many members advocate a liberal permit law, the old one being imperative on account of so many steps required to save a permit. A new law, liberal in its provisions, would raise considerable revenue, and it is understood there will be a proposition to buy the old agency building near Muskogee, which the Government has practically abandoned. There is not much talk as to who will be the next chief, the election being open one year in the future. Chief J. M. Perryman has given general satisfaction, and is a man of fine business capacity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Judge Gresham today refused the application of Lawyer Bowman, of East St. Louis, for the appointment of Federal supervisors for the coming Congressional election, on the ground that the application did not comply with the law. The statute provides that supervisors shall be appointed for parishes and counties, or for any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants. The application was made out in the name of East St. Louis, which has but 12,000 inhabitants, and consequently can not come under the second clause of the statute, nor could the writ be granted under the first clause, because the petition did not apply to a county or parish.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The switchmen's strike in this city showed the little change yesterday. The strikers in the Manitoba yards this morning pulled the pins from the freight cars and threw them away to prevent the cars being moved. There is no indication as yet of a settlement of the strike. When one o'clock came the men on all the lines centering in this city refused to go to work. The number who thus went out is about seventy. Affairs are assuming a more serious aspect, though as yet no trouble has arisen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Athletics and Metropolitans played off two postponed games yesterday. The Metropolitans won the first game by a score of 8 to 4. The Athletics won the second, having a score of 20 in the fifth inning when the game was called.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The second championship game between the Browns and Maroons was played yesterday, the score being Browns, 10; Maroons, 1.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Oct. 16.—General Andris Trevino, former Federal Congressman from this State, and a man of great prominence, died to-day in this city.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Odd Fellows.

At the late meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Topeka, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, J. T. McMillan, of Wichita; Deputy Grand Master, W. A. Coonamy, of Fort Scott; Grand Warden, A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis; Grand Secretary, S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth; Grand Treasurer, L. C. Stone, of Ottawa; Grand Representative, J. S. Coddling, of Louisville; Grand Medical Director, M. B. Ward, of Topeka. The number of lodges now in actual existence is 283, twenty-five new ones having been organized during the year. Seventeen Rebekah lodges have been chartered during the year. The number of members for the year ended June 30, 1886, was 13,021, being an increase of 654. The amount paid for relief was \$18,824.84, to which should be added for irregular relief \$2,839.20, making a grand total of \$21,664.04. The receipts of subordinate lodges for the year have been \$110,004.90, an increase of \$17,785.88. Their disbursements have been: Expenses, \$82,172.80; for sick and funeral benefits, \$18,824.84. The total assets of subordinate lodges amount to \$417,995.85, being \$99,925.11 larger than last year. The amount paid out on death losses during the year was \$59,729; since its organization, \$510,303. The cost of insurance per \$1,000 for the past year has been nine dollars—much lower than usual. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge twenty-five years ago there were only thirteen subordinate lodges in the grand jurisdiction, one of which was Pike's Peak lodge, located at Denver, and the entire membership was 403. At the session just closed 283 lodges were represented with a membership of over 13,000.

Miscellaneous.

THE other morning two young men giving their names as S. B. Tibbs alias "Dirty Dick," and John O'Hara were arrested and taken to Topeka, charged with attempting to murder George Astertag. The young men were employed on the Rock Island grading force about eight miles north of the city. The party, or a number of them, got on a drunk and a general fight ensued in which the two arrested, with revolvers and other weapons made an attack on George Astertag. The latter was badly used up, being not only shot in the side, but badly pounded. Doubts were entertained of the wounded man's recovery.

It is stated that Captain A. R. Banks has resigned his \$1,650 position as special examiner in the pension office and will be a candidate for the chief clerkship of the Kansas Legislature at its next session.

The new opera house at Garden City has been opened.

PARSONS has a military company of one hundred members, under the age of eighteen.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mr. M. T. Long, living near Columbus, recently fell from a carriage, the wheels passing over its head, crushing the skull and causing death.

IN the Supreme Court the other morning the motion for a rehearing of the case of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad against John W. Weaver was overruled. This case came from Harvey County. Weaver, in the court below, obtained judgment for \$10,000 against the railroad company. The company, through its attorney, asked to have the judgment reversed. Failing in this, the company sought a rehearing.

The grand lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kansas met at Topeka on the evening of the 11th in special session at which were conferred the past official and grand lodge degrees upon all brethren presenting legal qualified certificates and an examination was made of all delegates presenting credentials. J. L. MacKenzie, Grand Exemplar, of Chicago, was present and conferred the degrees. The regular session commenced on the 12th.

OF the twenty-eight Grand Masters I. O. O. F. since 1858, twenty-five are still living.

GENERAL POTTER, commander of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, has been placed on the retired list.

RIGHT of way for the Leavenworth Northern & Southern railway has been granted, without charge, through the land occupied by the Soldiers' Home, near Leavenworth.

The Kansas Live-stock Sanitary Commission, in its late regular session at Topeka, decided to take action in the matter of quarantining and issued an order that the "rules and regulations governing quarantine and the admission of cattle in Kansas, as issued by the commission, dated at Topeka, Kan., May 2, 1886, are hereby revoked. From and after this date and until further notice, all cattle coming to Kansas from the portion of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois and the Dominion of Canada, will be required to enter the State at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner for the period of ninety days, or until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas, and all railroads, express and other transportation companies are forbidden to bring any cattle into this State from the above named quarantined districts, except in compliance with the foregoing rules and regulations.

The Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, in deference to the expressed wish of the Governor of Ohio, recommends that the quarantine against Ohio cattle be raised.

A COLORED man named Lawson Thompson was found dead in the barn of J. L. Sexton, about two miles west of Topeka the other morning. He visited Mr. Sexton the previous night and wanted to be re-employed as a teamster. He was informed that there was not work for him, whereupon he asked the privilege of sleeping in the barn as he did not feel like returning to town that night. The privilege was granted him. The next morning he was dead.

TOPEKA is to have a public park.

## RUINED RICE.

### Great Damage Done the Louisiana Rice Crop—An Overflow.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The violent gale of the past two days caused great damage along the gulf coast in the vicinity of this city. Sunday night the wind began backing up the water from the bays and bayous on the eastern side of Plaquemine parish and Monday afternoon the situation had become so serious that people began to flee from their homes and seek safety at Point a la Hache and Grand Prairie, two villages on the Mississippi river. Monday night the wind increased in violence and the water was driven clear across the parish up to the levees on the Mississippi river, at some places rushing over the dikes into the stream. The rice crop had just been harvested and was lying out in the field to dry, and it is estimated that 40,000 acres were swept by the flood into the Mississippi, and were carried by that stream into the gulf. The loss on this crop alone will be \$100,000. Almost every thing they possessed, as the crop was lying out in the field to dry, was lost. It is almost certain that the sugar cane was ruined by the wind and water and that all the live stock were drowned by the overflow, which extended thirty-five miles northward from the gulf across the parish from east to west, the strip of five feet of levee being the only land out of water. At Grand Prairie the water on the public roads was five feet deep and it gradually increased in depth to the eastward. Five hundred refugees are quartered in the court house and other buildings at Point a la Hache, where they will be compelled to remain until the water subsides, which it will probably do very rapidly. The Louisville & Nashville railroad is submerged between this city and Pearl river and no trains have arrived to-day. The people have lost almost every thing they possessed, as the crop was their sole dependence. As far as can be ascertained there was no loss of life.

## BOGUS NOTES.

### Look Out For Spurious Ten-Dollar Silver Certificates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Some clever counterfeiters have been operating in Chicago for the past few days and have succeeded in widely circulating spurious \$10 silver certificates. The counterfeiters are of the new series, bearing the portrait of the late Vice-President Hendricks, which were issued a short time ago. It is understood that the band had an agent in Washington, who, as soon the notes were obtainable, purchased a number of them and hastened to this city. Whether they were able to make piles in so short a space of time is doubted, and it is surmised that they had some portion of the work completed before the bills appeared. The bogus notes are excellent imitations of the genuine certificates, and inasmuch as the originals had not yet arrived before the counterfeiters were presented, no difficulty was experienced in working them off. A few days ago the United States Secret Service Department in this city received a "tip" that the counterfeit certificates were in circulation, and detectives were immediately sent out to follow the matter up. A local detective agency was employed by the banks, and has been detailed to work up the case. Saturday a young Hebrew was arrested, charged with being one of the counterfeiters, and is now locked up at the Central station. It is said there are some half-dozen men implicated, but the detectives keep what information they have very quiet. Owing to the promptness with which the bogus notes were issued, it is believed that Chicago people have been pretty badly victimized.

## THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

### Commissioner Sparks Again Has His Say About the Depredations of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior says the depredations of the past year have justified every word said in his previous report regarding widespread land robbery. He flatly says: "Depredations upon the public timber by powerful corporations, wealthy mill-owners, lumber companies and unscrupulous monopolies, are still being committed to an alarming extent, and to great public detriment. The subject of forest reservations," he says, "is one of unquestionable importance, and I respectfully renew the recommendations heretofore made."

The sales, entries and selections of public lands for the year amounted to 22,124,568 acres, an increase of 1,129,050 acres in the year. Out of 3,087 investigated entries, 1,168 were cancelled as fraudulent and 1,485 held for cancellation. Fences have been removed from around 5,714,926 acres. Timber depredations to the number of 1,319 and involving products worth \$9,339,579 recoverable to the United States have been reported. Of this amount \$100,000 has been recovered. The Commissioner commends that fraudulent returns or surveys be made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

## Knights of Labor.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—The Knights of labor convention met at nine o'clock yesterday morning and took hold of the business presented with the determination to push it through. Since the adjournment of the assembly Saturday, various committees have been actively engaged in considering the matters referred to them. The forenoon session was mainly occupied in receiving reports from these committees and taking action on them. During the morning session the report of the committee on law was presented. It recommended a change in the constitution by which the executive board should consist of the general master workman and six members—no two of whom should be from the same State. This part of the report was adopted. It also recommended that the office of general secretary and treasurer be divided. No action was taken on this. Before adjournment it was stated that amendments to the constitution were in order, but owing to the lateness of the hour none were presented.

## UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

### General Miles in His Official Report Says No Terms Were Made With Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Miles' annual report as commander of the military department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the War Department, is a voluminous document containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is learned that this part of his report sets forth minutely the official orders received by him, his orders placing Captain Lawton in command, the system of signals adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details: Some days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into General Miles' camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing and ammunition, and were footsore and nearly exhausted from long marches and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon General Miles ordered Lieutenant Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchez well and who spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo and see if he would surrender.

This mission Lieutenant Gatewood accomplished successfully. He informed Geronimo in answer to the chief's question that he had no authority to offer him terms. Geronimo then asked to be taken to Captain Lawton, who was in the immediate neighborhood. This was done and on repeating the question asked Lieutenant Gatewood, Captain Lawton told him that he could make no terms and that he had to surrender. Geronimo then wanted to see General Miles, and both parties, Captain Lawton and command and Lieutenant Gatewood and Geronimo, Natchez and their band, set out for the north, traveling for some days on parallel lines and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to notify General Miles of their approach. On coming into General Miles' camp Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The general replied that he had no terms to offer; that if he and his band surrendered at all they had to surrender as prisoners of war; that they had to lay down their arms and trust the President of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender, but Natchez, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Natchez and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said that he had left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there headed by Chato to murder him.

Geronimo, Natchez and two others were loaded into an ambulance, followed by the rest of the band, in charge of Captain Lawton, and taken to Fort Bowie station and shipped to Texas.

General Miles in his report argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several instances where no greater punishment has been inflicted, speaks of the great good done Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances. He highly commends Captain Lawton, Lieutenant Gatewood and the officers and soldiers generally for the meritorious services during the campaign.

## A FALLING ROOF.

### Fatal Accident Through a Falling Roof at North Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Last night the iron roof of the North Chicago Rolling Mill, at South Chicago, about twelve miles from this city, caved in from some cause unknown. For several years it has been the practice to clear off all the refuse iron on Sunday which accumulates on the roof from the blast pipe during the week. Five men who were on the roof when the accident happened were uninjured. About fifteen men were working in the mill at the time, and Ed Dibbins, aged twenty-five and married, was instantly killed. All the rest were more or less injured, and a few probably fatally hurt. Fortunately the accident occurred on Sunday, or fully one hundred men would have been killed or injured.

## LATER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The accident at the repair shops at the South Chicago Rolling Mill Company at North Chicago yesterday is of a more serious nature than at first supposed. The roof of corrugated iron, supported by heavy trusses, caved in without warning at a time when five men were at work on it and five inside the building. The list of killed and wounded are as follows: Killed—Edward Divoons, thirty years; Michael Hoffman, body not recovered. Wounded—Anton Smith, bruised and crushed about body, can not recover; Joseph Hartz, badly cut on head and chest; William Bogle, badly hurt internally; Andrew Sibinski, badly crushed; John Driscoll, slight cuts and bruises about head; Thomas Conley, wounds on breast and head; George Postay, wounded on back; Charles Donald, right leg crushed. A large

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

BOTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## THE REAPERS.

When the tired reapers, with fragrant sheaves,  
Come on the eve, as the sun goes down,  
And the sky is rich as the falling leaves,  
In crimson and purple and golden brown,  
I sit in the meadow and watch the reapers,  
And watch as the loom of the sunset weaves  
Its mesh of gold over country and town.

And I think how the summers have come and gone,  
Since we saw the shuttle across the blue  
That wove the colors of dusk and dawn  
When the mask of the sleeping roses flew  
On the wings of the south wind over the lawn,  
And the evening shadows were longer drawn,  
And the stars were low, and the stars were low.

When love was sweet in the lives we led,  
As the leaves that fall in the latter spring  
To grow in the flowers, the books we read,  
The romps and ruses of the grape-vine wind,  
In word and work, to be filled and fed,  
On brooks of honey and wasted bread,  
And the songs that we sang, and the songs that we sang.

And out of the shadows they come to me,  
As flowers of the spring come year by year,  
The lovers and when to love was free,  
The stars were low and the stars were low.

And we knew it was happiness just to be,  
Through the sheaves of the cloud and fair sea,  
While the weary reapers are drawing near,  
Whose the red and white roses have lost  
Their leaves.

In the shades of summers of long ago,  
They come, through the meadow and marvelous  
Caves,  
With the harvest of love that we used to sow,  
As rich as the gardens the sunset weaves  
When the tired reapers with fragrant sheaves  
Come out of the thorn and the sun is low.  
—Will Wallace Hoey, in Harper's Magazine.

## NEW GUINEANS.

### The Manners and Customs of These Blood-Thirsty Savages.

### The Deadly Man-Catcher—Natives Who Decorate Their Houses and Themselves with Human Bones—Alligator-Shaped Dwellings and Alligator Stories.

The manners and customs of New Guinea are rather startling. In the new book on New Guinea, by Rev. James Chalmers, we read of a people that wear nose-jewels three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and dab their faces in stripes of black, white, red and yellow; who when mourning paint themselves all over black, and wear net collars, and when in very deep mourning get inside a very tight kind of wicker-work dress, extending from the neck to the knees in such a way that they are not able to walk well. We read of head-dresses seven feet high, built up on a wooden frame, while at Kabuli and Naara they have frames about two feet and a half in height, and three feet broad, and from the center stick ten or twelve feet long, on the frame and center they fasten plumes until all the wood is hidden. We read of tattooed chiefs, each mark on whom means a life violently taken, and some of whom are almost covered with these savage medals of honor.

The only field in which these people have shown much skill and ingenuity is in the manufacture of weapons. The most deadly is known as the man-catcher, and is invented by the natives of Huon Bay, but it is commonly used all over the island. The peculiarity of the man-catcher is the spike in its handle, which, once the loop is over the neck, can hardly fail to be fatal.

In canoe, too, the people are rather ingenious. The Port Moresby natives, during the southeast monsoon, lashing their canoes together, sometimes up to as many as fifteen, and forming a safe and peculiar-looking raft. The houses, too, are strange. In that temporarily occupied by the teachers, skulls, shells and cocoons are hung all about; the skulls are those of the enemies he and his people have eaten. Inside the house, hung up on the wall, is a large collection of human bones, bones of animals and of fish. Bones are much in use for decorative purposes. One of our guides to the village wore as an armband the jawbone of a man from the mainland he had killed and eaten; others strutted about with human bones dangling from their hair, and about their necks.

Some of the houses are in the tops of trees, with ladders of long vines leading to their haunts; the ascent, some are like animals. The largest houses are built to represent an alligator with open mouth; the platform in front of the house is the lower jaw, and the long shade over the platform stands in the alligator's mouth, the house sloping to appear as a body. And in some districts the houses have a regular burglar alarm. On the door hangs a bunch of nuts, so that when the door is shut or opened they make a noise. Should the occupant of the house be asleep, and their foes come, they would, upon the door being opened, be wakened. Spears and clubs are all handy.

And the domestic utensils are peculiar. In crossing one of the spurs a native and his son brought us bananas, and water in a bamboo. The natives had been having a feast. They began with boiled bananas and finished with a large snake cooked in pots. It was cut up and divided out among all. They seemed to relish it much, and the gravy was much thought of. They say pig is nothing compared to snake. Ah, well, tastes differ.

Of the animal life, we saw three nests of the mound-building jungle-fowl or megapode; one of them was fifty-one feet in diameter. It is said that larger nests exist at East Cape. It seems incredible that so small a bird should build such immense hillocks as nests. In point of fact, however, no such mound was ever built by a single bird or in one season. The jungle-fowl never sits upon her eggs, but has them drop in the mound, to be hatched by the heat of the sun and fermentation. We had two very fine eggs for breakfast; being fresh, they proved to be capital eating. One morning we had camped on a spur of the Owen Stanley range, and being up early to enjoy the cool atmosphere, I

saw one of a clump of trees closely by birds of paradise, dressed in their very best, their ruffs of green and yellow standing out, giving them a large, handsome appearance about the head and neck, their long, flowing plumes so arranged that every feather seemed carefully combed out, and the long wires stretched well out behind were dancing around in a circle. It was an interesting sight. A shot was fired, contrary to my expressed wish. There was a strange commotion, and two of the birds flew away, the others remaining. The two returned, and again the dance began and continued long, as all were gone, I having strictly forbidden any more shooting. Quarrelling ensued, and in the end all six birds flew away.

In the New Guinea rivers the crocodiles are pretty numerous, and some of the stories about them are particularly thrilling. A native went to the beach at break of day. In the twilight he observed what he took to be a log of wood lying on the black sand. To his horror, the log became animated and rushed upon him, being in reality a hungry crocodile watching for prey. A smart blow on the neck from the serrated tail laid him on the sand. He was then grabbed by the right thigh and carried into the sea. The paws, with their sharp claws, were used, not the jaws of the reptile. The poor man had nothing in his hand to defend himself with. He, however, furiously beat his paws with his clenched fist, and so much alarmed it that it relaxed its hold for a second and retreated a little distance, still intent upon its prey.

Fortunately, I heard the screams of the man at the first, and happily arrived at his side just as the reptile loosed its grip. My loud cries so alarmed the crocodile that it made off into deep water. As soon as the native was safe on shore, I ran for my rifle, rammed two bullets into it, and waded into the shallow water in search of the scaly foe. It rose just where it had previously disappeared and received both bullets in the eye; but it was not until the following day that the body was secured. The skin testified to its identity.

On another occasion, a famous warrior, fishing in this river alone one day, he unwisely stood in the stream—was clutched on both sides of his body by the claws of a crocodile. The brave fellow instantaneously grasped the separate claws of either paw and forced them back with tremendous violence, dislocating them. The brute, not liking this unexpected reception, made off; but the man carried the marks to his grave.

We are often followed and annoyed by crowds of natives. One day a man with a large, round club persisted in walking behind me, and uncomfortably near. Had I that club in my hand I should feel a little more easy. When on the beach we saw the cases, and left the vessel and were hurrying ashore. Our boat was soon aloft. Still, we had some distance to go. I must have that club, or I fear that club will have me. I had a large piece of hoop-iron, such as is highly prized by the natives, in my satchel. Taking it, I wheeled quickly round, presented it to the savage, whose eyes were dazzled, as with a bar of gold. With my left hand I caught the club, and before he became conscious of what was done, I was heading the procession, armed as a savage, and a good deal more comfortable. We got safely away.

The people of New Guinea are all good swimmers, and it is a pleasure to see them diving, turning somersaults and ducking one another in the water. They are also fond of games, especially foot races, in which both boys and girls take an active part. Beads and looking-glasses are given as prizes, and when others carry off the palm no bad spirit is shown. —Golden Days.

## Goethe on Originality.

It is not to be expected that the class of people who shun the meaningless slang, "chestnut," or, still more silly, dingle a toy bell which they carry with them, whenever they hear a remark which they imagine is not brand-new, will pay much heed to a quotation from Goethe. But there are others of intelligence who are affected by the incessant cry for novelty that may read with profit the following reflections by the great philosopher: "People are always talking about originality; but what do they mean? As soon as we are born the world begins to work upon us, and this goes on to the end. And after all, what can we call our own, except energy, strength and will? If I could give an account of all that flows to great predecessors and contemporaries, there would be but a small balance in my favor." —Boston Transcript.

## Transforming a Desert.

Some years ago Colonel Roudair, brought forward a proposition to transform some of the deserts in Africa into inland seas, the level of the soil being at present about 80 feet below that of the Mediterranean. An alternative proposal was made by Colonel Landae, who proposed to keep the sea out and to irrigate the desert, and so transform it into a fertile district. Colonel Landae has actually commenced to work on these lines, and he has just presented to the French Academy of Science a report, in which he states that he has driven an artesian well in the desert to the depth of 300 feet, which is now discharging fresh water at the rate of 2,000 gallons a minute, which suffices for the irrigation of 500 hectares. This area was a desert a year ago, and is now a fertile and well-stocked district. A second artesian well is now being driven, to extend this work of fertilization. —N. Y. Post.

A new means for shortening the term of imprisonment is taken from the German Magistrate—You are sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing wood. Have you any objections to make? Prisoner—I have at home a wife and five children. Couldn't we all go to prison together and serve out the time in a couple of days?

A Brooklyn maiden of eighteen years, who hails from the sunny land of Italy, was recently arrested on the charge of assaulting a man because he refused to kiss her. —Brooklyn Eagle.

## PRETTY FACES.

### Great Demand for the Photographs of Handsome American Women.

"There is a greater demand for the portraits of American society ladies at present than I have ever known before," said a Broadway dealer in public characters to a reporter. "Our own society ladies have always been adverse to having their pictures placed on sale, and many have even refused to allow them to appear in art galleries for the inspection of an admiring public, despite the pleadings of the artist, who appreciates their value as a draw card. But they have finally concluded that there is no harm in it after all, and besides that, it is rather English, for their cousins across the water long since approved of the distribution of their captivating portraits, both in their country and America. Mrs. Cleveland was really the first to lead in this commendable movement, and since then others have concluded that it was eminently proper to follow her example. Some are very particular as to who shall have the sale of their pictures. Among the pictures that I have a great call for are those of Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Freven and Mrs. Leslie, the three daughters of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of this city; Miss Adele Grant, who is now traveling in Europe with her mother, where she went to wed Lord Cairns; but for some reason or other, presumably the interference of her father, did not; then there is Mrs. Roach, the daughter of Millionaire Frank Work, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. Since Mrs. Potter's social success in England her portraits have been especially in demand.

The reporter was shown some excellent portraits of this lady, taken just before her return. There were at least twelve different sittings and taken by as many different artists. In two pictures in different attitudes Mrs. Potter appears attired in a jaunty yachting costume with white flannel skirt and a black and white striped waist. Her head reposes gracefully on her right hand, which has hold of the yacht's rigging. In the other picture she is reclining in an easy chair with her arms akimbo and her head resting between her hands. She also appears once with her friend Miss De Wolf. The portraits of Mrs. Ferris, another society lady of New York, are much sought after.

"Miss Chamberlain, the American beauty," the dealer added, "has always positively refused to have her pictures offered for sale. But I received a letter from a London photographer this week stating that he had received permission from Miss Chamberlain to place her portraits on sale and would forward several to this country immediately. I anticipate an immense sale. Much of the young society girls' pin money is spent on these pictures." —N. Y. Mail and Express.

## CICERO'S LETTERS.

### Beautiful Epistles Full of Naturalness, Frankness and Outspokenness.

There are nearly eight hundred letters of Cicero now extant, besides at least ninety letters addressed to him; and we know that this large collection is a mere fragment of the immense correspondence that he left behind him. It extends over a period of less than twenty-five years—i. e., it gives us on the average a letter for about every eleven days of the last twenty-five years of his life. The letters are written to all sorts of people and are of all varieties of style. Only in a very few instances does the writer seem to have had any thought of their being published. Their charm is their naturalness, their frankness, their outspokenness. It is difficult to imagine what our notion of Roman life and manners, of Roman history, would be without this unique correspondence; and all this astonishing letter writing went on in the midst of every kind of engagement, and of such claims upon the writer's time and thoughts as few men that have ever lived are exposed to. Cicero was deeply immersed in politics, in lawsuits, in foreign affairs, in building houses, in writing books and making collections of art treasures, in traveling, in actual warfare, yet in the midst of it all he was writing letters, long and short, at a rate which only a professional journalist nowadays could think of turning off. Sometimes he lapsed and sometimes he soared in his letters. Cicero is never so in his letters. There he is always natural, and there you have the best side of the man shown us. The letters were written from his heart—I mean the familiar letters. He writes because he had a longing to communicate his thoughts to his friends—in other words, because he had a craving for the sympathy of those he loved. I believe that will be found to be the real secret of all good letter writing. If a woman sits down to write as Mme. de Sevigne did, or as Peppe did, with a view to an outside public, and only half a thought for the friend or relative addressed, you will never get really natural letters. There will always be a false ring about them. More than one book has been published during the last few years, the author of which has been extremely careful to tell us in his preface that it was never intended for publication; that he was very much surprised indeed when it was urged upon him that he should actually print his letters! Nothing had been further from his intention. The letters were written in the first instance to X, or Y, or Z, etc. Yet we can hardly read a page without feeling quite certain that X, or Y, or Z was only a peg to hang the letter on, which were most surely addressed to a larger outside public, whom the author never lost sight of from the moment he took his pen in hand till the moment he laid it down. —Nineteenth Century.

The Madrid Court Shoemaker has been ordered by Queen Christine to make a pair of shoes for his Majesty Alfonso XIII. They will be made of white leather and elaborately embroidered with gold. Before the young King puts his feet into them, the shoes, according to old usage, will be sprinkled with holy water. Queen Christine has given orders that, together with her son's first shoes, three hundred pairs be made for poor children and distributed in her name. —London Times.

## GNU RESEARCHES.

### Experiences of an American Scribbler in Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.

They have an absurd and utterly ridiculous specimen of zoological architecture here, which they call a gnu. I am moved to expiate upon this brute from the fact that I had a personal encounter with one recently, and the effects of that encounter haven't got well yet. He is a cross between a hump-backed cow and an unfinished army mule, and his nature partakes largely of the rascality of both. This mule-cow is not considered handsome by the best judges of beauty. His expressive countenance is hardly as saccharine as that of the average bull-dog, and the rhinoceros is more graceful. He has a quantity of material piled up "forrard," which seems to have been left over when he was built, and which gives him the appearance of having started out in life with the intention of being a dromedary, but getting discouraged, gave it up. His head conveys the impression that it was an afterthought of the Creator, whittled out and stuck on in haste; it is never in the right place, and never seems to fit the wearer. If I were to meet one of these parties with his head entirely omitted from the bill of lading, I would refrain from making any remarks—partly out of consideration for the creature's feelings, and partly because I would not be at all surprised. It is claimed by Elizabethans that the gnu is a very tractable, docile and altogether admirable beast. I will not contradict this statement—at least while I am here—but I will say that for the possessor of so many laudable traits of character, he is a very unassuming and certainly keeps them well concealed.

The milk these conglomerations here. I happened to be at a farm the other evening while this operation was being performed. The lady of the house laughing proposed that I should go out and try my hand, saying that it would be a novel experience and the milk something different to what I had been accustomed to. I assented, remarking that I was fond of gnu milk. Not immediately obtaining any results, except an occasional whack across the face from the beast's narrative, the gentleman of the house suggested that twisting the tail was sometimes an effective remedy against switching. A few minutes later it occurred to me that his remark was not strictly true, but upon due reflection I was satisfied that I do him an injustice. I can not conceive how any man who habitually associates with a gnu should be so reckless as to tell a lie. It behooves them to keep in the straight and narrow way, for, verily, they walk in perilous paths, and are liable to be cut off suddenly without space for repentance. After I had staggered to my feet and scooped the mud out of my eyes, I perceived that I was a trifle mutilated, while directly in front of me stood that insufferable gnuisance beaming upon me with wild amazement.

I didn't do so any more. I can not endure cruelty to animals, and I know it must have pained that cow to have her tail twisted—I feel perfectly convinced of this by her subsequent actions. Later on I went on a mission to board one of those officiously sympathetic kind of persons inquired if I had been in a railway collision. I relieved his anxiety by informing him that I was suffering from a severe attack of gnu-rhagia. This spiked his gun. —W. M. Wiley, in Detroit Free Press.

## SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

### How a Detroitter Got Even With a Very Smart Agriculturist.

A Detroitter who was working across one of the northern counties with a horse and buggy this summer met a farmer on foot and asked him how far it was to Greenville.

"Which one?" was the query, after half a minute spent in reflection.

"Why, I didn't know that there was but one Greenville."

"Didn't you? There's one in South Carolina, a second in Kansas, a third in Ohio and a fourth in Iowa. Which one do you want to go to?"

"The nearest one."

"Well, that's about seven miles off. Next time you inquire for Greenville you'd better name the State. Got any tobacco?"

"Which tobacco do you want?"

"Why, I didn't know as there was more'n one tobacco."

"Oh, yes, there is. There's plug tobacco, fine-cut, shorts and snaking. Which do you want?"

"Wall, I'll take plug."

"I haven't got any. Next time you inquire for tobacco you'd better mention the kind."

The two looked each other over for a minute and then separated for life. —Detroit Free Press.

## A Cold Wave Followed.

"Ma, was pa ever blind?" asked a Sixth street youngster coming into the parlor where his mother was entertaining a caller.

"Why, no, my son."

"Could he always see as well as he does now?"

"Of course he could. What put such an idea into your head?"

"Cause," replied the boy, "she (pointing to the caller) told her husband at the church social last night that pa must have been blind or awfully near-sighted when he married you."

The two women are now blind to each other's presence as they pass by. —Peoria Call.

## Why He Was Bounced.

Angry Father—Well, how came you to be dismissed by the firm?

Son—I don't know why. I answered—

"Yes, imprudently, I am sure."

"A letter—"

"Yes, after waiting a week. You were wanting in promptness."

"Father, I answered it the same day."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Then you were too prompt. You should have waited a week. It looked as if the firm wasn't doing any business. Boy, you'll never learn anything." —Philadelphia Call.

## VOORHEES AT HOME.

### His Recent Great Speech at Indianapolis—A Masterly Presentation of the Issues of the Day.

The following is a brief telegraphic synopsis of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees' recent speech at Indianapolis, in which he sounded the key-note of the campaign in the State.

Ex-Senator McDonald presided, and on the stage were a number of the prominent men of the party, not only of local, but State conspicuousness, and when the president of the meeting introduced Mr. Voorhees in the fewest words possible, the orator of the evening received a greeting which demonstrated how closely he has woven himself into the hearts of the people of Indiana. It is conceded that the speech is the ablest political effort of the Senator in any campaign. Contrary to his usual custom, it was prepared with care, as if the Senator had reason to believe that it would be accepted as a key-note by the opposition, who would carefully scan every sentence for the purpose of criticism. Taken as an entirety, it is a magnificent effort, and if there is a Republican so hopeful as to draw comfort therefrom he will pass among his fellows as a modern Mark Tapley.

Senator Voorhees was particularly happy in his review of civil service, as practiced by Republicans during their long lease of political power, and he emphasized his argument by copious quotations from Hoar, of Massachusetts, and from other standard Republicans like Sumner and Greeley, who were the first to raise their voices against the iniquity which had crept into their own party in their administration of the spoils of office. In 1871 there was an act authorizing a commission to promote the efficiency of the civil service, and it was approved by Grant, whom the Senator credited with an honest desire to do something in that direction, but it was starved to death by the party in infancy, and General Cox, of Ohio, at that time a Cabinet officer, was made to feel the sting of the party lash when he lifted his protest against the plundering of the department employes in the name of the party.

During his argument in this connection the Senator began with the retirement of Bulknep, then a Cabinet officer, who resigned to avoid investigation, and he continued the review through the iniquity which made Hayes President by the count in Louisiana and Florida, and the rewards in the way of offices that were parcelled out to every one connected with that business, from John Sherman up or down, to show that with them it was a snare and a delusion, and that they invariably rewarded a party worker for his services to the party and not because of any special qualifications he had for the duty and for the office to which he was assigned.

The Senator also reviewed the Republican financial policy at considerable length, showing that both silver and greenbacks exist to-day as part of the currency by express command of the American people, irrespective to a great extent of party affiliations, and directly in spite of the persistent and determined hostility of Republican leaders and Republican Administrations. The plea of the opposition that the public lands be reserved for actual settlers was another matter which he exploded by reciting the enormous grants which the Republican Congress had voted away to corporations in nine years, in this way disposing of 144,538,134 acres, which within two years of Democratic Administration has been ordered that nearly 102,000,000 acres of land held by railroad corporations shall be thrown open to the people for homes and farms.

He also investigated the labor question, citing the various enactments within the past year for the relief of the laboring man, not the least of which are the bills putting the seal of condemnation on the use of convict labor by striking from the appropriations every item for the use of convict labor on public buildings, and also prohibiting the importation of labor under contract to compete with American workmen. It was this latter bill which the Republicans managed to defeat.

The tariff question was also given judicious attention, and his argument was based on the broad axiom that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government, and that the necessary reduction in taxation must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to successfully compete with foreign labor. In his judgment a tariff which raises a sufficient amount of revenue, and no more, for honest government, and at the same time incidentally protects the laboring classes, the manufacturing interests and the agricultural and business pursuits of the country, will be of Democratic origin when it comes, and it will have the sanction of the most illustrious names in the history of the Republic.

The question of pensions was also treated at length, with the sentiment that any man or men guilty of unfairness, illiberality or bad faith toward the soldiers of the war for the Union would be speedily and utterly overwhelmed by the execrations of the whole American people.

The work of the recent Congressional session was then reviewed, showing what had been accomplished for the soldiers, and the effort of the Republicans to belittle the administration of the Pension Department came in for its full share of execration.

On the question of prohibition, taking for his text: "Where do the roads fork?" the Senator was particularly facetious in picturing the entanglements of the party whose leader in Maine was for prohibition, while in this State the party was so barren of speech that it could not say whether it was for summary legislation or against it, for prohibition or per contra, or for high license, low license or any kind of license. The Senator was prompt to affirm that there was not a voter in Indiana who did not know the Republican platform on that subject was a mere juggle of words, a cheat and a fraud, and that it was so intended. To this, in striking contrast, he held up the unmistakable language of the Democratic platform.

Concerning the apportionment of

the last Legislature, it was a sufficient answer to the howl of pain from Senator Harrison that in the infamous apportionment of 1857 and 1873 by Republican Legislatures, when the State was torn into shreds and patches, there was no protest from him and no scruple ever prickd his tender conscience. The present apportionment may be defective and uneven, and these faults will be remedied, but whatever it is, it is truth, equity and fair dealing compared with the Republican work of past years.

The Senator concluded his speech by the following glowing tribute to the present Administration:

"And now, fellow Democrats of Indiana, we enter this contest with high and earnest convictions of duty to our State and to our country. We believe in the vigorous development of her inexhaustible resources, and the establishment and growth of her glorious institutions, and the promotion of Christian benevolence, under the auspices of a Democratic constitution, and for the most part under Democratic State control, appeals to us to be true to the broad and liberal principles on which all her greatness is founded. Whatever else may happen, the Democratic party owes it to its good name and splendid record in Indiana, that the administration of the State shall not fall into the hands of those who distrust the people and who deny to others the same freedom and right they exercise for themselves. In a still more earnest appeal we are called on to exercise our rights and to discharge our duties as citizens. The administration of the Federal Government by General Cleveland has been bitterly assailed, misrepresented and slandered by the Republican State convention, and by the leaders of the Republican party in Indiana. No two minds, perhaps, ever agreed in every thing, nor does it follow that a signature of an administration necessarily concurs in all its official details, but I am here to night to declare, as far as my words will go, that the Administration of General Cleveland has been worthy of public duty and worthy of all acceptance by the Democratic party and by the country. What public duty has been neglected? What public trust has been betrayed? In the more than eight years of the Democratic administration, and on every step of his public life by the powerful and sleepless press of the United States, the Senator stands clear and above reproach in his great office. Senator Harrison had much to say in his recent speech in regard to the country, that the Democratic party in Indiana has no power to enact a law, nor to repeal a bad law heretofore enacted, nor to appropriate a dollar of the public money without the approval and the concurrence of a Republican majority in the Senate. The Democratic party has not had a law-making power of this Government, embracing, as it does, the legislative and executive departments, since the 4th of March, 1851. Every evil of legislation which has afflicted the country flows from Republican responsibility. The Senator pledged which he alleged had not been fulfilled. He well knows, and so does the country, that the Democratic party in Indiana has no power to enact a law, nor to repeal a bad law heretofore enacted, nor to appropriate a dollar of the public money without the approval and the concurrence of a Republican majority in the Senate. 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# Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

## SONG OF THE BOOK AGENT.

Talk, talk, talk,  
Till my tongue is heavy as lead,  
And walk, walk, walk,  
Till my feet are sore as my head  
Which today was struck by a rolling-pin,  
And crushed by a base-ball bat,  
While a hot-iron took me across the shin,  
And a trying pain ruined my hat.

It's lie, lie, lie,  
Till, once an innocent youth,  
I really and positively wish I may die  
If I know how to utter the truth,  
Besides which fact there remains  
A rather more stubborn one yet,  
That I've told so many no penitent pains  
Forgiveness for me would get.

It's sell, sell, sell,  
Though nobody ever will buy,  
I suppose for a saint I would be all very well,  
But it makes me wish I could cry,  
My sleep is troubled by phantoms gray  
Of my landlady offering her bill,  
Till I know how I believe I would pray  
For a job in a rolling mill.

—H. H. Heath, in Tid-Bits.

## TAUGHT A LESSON.

### What Was Done By a "Natural-Born Lunny."

Four girls in the family, and only one boy. Big sister Lucy, second sister Jenny, little sister Lillie, and baby sister Sallie; and sandwiched in between big sister Lucy and second sister Jenny was poor, lonely, solitary Eddie—a cat in a strange garret. Still, he didn't feel lonely and solitary when they were all at home on the farm, for big sister Lucy and second sister Jenny could romp and climb as well as he could, and little sister Lillie was a very accommodating horse or dog, according as he wanted to play horse or dog, while baby sister Sallie liked to clamber upon his knees and put her arms around his neck, and it flattered him immensely to believe that she thought him just as big a man as her papa. But when he went over to the village to visit grandma, and saw how the other boys had brothers, and could play ball and tag upon the common with creatures of their kind, then he did feel envious. You may be sure that Eddie made the most of his opportunities to associate with real boys.

Now, please indulge me if I dwell too long upon Eddie's juvenile history. He grew just as fast as other boys, became a young man—or rather, a boy who thought he was a young man—just as soon as any other's brother. To resume where I left off—after awhile he noticed that some boys were inclined to make fun of him. By and by they called him "gril-baby," and a savage resolve rapidly sprang up within him, either to run away and be a robber, or choke all of his sisters so that there wouldn't be any girls in the family. While he was debating about it, the powers that be, or rather were, or more properly, Eddie's and Lucy's and Jennie's papa and mamma, decided that these three of the flock were big enough to go to school. So to the little country school under the walnut trees, two miles away, and the youthful band went, and to Lucy's horror, saw there real boys. Dreadful creatures they seemed to gentle Lucy, and should her dear brother grow like them? Never!

"Miss Mary," she begged, "please let Eddie sit with us."  
"Oh, no," laughed Miss Mary, "he must sit on the boys' side."  
"Oh, Miss Mary," blurted out the poor child, desperately, "he ain't allowed to go with boys!"  
"Ha! ha!" laughed those same dreadful boys, "baby-girl! Dassen't go with boys! He! he!"  
"But I dast!" declared Eddie, glaring defiance upon his sister Lucy, and ungratefully planting himself upon the boys' side, just as the bell rang, and poor Lucy felt that her heart was broken, but henceforth, Eddie was a school hero; that is, until vacation came. Then every-day life at the big farmhouse was just as it was before. Eddie and his sisters drifted back into their old ways, when, suddenly, the children received an invitation to a party, and again Eddie was brought to realize that he was the only boy.

Not a modern, fashionable abominable "ehild party," with late hours, rich confections, injurious dressing and excessive dancing. Oh, no! only a quiet gathering of a few neighbors' children, under the trees of a small lawn; only an afternoon spent in harmless romps, and a few old-time games; only some simple refreshments served upon the grass, and a safe walk homeward before the stars began to twinkle. No costly laces and embroideries, no expensive trinkets, no affected airs and graces, no engraved cards, nor even written invitations. It was just what a children's party was years ago—not so many years ago, either—but even a six-years-old style looks antiquated to-day. The party needs no special description. Neither do the children, a dozen girls, aged from eight to fourteen, from the farms around. But, alas! Eddie was the only boy.

This was not so terrible at first. He could play "Kick the wicket" or "Hunt the slipper" just as well as the girls. But when somebody proposed that they play "Grandmammy-tippy-toe," then he was in a "fix." For he had no skirt to raise, so that old Grandmammy could hit the hem with her stick. How dreadful! The girls pitied him, to be sure, but would that mend the matter any? No, for, alas! boys were cruelly doomed to wear trousers, so, of course, poor things, they couldn't play "Grandmammy-tippy-toe."

"Hold your hat, Eddie," called out pretty little Mary Bell, as a bright idea struck her. Eddie did so, taking his place in the line with his hat held before him, like an alms-basin, and the game proceeded merrily.

Suddenly Eddie disappeared. Was it because the humiliating sense of being the only boy had grown upon him beyond endurance? Oh, no. The fact of his being the only boy had, this time, led to a far more prosaic result. This is how it was. Mrs. Bell, in providin

for her young guests, had either forgotten, or else did not know, that a small boy had an appetite voracious as that of a big ostrich. Therefore, the refreshments provided for Eddie were far from sufficient. He had simply run home from the party to get a "piece."

He not only got a piece, but he had no more sense than to carry it back to the party with him. A few minutes after his sudden disappearance, a dozen girls were edified, in a double sense, to behold Eddie himself march through the gate of the Bell domain, bearing aloft an enormous slice of bread, cut from an old-fashioned box-loaf, both the bread and Eddie's face being liberally smeared with molasses. He bore it aloft because it required both hands to hold it in a position convenient to his capacious mouth.

And such a chorus of shrieks of merriment with which he was greeted. "You'll break your toes!" cried one. "Piggy-wiggy!" screamed another.

Dropping his piece, with a muttered exclamation of rage, Eddie hit the nearest girl, who happened to be his sister Lucy, and shook the next, who happened to be his sister Jenny, and then made one bound for the gate and home. Thus the party marked an epoch in his life, leaving its impress for years. For, as he tore home with his eyes half-blinded by tears of anger and mortification, he resolved that, henceforth, he would be master of these girls, and show himself their superior. And he faithfully kept his resolution, as we shall see.

From that day forward, he became to his sisters, to use a slang phrase, "a holy terror." All cringed in his presence, and to them his will was law. When they were small, they blacked his boots, and unquestionably obeyed his every behest; when they were larger, they asked his permission regarding the books which they might read, or the company that they might keep.

Time passed. Edward had graduated from the village academy, as Lucy had done the term before him, as Jenny could do the term after him. Then it was decreed that he should study medicine. So, his mamma and sisters resolutely packed his trunk for him, and he went away to the city, soon finding himself in the fourth story of a big boarding-house, with three other students. For the first time in his life he could actually live with real boys—or, perhaps, these boys would have preferred being styled young men.

Two of the three other boys were quite ordinary—that is, not very handsome, not very ugly, not very bright, not very dull. Walter Jones and Will Lewis represented the average boy, from a respectable family in good circumstances, the boy whom you see every day and never think of remarking. But Percy Roy—oh, he was a character! So childish, so simple-minded, so stupidly good natured that one could scarcely forbear asking, not "What possessed him to undertake the study of medicine?" but "How did he ever have wit enough to learn his alphabet?" Percy was tall and ungainly, with a pink baby-face, and a mop of white hair, which alone would have rendered him conspicuous among the trio with brown locks.

Upon the fourth floor of this big boarding-house were two small rooms and one large one. The two small rooms were occupied by Walter and Will respectively, while the two beds in the large room were taken by Edward and Percy; the large room with its comfortable and lounges being also used as a common study by the four. They could thus have the whole floor to themselves, undisturbed by any body.

Edward specially found that not only was he a boy with boys, but also, that he was a boy above boys. Not one of the other three could compete with him in intellect and strength of character. And, in recognized sovereignty, he for a time was happy. But he soon realized that recognized sovereignty, excellent as it was, was still unworthy to be compared with actual sovereignty, to which he had long been accustomed. If his sisters were not boys, he could at least order them to black his boots; but, although his present companions were boys, and insensibly bowed to his authority, he could not very well command them to wait upon him. Percy, to be sure, would make an excellent servant—Percy would do just as well as a girl when a subject for teasing was desirable; but then Percy was not yet in Edward's power. Once in Edward's power, however, and Walter and Will would aid in fastening the yoke upon his neck.

"Let's play a trick on Percy," suggested Edward one day, when that unfortunate wight's back was turned. The thoughtful Walter and the indifferent Will smiled an assent, and Edward reached across the table and picked up poor Percy's anatomy—his text-book upon anatomy. There, between the pages, just as he had left it, lay a card as a marker. Edward moved the card a few pages toward the front of the book, and replaced it. Guileless Percy came in, resumed his chair by the table, opened his book at the card, and read on in silence for an hour. Then he inserted the card between the leaves where he had left off, closed and put away his book and prepared for lecture. As Percy passed out into the little entry, Edward laughed, slipped the card a few pages toward the front for the second time, and was rewarded by his confederates' applauding smiles.

This went on for weeks. Edward's amazement deepened, and Walter and Will looked at him, at each other, and at Percy in pitying incredulity. The question began to assail them all as to whether they had any right to continue such a farce. Finally, Will broke the spell by asking:

"Percy, how do you like reading anatomy?"

"It's very nice," drawled Percy; "but don't you think it's a little—monotonous?"

As the story-writers say, "we draw a veil over the climax;" that is, we would, if this were the end. But when the fit of hysterical laughter greeting this speech had subsided—boys do laugh hysterically sometimes—Walter challenged the victim thus:

"I'll bet you don't know the name of a single bone you've read about!"

"I'll bet I do!" declared Percy, vehemently.

"Name it, then."

"The—Percy—gold!" enunciated Percy, decidedly, with the accent on the y.

"The—what?" cried the mystified trio.

"The—Percy—gold!" repeated Percy, firmly.

"What does he mean?" queried Will, turning to Edward.

"I'll show you," blurted out poor Percy, his pink face growing positively red, as he snatched the big book from the table and tore it open. "There!" he exclaimed in triumph, as he pointed to a single word in italics.

"Percygold."

(Which, for the information of unlearned readers, I will state should be pronounced Terrygold, with the accent on the ter. The name is applied to a part of one of the bones of the skull.)

Climax! This time we do "draw a veil." Percy was, then, hopelessly stupid, a natural-born "lunny." That fact had been demonstrated—henceforth it was quite allowable to make his harmless life just as miserable as possible. Recognized sovereignty soon became actual, and actual sovereignty was shared with Edward by Walter and Will, for Percy proved a docile fag to all. He blacked boots and ran errands to perfection. True, all commands were disregarded by such sugar-coatings as "Please," or "That's a good fellow," but they were none the less commands. Edward was happy. The atmosphere suited him exactly. He could live with real boys, and at the same time receive the ministrations which he had long been used to from girls.

And what of these girls, his sisters, all these months? Oh, they thought of him often. The pretty keepsakes, the affectionate letters, passing from the old farmhouse to the city, amply proved that. But Edward took these testimonials of his sisters' regard just as he had taken all previous ones, as a mere matter of course. One evening a letter came from Lucy, which was destined to make a sensation. It appeared that she was going to be married, and let her go. I know enough of Injun nature, however, to feel certain that some of the bucks would lay for me and shoot me down to get possession of the gun, and, therefore, when I went out on a hunt or with dispatches I had to observe just as many precautions as if actual war existed. I doctored two or three put-up jobs to murder me, and luck had made me sort of reckless, when I was brought up with a round turn. I had wounded a deer in the foothills airy one morning, and was pushing on after him as hard as I could go, when a bullet knocked my cap off, and I heard two Injuns give tongue. In about five seconds I was lying flat on my face behind a big rock, and in five more had made out that the two rods were behind another rock, fifteen rods away, with many bush or stone between us. Only one had fired at me, and he had aimed at my head. It was an out-and-out ambush, but as the chap who fired had missed his target and allowed me to secure cover, the advantage now rested with me in several points. I had the most shots. I was on higher ground, the bushes grew quite up to my back, while they had open ground all around 'em. I chuckled away to myself when I had figured out the lay of the ground, and I made up my mind in a few minutes that there was a sartin triss of Indians in New Mexico who'd miss two bucks from its ranks before he sun hit twelve o'clock that day.

"To be sartin sure that they were laying for me I got hold of a stick and pulled in my cap and elevated it, and one of 'em sent a bullet through it 'quicker' n wink. Then I called out and told 'em who I was, but they yelled and jeered at me in reply. Their plan was to keep one load always ready for me, while the other fellow blazed away every minute, to show me that they were in earnest. His bullets chipped the rock all around, but I was as safe as if in the fort. I let 'em fool around for half an hour, and then I worked my way backward through the bushes, took a half-circle, and presently hit a spot not over three hundred feet behind 'em from which I could see the pair as plain as day. Both were on their knees, the one holding his fire for me to raise up, and the other blazing away as fast as he could load. I had 'em foul, and the idea of two thoroughbred Injuns being jackasses enough to try to bluff me in that way made me grin all over. I could have shot 'em down at ones, but I waited awhile to enjoy the situation. One of 'em was named Cloudy Day, and the other was called Out-in-the-Rain. Both were at the fort the previous day trying to buy the gun, and professing the greatest friendship for me.

"I waited about ten minutes, and then I drew up and sent a bullet into Cloudy Day's spine. He tumbled backward, and I'll wager he didn't kick twice. The shot, of course, alarmed the other, and he sprang to his feet and looked around. He started to bolt, but I called to him to halt, and stood there a fair mark and shouted to him to shoot. I didn't want to knock him over in cold blood, you see. He drew up his gun and blazed away, but the bullet went wild. Then he threw down his gun and started to run, but he hadn't gone ten feet before I tumbled him over. I left the carcasses lying there and overtook my deer and carried him into fort. There was a sub-chief there named Small Horse, and after a bit I asked him if he knew where Out-in-the-Rain and Cloudy Day were summering. He said he expected to see them at the fort that afternoon, and I told him to prepare his mind for a disappointment. The bodies were found, and a hundred different bucks swore to have my life, but I'm still living and in good health, and was never even fired on again."—N. Y. Sun.

A large wagon, which was made for the purpose of carrying cable, recently got stuck in the mud on one of the streets in Cincinnati, and, although thirty-nine horses were hitched to the conveyance, they could not budge it, and the drivers were obliged to use a hydraulic jackscrew before they could proceed. The wagon, with its load, weighed seventy thousand pounds.—Chicago Times.

The principal land office in Vancouver, British Columbia, is situated in a hollow tree forty-four feet in circumference. In one section there is a table twenty-seven feet long and four feet wide, made out of a solid board taken from the tree.

"Sit down now," he said, "and write nice letters to your sisters," adding bitterly, "this is a pleasure denied to me, for I have no sister."

They did write letters to their sisters—Edward, Walter and Will. Edward really did catch inspiration from Lucy's letter, wrote her just such an answer as it deserved—never forgot it as long as he lived, Walter and Will apologized for neglecting their sister so long, and did the best they could to get up respectable missives—probably they never forgot either. But, after Edward had finished his letter to Lucy, he still felt a little dissatisfied; he began to realize, as he never did before, the true worth of a good girl, and, partly with the idea of working off his dissatisfaction, partly with that of giving expression to his new-found thought of a good girl's worth, he also wrote a very pretty letter to his old-time friend, Mary Bell.

I should not be surprised if I heard that he turned out very well, after all.

—Margaret B. Harvey, in *Demorest's Magazine*.

## THE SCOUT'S STORY.

How Tom White Treated Two Indians to a Little Surprise.

"I was a scout and hunter for Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, for a couple of seasons," said Tom White. The fort is on one of the upper branches of the Bonita river, with a spur of the Soledad mountains to the north and east. Injuns were pretty thick and mighty mean, though they made a pretense of being at peace, and more or less of 'em were lying around the fort all the time. I had the first Winchester rifle ever seen in that locality, and the redskins just tumbled over each other in their efforts to buy the gun. They offered me three times the value of it, but it was a present from an old friend, and I couldn't let it go. I knew enough of Injun nature, however, to feel certain that some of the bucks would lay for me and shoot me down to get possession of the gun, and, therefore, when I went out on a hunt or with dispatches I had to observe just as many precautions as if actual war existed. I doctored two or three put-up jobs to murder me, and luck had made me sort of reckless, when I was brought up with a round turn. I had wounded a deer in the foothills airy one morning, and was pushing on after him as hard as I could go, when a bullet knocked my cap off, and I heard two Injuns give tongue. In about five seconds I was lying flat on my face behind a big rock, and in five more had made out that the two rods were behind another rock, fifteen rods away, with many bush or stone between us. Only one had fired at me, and he had aimed at my head. It was an out-and-out ambush, but as the chap who fired had missed his target and allowed me to secure cover, the advantage now rested with me in several points. I had the most shots. I was on higher ground, the bushes grew quite up to my back, while they had open ground all around 'em. I chuckled away to myself when I had figured out the lay of the ground, and I made up my mind in a few minutes that there was a sartin triss of Indians in New Mexico who'd miss two bucks from its ranks before he sun hit twelve o'clock that day.

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## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—In using cloves for pickles or preserves, the blossom end should be removed, as this darkens the liquid with which it is cooked.—Boston Post.

—If the man of leisure desires to shoot or fish on a farmer's premises, why should he not bargain with and pay him for the privilege?—American Cultivator.

—In making a large hole in a cork with a corkborer or any other instrument, the danger of splitting can be avoided by wrapping the cork tightly with twine.—Troy Times.

—The one great cause of the small profits of the majority of small fruit growers and market gardeners is due to the fact that they try to work too much land.—Cleveland Leader.

—Farmers do little writing for the papers which they read. They should help each other more by letting their fellow farmers know what they are doing and how they do it.—N. E. Farmer.

—Fruit Juice for Invalids: Take grape juice and sweeten to taste; put in bottle and tie a thin cloth over the mouth of the bottle; let stand till done working; put in clean bottles, cork and set in cool, dark place.—The Household.

—A small table, round or square, can be made into a beautiful ornament by covering the top with velvet, plush or satin, and tacking on ribbons of various colors with gilt crescents or stars at the ends.—Chicago Herald.

—Better dispose of honey as it comes in, at a fair price, than wait for better market and run all sorts of risks of losing, or injuring the honey. Keeping the market full of old stock does much to destroy the demand for any kind of honey.—Albany Journal.

—It is easy to prescribe methods for the eradication of weeds, but they count for naught until practice gives them effect, and there are too many farmers who let them grow and thrive unheeded, thereby producing seeds to thwart the efforts of others who try to keep their lands clean.—N. Y. Examiner.

—Mince of Chicken and Eggs: Chop cold boiled or roasted fowl; mix up with a cupful of drawn butter, seasoned with pepper, salt, a pinch of nutmeg and pour into a bake dish. Set into the oven until a skin forms on the top and the surface shakes with the ebullition of the heated heart. Lay as many poached eggs on the top as will lie easily in the dish and serve.—Boston Globe.

—It is oxygen that rusts iron and causes wood to rot. We paint wood so as to keep out water and air, to prevent decay. Water applied to wood expands and presses the pores together; then the wood dries, the pores become larger, so that the air can circulate through them more freely. Wood rots at the surface of the ground quicker because the changes are more often. But if a substance be kept perfectly dry it remains unchanged.—Prairie Farmer.

## CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Autumn and Early Winter Fashions For Very Young Girls.

Useful every day dresses for children of five and seven or eight years are arranged of different kinds of serge in bright and dark colors, either trimmed with light or dark braid, or some glossy silk material. The skirts are mostly blue-pleated, the pleats being very wide but flat, and often kept in place by braided silk or velvet tabs. The blouse or jacket corsages are chosen to match the skirt ornamentations, and the latter slit up at the hind seams and edged with small gilt or bright contrasting buttons. Large white collars and cuffs of serge or cashmere stitched out with dark silk, and with small devices or initials at the corners, the cuffs being left over for this purpose on the top of the arm, make such costumes both becoming and yet practical, a sash is sometimes added in front if required to be a little more dressy. More elaborate models, when made of strong durable stuff, are also in good taste, and may be preferred by many ladies who wish to see their children look as nice as possible. We observed, for instance, lately a dainty dark woolen costume for a girl of six, with a full skirt, long waistcoat beautifully embroidered with another color, and opened back and front to show a small pleated surah plastron, bordered with similar embroidery, and a cascade of the same material short in front and long at the sides and back, where it was finished off with a full puffed basque. Dark embroidery and large buttons formed panels on the skirt and filled out very tastefully the open space between the short front and long side pieces, caught together at the waist with a broad pleated tab of the dress material and velvet.

White undershirts are again in fashion, as might be expected now that light-colored and white dresses are so much in vogue. They are usually made of cambric, of which there are many new kinds known under a variety of new names, but all to a certain degree of this well-known stuff. Fine cambric and nainsook muslin are, however, used for jupons for evening toilet, which are trimmed with rich lace and costly embroidery.—The Season.

## Fashion Notes.

Narrow braid in loops or in circles is a pretty finish for the edges of children's dress waists and sleeves, and for the pleats in the skirt. Brown braid in small circles next a row of straight braid set along the edge trims blue wool dresses, while black braid edges red or brown dresses.

Soft velvet roses, or petals stripped from the flowers, are massed in the pointed fronts of new winter bonnets. Astrakhan pompons two inches wide are set on cloths and velvets to be used for bonnets, or merely for the crown, with a brim of Astrakhan.

Small straight collars of Astrakhan or of sable fur are made with a miniature head of the animal on one end, passed under an elastic strap, while the other end has fur rappings hanging below it.—Harper's Bazar.

## TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some of the best of tonics. It is not only good for the body, but it is also good for the mind.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc. It HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron tonic that enters into almost every system. It enriches the blood, invigorates the system, restores Appetite, Aids Digestion, does not blacken the teeth, and does not cause constipation—other iron medicines do. It is a perfect substitute for cod liver oil, and is used by the most delicate of patients. It is a tonic for the system, restores life and vigor of the blood, increases the appetite and strengthens the digestive organs. I cheerfully recommend it highly.

—Mrs. MARY A. B. POWERS, 2320 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was broken down in health, had no appetite, and was always tired and drowsy. I have taken three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and have been restored to health. I can recommend it highly."

—Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE NO OTHER PILLS. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 381 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

## PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

ACME BANJO METHOD. By N. P. B. CURTISS. Price, \$1.25.

Mr. Curtiss, whose Guitarr Method has long been a standard, does not give to the lover of good music at home, by this thoroughly good and entertaining instruction, the best of the best. He treats the positions of the fingers, simple explanations and very easy exercises, and a complete manual in a book, which is destined to make the elegant modern BANJO still more appreciated and popular.

## THE ROYAL SINGER

Holds the field against all comers as the chief book for singing classes in 1897. Good music, sacred and secular. Improved instructions. 16 C. Bound, 60 cts., 48 per dozen.

Song greeting (60 cts.) for High Schools; Song Books (20 cts.) for Young Readers (book 10 cts., Book 11, 15 cts.) for Common Schools, and 40 cts. Little Singers (20 cts., 30 cts., 40 cts.) form a complete set for music teaching in schools.

SONGS OF PROMISE, (25 cts.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest book for Sunday Schools. Superior collection.

In press and nearly ready—Authentic of Prates. PIANO CLASSICS, (40 cts.) is a great favorite with good pianists.

BOOKS MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLASS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any \$5 or \$7 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped with the name of W. L. Douglas.

For the W. L. Douglas, \$2.00 Shoe. Same style as the \$3.00 shoe, but not so good. Do not get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

\$3.00 SILK LINING BEST NO. 1

BEST TANNERY CALF

BOTTOM SEWED

PATENTS

HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Send for INVENTOR'S GUIDE.



The Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Advertising Rates table with columns for week, month, and year rates.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Time Table for East, West, and South Fork, Kansas.

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

Kansas zephyrs, this week. Mr. J. F. Ollinger has returned to Coronado.

Mr. A. S. Howard's mill dam is progressing nicely. Mr. J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, was in town, this week.

Mr. John Frisby has moved into the McMillan house. Mr. Sam. Baker, of Rockford, Ill., is visiting in this county.

Full line of the "Walker" boots and shoes, at E. F. Holmes'. Mr. J. H. Saxer has returned from Coronado, for the winter.

Mr. A. C. Cox, of Strong City, is at Talequa, Indian Territory. Look at those wool Kersey Pants for \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes'.

Look at those \$2.50 and \$3.00 Rubber Boots, at E. F. Holmes'. The Santa Fe does more business at Strong City than at Emporia.

Born, on Sunday, October 17, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, of Diamond creek, twin boys, weighing eight pounds, each.

The Santa Fe R. R. Co. has taken out charters for fifty-two new lines of road, three of which are to come into Chase county.

Married, in the Probate Court room, by Judge C. C. Whitson, October 18, 1886, Mr. Edward Small and Miss Amanda Dell.

There was a bonfire and a firing off of anvils in this city, Tuesday night, in honor of the large majority for the Railroad bonds.

Miss Bulalia Neale, sister of Mrs. C. M. Frye, returned to her home at Chopeta, last Thursday, after a pleasant visit with her sister.

Mrs. Fred. S. Perrigo, of El Paso, Texas, arrived here, last week, from St. Louis, on a visit at her father-in-law's, Mr. S. A. Perrigo's.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Fourth Annual Fat Stock Show at Riverview Park, Kansas City, October 23 to 30, 1886.

Mr. Ralph Denn, after an absence of several years in the west, returned, last week, from Idaho, and he may remain with us. He is looking well.

Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mr. L. W. Coleman, of Clements, has moved to Emporia, to give the children of that gentleman an opportunity of attending the school.

Falls Township Board will settle with Road Overseers, and make annual settlement, on Saturday, October 30, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Be on hand. Geo. W. Crum, Trustee.

Dr. S. W. Frye, of Chopeta, father of Mr. C. M. Frye, was in town, last week, visiting his son while on his way home from the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Topeka.

Mr. Harry Marshall, of Boise City, Idaho Territory, had his thumb and forefinger of his right hand amputated on the 10th instant, at Kansas City, because of blood poisoning. He is doing well.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 30, 1886, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

On Monday of last week B. Lantry, Esq., signed a contract to furnish the stone for the bridge over the Missouri river, at Randolph, for the Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. It will take \$21,000 worth of stone from Strong City, and must all be delivered by December 25, which means 100 more men in the quarries from now until then.

Col. S. N. Wood and other Democratic candidates on our county ticket will address the people at the following times and places, next week: At Clements, Monday, 25, at 7 p. m.; Cedar Point, Tuesday, 26, at 7 p. m.; Wonevau, Wednesday, 27, at 7 p. m.; Homestead, Thursday, 28, at 7 p. m. These dates include Oct. 25 to 29.

Married, in the Catholic church in Strong City, Kansas, Wednesday morning, Oct. 20, 1886, by the Rev. Father Boniface Neihaus, O. S. F., Mr. David Rettiger and Miss Rosanna Harvey, daughter of Hugh Harvey, Esq., all of Strong City. After the performance of the ceremonies the happy couple took the train for a bridal trip to Kansas City. They have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new state of life.

WOOD WILL BE HEARD FROM. STRONG CITY, KANSAS, October 17, 1886.

Mr. W. E. TIMMONS - You can say to your readers and the voters of Chase county, that I shall not withdraw as candidate for County Attorney. Whilst nominated against my wishes, yet having accepted the nomination and concluded to be a candidate, I want to be elected. I promise you and the people of Chase county that, if I am elected, I will perform the duties of the office honestly and impartially. I will enforce the law against the rich as well as the poor. I will not take money to either prosecute or not to prosecute. Justice shall not be made a matter of barter. Whilst rigidly enforcing the laws and maintaining public order, I shall do it at the least possible expense to Chase county. We must study economy and thus reduce taxation and the burdens of the people, which after all comes out of the profits of labor.

You will recollect that I was elected County Attorney in 1874. Our county taxes at that time were 16 mills. In 1876 we had reduced them to 2 1/2 mills, on a valuation of \$1,828,907.41. Our valuation is now \$2,608,789.86, one million more than it was ten years ago, yet our levy this year is 11 mills for county purposes. It will be seen that our expenses have trebled. Over \$26,000 is collected this year for county purposes alone. From the statement just received from W. P. Martin, County Treasurer, I find that whilst we have increased in wealth from \$1,513,598.98 in 1875 to \$2,608,789.86 in 1886, yet during the whole time our county levy has been on the increase. Our levy in 1876 was 2 1/2 mills; 1877-75, 3; 1879-81, 5; 1883-84, 7; 1885-86, 11. It will be seen that the county levy this year is 11 mills, yet the statutes, sec. 220, page 312, provides that in counties with less than five millions of taxable property that the Board shall not levy a tax for the current expenses of over

one per cent. (10 mills). It seems that in Chase county, the Commissioners here gave to the extent of the law and are all over.

It is evident that when taxation in our county is increasing at such a fearful rate, some one is not doing his duty. I can only say that if elected I shall labor and work to economize and reduce taxes. Yours, S. N. WOOD.

JOHN MARTIN'S CANDIDACY. Mr. Martin is before the people as a candidate for Congress from this, the Fourth district. He is making an open aggressive fight, and is gaining ground daily. Those opposed to him concede that he is honest and capable; that he is a gentleman who has great faith in the people, and is loyal to truth and law. He has lived in Kansas for thirty years. His life has been an active one; he has been one of the leaders in laying the foundation for, and erecting the superstructure of, our present vigorous and growing commonwealth; he is a conscientious and a consistent man; the principles by which he is actuated today, as expressed in his recent speeches in this county, the same that governed him throughout his whole life; he has never been known to advocate a principle for the mere making of votes, and every man who is acquainted with the history of Kansas must needs know also of John Martin's history. Thirty years of a straight-forward, upright and consistent political life should be sufficient to establish a man's reputation for political honesty, hence, there can be no doubt that, if elected, he will follow the course marked out by him in his speeches, which is:

First - No special legislation. Second - Unrestricted coinage of gold and silver, and the abolishment of National banks, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank paper.

Third - The repeal of the pre-emption laws; the recovery of all unearned lands from railroad companies; the opening up of Oklahoma, and the holding of all public lands exclusively for honest and able citizens of the United States and their families, and tracts of not more than one hundred and sixty acres to each one; also prohibiting citizens of foreign countries from obtaining title to lands in this country.

Fourth - Amending the pension laws so that every honorably discharged soldier of the union army who was wounded, or sickened, so as to be unable to support themselves or families, should be pensioned, and providing that the court of testimony admitted in State to establish claims for pensions.

Fifth - The conflict between labor and capital should be removed, and he thinks wise legislation would, and he would vote for a national commission to investigate the question thoroughly and report the kind of legislation required.

This seems to us a platform that the voters of any party can endorse. If elected he will do all he can to bring about these reforms. We ask the people to look into these matters and acquaint themselves with what is needed in the way of legislation before finally making up their minds as to who they will vote for in Congress.

SOUTH FORK, CHASE COUNTY. Oct. 16, 1886.

Mr. Editor - I desire the use of your columns to address the citizens of this county in the approaching election. I have become a candidate for county clerk, and I have only eight days to go to the polls. I am an elderly man, and I have a family to support. I am seeking acquaintance. Being an elderly man, I am unable to visit you at your home, to shake hands with you, to kiss your baby, or to perform any of the usual courtesies of a campaign. I only wish to address your readers and to ask you to address your readers and to ask you to address your readers.

My nomination to that office was by the party of this county, and I will not disguise the fact that I desire to be elected. The new demand for temperance legislation has placed untold power in the hands of the community in this state, and we should be very jealous of the man selected for that place. The present incumbent has given no indication of his willingness to go in that direction. The number of houses he has licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; the number of houses in course of erection in this county; the number of houses he has licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; the number of houses in course of erection in this county; the number of houses he has licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; the number of houses in course of erection in this county.

I was asked, only yesterday, by a druggist, who is a practical physician, if in the event of a general election, and if after the election, that he would certainly be revoked, I am having this letter published in your papers as a kind of manifesto, hoping to awaken the attention of every voter to this momentous question, and I hope to see you approve of my views of the prohibition policy. I will be entitled to your vote at the November election. As to my politics, I am an old school Republican and have been since 1858, and I have justly remarked, I helped to rock the cradle of that party, and it was so feeble it had to be fed with a spoon; and yet I have sometimes scratched the party ticket, and I have sometimes scratched the party ticket, and I have sometimes scratched the party ticket.

I have never been an office seeker, and my present candidacy is because of my being an earnest temperance man. Yours, Resp., J. V. EVANS.

GEN. McLELLAN'S MEMOIRS. Are now in press - one volume of about 700 pages. It bears the title, "McClellan's Own Story." The book is exactly what the title indicates. McClellan, dead, lifts the veil which has concealed the true history of 1861 and 1862. For more than twenty years every intelligent American has been saying, "I wish I could hear McClellan's own story." This book CONTAINS IT. It is sold by subscription. Anyone wanting a good paying agency, should address at once. S. F. JENKIN & Co., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo., Oct 14 4w

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL RIDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

HOLMES-TUCKER. The residence of Mr. P. C. Jeffery, near Elmdale, was the scene of a quiet but happy event, Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, 1886. The event being the marriage of one of our most popular young men, Mr. J. A. Holmes, and Miss Belle Tucker, Rev. S. Davis, of Cottonwood Falls, in an impressive manner, performing the ceremony. The wedding was, as we have said, a very quiet affair, only immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. The bride was charmingly attired in a beautiful ivory white satin and brocade velvet. After the ceremony and congratulations were over an elegant supper was served, after partaking of which, the bride and groom left on the 10 o'clock train for a short wedding trip. The presents were quite numerous, including a gold watch and chain from groom; a dinner and tea set; a check for \$500 to bride, from Mr. J. R. Holmes, solid silver knives, spoons, etc. But few people start out on the matrimonial voyage with brighter prospects, "Allie" has always been one of our County "boys," and the COURANT joins his many friends in wishing him and his bride a long, happy and prosperous journey through life.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 12, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: David Kessler, Willis, combined harrow and cultivator; Reuben Quaternass & H.R. Ellsworth, Moline, drawbridge gate; Lemuel Maer, Independence, car coupling; J.J.T. Dehekker, Sedgewick City, automatic grain weigher and register; M. B. Smith, Holton, index.

THREE MONTHS FREE. The publishers of that excellent monthly, The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it free for three months to any lady who send them the postoffice address of twenty ladies who are keeping house. The address may be at one or several postoffices, but must be sent before November 15, 1886. The Housekeeper is one of the best publications in the country.

NOTICE. To the Voters of Cottonwood Township: Notice is hereby given that a mass convention of the voters of Cottonwood township, Chase county, Kansas, will be held at Cedar Point, on Saturday, October 23, 1886, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a township ticket. By order of both the DEM. & REP. CEN. COM.

NOTICE. The citizens of Falls township will hold a convention at the Court-house, Saturday, October 23, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for township officers, on Saturday, October 23, 1886, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a township ticket. By order of both the DEM. & REP. CEN. COM.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. J. W. McWilliams will sell cheap, on time to suit purchaser, 2 cows with calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside them; 2 fine yearling steers; 1 yearling heifer, all in splendid condition.

The term of partnership between Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. All persons indebted to them must call and settle before that date, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. By order of Township Committees. STONE & ZANE.

A. O. Shaff, the grocer, at Strong City, whose goods are always new, has just received a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, and he invites the trade of the farmers of Chase county, as well as of the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City.

David Ford has just put in a large and well assorted stock of silverware, so that parties need not go to Emporia or elsewhere to get this class of goods; and he invites the patronage of the people of this county.

We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the World, the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.60. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR DISTRICT COURT CLERK. We are authorized to announce E. W. SHIB as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court in and for Chase county, at the coming November election.

STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL. For-unes are daily made by successful operators in GRAIN, STOCKS AND OIL. These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 invested. Buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers. Stock Privileges a specialty. Address foreigners. WILLIAM E. RICHARDS, Banker and Broker, 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed readily. None fail. Terms free. HALLAT BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses; CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS.

South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb23-tf

MCQ. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of First and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. feb23-tf

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec3-tf

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov26-tf

J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands well lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. sep23-1yr

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in his line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm land, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. sep23-tf

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-tf

EVERGREEN HEDGES. Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants make post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1.00; 8 to 10 inches, \$2.00; 10 to 15 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EV-ER-GREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very LOW PRICES.

TREE SEEDS. Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address GEO. FINNEY, Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wis.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any success in this world. All of either sex, to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRU & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

OLD BIDDY AND HER NINE.

Old Biddy walked forth from her nest in the grass. And saw something too ugly for her to let pass.

THE KIND STRANGER.

A Story of Emperor Joseph II and a Croat Physician.

Night was falling over Vienna, and the cold November rain, which had been threatening all day, was beginning to come down in earnest.

Nowadays, any one can walk about Vienna at night safely enough; but a hundred years ago, when rogues and vagabonds swarmed in every street,

as if feeling that his position might be answered with a hard word, or even a blow. But the tall man replied, in a kindly tone.

"Why do you want a golden so much, my boy? Are you hungry?" "It's not that," panted the boy.

"So, here's an adventure already!" mused the unknown; "and a strange one it seems likely to be. There are doctors in that town, it would seem, who would let a sick woman die rather than lose a golden."

A dismal den it was, much more like a wild beast's lair than the abode of any human being. Not without more than one awkward stumble did the visitor make his way up the pitch-dark and tumble-down stairs,

At that moment the rickety stair creaked beneath a heavy tread, and in to the room strode the doctor, with the boy at his heels.

PACKING APPLES.

How to Keep the Fruit in Prime Condition for Winter Consumption.

"Hello!" cried he, roughly, "what sort of a dog-hole's this that you've brought me to?" "If it be a dog-hole," said the stranger, eyeing him sternly, "it's all the fitter for you."

"Yes, I do," retorted the other, with crushing contempt. "You are a doctor without brains and a man without heart."

And the Emperor? cried she, clasping her hands. "The Emperor!" cried she, clasping her hands.

WHAT OLD SOL DID.

He Made a Smart Boy Drop His Head and Turn Up His Heels—Then John Adams Became a Statesman.

John Adams' father wished to give his son a collegiate education, but the boy liked the books better than his books. Study was monotonous to the active lad, who found both excitement and pleasure in hunting and fishing.

"I wish to be a farmer, sir," replied the sturdy boy. "Very well," said the father, not a little disappointed, for he had hoped that John would enter the ministry.

Great pains must be taken in sorting. Few people are aware of what constitutes a first-class apple. Such an apple must not be immature, overripe, wormy, or otherwise injured in any way.

The anxious Stamp act was published. The reason of Brantree's meeting to meet to protest against its enforcement. Lawyer Adams, then thirty years of age, was appointed to draw up the remonstrating resolutions.

FARM ECONOMY.

The Necessity of Paying Undivided Attention to Small Things.

A great many farmers are losers by despising economy in small things. The small economies either in the saving of labor or material often go to swell the bulk of the profits.

DIVIDING THE ESTATE.

An Agreeable and Amicable Arrangement Between Two Lawyers.

"Ah, good-morning, Mr. Skineur," remarked Lawyer Fleecem, as he met his fellow lawyer on the street.

PIGEON-FLYING.

The Objects for Which the Birds are Trained by European Governments.

Modern pigeon-flying may be said to have received its greatest impulse from the Franco-German war, when the only messengers that could pass from without the iron grille that surrounded imprisoned Paris were the intelligent high-flying pigeons.

In Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Portugal such regular pigeon systems exist, and every encouragement is given to private breeders by securing reductions in railway rates and in offering prizes for the races.

At Lille there are 8,000 trained pigeons, which are employed by the War Department to dispense with the military post which was formerly established there, and to rely entirely upon privately trained birds.

The primary object of having these enormous flights of pigeons is to secure means of communication with invested fortresses in the event of siege. This is not, however, the limit of their usefulness. They are intended to be used as secret messengers, to be surreptitiously liberated by agents or spies who may be in the midst of any enemy.

Great pains must be taken in sorting. Few people are aware of what constitutes a first-class apple. Such an apple must not be immature, overripe, wormy, or otherwise injured in any way.

He Lost the Combinations. "Did you see the butchers' parade?" asked the snake editor of a casual caller yesterday afternoon.

"See that man throwing sausages at the crowd?" "Yes." "Well, I never saw a thing before."

DO NOT WAVER.

Indecision an Indubitable Sign of Weakness in a Parent or Teacher.

As there is a difference between firmness and stubbornness, so there is a difference between yielding and wavering. One may show strength in yielding to good influences, just as one may show weakness by yielding to bad influences.

THE DAYS OF FRUGALITY.

I know a neat cottage in Atlanta which is the home of a man whose whole income is a salary of \$75 per month. He has a wife and child, hires a servant and keeps a cow.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Japan has 155 Protestant Churches with a membership of 11,628.

In Washington Territory a Chinaman has been made a school-teacher for the benefit of his countrymen.

AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

A Recreation and Relief From the House-keeper's Daily Routine.

All persons are not born bee-keepers, or even made bee-keepers by years of experience, and it would be folly to expect that all would be successful in that branch of industry. And, indeed, there is often more profit in bee-keeping as a recreation than in all the many returns that are realized, although there is sometimes a consideration in that respect.

When the weary rounds of business have become so monotonous that the heart sickens at it all, it is then a real relief to turn away from all these things and watch that "band of united workers who never strike" nor complain, moving so systematically along in their ceaseless toil.

It has been estimated that a large percentage of the insane confined in the asylums are farmers' wives. Why is this? Simply because there is too much sameness in their recreations in their lives of toil.

Then, for money's sake, do not try to set up a "saw-arow" over bee-keeping culture, or any other occupation that will be at all remunerative, and tend to lead the mind away from these unchanging household duties—duties that are all right and proper, that every woman should perform, but neverthe less need to be at intervals sweetened by change.

It may be possible to form an alliance with the devil and realize upon the investment, but it is more probable that you will get swindled without regard to decency.—Texas Siftings.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It is not so much what a man has that makes him happy, as it is what he doesn't want.—The Century Magazine.

—A young Vermont fisherman has just landed a speckled beauty, so he writes us. We imagine from the tone of his letter that he has married a freckled girl.—Livingston Free Press.

—Woman is society's balance wheel, and the man who does not condescend in his wife leads a life which can not admit of the light of day being turned on it.—Washington Post.

—Old gent—Here, waiter, law the deuce do these buttons and things come to be in this soap? Fresh water.—We make our soap from Chicago dressed beef, sir.—Lovers' Citizen.

—A countryman and his son "put up" at a city hotel. Son seeing the town. Old gent comes down from his room at midnight and says to the night clerk: "Has my son come in yet?" Night clerk—Gone not. Haven't seen him. Old gent—Well, you needn't sit up for him any longer.—Chicago Mail.

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In Washington Territory a Chinaman has been made a school-teacher for the benefit of his countrymen.

The retirement is announced of Miss Mary E. Kiddle, who for forty years has been an eminent and successful teacher in the schools of Hingham, Massachusetts.

As the preachers and teachers of the future must come from the children of the present generation, how important it becomes that the claims of religion upon the youthful mind, "in to-day already walks to-morrow."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The free kindergarten department of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union is making rapid advancement, one lady having given nearly \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of these institutions in the State of Massachusetts.—Boston Journal.

The Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches were united there would be a church extending to every part of the country, with 8,475 churches, 6,621 ministers and 805,551 members. The income of these Presbyterian bodies amounts to very nearly \$12,000,000.—United Presbyterian.

The recent Methodist Sunday-school Assembly in Kansas has chosen Topeka as its place of assembling for the next ten years, and a tabernacle, normal halls, boarding halls, etc., are to be erected at once. A school of theology was created and a faculty elected with Dr. James Marvin as Dean.

Rev. Chow Ju Tien, the first Buddhist priest who ever visited New York, is now located in Mott street, looking after the theological interests of that locality. He is a learned man, speaking and writing Sanskrit, and reading with ease several of the modern languages of Europe, though he speaks none of the latter.—N. Y. Tribune.

Phillips Brooks said in a sermon the other day: "When you read the story of yesterday's defaulter fleeing to-day an exile or an outcast, or sitting gloomily behind his prison bars, it is not with an angel's innocent wonder what a sin like his can mean; it is with the understanding of a man who has felt the same temptation to which this poor wretch has yielded that you deplore his fate. The worst of men straits by the sight of his human sin some sense of what human power of sinfulness we too possess."—Boston Post.

The business colleges of the United States have within twenty years multiplied from a few institutions to several hundred, some of which have an annual registration of over one thousand students each. Over one States Commissioner Eaton reports a greater number of graduates from the business colleges than from the colleges of law, medicine and theology combined. Official reports show about 50,000 students during the past year.—Chicago Standard.

The Baptist Church has received the following bequest from a banker in Detroit, Lorenzo B. Austin: American Baptist Missionary Union, \$5,000; Baptist Theological School at Ozark, Mo., \$1,500; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$3,000; American and Foreign Bible Society, \$1,500; to be used in distributing Bibles in the Southern States, etc., \$500; Denison University, Granville, O., \$2,000; and to the Baptist churches which he formerly attended in Akron and Middleburg, O., \$4,000.—Christian at Work.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE DEVIL'S SERVICE.

The devil has plenty of service; He keeps all his agents at work. And suffers no one to die, Or gives them a moment to shrink; And I'm certain that all who've tried it Will frankly and honestly say That for any kind of labor The devil's the poorest pay.

He will start a carouse or a racket, And promise you plenty of fun; But all you will get for your trouble Is to pay for the mischief you've done; For the devil's a tricky fellow, And will manage himself to escape, While he leaves his sad dupes in his folly, To bear all the blame of the scrape.

He tells you of joy in the wine-cup, Good-fellowship, laughter and mirth, And he hints that he will follow, With all that is bitter on earth. He points you to freedom; a prison He thinks will be better for you; He'll leave you at last but a better, And make you pay dear for the rope.

He glories in falsehood and mischief, Turns neighbors and friends into foes, Makes gossip and scandal his hobby, And he'll be sure to be there, He's a shame—a vile, pointed deceiver, A hypocrite, a traitor and a clown, Nor ever was he known to succeed, His victim when once he is down.

He lures to the gaming table, And tells how a fortune is made; He points to the path to riches, He stands in the corner of a street, With promise of golden treasure, He lures his victim on, Till substance and honor and name, And all one may hold dear is gone.

The devil's a busy workman, His servants can never stop; The time when the world should slumber He'll bustle in to his shop, Ah! long are the hours of labor, And short is the pay you get; For of service that brings one profit, The devil's the poorest yet.

And this is his scale of prices, To the busiest workman, no good; From one who gives time, honor, substance, He takes away even his food, Ask the worldling, the drunkard, the thief; Ask any who have been deceived, His most faithful servants are cheated, And each in his misery dies.

Gives he gold? 'Tis a curse and not blessing, His pleasures but ashes and dust; His promise is cruel deception, How he gives is but hopeless loss, How strange so many will serve him, And barter their lives away! While the devil's the hardest master, Whose service brings the poorest pay.

Editor's Monthly.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER. Oct. 17—Jesus Delivered to be Crucified. John 19:1-16. Oct. 24—Jesus Crucified. John 19:17-30. Oct. 31—Jesus Buried. John 20:1-13. Nov. 7—Thomas Convicted. John 20:16-19. Nov. 14—Peter Restored. John 21:15-19. Nov. 21—John's Vision of Christ. Rev. 1:1-16. Nov. 28—John's Vision of Christ. Rev. 1:17-18. Dec. 5—The Lamb. Rev. 5:1-14. Dec. 12—The Saints in Heaven. Rev. 7:9-17. Dec. 19—The Great Revival. John 20:1-13. Dec. 26—Review. Christmas Exercises, Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

AND HAVE REGAINED THAT DOMINION WHICH WAS GIVEN IN THE GARDEN.

THE BITER BIT.

A Wild Tale in Which Revolvers, Rattlesnakes and Ingratitude Play Parts.

About fifteen years ago I set up shop as a lawyer in a young town in Nebraska, and the very first case that came to me was one to delight a lawyer's heart. An aged woman named Mary Sharon had deeded all her property to her son William, on the understanding that he was to support her and do so-and-so during the rest of her life. After a year or two he became anxious to get rid of her, being vigorously encouraged by his wife, and matters were made so hot for the old lady that she could no longer stay in the house. Indeed, she was turned out of it, and but for the charity of neighbors would have died of hunger and exposure. While she had a copy of the agreement, drawn in legal form and good evidence in a suit, none of the five or six lawyers in town would take her case for fear of the son. William had given out that he would kill any lawyer who meddled with the case, and he had the record of being a desperate, revengeful man. When the mother came to me she frankly warned me that I must look out for Bill, but when I had looked into the case I determined to become her counsel, Bill or no Bill. My first move was to send for the son, to see if he desired to carry out his agreement. He came into my office in a swaggering, defiant way, having a revolver buckled to him and three drinks of whisky behind his vest buttons. He cursed the mother, me, the law and all else, and wound up with: "Now, then, you go ahead. The minute you make trouble for me I'll make a corpse of you."

"And now you look here," I answered, as I brought a six-shooter to cover his head. "I'm in this case to the bitter end, and whoever you feel like shooting don't wait for me to begin." Bill was a boaster and a coward. He turned white as flour and became as jumble as a lamb. He went out of the office like a cur, but I knew the feeling raging in his heart, and I realized that he would bring about my death if he could do it with safety to himself. I had the proper papers served and the suit opened. Bill made his threats and boasts, but kept clear of me, I expected he would fill up some day and come into town for a shooting scrape, but he had another plan to work on. We had a sure case, as his friends informed me, but he was determined to bluster it out.

My office was over a store, and reached by outside stairs. There was a front and a back room, and the latter, I being a bachelor, was used for my bedroom. It was the fashion to leave all doors open during the day, and when I left my office on an errand, or to go to court, it was not locked. When it became known around that I had taken Mrs. Sharon's case and bluffed her son Bill I had plenty of small business to look after, and was much of the time in the justices' courts.

One day just before the big suit was to come to trial I went into court on an ordinary suit, and was detained three or four hours. The office was left open as usual. As I returned to it three or four citizens accompanied me, and as we reached the foot of the stairs we heard a terrible yell from the rooms above. Next moment Bill Sharon came rushing down the narrow stairs hatless, eyes staring from their sockets, and such a look of terror on his face as I never saw before or since. He rushed past us, shrieking and yelling, and it was only when he was clear of us that we made out the horrible truth. Two great rattlesnakes were hanging to him—one by the right wrist and the other by the right leg. They squirmed and twisted and flapped as he ran, and his screams and exclamations brought out the whole town. He ran about a block and then lay down in the street and rolled over and over, and the snakes let go of him and were killed as they crawled away.

Bill had been bitten in three places. The only antidote suggested was whisky, and a good two quarts were poured down him without the slightest relief. It did not in the least stupify him nor quiet his excited condition, and in an hour he was dead—his bloated body and purple face presenting a horrible sight. It did not take much headwork to discover how it all came about. Bill wanted revenge on me, and his plan was to leave the rattlesnakes in my bedroom. He had taken them there in a box after seeing that the coast was clear, and had dumped them out on the floor. The box was there to prove it. In his haste to be gone he had been careless, and as the serpents were loosened they turned on him and fastened their fangs in his flesh. It was retribution, but none of us could help but pity his horrible fate. —Cor. N. Y. Sun.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body. —Addison. The Christian is like the ripening corn; the riper he grows, the more lowly he bends his head. —Gulberg. How Thou canst think so well of us, And be the God Thou art, Is darkness to my intellect, But sunshine to my heart. —Faber. Whoever would be sustained by the hand of God, let him constantly lean upon it; whosoever would be defended by it, let him patiently repose himself under it. —Calvin. Many a lowly service that is disagreeable and apparently useless proves in the end to be of permanent value. It helps make good character, and that is always a blessing. —United Presbyterian.

As soon as a man knows himself at all, he knows himself as a being not standing alone, but depending upon some being above himself; in other words, as soon as he knows himself he knows God. —Rev. H. A. Downs. When the wind blows hardest the traveler girds his cloak to him the closest; and when temptations are the most violent we cling the more to Christ, lest we fall; and Christ holds us with the stronger grip that we may not falter. —Francis Robert. Every young man is now a sower of seed on the field of life. The bright days of youth are the seed-time. Every thought of your intellect, every emotion of your heart, every word of your tongue, every principle you adopt, every act you perform, is a seed, whose good or evil fruit will prove the bliss or bane of your after life. —Dr. Wise.

Plain and Figured Velvet.

Two kinds of velvet will be used together in visiting dresses—as a skirt of green velvet with golden brown Greek key figures all over it, with the drapery and very plain short basque of plain green velvet.

Golden brown satin epaulettes are on this basque, made of double satin bands an inch and a fourth wide passing along the shoulder seams from the collar to the armholes, with a cluster of the close loops already described projecting against the sleeves. These epaulettes and the close loops are seen on many dresses, and three similar bands and loops are placed diagonally on the front of plain basques that have a piece added to the lower right front, lapping on the left at the waist line; the diagonal bands being just below the sleeve on the right side in the under-arm sleeve. A jabot of lisse is gathered in the top of the front above the added piece, and reappears at the end of the basque, crossing it in a full frill. Dull red velvet basques similarly made have the front of the skirt with diagonal stripes of golden brown velvet. —Harper's Bazar.

POSTMASTER CONGER, of Washington, D. C., was promptly cured by Rod Star Cough Cure. Why is a carpenter like a barber? Because he can't get along without shavings. —N. Y. Leader.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs." When it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly and healthily on the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequalled.

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100 Doses One Dollar. COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Why is a carpenter like a barber? Because he can't get along without shavings. —N. Y. Leader. "Throw Physic to the Dogs." When it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly and healthily on the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequalled.

"Why do poets wear long hair?" asks an inquiring devotee to have it cut, dear, that's why. —N. Y. Herald. Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is not a devotee of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

The barber tests the humidity of the hair by his barometer. —Washington Critic. A LITTLE fire is quickly smothered out, which, being smothered, rivers can not quench. Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if the rob of you of the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sympathy with the active principle of life, in all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you, and free you from the tortures of lingering disease.

It is rumored that the Connecticut onion crop is a failure. No tears. —Boston Post. A UNIFORM and natural color of the whiskers is produced by using Buckingham's Dye. We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in our family, for colds, with perfect success. Crows never kick up a disturbance without caws. —Lyt.

Piles, fistula, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. PERSONS who take measures to enlarge their business—Tailors. 3 months' treatment for 50c. Pisco's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists. A nose is a thing that is easily taunt—Marathon Independent.

"As soon as represented," is what every body says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Kansas City, Oct. 15. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 43 50 @ 44 10. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4 20 @ 4 40. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2. BUTTER—Choice creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. EGGS—Choice, 13 @ 14. BAON—Haw, 19 1/2 @ 20. LARD—Pure, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. POTATOES, 40 @ 45. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 4 25 @ 4 50. HOGS—Packing, 4 10 @ 4 45. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3 00 @ 3 25. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 73 @ 75. CORN—No. 2, 25 @ 26. OATS—No. 2, 21 @ 22. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. COTTON—Medium, 9 @ 9 1/4. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 3 70 @ 3 90. HOGS—Washing and shipping, 4 00 @ 4 35. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2 25 @ 2 55. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 3 90 @ 4 15. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 61 @ 62. CORN—No. 2, 25 @ 26. OATS—No. 2, 21 @ 22. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. POIK, 8 00 @ 9 00. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports, 4 00 @ 4 50. HOGS—Common to good, 3 25 @ 3 60. SHEEP—Common to good, 3 25 @ 3 60. FLOUR—Good to choice, 3 25 @ 3 85. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 63 @ 64. CORN—No. 2, 25 @ 26. OATS—Western mixed, 20 @ 22. BUTTER—Creamery, 18 @ 19 1/2. POIK, 8 00 @ 9 00. CHEESE—Western, 10 1/2 @ 11.

WELL MAKING. Free catalogue tells what customers say. This is the Great Well Making Machine. Drills all kinds of rock and sand, and pumps out water at each stroke—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells. Loomis and Tycan, Tiffin, Ohio.

—My dear," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband, "what is a canard?" "Don't you know what a canard is?" queried Mr. Snaggs, sneeringly; "why the word itself conveys its own meaning." "Does it? Well, really, I can't see it. What does it mean, dear?" "Why, a canard is something one can hardly believe of, or care." "O, to be sure! Why couldn't I think of that?"

—Mr. Zhinderajaharrahunburce, a Hindoo, reposes in the Louisville jail with a charge of drunkenness against him. A single policeman escorted the distinguished foreigner to the station, but it required two patrol wagons to bring in his name. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

MASON & HAMLEN

UNRIVALED ORGANS. On the HANNY HIRE system, payments at the rate of \$25 per month, up to \$1000. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free. MASON & HAMLEN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.

STOCK CUTS

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS, or any other cut shown in any Special Book, at or below quoted prices for same. A. S. KELLER & CO., Electrotypers and Stereotypers, 214 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" MALT-EM and BRIDLE Combined, with the most Improved and Perfectly Adapted to any part of the U. S. Saddle, Harness and Harness. Dealers: Special discount for the Trade. Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

PENSION CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Oil, and all Sewing Machine Supplies. Send for wholesale prices. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED GOOD MAN

Wanted: energetic worker in his section. Salary \$750. References: Am. Manufacturer's Assoc., 14 Barclay St., N. Y. HAIR: Wigs, Bangs and Waves cut, C. O. D. Approved. Wholesale and Retail. 100 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE BY RETURN MAIL

Handy Eye Balms cure all eye troubles. At all druggists or by mail. W. R. FRENCH, St. Joe, Mo. PENSIONS INCREASED: \$5 to \$4 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50. FRENCH'S SAFETY RIFLE HOLDER CO., Chicago, Ill.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pain cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio. Kansas Detective Bureau, Wichita, Kan. Want members everywhere. Particulars in stamps.

EDUCATIONAL

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business, and all the latest and most useful subjects. Hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

FREE BIBLE COMPETITION!

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES" AT ONCE. An Easy Chance for a Big Reward. To the 500 subscribers first answering correctly, on or before November 30, 1886, our simple Bible question, "Where in the Bible is First Found the word SILVER?" we will give the following rewards: 1st Cash Present in Gold, \$2500; 2nd Cash Present in Gold, \$1000; 3rd Cash Present in Gold, \$500; 4th Cash Present in Gold, \$250; 5th Cash Present in Gold, \$100; 6th Cash Present in Gold, \$50; 7th Cash Present in Gold, \$25; 8th Cash Present in Gold, \$10; 9th Cash Present in Gold, \$5; 10th Cash Present in Gold, \$2.50. To the next 20, each a Solid Gold Watch, worth \$100 each. To the next 50, each a Solid Silver Watch, worth \$25 each. To the next 100, each an Elegant Photograph Album, worth \$5 each. To the next 125, each a Solid Gold Pen, worth \$2 each. To the next 150, an Elegant Book, each worth \$1.50. If a competitor should fall on the first he will stand a chance for one of our MIDDLE REWARDS. To the 150 persons whose names come in the middle, counting from number one to the last received, we will give the following rewards: 475 5th Cash Present in Gold, \$100; 500 3rd Cash Present in Gold, \$500; 525 2nd Cash Present in Gold, \$1000; 550 1st Cash Present in Gold, \$2500. To the next 20, each \$10 in cash. To the next 20, each \$25 in cash. To the next 20, each \$50 in cash. To the next 20, each \$100 in cash. To those who are too late for any of the above rewards, a special chance still remains. To the 50 persons whose names come in last we will give the following rewards: To the last name on the list we will give \$2000 in cash. To the next 50, each \$1000 in cash. To the next 100, each \$500 in cash. To the next 200, each \$250 in cash. TOTAL VALUATION OVER \$21,000.00. Each competitor must in every case send \$2 for one year's subscription to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE with their answer. No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, or money by new postal note, money order or registered letter. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only \$2 a year.

U PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING!

For the above presents. The gifts will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our December issue of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the Thirtieth Competition of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction to the successful ones. Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible they secure a highly-deserving Family Magazine, and also a chance for one of the prizes. We refer to over 2000 members who enter every letter in the order received, and submit the names as recorded in our subscription books; hence there can be no mistake. If you do not get one of the largest you may get one of smaller rewards, and thus be amply repaid. If you

THE GREAT STATUE.

The Arrangements Being Made for Lighting Bartholdi's Statue With Electricity...

New York, Oct. 13.—The work of laying the foundation for the electrical plant which is to light the statue of Liberty...

The first plan of the committee was to have the lights inside of the torch shining through lenses set in the bronze.

"With the yielding of the smaller houses several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when the residences and business places began to crumble the fatality began to double.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Extensive and Destructive Prairie Fires in the Indian Territory—Millions of Acres of Grazing Lands Turned to Black and Barren Wastes.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 14.—Parties in from the Indian Territory report the most extensive and destructive prairie fires...

When the fires were first started about four days ago, the inhabitants of the sparsely settled region attempted to subdue the flames, but were unable to do so.

A Dead Man Should Have But One Wife

Reading, Pa., Oct. 13.—Samuel W. Pauley left his wife and children at Allen town to be a soldier in the Mexican war.

A Case of Glanders in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—A case of glanders was discovered yesterday among the horses in the South St. Louis car stables.

SWEEP BY WATERS.

Sabine Pass, Tex., Swept Away—At Least Sixty-five Persons Reported Lost—The Storm Elsewhere.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 15.—The town of Sabine Pass, at the mouth of the Sabine river, the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, was reported yesterday as entirely washed away by the terrific storm of Tuesday night and over fifty lives lost out of a total population of two hundred.

"Two citizens who rowed in a small boat across an expanse of tossing waters a distance of several miles from the town of Sabine to the track, came in on the engine and gave a heartrending account of affairs there.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A New and More Stringent Canon Disposed of by the Episcopal Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church began the sixth day's session at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

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Kansas Appointments of the M. E. Church South.

Atchison, Kan., Oct. 13.—The Western annual conference of the M. E. Church South, which has been in session here for several days, adjourned last night.

THE EARTHQUAKE CENTER.

Continuous Rumbles and Tremblings at Ninety-six, S. C., Since January, 1885.

New York, Oct. 13.—A Charleston (S. C.) special says: "A local scientist, known to be an accurate observer, was recently selected to investigate the story that earthquake shocks have been felt at Ninety-six, S. C., about thirty miles from the Georgia line, 100 miles from Charleston, eighteen months past, and were increasing in vigor and frequency.

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Berlin, Oct. 14.—Germany has decided to supply her whole army with repeating rifles.

Powderly Re-elected.

Richmond, Va., October 14.—The session of the Grand Assembly Knights of Labor yesterday was devoted to considering changes in the constitution.

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Topeka, Kan., Oct. 14.—The grand lodge L. O. O. F., which has been in session here for two days, adjourned last night.

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PAYING CASH.

A System of Doing Business Which Should Be Enforced by Merchants.

Perhaps in the millennium, of which those who dream dreams have had fair visions, people may pay as they go, and thus the accounts of the world will be vastly simplified; but until that time comes we may look to see the old credit system prevail, with all its vices.

COARSE FODDERS.

To Make the Most of Them They Should Be Fed with the Richer Grains.

It is true that neither men nor animals can retain perfect health upon a too concentrated diet.

POULTRY IN WINTER.

Preparations for Cold Weather Which Every Poultry-keeper Should Make.

Poultry to do well needs protection during the winter months. The poultry-keeper must give it to them.

MARKET PRICES.

PAID FOR—

WHEAT & CORN.

MANUFACTURES

"GILT EDGE"

AND—

"The Choice of that Wife of Mine."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

OSAGE MILLS,

Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan.

1885-86

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

In ladies' hats the novelty consists in having the crown different from the brim.—N. Y. Mail.

A tablespoonful of clear lime water or a raw egg put in the milk at every feed will cure scours in calves.—Troy Times.

—Much is said at present about using the roller on land which is being fitted for wheat. The roller is good to pulverize and firm the soil.

—If when young sheep are shedding their teeth they look poor and ailing, separate them a while from the rest of the flock and pamper them with extra food easily eaten.

—Ginger nuts: Half-pound butter, six ounces brown sugar, one pint molasses, half-teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls each of allspice and cloves, one teaspoonful caraway seeds and one pound and a half flour.

—Pepper pickles: Cut the stems of fifty large pods of peppers with a sharp penknife; fill the peppers with chopped cabbage, horse radish, mustard seed and salt; replace the stems, tie with a strong thread, pack in a stone jar and cover with vinegar.

—People are apt to keep their canary birds too warm, frequently causing death. The want of a constant and plentiful supply of good clean water kills many more.

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To Make the Most of Them They Should Be Fed with the Richer Grains.

It is true that neither men nor animals can retain perfect health upon a too concentrated diet.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

Jan 1st

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE.

STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, 1911-12

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

STONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls, Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, E. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. 1913-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Osage Mills,

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

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OSAGE MILLS,

Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan. 1885-86

The Great Emporium.

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

J. W. FERRY

Best and Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware, Tinware

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything needed by man during his existence on earth.

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