#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

NUMBER 45

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News

#### CONGRESS.

Bur little business of a general character was transacted in the Senate on August 2, that body being in executive session .... The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the NavalEstablishment bill, and then got into a squabble over a resolution offered by Mr. Baker, of New York. After passing the Senate bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm or a leg in the service the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 3d agreed to the conference report on the Deficiency bill. A long debate of a political nature took place over an adjournment resolution, when the Senate took up the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, which was agreed to. Vetoed pension bills then came up and the President's veto was sustained in the case of Mary J. Nottage, and the Romiser bill unanimously passed over the veto. At the evening session the Committee on Education and Labor was directed to continue and complete the investigation of the relations between labor and capital. After agreeing to the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned... In the House the conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to. The same action was had on the Deficiency bilk; also as to the Sundry Civil bill. No other business was transacted and the House adjourned. debate of a political nature took place over House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 4th but little business of general interest was transacted, portion of the time no quorum being pres portion of the time no quorum being present. The conference report on the Surplus resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned without going into executive session... In the House, the joint resolution accepting from Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant objects of value presented to General Grant by foreign countries was passed. The conference report on the Surplus resolution was agreed to. A long discussion ensued upon the adoption of the report of the committee on the Cutting affair, pending which the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 5th little was done.

In the Senate on the 5th little was done but to make explanations on measures that had failed to become laws by reason of disahad failed to become laws by reason of disagreements in conference. At the appointed hour for adjournment the President of the Senate arose and after a brief address deciared the session closed sine die....In the House the Senate bill accepting the gift of the Grant relies was passed. The Labor Troubles Committee was granted permission to sit during recess. A message from the President announcing his approval of the Deficiency, Sundry Civil and River and Harbor bills was received with applause. The Senate bill appropriating \$56,000 for completing the public building at Fort Secti. Kan. passed. The House was then declared adjourned sine die.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President vetoed five more pension

bills on the 4th. THE nomination of Edward Hawkins to be United States Marshal for Indiana has been confirmed by the Senate.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of H. A. Beecher to be collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., and of W. A. Selkirk to be register of the land office at Sacramento, Cal.

THE following were recently rejected by the Senate: Adelard Guernon, to be Collector of Customs for Minnesota: George P. Lanford, to be postmaster at Lansing, at Downgiac, Mich.

THE President has signed the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills.

THE aggregate appropriations made by the regular appropriation bills passed this session of Congress (excluding the Fortification bill) are \$365,000,000, which is \$45,000, 000 in excess of the appropriations made by the bills passed last session.

A VERDICT for \$12,000 has been found for the Government against Howgate's bonds-

SECRETARY LAMAR has received the resignation of W. P. Johnson, oof Chicago, as a member of the Board of Indian Commis-

THE President, on the 5th, signed the Deficiency, Sundry Civil and River and

Tue President has appointed Thomas Cooper to be collector of internal revenue for the Eighth district of Illinois, and N. F. Acers to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas. The above were among the nominations upon which the Senate failed to act.

As soon as the work of completing the maps of location is concluded the Commissioner of the General Land Office will issue instructions for the restoration to the public domain of lands claimed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company in New Mexico and California, which were forfeited by an act of Congress last session. These lands comprise some 22,000,000 of acres.

#### THE EAST.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been unanimously re-elected president of the Na-

tional Civil Service Reform League. WHILE a circus was moving by rail from Manor to Sag Harbor, N. Y., the other night an elephant which was in a car with two camels killed one of the camels outright and injured the other so that on arrival at Sag Harbor it had to be shot.

WILLIAM M. BAILEY has been nominated for Congress by the Second Vermont district Democrats, to run against General W. W. Grout.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the well-known Dem ocratic standard-bearer, died at Grevstone. N. Y., on the morning of the 4th. He had been ailing for a long time, the immediate cause of death being failure of action of the heart. The distinguished statesman was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., February 19, 1814.

THE grand jury of New York has post poned the investigation into the charges against Commissioner of Public Works Squire and Maurice B. Flynn for a few days until Mayor Grace has concluded his inquiry.

SPEAKING of the Cutting case, Represen tative Curtin, Pennsylvania's war Governor, recently said: "It is an outrage; we should not submit for a day to such treatment of an American citizen as has been dealt out to Gutting. It is not the man, it is the principle. We can not be too zealous in protecting the rights of our people elsewhere. The attitude of Mexico is prepos-

terous as well as insulting." Joun W. Niel, of Shamokin, Pa., has recruited 100 men and has offered their services to the United States Government in the event of a war with Mexico.

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TWENTY-FIVE new cases of typhoid fever and three deaths were reported on the South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th. There were over 200 cases, many fatal. DAISY MURDOCK, the well known actress died at New York on the 5th after an illness of several months with consumption. Miss Murdock was only seventeen years of age.

#### THE WEST.

REV. C. C. HADDOCK, pastor of the Meth odist church at Sioux City, Iowa, who had been the leader in the prosecution of certain saloon cases, was shot and instantly killed on the evening of the 3d.

GOVERNOR HUBBARD, of Minnesota, was driven over the battle grounds near Nashville, Tenn., the other day by Governor Bate, of that State, who was opposed to him in the war.

THE parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco numbered 11,000 men and was witnessed by 350,000 specta-

Five children of the village of Mount Zion, Iowa, were drowned the other evening in the Des Moines river. One little girl escaped, but was too young to describe how the drowning occurred. It was sup-posed the children had been in the water bathing, as their clothing was found on the

THE terrible prairle fire, which had been raging for several days near Forest City, Dak., died out on the 4th. The fire extended twenty miles along the Missouri river bottoms and came near destroying Forest City. Hundreds of farmers lost all-It leaves them destitute for the winter.

THE Democratic convention at Leavenworth, on the 4th, nominated Colonel Thomas Moonlight for Governor of Kansas. William Whitelaw, of Kingman, was nominated for Associate Justice. The

FORTY men in Fowler's Chicago packing house struck recently against the ten-hour

HARRISON DURKEE, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on the 4th.

ALFRED PACKER, the Colorado "man eater," was sentenced recently to forty years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, eight years for each of his five vic

THE Oswego, belonging to Captain Grumnond, of Detroit, was recently seized by Canadian customs officers and three deputies placed on guard. The latter went to sleep, when the vessel escaped.

THE election for Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation was held on the 4th, B. F. Smallwood, Thompson McKinney, J. P. Fulson and Edward Simms being the candidates for the position. A large vote was polled. Several hundred negroes voted for the first time. Unofficial returns indicated the election of McKinney.

THE lock-out at the Timberline (Mont.) mines continues. Thirty women the other day forced a "blackleg" to quit work. instructed his wife to look out for him.

THE case of ex-Policeman John P. Evans ndicted for destroying 100 ballots at the last fall election in the Ninth ward, precinct F, Cincinnati, went to a jury on the 5th, and in ten minutes thereafter a verdict of "guilty" was returned.

ILLICIT distilleries are said to be very nu merous in the woods about Manitowoc,

JOHN F. SMITH, the accomplice of Jump n the murder of William C. Gladson, was hanged at Gallatin, Mo., on the 6th. Jump

was executed a couple of weeks previously, Smith being respited. FIRE in Phoenix, Ariz., undoubtedly started by an incendiary, destroyed the

finest business blocks in the city recently, ausing a loss of \$100,000. THE appellate court of Illinois has sustained the ruling of Judge Rogers, of Chicago, that the will of Editor Storey, of the Chicago Times, was valid.

LUCIEN FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, was elected Commander of the Grand Army at San Francisco on the 6th, with S. W. Back us, of San Francisco, Senior Vice Commander. St. Louis was chosen as the next place of meeting.

THE striking bricklayers of Cincinnati propose to erect buildings without the intervention of contractors and have already set to work on quite a number of structures. CAPTAIN HALL, formerly chief of the United States secret service in Chicago. was recently shot dead by a woman. The tragedy occurred at 476 Wabash avenue. Captain Hall had lately been stationed at St. Louis, but retired a few days ago and went back to Chicago.

#### THE SOUTH.

MARSHALL SHIRLEY, a member of the Georgia Legislature, died recently from an attack of hydrophobia.

A Mass meeting was held at El Paso. Tex., recently and resolutions were passed of a very incendiary character against Mexico.

GOVERNOR IRELAND has ordered the arrest of the county officers who surrendered Francisco Rasures to the authorities at Piedras Negras, by whom he was murdered.

PROMINENT Texas cattlemen deny the reports sent East of drouth and cattle suffering as a jobbing scheme. CONGRESSMAN N. C. BLANCHARD has been

renominated by the Democrats of the Fourth Louisiana district. Two constitutional amendments will be

voted on at the State election in Georgia in October. Should they pass, and there appears to be little opposition to them, Con federate soldiers will be placed on a permanent pension-list.

SOUTH CAROLINA Democrats have nominated State Treasurer J. P. Richardson

JOHN W. GRAHAM, son of the Secretarr of the Navy under President Filmore, has Chicago, 11. been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth district of North Carc

lina. THE judicial elections in Tennessee on the 5th showed Democratic gains averaging 25,000 over two years ago.

#### GENERAL.

#### ONE hundred and afty houses in the town of Veiprovacz, Hungary, have been

THE burgomaster of Amsterdam has forbidden the sale of newspapers in the streets because they inflamed the people during the riots. THE master cotton spinners of Manches

destroyed by fire.

ter, Eng., have resolved to reduce the hours of labor. THE Prince and Princess Bismarck have gone to Gastein to be near the Emperor of

HENRY JARRETT, one of the best known theatrical managers in the United States, died recently at Buenos Ayres, of lung dis-

An attempt was made recently by a Tartar to assassinate the Grand Vizier of Tur-

THE differences which have prevented the British and Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission from arriving at an agreement have again been reported settled, and the work of the commission is

drawing to a conclusion.

The delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier is said to have been completed. ONE hundred and ninety thousand rifles for the Chinese are said to have been or-

dered from England. Many of the Amsterdam police have resigned because of fear of the mobs which caused so much trouble two weeks ago. JAMES ALPHIUS GOULD, Catholic Arch-

bishop of Melbourne, died recently at the age of seventy-four. He was made Bishop in 1848 and Archbishop in 1876. His quarrel with the Parliament of Victoria on unsectarian schools is memorable. LA LIBERTAD, a corvette belonging to the

Mexican navy, which had been for a long time in the dock at New Orleans, was recently cleared for Vera Cruz, when the crew deserted. They were returned to the vessel in irons.

JUDGE HOFFSTETTER, who extradited Rasures, recently murdered by Mexican officials, throws all the blame on Sheriff Oglesby.

THE new British Parliament met on the DEMOCRATIC assemblies all over the coun-

try passed resolutions in reference to Tilden's death. THE English high court leaves to American Foresters the question of admitting

colored men in the order. THE trial of Editor Cutting took place at Paso del Norte, Mex., on the 5th. He refused to plead, placing himself in the hands of his Government. The judge pronounced

him guilty, postponing sentence.
Asiatic cholera is reported prevalent at Madison, Chippewa Falls and Miladore, Wis., several deaths having occurred. Some, however, deny that the plague is of the Asiatic type, claiming that it is viru-

lent cholera morbus. M. DE LESSEPS has issued a new circular addressed to the shareholders in the Panama canal, in which he says that over 100,-000 shareholders have subscribed for 458,803

shares in the new loan. Six young Canadians, two of them nephews of Hon. Alexander McKenzie, were drowned by the upsetting of a yacht

near Sarnia, Ont., a few days ago. In a row at Belfast, Ireland, on the 6th, the police fired and wounded seven per-

#### THE LATEST.

YONKERS, N. J., Aug. 7 .- Yesterday morning opened rainy. All was quiet at Greystone. The preparations for Mr. Tilden's funeral were about completed yesterday, and men were at work draping the parlors and drawing room in black. The embalming of the body was quite success-

ful. Mr. Tilden's face looks as natural and peaceful as if he were in a refreshing slumber. The business men of Yonkers have concluded to close their stores to-day from ten to twelve, which will be the time occupied by the funeral services, and the solemn procession in going from Greystone to the Hudson river depot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Commissioner Colman has prepared a circular containing rules and regulations for co-operation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the authorities of the several States and Territories for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle. The circular quotes the provisions of the law approved June 30, 1886, the latter appropriating \$100,000 to be employed in such manner as the Commissioner may think best to prevent the spread

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 7 .- Lightning struck and killed an eight-year-old son of James T. McClery, of Fairview township, Thursday evening. Miss Phœbe Martin, aged twenty, who was near the child, was seless and may not recover, as she is believed to be injured internally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- A circular was sent out from the Treasury department yesterday conveying the information that fivecent nickel and one-cent pieces will be forwarded from the United States mint at Philadelphia for transportation charges, in sums of \$20 or multiples, on the receipt and collection by the superintendent of the mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia, payable to his order.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.-Information was received last night from Malvern, Ark., by Thomas Furlong, chief of the Missouri Pacific Railway Secret service, that John Williams, who was arrested on July 8, for attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Iron Mountain road, on July 3, by placing obstructions on the track, was tried yesterday, found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.-New York, 3; PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 .- Philadelphia 3;

St. Louis, 0. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Washington, 0: Boston, Aug. 7.—Boston, 4; Detroit, 3. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 7 .- St. Louis, 10; Ath-PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 .- Pittsburgh, 1;

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Taxable Property. The report of the State Board of Equals ation, which has been completed by the Auditor of State, shows that Kansas has had a wonderful growth in the past year. By this report it appears that the taxable property of the several counties of the State for the present year, as returned by the county clerks to the State Board of Equalization, amounts to \$277,110,683; in 1885 it was \$248,845,377, showing the total increase for the year to be \$28,265,406. The following is the report, showing the tax-

86 for each county:

As return	As equalized
\$2,669,024	\$2,746,142
\$2,669,024	\$3,746,142
\$2,669,518	\$3,161,971
\$4,968,350	\$5,986,207
\$3,060,861	\$2,679,754
\$2,244,883	\$2,378,576
\$5,364,420	\$5,549,157
\$4,375,779	\$4,237,019
\$5,357,954	\$5,669,186
\$2,500,664	\$2,608,789
\$1,602,665	\$1,778,958
\$3,888,160	\$3,888,160
\$24,619	\$210,618
\$81,462	\$693,000
\$3,152,699	\$3,181,151
\$3,628,971	\$3,560,378
\$3,220,403	\$3,27,188
\$950,449	\$93,422
\$5,042,501	\$5,738,450
\$4,281,579	\$4,366,135
\$4,306,135	\$4,306,135
\$2,811,551	\$2,071,036
\$2,577,207	\$2,758,920
\$1,458,610	\$1,475,760
\$2,274,267	\$2,391,038
\$2,117,778	\$2,071,036
\$2,364,105	\$4,688,230
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$500,825	\$4,98,349
\$5,988,117	\$2,919,676
\$2,9117	\$2,919,676
\$2,988,117	\$2,919,676
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\$2,988,117	\$2,919,676
Clay
Cloud
Coffey
Comanche
Cowley
Grawford
Davis
Decatur
Dickinson
Doniphan
Douglas
Edwards
Elk

4,081,062 8,762,595 abette. neoln.. darshall .. Montgomery ..... Nemaha....

orton... Republic..

Rawlins.

Total ....

4,516,319 8,892,662 1,750,651 3,788,391 6,673,556 2.085, 641 3.579, 958 7.735, 967 3.522, 194 4.163, 990 4.163, 896 4.901, 998 3.096, 668 3.096, 668 3.096, 668 3.096, 668 3.096, 668 3.096, 688 3.096,

Kussell
Saline
Sedgwick
Shawnee
Shor dan
Smith
Sufford
Sumner
Thomas

Washington
Washington
Wilson
Woodson
Wyandotte
Uucrganized \$277,110,683 \$277,113,313

Miscellaneous THE other evening Joe McAnally, a gambler, assaulted Deputy Marshal Skeeles t Eldorado, striking him over the head with a revolver and knocking him senseless. He then crossed the street and quarreled with a blacksmith by the name of McClintock, whom he struck over the head, making a frightful wound. Mc Clintock, who was whittling with his knife, stabbed McAlly three times in the region of the heart.

THE new Republican State Central Committee met at Topeka on the 4th and organized by the election of P. I. Bonebrake, of Shawnee County, as chairman, and Henry Brandley, of Chase County, as secretary. Wirt W. Walton tendered his resignation as a member ofothe committee and E. E. Bonham was chosen to fill the vacancy. THE Secretary of the State Board of Ag-

riculture furnishes the following synopsis of the forthcoming crop report for the month ended July 31: Winter wheat-Area harvested, 987,140 acres; estimated product, 13,328,758 bushels. Grade very good. Spring wheat-Area, 83,500 acres; probable product, 925,838 bushels. Oats-Area sown, 1,145,164 acres; estimated product. 32,193,950 bushels. Corn-Area for 1385, 5,366,034 acres; for 1886, 5,705,873 acres; condition July 31, as compared with average for five years, 60 per cert., which would indicate a product of about 120,000,-000 bushels, against 177,000,000 bushels last

THE Democratic State convention passed resolutions of sympathy for Parnell and Gladstone in their efforts for home rule in Ireland.

THERE are upon the pension rolls of the Topeka agency 24,888 pensioners, and the amount of the pensions received by the same aggregates \$2,739,489.50 annually. Of this number 10,480 are in Kansas, and they draw \$1,125,616 from the Government annually; while Missouri's 11,103 veterans receive \$1,256,029.50. The other 3,305 are scattered over forty-four States and Ter ritories and in foreign lands. One pensioner on the rolls resides in Ireland, another resides in Nova Scotia, while one receives his regular quarterly remittance at Munich, Bavaria. There are on the roll 53 pensioners of the war of 1812, and 469 widows of deceased soldiers of that war.

INCREASE of pensions have been recently obtained for Egbert J. Olds, of Soldier, Jackson County; Henry S. Dotz, of Glasco; David Wien, of Cawker City; Jacob Bin key, of Winfield; M. C. Keith, of Iola, and the pension of William R. Windell, of Arkansas City, has been rerated at \$50 per

#### SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.

#### The Great Democratic Leader Quietly esses Away—The Closing Scenes—Incidents in the Life of the Dead Statesman.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. &-Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone yesterday morning at 8:50 e'clock. He had been enjoying his usual good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation from which he suffered all night. Sunday he was slightly better and was able to ride out. Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker, but until Tuesday night there were no fears of consequences. Yesterday morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles E. Simmons and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few moments before Mr. Tilden died. He tried to speak but only moved his lips,

failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. On being assisted to his bedroom Tuesday night the first sign of the approaching failure of the heart was noticed by the difficult breathing. He was put to bed and constantly watched and nourished through the night, but his strength gradually failed. About eight o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Samuel Swift was summoned by Dr. Simmons for a consultation. On Dr. Swift's arrival he found Mr. Tilden seated in an easy chair, in which he had been placed to re-lieve his breathing. He had lost the power of speech about an hour before, and was evidently near the end. He quietly passed away within fifteen minutes after Dr. Swift's arrival.

For several months past Mr. Tilden had enjoyed unusual health for him. He had gained in flesh thirty-five pounds in six months. He used his yacht Viking fre-quently, and took long carriage rides daily. On Saturday Mr. Tilden was taken with a chill while sitting on his porch, and the cold settled in his stomach, causing nausea and vomiting. Sunday he was better and rode out in his carriage. Tuesday night the

symptoms were worse and friends became alarmed. He continued to grow, worse until death closed the scene. At the time of Mr. Tilden's death the only persons in the room were Drs. Simmons and Swift, Miss Anna Gould, a relative, the amanuensis of the dead statesman, and the faithful valet, Louis Johnson.

and the faithful valet, Louis Johnson.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., February 2, 1814, where his grandfather, John Tilden, settled in 1790, and where his father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer and merchant. Samuel entered Yale college in 1835, but soon left that institution and graduated at the university of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in New York city. In 1844 the Morning News, a daily paper, was established in New York, to advocate the election to the Presidency of James K. Polk. Mr. Tilden invested capital in the enterprise and became the editor of the journal, which position he held until after the election. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and in 1846 was chosen a member of the constitutional conthe journal, which position he held until after the election, in 1845 he was elected to the york Assembly, and in 1846 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, where he was made a member of the Committee on Finance and Canals. In 1855 he was defeated as the "Soft Shell" Democratic candidate for Attorney General of New York. Mr. Tilden now devoted himself to his profession. His practice was very extensive, and by it he amassed considerable wealth. Besides other important cases he was counsel, in 1856, for Azariah C. Flagg, in the case growing out of the contested election for the controllership of New York City; in 1857 for the relatives of Dr. Burdell against the claims of Mrs. Cuaningham; and for the Pennsylvania Coal company in the suit brought by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Mr. Tilden became chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1866, and was a leading member of the constitutional convention of 1867, serving with distinction on the finance committee. He became an indefatigable laborer in the cause of judicial and political reform in the city of New York, and in 1869-70 was active in the organization of the Bar association. When the contest was waged against the members of the "Tammany ring" holding city offices, who were charged with defrauding the city treasury of many millions of dollars, Mr. Tilden rendered valuable services to the cause of reform by his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway bank, showing conclusively how the alleged culprits had shared their spoils, and furnishing legal proof for their conviction. In 1872 he was again, elected to the General Assembly, where he continued his exertions in the cause of reform. In 1874 he was elected Governor of New York by a plurality of 50,317 votes over John A. Dix (Republican) and My ron H. Clark (Prohibitionist). He was inaugurated January I. 1875, and soon after declared war against the "Canal ring," which resulted in the overthow of that organization. When the National Democratic convention assembled in St. Loui

There was also Greenback and Prohibition nominees for the Presidency and the result of the election on the popular vote was: Tiden (Democrat), 4.24,265; Hayes (Republican), 4.033,295; Cooper (Greenbacker), 81,737; Smith (Prohibition), 9,522. Tilden's popular majority over all, 157,303.

The major by in the Electoral College was claimed by both parties, the dispute being as to the result of the elections in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and subsequently Oregon. The facts as to the reference of the whole matter to the decision of a commission are familiar to the entire American public,

are familiar to the entire American public and it is unnecessary to enter a merican public, and it is unnecessary to enter into any details concerning the work of the commission beyond the mere statement of its final decision that Hayes and Wheeler had received 185 votes to 184 votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The people quietly acquiesced in the decision and the new President was inaugurated, al-The people quietly acquiesced in the decision and the new President was inaugurated, although many question the justice of the ruling of the commission in regard to to the disputed electoral vores in the Southern States which were evidently given to the Republican candidates. In 1880 the name of Mr. Tilden was again before the Democratic National convention although without his consent. The New York delegation was divided as to the wisdom of renominating and all further action on the part of his friends was restrained by the publication of a letter from Mr. Tilden refusing to allow his name to be further canvassed as a possible candidate under any circumstances whatever, stating that although he had no doubt whatever as to the result in New York State and in the United States, and believed he was "renouncing a re-election to the Presidency," he could not overcome his repugnance to enter into a new engarement involving four years of ceaseless toll."

Since that time Mr. Tildeu has lived almost entirely in the enjoyment of the pleasures afforded to a man of his tastes at Greystone. Only once has he made any public declaration of his continued interest in public affairs, namely, in the publication of a letter strongly urging upon Congress and the Administration the necessity of a comprehensive system of coast defenses.

#### POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

#### Action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs-Mexico Preparing for Emergen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs at a called meeting yesterday took up and considered the resolutions introduced by Representatives Belmont, Crain and Lapham in relation to the Cutting case, and also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the Secretary of State. Representative Landam appeared in person before the committee in support of his resolution. Finally the following preamble and resolutions were drawnup by Representative Crain, and were adopted:

aslopted:

WHEREAS, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongly deprived of liberty by Mexican Gificials at Paso del Norte in the ropublic of Mexico, and
WHEREAS, The Mexican Government refuses to release said Cutting upon demand of the President of the United States, and
WHEREAS, The Government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand that said Cutting is guilty of a violation of Mexican laws upon American sol, and
WHEREAS, The Heuse of Representatives, while appreciating the disposition shown by the Government of Mexico to carry out international obligations, can never assent to the doctrine by which citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil. Therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the House of Representatives approves of the action of the President of the United States in demanding the release of said Cutting.

Resolved, Second, that the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to renew his demand for the release of said A. K. Cutting.

The resolution was manimously adopted. A member of the Foreign Affairs Commit-tee, holding close relations with the Administration, stated last night that the adoption of the Cutting resolutions, should they pass the House, would imply much more than seemed to be generally supposed. In the first place, he said, Mexico had been asked to release this man Cutting. Mexico had refused and had given reasons. These resolutions declared those reasons insufficient and request the President to renewbe refused, the United States Minister would be at once withdrawn and then, in all probability, an extra session of Con-gress would have to be called. Mr. Bel-mont, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is working most earnestly for the release of Mr. Cutting.

MEXICO PREPARING.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The Mexican man-of-war Libertad, which has been lying in this port several months for repairs, and which was to have remained here until the latter part of September, has received orders from the Mexican authorities to leave this week for Vera Cruz and there await further orders. This sudden order is a sur-prise to the officers of the ship, but they say that all Mexican men-of-war anchored in foreign ports have been called home since the Cutting and Rasures matters have Assumed a threatening character. The Mexican Consul here positively refuses to talk on the matter, but other Mexicans seem inclined to the opinion that war is possible, if not probable. They comment severely on the action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in instructing Secretary Bayard to again demand the un-conditional release of Cutting, and say it

will be refused. CONSERVATIVE PROTESTS. EL PASO, Tex. August 4.—Monday evening a mass meeting was held here for the purpose of indorsing the stand taken by Governor Ireland in the matter of Mexican persecutions of American citizens on the borders. Resolutions were passed to which many citizens objected as being too incen-diary and the conservative element, composed of bankers, merchants and lawyers, published a card last evening protesting against so much of the resolutions as reflected upon the General Government for seeming inaction, etc. The card further expressed perfect confidence in the intention and ability of the Government to protect American citizens abroad, but at the same time urged upon the administration the necessity of immediate action in the cases, and pledged hearty support in demanding and enforcing, even by arms, proper respect for our citizens and flag. Cutting, it is thought, will be sentenced and

#### taken to Chihuahua penitentiary to-day. RIVER AND HARBOR CHANGES. Features of the Bill as Agreed Upon by the

Confere

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The changes in the River and Harbor bill as compared with the measure as it passed the Serate are as follows: For the harbor at Wilmington, N. C., from \$56,250 to \$70,000; for the Red river, Arkansas, from \$71,250 to \$75,000: for the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, from \$1,687,500 to \$2,000,000; for the examination and survey of the South pass, from \$3,750 to \$5,000; for general surveys of the Mississippi, from \$27,-000 to \$30,000; for the Sandy Bay Harbor of Refuge, Massachusetts, from \$5,000 to \$10,000; for St. Mary's river, Michigan, from \$186,500 to \$200,000; for the Hay lake channel, Michigan, from \$112,500 to \$10,-000; for the James river, Virginia, from \$75,000 to \$112,500; for the Arkansas river, Arkansas, from \$56,250 to \$75,000; for general surveys, from \$75,000 to \$100,000. In addition all the items of appropriation in the bill reported to the Senate by the Senate committee, which amount to not more than \$20,000 each and which, by the Senate amendments, were reduced 25 per cent. are restored to the original amount. The decreases are as follows: Sturgeon bay canal from \$112,500 to \$5,000: Portage lake canal from \$262,500 to \$10,000; the Hennepin canal from \$225,000 to \$15,000. With respect to each of these three projects the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to appoint a board of engineers from the United States army who shall examine and consider their value and all other matters connected with give information as to the expediency of the These boards are to report to Congress at the next session, together with the views of the chief engineers. The provisions for New York harbor and the Potomac flats remain as they passed the Senate, the New Yerk harbor appropriation being \$750,800. and the Potomac flats \$375,000. The bill appropriates \$14,473,000, which is \$668,000 less than the House bill and \$37,070 more than the Senate bill.

#### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAB

#### LAST VACATION.

I met her on West Hampton beach, Where I was spending my vacation, And pelted her with flowers of speech-It was my only recreation.

I told her that I loved her well, Admired her face, her graceful carriage And in the pause of ocean's swell, Hinted of our prospective marriage.

We sought the beech at morn and eve, On the piazza took our nooning. And in two weeks, you may believe, We did an awful lot of spooning.

I was a fool; I might have known That I, in town, would soon recover; While she still claims me as her own Accepted and acknowledged lover.

She sends me gushing missives, all About her heart—and how I won it; And oh, my salary's so small, I really wish I hadn't done it. -Harpers Bazar

#### AN ELDERLY PERSON.

#### Why Little Mrs. Sphinx Deceived the Good Doctor.

"Dr. Nathaniel Reed! Yes, this must be the house," murmered a prim-looking little body, as she peered through her glasses at the door-plate, and from it to a newspaper clipping which she held in her hand. As she awaited the answer to her modest knock, her thoughts ran very much in this wise:

"What a pity! Such a nice garden as it could be made," her eyes taking in the tangled mass of weeds that flour-ished on either side of the broad flagged and angular system. Yet, withal, not unkind to her charge, but he being the tangled mass of weeds that flourpath leading down to the high stone wall and iron gate, that shut out the dusty road beyond. Then, as her glance wandered to an awry blind and the tarnished door-plate, she exclaimed, half-

"Poor man! It looks as if he needed somebody to put things to rights. The advertisement says a nice, quiet, elderly

person. Here a dimple stole into view and played hide-and-seek about this little body's sweet mouth, for there was no gainsaying the fact that her lips possessed a dainty curve, revealing, as she smiled, a glimpse of unusually pretty teeth for a lady of her apparent age. In a moment, however, the dimple vanished, and her mouth assumed its before demure expression as she signed:

"Oh! I do so hope I will suit. I have tried so hard, and—and I know I could make things look so different, if he isn't frumpy and will let me.

"Did you knock, ma'm?" This from a slip-shod girl, who stood good-naturedly eyeing the "knock" from her post on the door mat. With a start, as if caught doing something she ought not to be doing, this rather old-fashioned-looking-little lady ans-

"Yes; is-is Doctor Nathaniel Reed "Yes, ma'm; the master, he's in. If

you're a patient, master says as you're to go in the library.' . Tell your master "Oh! no, I--

I called about the advertisement. No sooner had the servant, with s nod of her untidy head, departed, after bidding the lady "take a chair" in a half-darkened room off the hall, than that small body with a quick look around, darted across the room to a mirror. After a careful survey of herself, with a nod of satisfaction, she resumed her seat to await the doctor's coming. Not a minute too soon, for just then a voice outside the room re-

"In the sitting-room, did you say, Jane?"

Then the handle turned, and a gentleman of apparently about thirty entered the room. An exclamation escaped and in a confused, hurried sort of a way murmured:

"I think-you will excuse me. There is a mistake. I wished—I called to see Doctor Reed."

"No mistake at all ma'am, I assure about the advertisement I inserted in the the mistake is on her side."

Seating himself, the doctor awaited a reply, thinking "poor, little woman, a trifle nervous about stating her capabilities." All at once the trim little figure opposite him seemed to become more erect as in clear, sedate tones its owner

'No, your servant was quite right. It is concerning the advertisement that

I have called. Well, I am glad. Jane was right this time, for she has a decided talent as he said one afternoon rather abruptfor making blunders. Still, the girl is good-hearted and honest, and I would like to give her as fair a chance as I can. Her mother, poor woman, is a widow, like to take a holiday?" with four other children to provide for. I do not know exactly where the fault is, but of course I can see that things do tone. not work as they should do, and so it

every thing straight, why it would be a know. great relief to me. "I would try to do my best, I am sure, sir." was the rather faint re-

"Not a doubt of it," was the hearty rejoinder; then striding across the from the doctor rather energetically drew up a blind, remarking: "I hope you do not believe in the saving of car-

pets, Mrs. ——."

"Sphinx," after a brief pause, supplied the lady, slightly edging away from the dazzling sunshine as it streamed in upon them.

"Do you know I have become pos-essed with the idea that all good housekeepers abnor the sun on account of its fading propensities? But I am afraid I should be rather obstinate in my redays—oft soothing a fretful little sufferer quirements of light and air. Sunshine is a glorious benefactor. It has cured also became beloved of the poor that many an ill, and is oftentimes more effective than a doctor's prescription." the doctor came in to snatch a hurthis latter with a genial smile, as, ried mouthful, Jane met him, ejacula-

then, Mrs. Sphinx, if you think we could agree as to plenty of air and sun —. Oh! by-the-by, I am forgetting one of the most important items. The recompense I could offer would not be large—perhaps two dollars and a half, ing to herself like anything, and—oh, payable monthly-would not be satisfactory to you?

would be my first situation, and I am a gazed in.

"Reference!" he repeated, with a comical look. "To tell you the truth, I down so long, the first weeping Jane aside, he hurried up stairs. As he never thought of them." Then courted listened outside his housekeeper's door, ously he added: "I feel sure that in your case they are quite unnecessary. tences fell upon his ear; they, with a your case they are quite unnecessary. So shall we say this day week for you to enter upon your duties?" "How kind you are!" came impulsive-

ly from the little woman's lips.
"Not at all; not at all, I assure you, madam," answered the doctor, his col-

or rising slightly.

Then, as he cordially shook his future housekeeper by the hand, his quick eyes noted her shabby little cotton gloves, so carefully darned at the end lips caressed the little hands that had

of each shabby finger, and once again he remarked pleasantly, as he escorted her to the door:

"So this day week I may expect you, Mrs. Sphinx?" A moment later he, too, left the

house, thinking as he walked briskly along: "I believe she will suit me to a dot.

Trim and neat with a quiet voice. Poor little woman, I expect she has seen a good deal of trouble," and then other houghts chased Dr. Reed's housekeeper from his mind.

Doctor Nathaniel Reed had been brought up by an old maid aunt. A of a bright, affectionate disposition missed sorely a mother's loving ways; albeit always grateful to the woman who had taught him to be so strictly upright and just, and placed him in the way to earn an independent living. About two years previous to his aunt's death she had bought the old-fashioned house standing in its own grounds, where the doctor at the opening of my story resided, for at her decease she bequeathed it to him, with an income of two hundred pounds per annum. Steadily the doctor's practice had increased, his reputation as a physician gaining every day. Perhaps he would have made money faster if he had been less attentive to those patients whose only pay consisted of their grateful thanks. Jane, who thought no one equal to her master, waxed fairly eloquent when relating how he had tended her mother and helped along her smaller brothers and sisters. And if the many "God bless yous" called forth by the

doctor's kind acts were registered

above, their record must have been a

glorious one. A year had passed since Mrs. Sphinx entered upon her duties as housekeeper to Dr. Reed, and no fairy wand could have worked greater changes than that lady's clever hands had done. The oldfashioned furniture had taken on a polish upon which no fly dare risk a foot-Pretty lace curtains graced the windows which looked out, not upon weeds any more, but fragrant flowerbeds and velvety grass and a rustic seat 'neath the o'erhanging branches of an ancient oak. Jane, no longer slip-shod, but in a neat gown and dainty cap, wa ted upon "the mistress," as she always per-sisted in calling Mrs. Sphinx, to whom she had become almost as much attached as to the doctor. And the doctor himself? Probably he would have thought no worse fate could befall him than the loss of Mrs. Sphinx. What of that lady herself? From the first day when the doctor gave her so kindly a welcome and bade her make herself quite at home, and if anything was wanting to her comfort to let him know, she had grown to love her duties and the lady as she half arose from her seat, the quiet old house, and hoped that she might always stay, although, of course, that would not be possible when the doctor brought home a bride, which naturally he would do some day. Somehow she did not like to think of that hour and so strove to put it out of her mind you. I am Doctor Nathaniel Reed. I Yet the loctor, truth to tell, had hardly understood the girl say that you called given sch as idea a thought. He was too busy a man to have much time to paper. She is rather stupid, so perhaps | devote to society, and the appointments of his home suited him to a nicety: consequently he never felt the need of a wife. He had grown quite attached to the quiet, little figure in black, whose brown eyes sparkled so merrily at times above their gold-bowed spectacles, and would have sorely missed his faithful housekeeper. For even outside of her housekeeping duties, she was of great help to him, assisting him to keep his accounts and sorting his papers so clev-Perhaps he was thinking of this

"What! You mean me to go away!" she exclaimed, in a startled, imploring

"God forbid!" The words dropped occurred to me that if I could meet with from his lips almost unawares before he a nice, motherly little body (was the added: "Just a little trip, say to the little' an artful compliment on the doctor's part?) who would undertake to set | we shall get along without you, I do not

> "Then, if you please, sir, I had rather not go," was the quiet answer, and so no more was said.

In his heart the doctor was pleased that Mrs. Sphinx had elected not to take a holiday. Somehow he had liked her to welcome him when he came home, and once he had said to himself, as he noted the gray hair so smoothly tucked away beneath her snowy cap: "I am as fond of her almost as if

were my mother." Toward the latter part of that sum-mer a virulent fever broke out among the poor of the district where the doctor lived, and hardly an hour could the docwhere others had failed, until her name

glancing at his watch, he added: "Well, ting, as best she could between her

master, if she's been gone and took the

"Oh, yes!" was the somewhat eager For a moment the doctor did not eply. "I should be quite satisfied with speak—a something about his heart that; but I must tell you that-that I seemed to have ceased its motion; then can not give you a reference. Yours pushing open the sitting room door he would be my first situation, and I am a gazed in. With a shudder he turned stranger' (this last a trifle flattering) away. How empty the room seemed with the city." white, set expression about his mouth, he, pressing all his weight against the door, burst it open.
A startled look of amazement gath-

ered in the doctor's eyes as he bent over the slight figure of his he usekeeper, who, still babbling wildly, gazed with an unconscious stare into his face "My God, spare her!" came with a

always done him such willing service. The autumn was well under way before Mrs. Sphinx was able to sit up, for the doctor had fought with death and conquered. It was the first day of her convalescence, and the housekeeper sat in a large easy chair before a cheerful fire, awaiting the doctor's coming. A wistful look shone in her brown eyes (the spectacles had been laid aside during her illness), and there was a tremulous quiver to her lips, while one or two tears clung to her dark lashes. She dashed them hastily aside as a well-known step sounded outside. The next the bill remonetizing silver, and it was very promptly passed over his veto.

In the last day of his official life he moment the doctor was asking her how

she felt. "Oh, I am much stronger," she answered with lowered lids. Then, as the color literally dyed her cheeks crimson, she exclaimed: 'Oh, what must you think of me? But, indeed—indeed, I never thought to be found out."

The doctor was about to speak, but

she stayed him with: suspected, and that you gave me courbeen an actor, I took to making up quite ful of me. I was quite alone here in this great city. I never could make any friends, you see, because we were always traveling about, papa and I, after he took me from school, until hehe died, and then the money was so soon gone and I did want a home so. But, of course, I will go away now. I don't think I can to-day, but to-morrow I will be stronger, and my name is not Mrs. Sphinx. It is Ruth Langley."

Softly drawing away the hands that shielded Ruth's tearful face, the doctor said, huskily:

"And what am I to do without my little house-keeper? Do you suppose I dent who will do his duty without fear can bear to lose her when she has or favor. he added, smiling slightly, course," "she can not stay as Mrs. Sphinx, but as Mrs. Nathaniel Reed—she might." Then growing suddenly grave he continued: "But I think only of myself. Yet Ruth, oh! my darling! if you could learn to love me? Why" with a forced laugh, "I believe I have been in love with my house-keeper from the very first, despite the gray wig and spees. He had knelt down beside her chair,

and as he ceased speaking a little hand stole timidly toward his and a tiny dimple began to creep slowly into view at the corner of her mouth, but was quickly buried out of sight beneath the doctor's mustache as she murmured: "Oh! doctor, don't you know it was

just-just what you have been saying, that was making it so hard for me to go."-English Magazine.

## Home Dress-Making.

As it is sometimes difficult to procure the services of a dress-maker, I wish to give directions by which almost any woman can fit herself, if she has a wellfitting (though worn-out) dress waist.

Rip the lining from the waist and press half the parts, being careful not to stretch them out of shape. Double the new waist lining and baste the ironed pieces smoothly over it. Remove the thread from the sewing-machine and perforate the new lining exactly through the stitches of the old. In this way the seams can not be otherwise than true, and the new dress will be found satisfactory in fit. I take it for granted that any one who may try this, understands

casional schnaps and a glass of beer thrown in .- Cieveland Leader.

-Jak-wood in Cevlon used to be Jack-wood. Kandy was early spelled candy. "Jungle" is uncultivated, usually brushy ground; native word, jangal. Why jangal was not as English as jungle is a query. "Jaugala" was the ancient word, the Sanskrit. "Bungalo" is a house; "compound," the premises. Nobody in Ceylon speaks of his house or his premises; always "bungalo" and "compound."

-The flatness of Denmark is something remarkable, a geographical disTHE VETO POWER.

Constitutional Weapon Used to Check Careless Legislation-land's Wise Use of It. -President Cleve-

When the first constitution of Ohio as formed no veto was given to the Governor, and this is about the only State where he does not sign bills authographs, it seems, will never cease. passed by the Legislature. In 1802 the Great people from the President down duce to the laying on of flesh. Especi-Jefferson party had a majority in the convention to form our organic law, and, being jealous of executive enautographs. Every day the visitor to and, being jealous of executive en- autographs. Every day the visitor to eroachment, they denied him all participation in the business of legislatics upon the desk of one of the priknown so long! Putting the weeping tion, and, after an experiment of fifty years, the framers of our present constitution retained the old provision. No serious consequences have resulted, and the people are satisfied. The qualified veto given to the President in the Federal constitution has, as a rule, been wisely and judiciously exercised. It enables the Executive to interpose to prevent violations of the organic law, check hasty and ill-advised legislation and protect his prerogative from legislative encroachment. After returning a bill with his objections, a majority of two-thirds in each branch of Congress can make it a law without his consent. His power is not absolute, but qualified, and bence not dangerous.

President Jackson, and subsequently President Tyler, vetoed acts of Congress to establish a national bank. They were violently and vehemently denounced at the time, but their interposition of executive authority has been accepted and approved by the people. They were content to wait for the sober second thought of the intelligent patriotic masses to approve their action. President Hayes vetoed

vetoed the act providing for the refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. The next Congress re-enacted the law, and it was approved

by the President. The greater virtue in the veto power is that it gives the President authority to check hasty and ill-advised legislation, and our present Executive has popularized this constitutional provision as it "No, you must hear me. I believed never has been before. He has been it was my last chance, and it seemed styled the veto President. His brief such an easy thing to do when I read messages returning pension and appro-the advertisement. I had tried so hard priation bills to Congress without his to get a place as governess, but I was approval met with the warmest commendation of the people. Presidents would be an elderly gentleman, and I heretofore have usually approved such was dreadfully scared when I found out acts of Congress as a matter of course. you were not, but I saw that you never | President Cleveland signs nothing without an examination. If a bill age, and then you see poor papa having | does not challenge his approval, he refuses his signature and briefly and naturally. It was the finding of the clearly gives his reasons. He is aware wig and things in his trunk that first of the fact that on "private bill day" them by mail to the applicants. Often the idea in my head. And—oh! in Congress only those attend who doctor! I hope you don't feel very dread- have cases to be considered, and that "you vote for mine and I will vote for yours" is sufficient to secure the passage of both without regard to merit. While he wishes every person who is entitled to a pension to have it, he is determined to prevent dishonest raids

> upon the treasury. The objections to making appropriations for constructing post-offices where convenient and suitable accommodations can be had at an expense less than the cost of taking care of a Government building after it is erected will be warmly indorsed by the people. Tax-payers feel that they have a Presi-

> Many justify these appropriations in order to empty the treasury of its large surplus. The Democratic doctrine that there should be no surplus in the treasury, that taxes should be reduced so that only enough money be taken from the pockets of the people for an economical administration of the Government. If public buildings are constructed in all places like Zansville and Dayton the money required to keep them in order will make high tax

> levies necessary in all future time. President Cleveland is a Democrat, and repudiates the Republican doctrine that high taxes make the people prosperous, and the larger the appropriations the better for the country. He is daily growing in favor with the people. He will make the veto power very popular if he continues his good work. Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### A Republican's Report.

The following is a report made by Senator Hoar to the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the material submitted by the Ohio Legislature in the Payne case, which material Mr. Hoar as a committeeman ex-

amined and analyzed: amined and analyzed:

"I have examined the evidence forwarded by the House of Representatives of Onio. The investigation was under a resolution directing an inquiry as to the charges that four members of the present Legislature, being also members of the inst, were guilty of being induced by corrupt means to vote for Mr. Payne. These charges were not sustained and the committee so report. But the inquiry took a wider range. There was evidence tending to show that Mr. Payne s name was not publicly suggested as a candidate for Senator until after the State election; that it was not very prominently suggested until any one who may try this, understands how to baste the outside material on to the lining. If one has not sufficient confidence to do this, the above directions will certainly be found useful for underwaists, which many women do not undertake to cut, de ming it as difficult a task as dress-making, —Lillian Mayne, in Country Gentleman.

—There is a man in Franklin County, O, who can beat any thing for drinking. On September 1, 1885, he made ninety-six gallons of cider, and in October he made 304 gallons of wine. Until April he had drank it all, making a total of 400 gallons in 191 days, an average of a little over two gallons a day, with an occasional schnaps and a glass of beer

-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is the par excellence champion of the red man. But when the President by a veto undertakes to preserve the red man's land from being gobbled by a railroad corporation, Dawes' Senatorial worship of corporations and his partisan dislike of the President are too much for him and he ascrifices his Indian proteges without a scruple. - Detroit Free Press.

-It is reported that the Ohio Republicans will make their next cam-Evarts might be able to give. - Indiana

THE AUTOGRAPH CRAZE. How the President Bands, Philosophically, to the Unceasing Deurand in This Line.

The small boy with the autograph

album is a prominent and busy figure about the capitol now. The rage for vate secretaries with the abreviation "auto" written upon each envelope. It means that they contain requests for autographs. The num-ber of these letters received at the White House in a year may be counted by thousands. Those that come now, contain not only a request for the President's autograph, but some of them ask for that of his bride. These latter requests are seldom complied with, for while the President has thought it proper to yield to the demand for accurate portraits of Mrs. Cleveland, and has consented to their sale under certain restrictions, it has not been thought advisable to encourage the public in a miscellaneous demand for autographs. The President continues, however, to give a few minutes occasionally to grat-ifying the requests of the many appli-cants for this class of favors. The President is a good deal of a philosopher, and after entering the White House decided that he could do more to grant personal pleasure to a large number of people in a brief space receiving those of time by who called to pay their respects, and writ-ing his autograph for those desiring them, than in any other manner; and while he does not particularly enjoy this sort of thing he submits grace-fully. So the hand-shaker and autograph fiends are generally successful same hour each day, or who can never any time and successfully demand his his business. Another indispensable autograph, but that the reasonable re- requisite is an observant disresponded to. Usually these letters see, but do not perceive. Such are laid away until a pretty good lot men will never feel at home in of them accumulates, and until the dairy, because they will always be President has time to attend to them. Charley Lefler, the President's usher, the autograph hunter's friend. The Cleveland" until his arm gets tired or every thing in at a glance, will save his other and more important duties much trouble, and avoid those common the precious autographs and distributes and lessen the profits of a dairy .them by mail to the applicants. Often are generally directed to leave them with Charley, who presents them at the same time he does the cards for the President's sine manual .- Cincinnati Times. DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

ient. He has the people with him.-Albany Argus.

---Extravagance Blair's attempt to act as the whole Senate Committee on Pensions is one more illustration of his unrivaled genius for self-asinification. -Buffalo Times.

This country is on the way to what it has so long needed—a true reform, not a Pharisaical, hypocritical, sneaking, dishonest pretense of reform; but the genuine article .- Cincinnati

Enquirer. -Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Sherman and Evarts constitute a very dismal group of Presidential aspirants. They are like a man who, with his nose flattened against the window-pane, peers wistfully out and sees nothing but fog. - Brooklyn Eagle.

-The failure of General Logan to stem the tide which turned sometime any harm. Besides, if the whey is out of ago in favor of General Fitz John Porthe curd before the acid develops, alter marks another stage in the downward course of the "bloody shirt." another campaign it will be valueless will remain in the curd, as no whey as a political factor. - New Haven Reg-

ister. -- The President has given evidence that he is not practiced in double-dealing or deceit, and that he means what to their normal condition and perform he says. If he shall succeed in effect- their proper functions in digestion and ing an actual and final divorce between assimilation. But in the case of acid the offices and machine politics, he cheese, made so in the whey, there is will be entitled to the appellation of a a permanent deficiency of fais and the real reformer. - Chicago Journal (Rep.). minerals are gone forever. -It is quite plain that Woodpulp

curing pledges from candidates for the assembly the coming fall. The New -- National Live-Stock Journal. York Tribune is opposed to his reelection and says: "He is the champion of a great swindle in the Senate, which is not for the benefit of New York or any interest of New York." But no man who is entitled to an opinion is disappointed with the figure Miller has cut in national politics. The poor fel-low might have done well in the Assembly, but when he went to the United States Senate he was over his

#### The Organs Are Silent.

Arter President Cleveland had vetoed bills for the erection of large and unnecessary public buildings in several small Northern towns the Republican organs began to cry out that he hated the North and was exercising his veto as he did on the pension bills-because he hated the Union soldier. But now that the vetoes on buildings in Southern towns begin to fall the organs are significantly silent. They haven't even the grace to feel as the people of Asheville, N. C., did when they sent a message to the President as follows: "While your veto of our court house bill is generally regretted, the confidence of the public in your wispaign on the Payne issue. In that dom and justice remains unshaken, case they will have to dispense with and should you visit North Carolina at such assistance as Senators Logan and any time, you would receive a cordial welcome at Asheville." - Detroit Free Press.

#### THE DAIRY.

—If the employer is dishones, his employes are apt to be like him.—Dairy

-The best means of making a profit. from the dairy is to keep good cows and keep them well .- Indianapolis Journal. -Irregularity in salting will not con-

-To avoid streaky butter, have the cream all of the same ripeness. Never churn old and new cream until it has been mixed and well strained together for at least four hours. Also, be sure the butter in not underchurned. --Prairie Farmer.

-Much is said about cows for gen eral purposes, meaning usually their adaptability for making into beef after they are too old for the dairy. But a cow that is good for butter, cheese or milk should never be killed until so old that her value for beef will be very small, however well-built she may be. -Colman's Rural World.

-Raise all the cow feed you can on the farm, and buy as little as you can possibly get along with. Corn should be the great stand-by, and get you a farm mill to grind it in. There need for grinding it fine. The best experts in feeding for large yields of butter say the crushed corn makes more milk than fine grinding. Raise some oats to crush with it, which is a good thing to take the place of purchased bran. - American Dairyman.

-A very important requisite of success in the conduct of the dairy is regularity in habits. Regular feeding, regular milking and the utmost regularity in temperature in keeping the milk, and in all dairy operations, are all indis-pensable. A man who can never do a thing twice in the same way, or at the in their raids upon the President. Not school himself to do it, will be unsucthat anybody can march up to him at cessful, and will soon have to change quests received by mail are generally sposition. There are persons who experiencing disappointments and mishaps. A sharp eye to see, and a quick apprehension to perceive the results of letters are turned over to him, and common occurrences, are specially nec-when he can catch the President with essary in this business. They are attriba moment of time to spare he lays utes of every successful farmer, but are a bundle of cards before him, and he especially required in dairying. Minute writes "Grover Cleveland, Grover and careful observation, a habit to take take his attention. Then Charley takes accidents which cause so many losses, American Agriculturist.

#### HINTS TO CHEESE MAKERS. The Market Demand for Acid Cheese Con-

stantly Declining. The market demand for acid cheese has gone by. The maker who can not turn out a reasonably firm cheese without soaking it in sour whey does not The more the private pension understand his business and will soonbills are examined, the worse they look.—Providence Journal (Rep.).

The Blaine organs are still try-stands it better. Even the English ing to stick knives into General Logan. market protests against hard sours Such are the sweet phases of Republiand skins. Dissolving the minerals can harmony.—Cincinnati Enquirer. and fats in acids, and washing them The rage and foolish threats of the discomfited raiders on the treasury will be of little avail against the Presroper way is to be sure and "cook" the curd enough before acid is perceptibly developed. Then immediately draw off the whey-or, at farthest, permit only the faintest indication of before it is cone—and afterward keep the curd warm and let the acid de-

velop to whatever extent it will. The curd should not be allowed to run below ninety degrees until the cheesing process is sufficiently advanced to make it fit to put to press. It should then be lowered to eighty degrees, and never put to press above that tempera-In very warm weather the temture. perature might be run a little lower. but never in cool weather, if a closepressed, well-faced cheese is desired.

If the whey is sweet when drawn, there is no danger from acid. There will not enough lactose or milk-sugar be left in the curd to made acid enough to do though it may cut the fats to some ex-In tent and dissolve the minerals, both runs out to wash them out; and they will, in the process of curing-if an even and proper temperature of about seventy degrees is maintained-return

Acid and the skimmer are the two Miller, the so-called Senator from New Worst enemies the cheese dairymen York, will have very hard work in se- have ever encountered, and they have

#### RANK FOODS.

#### A Claim That Cows Become Saturated With Their Odor and Flavor.

It has long been a mooted question as to whether cabbages, turnips and other rank-smelling vegetables can be fed to milch cows without their taint being imparted to the milk. Some say they can be safely fed in small amount; others say that if they are fed just after milking all bad effects will disappear before next milking time; while others say they will always taint the milk more or less, according to the amount fed. I suspect the latter are right, and that the longer as well as the more these rank vegetables are fed, the more injurious the effects. In a short time the cow will become saturated with their odor and flavor, and these will appear in the milk, until they are eliminated from the cow's system. There are other foods that are more suitable for milch cows, leaving the rank ones for other stock, so that it is not worth while to take the risk of feeding them to dairy stock. Beets are much preferable, and make nice, sweet Carrots are favorites with some, but if fed in large quantities they impart a sort of smoky flavor to milk .---American Agriculturist.

-About the only fall that never hurts you is when you fall asleep

Party from the bost-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber of not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing t newspapers from the post-office, or ing and leaving them uncalled for, in facie whence of intentional FRAME

#### THE SACRED ROOM.

Old rooms in which household meets, As it has met so many years, I look on you with eyes whose lids Are wet with sudden tears!

The hearthstone where the red fire glows, The books alluring, on the sheif, The very chair on which I lean, Each, all, a part seem of myself.

A part, too, of the household group, Loving and tender, brave and true, Vhose every year beside this hearth I pass in fond review.

A part, too, of the friends whose love Has hallowed all as, year by year, In converse sweet, in jest and song, The hours have fleeted here.

Among the seasons I recall Of happy festival and mirth, Of Christmas cheer, vacation glee, Visits of royal worth.

Some saddened days crowd on the mind, Days of suspense and bated breath, When sickness held the house in thrall; And once, Oh, once, came death!

But tenderly, and as a friend, Bearing the aged saint above, Who long had waited for the call In patient trust and love.

No deep despair has lingered here, No black remorse, no deadly sin, Only the quiet, household joys Andgriefs have entered in.

Old room! your walls are consecrate By happy, helpful, housefield love; By joy, by trust, by tenderness, Your sacredness we prove. Long be your walls thus dedicate Unto the household's sacred reign; Holy the home, as shrine of saint, As minister grand, as storied fane!

#### CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

-Hattie Tyng Griswold, in Chicago Advance

How It Has Become One of Our Institutions.

Over 15,000 Mortgages Recorded in Chicago in Six Months-Good Times Favorable to Money Lenders-Buying Furniture on Installments.

By insensible degrees the chattel mortgage, has established itself as an institution and has come to be looked of chattel mortgages that the blighting on with some degree of complacency if not confidence. The startling announcment in a recent issue of Bradstreet's that chattel mortgages had doubled in Chicago during the last six weeks, led a reporter to investigate for himself "whether these things were so," and to consider whether the causes assigned by ing to give his intended wife a Christthe commercial authority quoted were to be received as the true solution of the problem or whether explanation of the problem or whether explanation of the problem. The problem of the pr was to be looked for deeper beneath the the balance in monthly installments. analysis of the evidence furnished by same period of 1886 had increased to Is this increase of twenty-five entirely by the poverty arising from the labor troubles, with some slight allowance for the increase of the population

perienced chattel-mortgage man, "that's no satisfactory explanation. We make more and better loans in good times in bad. In fact, in bad times there's not nearly so much demand for borrowing money, because we're very chary about lending money then at all. It's the unprecedented increase in the number of men going into the furniture installment-plan business that's piling up the mortgages. For one man that was in that business about two years ago, there are four or five in now, and multitudes of people who two or three years ago would have spurned the idea of buying furniture on time now take quite kindly to the arrangement. Take my word for it, the big increase in chattel mortgages this year is infinitely more due to the remarkable extension of the 'time' system than the hard times that we're passing through. One reason why so many are going into the business is that no license is required, as in the case of a pawnbroker, and between you and me we're drawing off a lot of the business from these latter. Why, bless you, you've no conception of the number of men that come to me for loans on their gold watches and dia-monds, instead of going to their 'uncle.' They've more confidence that I won't do any of the 'sweating' work that their 'uncle' is so well up to. Sweating? Why, don't you catch on? That means taking \$10 or \$20 out of a gold watch by substituting an inferior movement, or extracting that amount of gold out of the case in some mysterious way un-known to me. The same with diamonds. They'll collar your brilliant and return you your ring with a faulty stone, and that makes it almost value-

"No," answered a shrewd and ex-

your calculations," said the now chatty a hearse, while another borrowed chattel-mortgage man, "is that five money on a milk route. When it is mortgages are now being recorded for considered that borrowers pay at least one about a couple of years ago. Sixty per cent. per annum to the chattel-money-loaners have at last tumbled to mortgage man for the loans, not to the fact that their only protection from mention the ruinous charges for preknavery lies in the recording of every liminary expenses such as making out mortgage, however small. Men in the papers and recording, it is not difficult business who never used to think of rebusiness who never used to think of re-cording a mortgage for less than \$200 fools we mortals are!' now record every thing from \$10 up.

This practice is largely the growth of the erue explanation of the tremendous man by the name of Bull, the other day,

By one manufacturer alone three tons

give him a mortgage on it. You know the infinitly larger number of mort-by hearsay that he is not in the habit of gages duly recorded.—Chicago Tribune. recording his mortgage, and, having satisfied yourself from the records that he has pursued his usual course in your case, you come to me for a loan on the furniture. I make you the loan and put the mortgage which you grant on record. Now, if you fail in your payments the law protects me in foreclosing the mortgage and seizing the furniture for the simple reason that I had the prudence to record the mortgage. Brown, to whom the furniture rightly belongs, can whistle for what he ever gets out of it, having no legal standing owing to his failure to record. All that Brown can do is to clap you in prison and have you tried on a charge of false pretenses or wrong disposal of property. It's the growing knowledge among chattel-mortgage men that so many crook are thoroughly posted in these matters, that makes chattel-mortgage men and time-payment men now record almost every mortgage. As a matter of fact we can beat the piano and sewing-machine men every time when they

don't record.

The chattel-mortgage man's statement received ample confirmation from the records. The increase in time pay-ments for the first six months of 1886 over the corresponding period of 1885 was found to be extraordinary. During the months of April, May and June it was not an uncommon occurrence to find one single firm recording from fifty to sixty mortgages in a day on account of furniture bought on time payments. The startling growth of this method of obtaining goods goes a long way to ac-count for the increase of 25 per cent. during the expired portion of 1886, and to offset the causes assigned by Bradstreet's for the doubling of chattel mortgages in the last six weeks. The infer-ence that a strongly marked increase in chattel mortgages is necessarily an indication of poverty and hard times is fal-lacious and misleading, for if the in-crease be in the direction of the acquirement of new furniture, pianos and sewing-machines, it must rather be accepted as a sign of prosperity. The mortgageor in these cases has to pay from \$10 to \$25 down—a thing that a very hard-up man would not be able to do. The records show that there has been an unprecedented increase in this kind of chattel mortgage, and this, with the more general practice of recording, must be held to be much more largely accountable for the increased number

"What more useful or welcome present," said the chattel-mortgage man to the problem, or whether explanation mortgage and notes for the payment of surface. Bradstreat's claims that the The young man, still further to gratity poverty resulting from the recent strikes, his inamorata, sent home the piano to lockouts, and labor troubles is mainly her father's house on the South Side, his inamorata, sent home the piano to accountable for the increase seems at with a receipt in full for \$375 made out first thought to be so obviously reasonable and satisfactory, that to look for blanks of the piano dealer. The presother causes of any thing like equal im- ent that presaged eternal harmony beportance might fairly be considered tween the happy lovers was looked at presumptuous and vain; but a searching by the parents from a more practical business point of view. They were her traveling expenses to and from his the chattel mortgage indexes and from hard up, and thinking it no wrong to place of residence? in case she did stay books in the recorder's office, backed realize on their daughter's personal by the testimony of business experts, chattel, negotiated a loan of \$120 from bill, would she not have a claim in a set. Oh, I'se de boss, boss o' dis heah house, goes to show that other subtler and less me on the instrument. I examined the goes to show that other subtler and less obvious factors have played no inconrecords, but failing to notice the address to which the piano had siderable part in swelling up the mort-gage legions. An examination of the chattle mortgage indexes showed that 12,164 chattel mortgages were recorded during the first six months of 1885, while the number recorded during the I discovered after considerable trouble that they had removed to a well-known suburb on the Rock Island Road, had per cent. to be accounted for almost the father and mother arrested, and replevined the piano from the railroad company. When the piano was safe in my storage warehouse I happened to meet my friend, the piano dealer, one day and, with a knowing smile which I had observed on his face several times before, he said: 'I thank you for looking so well after my piano. I never had less difficulty in tracking one in my life.' I tumbled to the racket and found out that I had no power over the piano, the first mortgage having been duly recorded with the address to which the piano had been sent. My friend knew all along that I had made a loan on the piano, but as the young man honestly and promptly paid up his installments he did not think it worth while to interfere in the old folks' business. The parents ultimately paid up the amount of the loan and recovered the instrument, but it now stands in the house as a melancholy reminder of how court-ship's chords can be rudely disrupted

by the chattel-mortgage fiend.' In looking over the records of chattel mortgages, it was deeply interesting to read the necessities of social life and the seamy side of the current history of some local celebrities in the odd and various chattels that had to bow before the mortgage tyrant. Joe Mackin's furniture in the Palmer House and elsewhere made over to August Mette, Pat Sheedy's faro-tables, chips and checks the University Library, chairs, chemi-cals, etc., for unpaid salaries to President and Professor, form items in the year's catalogue of catastrophes. Men mortgaged their barber-shops, their shooting-galleries, their soda-fountains, their meat markets, their pool-tables, and their typewriters. Cheese-factories, steamboats, theatrical ward-robes, skating-rinks, printing-presses, horses, mules and machinery fall in line, while eggs. tobacco, buggies, bowling alleys, distillery cows. and masquerade costumes swell the procession. As though to make the list still more grotesque, "Another point to be considered in is recorded that one man mortgaged papers and recording, it is not difficult

worth of furniture from Mr. Brown, and furniture-and-piano-on-time pusiness,

#### IMPORTANT DECISION. Rights of a Mother-in-Law as Defined by High Judicial Tribunal.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Vermont deals directly with himself. His wife had died while he the mother-in-law question. It seems that after his mother-in-law's death, a person whose identity it will be charitable to conceal under the letter A, sued her executor for board and lodging furnished her when see visited A's wife, her daughter. These visits extended over a space of five years, were made at four different times, and comprised in all twenty-six and one-half weeks. The testimony showed that they were made sometimes without invitation and sometimes at the invitation of A's wife. It did not appear that A himself solicited her company. There was no mutual understanding between them as to whether she was a guest or a 'boarder" during the twenty-six and one-half weeks that she spent under his roof. Therefore the court held that A was not entitled to compensation. A's understanding on this point was perfeetly clear, for he produced at the trial an account-book in which his wife had entered, under his direction, the date of his mother-in-law's arrival at his house on the occasion of her visits, and the date of her departure. It came out, however, that A had never ventured to show the book to his mother-in-law, and that she had no knowledge of it, but made her visits under the impres sion that she was a welcome guest. The decision in this case was a right-eous one, and is well calculated to pre-

serve the family relations from the mercenary and sordid spirit which some times creeps into them. And yet some jurists, notably the author of the wellknown work on torts, have criticised i as establishing a dangerous precedent, which is likely to saddle upon many long-suffering husband the support of his wife's relatives. If, they say, a man is supposed, in the eyes of the law, to board and lodge his mother-in-law-between whom and himself there is a well-known and traditional hostilitybut of pure affection, why should not the same principle be extended to his wife's brothers and sisters, or even to his cousins? But these fears are groundless. The basis of the decision was that the mother-in-law had not received notice from the plaintiff that she or her executor would be expected to pay a reasonable board bill. Had this been done we apprehend that there would have been no doubt as to her liability. In order to te perfectly safe a man need only serve a written notice upon his mother-in-law when she first crosses his threshold to the effect that she will be charged so much per day or week. She will then have the choice of going or staying, and in either event there will be no painful misunderstanding. And yet there are points in this matter that will have to be determined "B by the courts; for example, if a motherin-law comes to the house by invitation of her daughter, can the husband revoke the invitation on her arrival? in such a case would she be liable for a reasonable board bill after notice to quit or pay from her son-in-law? in the event of her declining to stay as a "boarder," would not the son-in-law be liable for and was afterward sued for the board off for services in nursing the children, or as a companion to himself and wife? All these and many other like questions

will tax the resources of great judges. Let us hope that they will be settled in a catholic spirit, very different from that in which these unfortunate relatives have been treated in the public print. Even their kindest and most generous acts have been misrepresented with fiendish malignity. Not long ago a man went out and hanged himself. He was eut down in time to save his life. By whom? By his mother-in-law. And what was the comment of the brutal reporter? Simply this: "She had'nt got hrough with him!"-Boston Advertiser.

#### COMFORTABLE SEATS. Why Experienced Travelers Prefer the Middle Seats in a Car.

A very common theme of conversation among travelers is the question of think he had a perpetual lease on the whether or not a car rides easier in the spot. middle than above the trucks. One of our railroad contemporaries some time ago published an article on the subject, and took the ground that there could be no difference, unless the sills and fram-ing of a car yielded like the buckboard of a wagon. There is certainly no yield to car sills and framing; yet every old traveler avoids the seats, and especially the sleeping berths, above the trucks, and old travelers generally know what they are doing. If the party who in-sisted that there could be no difference in the motion in different parts of the same car had ever crossed the stormy ocean in a moderately long steamer he might have received some enlightment, especially if sea-sickness urged him to find the point of least motion. It is well-known that there is less motion amidships than there is at the stem or stern, and less motion at the bottom of the vessel than there is on deck. A car acts in a similar way. Any thing defective about the track jerks the wheels, which transmit the irregular motion to the truck, and that in turn to the body of the coach. - Railway World.

-An accident befell an athlete in New York in a somewhat queer way. He was participating in a running broad jumping contest, and had just made his leap, twenty-one feet and a half inch, when it was noticed that he was unable to straighten his arm. An examination was made immediately, and it was discovered that his left arm had been dislocated by the jar with which he alighted upon making the jump. - N. Y. Mail.

-A Dakota man by the name of Rose gave his daughter the name of Wild that she might be called the Wild Rose the last year, and the reason for it is increase in chattel-mortgages is to be and her name is a terror to the inhab-very plain. Suppose you take \$250 found in the unparalleled growth of the itants.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

#### HE WAS BOSS.

How an Aged Negro Re-established His

Tottering Authority. An old negro, known as Foxy Jim, so well understood the art of working to advantage that some time ago he bought a comfortable house, furnished it suitably and settled down to enjoy was still a hard worker, and he had no children save a daughter, whom he had seen carefully educated.

"Father," the daughter one day remarked, "you think a great deal of me, don't you?"

"Dat I does, child; dat I does." "You are getting old, father."

"Yas, natur is lay n' her han' on me Don't you think you ought to make your will? If you were to die, some-body might beat me out of this prop-

"Yer's right honey, sho's yer born'd, yer is. I'll go right er way now an' git

a lawyer ter draw up de papers.' The will, leaving the property to the girl, having been duly drawn up, was given to her. After this her affection for the old man did not appear to be so strong, and she began to "keep comwith young men with whom he had forbidden her to associate, but when he remonstrated with her she hinted, in no gentle manner, that she was able to take care of herself. In other ways, too, she aggravated her father, insisting that he should occupy the most illfurnished room in the house, and always, upon his entering the gate, yelling at him to wipe his feet.

One evening the girl, returning from a visit, found the old man sitting in the best room.

"W'y, what are you doing in here?"
"Wall, honey, I got sorter tired o'
stayin' in yander. Likes suthin' dat's

bright, doan kere ef I is ole." "Look out there!" she stormed.
"Whut's de matter?"

"You have spit on the floor." "Oh, is dat de matter?"

"My goodness, is not that enough?"
"Wall, I didn' know." "But it is, and I want you to under-

"Wall, I'll try ter do it, koney; try to do it. My ole mouf ain't ez straung ez it uster ter be an' I kain' spit like I could years ago. Doan' git mad wid de ole man. By de way I gained er law suit ter day—got er valu'ble lot dat I thought I had dun lost."

"You don't tell me so!" "Yas I does—does honey, shor's yer born'd. An' lemme tell yer: Dat lot's wuth fi' hunnud dollers an' its gwine ter be yourn, too.

"Oh, thank you, father," she exclaimed, putting her arms around his neck. "You knew that I did not mean

any thing when I pretended to be scolding you, didn't you, father?"
"Cose I did. I didn' pay no 'tention ter whut yer said—know'd yer wuz in

"I am glad you understand me." "By de way, honey, wish yer'd git me dat will. I wanter hab dat lot

She kissed him and with a joyou flounce ran and brought the will. He took the paper, tore it into shreds, spit on the floor, and said: "Yas, old mout ain't ez straung as it uster be. Monstrous cu'is, ain' it?" again spitting on the floor. "Oh, yas, honey, I'se tired o' stayin' in dat dark room an' I blebes dat I'll stay in heah arter dis. Er haw, haw, sorter doan know what ter say. sho'. Yer ken git out jes ez soon ez ver pleases-ken marry one o' dem triffin' niggers ef ver wanster. Er haw, haw.' Arkansaw Traveler.

## THE RECONCILIATION.

It Started at Nine P. M. and Lasted Until Early Morning.

"Can you forgive me?" she murmured in a low voice, as they hoisted their combined weight of three hundred and ten pounds onto the front gate.

The watch dog bayed fiercely at the moon as it came up from behind a cloud (that is, the moon came up, etc.) but Augustus heeded it not. He knew that the dog was chained and he was on the other side of the fence, anyhow. He retained an impenetrable silence. He could see that her heart was breaking, but he did not move. He seemed to

Big, bitter, briny tears dropped on the avement at her feet. She heeded them pavement at her feet. She he not. They didn't cost any thing, and

she could get plenty more.

"Can you forgive me?" she sobbed.

"Never," he said, huskily. He had a cold. "Remember, I am not to blame for what pa does. 'Twas he that loosed

the bull-dog yester night—not L'
"Why did you not tell me?" "Because, alas, I knew it not.

say you do not hate me."
"I do not hate you," he repeated mechanically, then arousing himself-"but will tell you candidly that I've got it in for your dad and the bull pup.

The reconciliation had come at last. It started at about nine p. m. and lasted until her sire came out with a lantern to hunt them up .- Merchant Traveler.

#### Judicious Flattery. Smith-Brown you're fine this morn-

Brown (pleased)-Think so?

Smith-I know so. You look as fresh as a daisy.

Brown (more pleased)—Yes?
Smith—Yes. You can stay out with
the boys and show up in the morning

little thing like that don't affect me much. Smith-It don't affect you a particle. never saw such a man. I say, Brown,

can you loan me a fiver? Brown (with absolute enthusiasm) Certainly, my dear boy, certainly. N. Y. Sun.

-The hides of about one thousand horses, and the skins of at least ten times as many sheep, are cut up into coverings of yarn are used a year for the insides of baseballs.—N. Y. Herald.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Give the boys a chance to develop their judgement in regard to horses. It may be money in their pockets in the future.

—Let us have a standard of excellence for poultry which will promote quality as well as beauty.—Our Country Home.

-A farmer who has every thing convenient can care for 200 hens without

neglecting his other work, says an exchange. -Boston Post. -To make wet ground dry, drain it; to make dry ground moist, drain it.

The drainage rule is a good one, because it will work both ways. -The Iowa Homestead says you can't

even crops and thin ribs will not be driven out of sight. -Ginger Cake: Two cups of molasses, one cup of shortening, one cup of hot water, two rounding teaspoonfuls of soda, one egg, ginger to taste; mix lightly and bake in a quick oven.—

Toledo Blade. -- A Tennessee farmer describes "a new pest" which works into the fruit twigs of pears, quinces and apples, and decimates the crop. The point of at-tack is where the new growth joins the last year's growth.

-A man may walk a mile in twentyfive minutes and return refreshed and benefited for the exercise. Let him run a mile and it may harm him in many ways. It is the same with horse. It is fast driving that kills.

Some improvement should be made in the ox yoke commonly used. It should fit the neck, or else, when the ox is drawing the load, much inconvenience may be the result, the windpipe being at times partly closed and the inner part of the neck galled .- N. Y.

Bread Muffins: Take a quarter of a pound of light dough from the bread-pan, roll it out about half an inch thick, in a round cake, put it in bloured baking-sheet with a tin ring the size of a mushin round it. Let it rise to double the size before it goes into the oven. Bake lightly, split and butter it; send to table hot. - Exchange.

-Crocks of butter to be kept for several months, should never be placed upon the cellar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature in the crock, which will be at the expense of the quality of the butter near the top. The crocks will keep their con-tents far better if placed at least a foot from the cellar bottom, upon a bench, and a thick woolen cloth thrown over it.

-Western Rural. -Blueberry Pudding: For six persons use one quart of berries, one quart of milk, a pint and a half of stale bread, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, onequarter of a nutmeg, grated, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Soak the bread and milk for two hours; then break up the bread with a spoon. Beat the eggs, salt, sugar and nutmeg to-gether. Add this mixture to the bread and milk. Stir well, and then add the berries. Turn into a pudding dish and bake in a slow oven for fifty minutes. Serve with a creamy or foaming sauce. -Albany Journal.

#### LATE FASHIONS.

shoulder-Kerchiefs-A Substitute for La Hubbard Gown-French Bonnets. Very large kerchiefs for the shoulders.

Spanish or Newport lace, and painted Westminster heads the list with fourin each corner of the broad hems with teen dioceses and suffragan Bishops trails of delicate flowers in water colors. are worn this summer over the pretty gowns of pink batiste, Watteau-brocaded French muslin, and organdio made with pointed waist and jaunty milkmaid tunic. The points of the kerchief meet below the waist line, and are held by a long jewel-headed pin, which also invariably pinions a cluster of natural flowers, the folds of the ker-chief being laid flat across the chest in surplice fashion, a la paysanne. Another quaint and graceful shoulder draping is made of peach-colored Victoria silk. Two long wide scarfs of the silk are brought from under a large Charles IX. collar, which is open in front to show a bit of the throat. The collar is edged with small beads, and the scarfs are feather-stitched with silk: they tie at the belt, and the knot is held with two slender silver pins.

The Hubbard gown proper is no more. We associate it with a balloon that had a number of tucks upon its rotundity by way of decoration, and an entire absence of the dignity and elegance which characterize later improvements of that primitive style. True it is, that many fashionable gowns have no drapery, and fall in straight lines from the waist to feet, but as a rule, the materials used for these are of rich and handsome quality. This gives substance to the skirt; what is arranged in kilts or otherwise, is left to fall in natural folds. The foundation skirt, unlike that of a Hubbard, which had none, is gored and drawn in by tapes to produce a narrow skirt for the kilts to rest upon, and at the extreme back it is necessary to put into the band every inch of material that it is possible to adjust, in order to give the extremely full effect that is now so fashionable. A stylish model in French bonnets

exhibited by a Broadway importer, has the flaring gipsy brim slightly curved towards the front and faced with black velvet. The crown is made of Point d'Esprit net and wreathed with lace of a pattern to match. Above the front of the crown is set a half wreath of pink crush roses, veiled with white illusion. Some of the cool, airy bonnets and Brown (more than pleased)-Yes, a round hats designed for sultry midsummer wear, are made over wire foundations, the fabrics of the loveliest tints of silk muslin or china crape, and also of gold wrought nets and etamines in floral and lattice patterns, the garnitures being perfect parterres of primroses, azaleas, pink and white hawthorn sprays, tinted geranium blooms, Alpino roses and slender sprays of honeysuckle and white elderblossoms mingled with cool tender ferns, wood mosses and lichens, looking as if they had just been gathered from shady dells, or torn from the tree trunks and rocks of the dense thadowy heart of forest glens .-- N. Y.

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, London,

has now a membership of 5,214.

—The oldest academy in Massachusetts is Dummer Academy, 123 years

-The average yearly expenses of this year's graduating class at Yale College were \$960. The largest sum spent by any man in a year was \$2,750, and the smallest \$150.

-Sixteen young women, graduates of the Winona Normal School, Minn., are now teaching in the Argentine Confederation at salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year. -Rev. D. L. Moody has opened a

summer school for the study steal from your land or from your calf without being caught in the act. Un- attended by 225 students from leading attended by 225 students from leading colleges in this country and Canada. -The prevalence of dress coats in the

daytime at Amherst commencement led a small son of one of the alumni, enjoying his first visit to the college, to exclaim: "What lots of head-waiters they have here!"-Boston Herald. -It is said that there are at present

at the various German universities no fewer than 157 professors between the ages of seventy and ninety. Of these 122 deliver their lectures as usual. The oldest is the veteran Elvenica, who is now in his ninetieth year. -Mention is made in the Church

Union of a reckless seeding and consequent sad harvest: "A family have sown to the flesh and planted infidelity in the minds and hearts of their children, and are now surprised at the fruit

of desolation. -There are 42 Protestant church edifices in New Mexico, belonging to the dif-ferent denominations as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 16; Methodist Episcopal South, 7; Presbyterian, 12; Protestant Episcopal, 3; Baptist, 2. Thus in a territory covering an area of 122,480 square miles—larger than all the New England States with New York addedwith a population of 139,000, there are but 45 Protestant church edifices.— Christian Union.

-A story of a country parson's inde-pendence will be appreciated by those annoyed at late comers to church. A man came into church late and started. with squeaky boots, to walk the whole length of the side gallery. The pastor, who was praying, stopped suddenly, opened his eyes, and, pointing a long finger to the disturber, said: "You sit down right where you are." He then

resumed his prayer .- Boston Journal. -In Utah the Congregationalists have four churches, nine ministers, and 210 members; the Baptists, two churches, two ministers, and 107 members; Catholics, four churches, six priests, and 850 members; Episcopalians, four churches, seven ministers, and 465 members; Methodists, seven churches, thirteen ministers, and 381 members; Presbyterians, twelve churches, fourteen ministers, and 382 members; Lutherans, one church, one minister, and forty members; total, thirty-four churches, fifty-two ministers, and 2,498 members. The Interior.

—The youngest Archbishop in the world is Mons. di Rende, Archbishop Benevento, an Apostolic Nuncio in France, who is only thirty-nine years old. Not only is Mons. di Rende the youngest Archbishop, but as Metropolitan he presides over one of the largest ecclesiastical areas in the world, having under his superintendence twelve dioceses, besides his own of Benevento. and as many suffragan Bishops. In this reect the Metropolitan Archbishop of under his jurisdiction.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

-Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

—The way to do good is to be good. There must be light, then it will shine.

-There is nothing so sweet as duty, and all the best pleasures of life come in the wake of duties done.--Albany Journal.

-"You say you know Sallie Jones?" "Yes." "Is she homelier than her sister Mary?" "Yes; there's more of her; she's bigger."

-A doleful crank has prophesied that the earth will collapse like an egg shell in the near future. For all particulars see the Call of that date. - Philadelphia Call.

-Whenever you are in doubt about

which of two things to do, let your decision be for that which is right. Do not waver, do not parley, but go squarely up to the mark and do the right thing.—N. Y. Examiner. -An energetic editor, who recently

had charge of two local papers at Poictiers, France, has just died. He insulted himself in one of his journals, and subsequently shot himself in a duel. -N. Y. Life.

—Angelina — Augustus, I suppose you think I am only a giddy young school-girl, but I would have you to know that I am fully as old as I look. Augustus—Dear me! I was in hopes you were much younger! — N. Y. Ledger.

-Cicero remarks that in order to live long it is necessary to live slowly. Very true, Mr. Cicero. It has often been observed that the people who live rapidly generally go through the world short. Merchant Traveler.

-Turkey vs. Greece:-From culinary cyidence,
Whenever fire becomes intense,
Fowls will their fat release,
But custom yields to exigent:
You can't depend upon precedent;
For Turkey runs from Greece. -Texas Siftings.

-A New York journal, devoted to the tailoring interests, says "lawyers are the worst dressers in the world." assertion is difficult to believe, considering that we frequently read of law-yers winning \$500,000 "suits." - Norrisown Herald.

-If there is any thing that makes a man's conversation erratic and jumbles up his ideas so that he doesn't know a hole in the fence from a chunk of beeswax, it is to have a raw-boned grass-hopper climb up the inside of his pants while he is out walking with his best girl.—Burlington Free Press. The Chase County Convant

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth

For Associate Justice, A. M. Whitelaw, of Kingman.

For Lieutenant Governor, S. G. Isett, of Neosho. For Secretary of State, W. F. Petillon, of Ford.

For Attorney General, A. S. Devinney, Olathe.

For Auditor of State, W. D. Kelly, of Leavenworth. For State Treasurer,

L. B. Burchard, of Jewell. For Supt. of Public Instruction, W. J. A. Montgomery, of Stockton.

For Congressman, 4th District, JOHN MARTIN, of Topeka.

Samuel Jones Tilden, the great Democratic, the only man in this great Republic who was ever chosen by the people as their Chief Magistrate and who was not allowed to take his seat, and who rather than plunge the nation into another civil war accepted the decision of the Electrical Committee with that resignation which characterized him as a loyal and patriotic citizen, passed from this life at 8:30 o'clock, a. m., August 4th, instant. A lenghty account of him will be found od our first page.

Judge John Martin, of Topeka, was nominated at Empoaia, yesterday, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

An Old Settlers' Society has been organized in Lyon county, with P. B. Maxon as President, and A. R. Bancroft as Secretary.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Western Democrat pubat Walnut City Rush county, and edited by J. E. Rush. It is an 8-column folio, and is well filled with local advertisements and news items, which speaks well for the locality in which it is published.

We place at the hed of our columns the Democratic State ticket put in nomination at Leavenworth, last week, which is a strong ticket, and which, with the disaffection in the Republican ranks stands a very fair chance of stone depot, and make the place head-departers of the division. "If it is to be Strong City, the com-November.

Chase county, as she has ever done, Chase county, as she has ever done, miles west to the point where the C.K. carried off some of the honors at the & W. leaves the A., T. & S. F., to go Democratic State convention at Leav-north up Diamond creek; they will also, Court house bonds, interest, ... mill enworth, last week. Mr. W. P. Mar- instead of running from Strong City to on Permanent Organization and Order on Permanent Organization and Order from Strone City to Cottonwood Falls of Business, and Mr. Chas. J. Lantry just east of the public road and on was one of the Secretaries of the con-

Cutting, the editor who was seized by the Mexican authorities, has been sentenced to one year in the penatentiary and to pay \$600 fine. The Uni- the point, of course, their best efforts ted States should see to it that he is will be put forth to make Elinor the best point in the county and all necesreleased, and that Mexico makes reparation for the insult given this nation, in this case, as well as in the additional track will be built here. case of the murder by Mexicans of the is to be the point at which these great

The increase of crime among the French youths of both sexes begins to be alarming. Five years ago the number of boys under 16 years of age whose the police magistrate was 2,235; last year it was 5,579; girls five years ago.

418; last year, 998. Between the ages of 16 and 21 years the number of male offenders five years ago was 5,936; now it is 2).830. Of girls five years ago. 1.046; now, 2.830. This is a sad commentary on the widened spread of education.—Emporia Republican.

Although there have been many illustrations of what is meant by of-honor and a credit to us and to the fensive partisanship, it would be in-county. We want to build up a town teresting to know just what Mr. here that will have for its south boun-Register of the District of Columbia Fox creek its west line and if Elinor by President Cleveland, has been do trespasses on the east line we will go ing to prevent his confirmation by a few rods further and take her in.

The opportunity that is presented to crats are to be opposed by the whites of one party because they are black and by those of another because they are Democrats they will not fare much better in the way of office-getting than the negro Republicans do.

The transformation that is presented to be located without survey.

We empen, sail Board of county Commissioners apointed the fest wing named person. Alz. John sheft, A. Russell and type the spin of commencement together and do ourselves some good to reward out, in Buzzar townsid, on Friday, the loth day of sail, and give to all parties at Cottonwood Falls on Saturday. And erats are to be opposed by the whites I ct's take it in and if anything else in th in the negro Republicans do.

Notice is hereby given that there and discuss the metter thoroughly will be a County Prohibition mass Concention held in the Court house in Cuttonwood Falls Characteristics. Kn sas, on Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886.at and sufficient guarantee will be pro-locked to assure all that the company nominating candidates for the follow-will do their share as stated." Judge, County Attorney, Clerk of the Court, County Superintendent, Connty Commissioner. All parties who and Temperance cause in the county, also all organizations of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, are invited to come and take part in the convention.

E. Stotts,
Chairman of the Chase County Pro-

nibition Central Committee.

KANSAS, COLORADO & TEXAS

R. R.

Our R. R. committee, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Tuttle. S. P. Young, W. H. Holsinger and J. W. Stone, in company with Messrs. C. I. Mauke, F. A. Hildebrand and J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, and a committee of five gentlemen from Americus, went to B. P. Marker and the second the motion of some gentlemen from Americus, went to B. P. Marker and the second the motion of some gentlemen from Americus, went to that effect. Why are we all so 1886 and proceed to view said road and second and second to this toweship; we ask it values before the camp is made any more of as this said road and second the railroad or who has a pencil to second date only one in this county who has a pencil to second date only one in this county who has a pencil to second a pencil to second a pencil to second a pencil to second date only one of as this said road and second or will affect be the campidate of as this said road and will affect be and before the campidate of the railroad or who has a pencil to second or will affect be only one of as this said road and second or will affect be read to be a second as the railroad or who has a pencil to second a rail has never been will affect be read as the railroad and second as the railroad or who has a pencil to second a rail has never been will affect be read as the railroad and rail has never been will affect be read to the railroad or who has a pencil to second a rail has never been on the forby C. Johnson viz. Wm. Hart is, Warner H yd in as the railroad or who has a pencil to see the campidate of the railroad or who has a pencil to see the campidate for y diddlet. Diamond crokes will affect be read as the railroad or will affect be read as the railroad or who has a pencil to see the campidate of the railroad or who has a pencil to see the railroad or who has a pencil to see the railroad or who has a pencil to see the railroad or who has a pencil to see the railroad or who has a pencil to be a this ad the rai has never been will affect be railroad or who has a p who is the manager of the above namroad was an entirely independent line to begin at Kansas City and run to ton system of roads in California; Wichita had already voted aid to it, through the whole county of Sedgwick. Many other places have also voted aid to it, and the vote will be taken in sixty-six townships in the State for it on next Tue day. Mr. Long stated he would build through this county if we would vote him \$4,000 per mile and have the road completed and running within ffteen months 'rom date of election he said work would commence at Wichita

and Kansas City within three weeks. He said that while his road was an independent line it was being built by the owners of the Pennsylvania Central. A representative of the road will be here on the evening of Saturday, August 21, to talk with the proble of this county. All of the gentleman who attended the conference are enthusiastic over the proposition.

#### OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Under the foregoing head and the sub-head "A Round House, Division Headquarters, Two New Depots, and a Junction of the Two Longest Lines of Railroad in the World to be Made for the Asking," last week's Strong City Independent says:

"A. A. Robinson, chief engineer and second vice president of the A.T. & S. the burden. F. R. R. Co., and J. B. Mulvane, president of the C., K. & W., were in this city Monday, the guests of B. Lantry, it. There is no politics in it; it has Esq. and were visited by a number of no whisky in it; but it has a purpose. our prominent citizens and by Judge D.K.Cartter. They came for the purpose of going over the line of the recent survey of the C.K. & W., north from Strong City, and in the afternoon were taken as far as Berry's ranch by C. J. Lantr and turned over to the tender mercies of Mr. Berry who took them the balance of their trip.

"While here the gentlemen were very communicative, talking freely with regard to what they had hoped to do for Strong City and Cottonwood Falls when the north and south line(or, rather, the C., K. & W.,) was built From their talk as given us by a gentleman who was present, we gather that it is the intention of the C., K. & W., to make Strong City or Elinor the end of the division erect a round-house, put in much larger switch yards than they have here, build a large handsom

pany will build an independent roadbed from Strong City three and a half Elinor thence up South Fork, build a road on the line of the old survey outh to connect with the E & E. Short Line below Archie Miller's place, putting in a depot at Cottonwood Falls and the other large buildings between the towns- making of Cotton-wood Falls and Strong City one good substantial CITY. If Flinor is to be sary buildings will be creeted for the transaction of their busieness and no

"If Strong City and Cottonwood Falls mprovements are to be made it will add seven miles to the north and south line in this county and make an additional taxable valuation of \$56 000 on road hed alone, besides the valuation offenses came under the cognizance of that would be added by the erection of

"Now, in order to secure this we must offer the company some aid. Just what aid they will require, we don't know: but they want some, and we are in favor of finding out what they do want, and if reasonable we are in favor of granting it Our interests are all identical. We are all interested in building up a town that will be an Matthews, the colored man appointed dary line Buck creek, and the north

at Cottonwood Falls on Saturday, Aug.

Burlingame on last Tuesday, and there to that effect. Why are we all so Burlingame on last Tuesday, and there to that effect. Why are we all so 1886 and proceed to view said road and met and consulted wit Mr. J. C. Long we are not posted as to the effect these. By order of the Board of conety comwe are not posted as to the effect these who is the manager of the above nam-ed R. R. Mr. Long stated that his islature of this State? Or is it because we are so handicapped by the fact that our party may be censured? San Antonio, Texas. via Wichita and also one line to run by Hutchinson to Colorado, and join with the Huntingrailroads. There are other elements that we can't do without; for instance. fire and water are directly indispen-sable; and yet, if we fail to controll them until they get the advantage we are soon destroyed by them.

What is there to be provided for in the approaching election of more practical importance to the people than the cutting down and equalizing freight on what they call short hauls? No U. S. Senators to be elected; no State districting to be done; not much amending needed to the prohibitory law; no need of any gasconade about the Irish home rule; but while the the common ery is searcity of money this is a very appropriatie time to reduce the tariff on this local freight.

I find that many persons are not aware that the R. R. Co., derives as much revenue from these short hauls n the aggregate as they do from what hey call through freight, owing to the ugher proportionate charges being left to their own option in fixing those rates, the limit being that they don't charge more for carrying a co 40 miles than they do to carry one 400 miles.

Now, the people don't feel the weight of these extortions because they come in an indirect way. The merchants and retailers in the country have to pay this excess because it is a short haul, and they, of course add it to the cost of their goods, and we consumers and small shippers bare

Now, there is a remedy in our own hands if we had sense enough to use Send to the Legislature only such a man as will not play into hands of the railroad company, no matter whether he be Democrat, Republican, Greenbacker, Prohibitionist or Independent; and if he can't buy his own ticket let us buy one and ma'e a present to him so that he may not be exposed to the temptation of selling out his constituents for the sake of a free pass

This legislation we are demending is just as legal, just as proper, and as was for the Legislature to bring passenger rates down to three cents per mile without reference to long or short IMPECUNIOUS

#### COMMISSIONERS' PROCEED. INCS

The Board of County Commissioers met on Monday and Tuesday of last week to make the tax levy for the year 1886, and to examine bids submitted for certain public improvements. The following tax levy for county

purposes was made: General revenue, ..... 10 mills sinking,... 1 mill

Bids for work on the Cartter and Nickel creek bridges were opened on Tuesday, and the contracts awarded as follows: Walter G. Hait and Nelson Dean for

the necessary grading and masonry on the approaches to bridge at Cartter's Mansonry, \$2.74 per cubic yard grading, 14 cents per cubic yard. David Biggam, Simmons & Thorne, Me-Alpine & Inglis and W. H. Stephenson also bid on said work.

McAlpine & Inglis, masonry on Nickel creek bridge, \$3.99 per cubic yard; excavation, 34 cents per cubic yard; and the superstructure to Martin Heintz, for \$235. J. E. Gray and Simmons & Thorpe also bid on the masonry, and Jont Wood & Son on the superstructure.
Bids on the Clements stone, arched

bridge were: L. P. Santy & Co., \$10, \$10, \$03,45; David Rettiger, \$11,712,00; P. E. Lane, of Topeka, \$11,06457. Lane having two bids, one for \$8,000, but in such a shape as to be susceptible of misconstruction, all bids were rejected and the Clerk was instruct d to advertise again. See notice elsewhere.

#### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS | 88.
County of Chase | 88.
County of Chase | 88.
Office of County Clerk, July 7, 1886
Notich is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, 1886, a nerition, sighed by stephen Schiedel and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commussioners of the county and State aforesaid, oraving for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northoust corner of the southwest quarter (44), of section thirty (30), township twenty (20), range in no (9) east; thence running east on said sub-division into one-half (44) mile to the northwest corner of southwest quarter (44), of section twenty nine (23) township wenty (20), tangenine (9) east, a id road to be located without survey.

Wile curpon, said Board of county Com.

By order of the Board of County Com-J. J. MASSEY.

## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS | SS. "Pon't fail to come out. Gentlemen will be present to submit a proposition and sufficient guarantee will be produced to assure all that the company will de their share as stated."

Since the foregoing was in print we have heard that there was a meeting at Strong City, at which the Santa Fe folks said if we will give them \$80,000 in county bonds, they will build a round house between this and Strong City, making this the end of a division. There will be no meeting at the Court-house, Saturday night, but there will be one on next Tuesday night, to consider this and other propositions.

STATE OF KANSAS | 88.

County of Chase. Clerk, July 7, 1886

Notice is here by given that on the 7th, day of July, 1886 a petition, signed by W. O. Thurston and 15 others, was presented to the Boart of County County Counties in or the various and variation of a certain road deeper of southwest quarter (4), of section severaters (17), township nineteen (18). Finance seven (7) east; we the petition and to varie and or varies and to make said road so it can be traveled.

missioners.

#### J. J. MASSEY County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 48. Chase County, Ss.
Office of County Clerk, July 7, 1886
Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th dry of July, 1886 a petition signed by H. Brandley and 34 others, was presented to the Board o County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying fo

to the Board o County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the Leation of a certain road described as follows viz:

Regiming at the southeast corner of section therty-three (23), lownship twenty-two (22), range el. ht (8) east, being the northeast coner of Luther county, Kansas; hence west along the couty line between Botter and Chas counties to intersect the Emporia and Edorado state road near the southwest corner of section therty-two (32), township twenty-two (22), range seat a the southwest corner of section therty-two (32), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; thence north on section 1... as near as practicable for a good raft of increace the Mademoral running est and we tou north line of section nine-teen (19) township twenty two (22), range eight (8) east; also for a county road running est and we tou south line of section nine teen (19) township twenty two (22), range mine (9); and heat county in the southwest corner of said existent in the county which said and roads to be thirty (30) feet wide on the Chase county side of county line road, and then her county roads to be each sixty (60) feet wide.

Whe cupon, said heard of Caurty Commissioners appointed the following named persons viz: W. F. Dealing, C. F. Carnenmissioners appointed the following named nersons viz: W. F. Durlup, C. E. Carpon-ter and J. C. F. Kirk asviewers, with inerg. etions to meet, is conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazar township, on Tue-siay, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing By order of the Board of County Com-

#### mi-sioners [L S] County Clerk NOTICE TO CONFRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

Chase Count. Ss.

Office of Country Clerk, Angust 4, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the Country Clerk of the county and State aforestid, for the excavation and maiorry of a stone-arched bridge across the Cotronwood river at ornear Clements. Chase county Kansas at what is known as the John Patton ford

Bids to be accompanied by a bond with one or more sureties, in double the amount of the accompanying bid.

Bids must be strictly in accordance with specifications, and will be one ned at the office of the County Clerk on Monday, September 6, 1886 at 19 o't lock, a. m.

P ans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Work to be done according to the clans and specifications.

Fy order of the Board of Country Commissioners.

J.J. Massey, and P. Vecultardy S. Vortice.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Creditors and all others interested are hereby not field that, by the last will and testiment of Maria Dennidecea edidily probated, the undersigned was named as the executor of the estate of the said decease I, and having been duity qualified as such executor, notifies fall persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present the same for a liustment.

RICHARD CUTHERRY.

Aug 2, 1886. aug 12-3w Executor. Published in the Chase County Courant August 12, 1886.]

## ORDINANCE NO. 159.

An Ordinance for levying a City tax for general revenue purposes Be it ordained by the Mayor and Conneilmen

county Kapasa Section 1 That a levy of five mills City tax on the dollar valuation, for general revenue purposes, be and the same is hereby levi-d upon all real, mixed and personal property within the limits of said City for the year

1886.
SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Cause County COURANT, the official paper of the city.

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council, August 4, 1886.
E. A. Kinne,
City Clerk.

# [Publi-hed in the Chase County Courant August 12, 1896]

An Ordinace relating to sidewalks,

ORDINANCE NO. 160.

An Ordinace relating to sidewalks.

Be it or lained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county Kansas.

Section I. That all sidewalks to be built on Preadway street in said city shall be constructed on the established grate of said sire t, as provided by Ordinance No. 126, of a drifty. That all sidewalks that are now built shall be so altered as to make them conform to be made and the walks made to conform to be made and the walks made to conform to be in the office of the city of Cottonwool Falls.

Sec. 2. That if any sidewalk on Broadway street is not to grade within ten days from the publication of this ordinance in the official paper of the city of Cottonwool Falls, then whenever so directed by the City Council the City Clerk shall advertise in the official paper of said city for bids to make said walks to conform to the grade and the person to whom the contract price conditioned that the said work shall be done in a workmanlike manner and completed within 30 days after the contract is awarded.

Sec. 3. All said sidewalks shall be built in width in compliance with Ordinance No. 16, of said city, and may be either stone or wood If built of stone shall be in width as provided for in section 3, and of material in compliance with Section 4 of said Ordinance No. 16, and if said walks are built by the chy the same shall be one of a configuration of the preperty fronting thereon according to contract and stating the contract or a certificate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or a cert ficate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or a cert ficate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or a cert ficate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or a cert ficate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or a cert ficate that the same is completed according to contract and stating the contract or parcel of ground the

land abuting thereon to be conected as each tax's.

SEC 6 Any lot owner who shall refuse to make his sidewalk conform to said established grade within the time mentioned in section one hereof shall be deemed guilty of an fi-ne against said city and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty doll rs nor more than fifty doll are and shall stand committed and the fine and cots a epaid.

SEC 7 Phis ordinance shall be in force and effect rom and after its publication in the Chase County Courant.

J. W. Stonk.

Mayor.

I assed the Council, August 9th. 1886. E. A. KINE. City Clerk.

#### JULIUS REMY. Tonsorial Artist,

Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs St me & Zane's office, where you can get a mee shave, shamped, or pair cut

W. HHINOTE.

Central Barber Shop, COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies snampoolng and nair cutting.

#### CEORCE W. WEED. TEACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS. JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at low rat's of int-rest, on int reved farm lands call and see him at 4 W. McWilliam's Land Office in the bans but ding,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS, If you want money.

#### STOCKS, GRAIN, UIL

For unes are daily made by successful op ritors in GR IN. STOCKS AND CIL.

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I buy and set, Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

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WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,

Banke, and Broker.

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A PRIZE and receive free, a costly box olgoods which will help you to more money right away than any-thing else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, also lutely sure. At once a ddress True & Co. Augusta, Maine

## J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

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Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad landwild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale Landfor improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fail dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS

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Leavenworth Daily Times

#### AND THE COURANT

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## MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranted. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and rearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kunsas.

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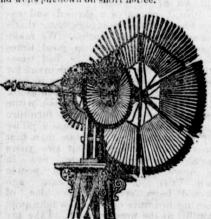
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# CHALLENGE WIND MILL,

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

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A CHECK	lin.	210.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col.
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 3 months 6 months	\$1 00 1 50 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 6 50	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00 9 00	5 25 7 50 12 00	4 00 4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00	8 00 9 00 14 00 20 00 82 50	13.06 15.06 17.00. 25.06 32.56 55.00

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



EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T P m a m p m p m p m a m Cedar Pt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 00 Clements 10 14 10 20 9 11 334 746 11 22 Elmdale . 16 31 03 6 93 9 4 31 7 35 12 01 Strong . . . 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford . . 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T.FR'T

am pm pm am bm an Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 Strong.... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 56 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 36 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 65 10 68 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stoppin at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. M. Lawrence has malarial fever. Mr. Geo. Jernigan has returned to Safford.

Mr. Gus Judd, of Strong City, died, last Saturday. Mr. Thomas Hinote is quite ill, with

typhoid fever. Mr. F. Oberst, of Lehigh, was in

town, last week. Mr. Frank Jacobus, of Marion, was in town, Saturday.

Mr. George B. Carson was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. J. D. Minick was down to Topeka, last Thursday. Mr. F. P. Cochran was at Emporia-

last week, on law business. Miss Elsie McGrath has returned from her visit at Topeka.

Mr. C. E. Houston, wife and baby are visiting in this county.

Little Mira Tuttle is suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. The Central Barber Shop will

open on Sundays hereafter. Several notices reached us week too late for publication.

Mr. C. W. Rogler returned from Kansas City, Friday morning.

Col. S. N. Wood is still on the sick list, at his home on Fox creek. Miss Jennie Hamill, of Strong City,

is quite ill, with typhoid fever. Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar

Point, was quite sick last week. Mrs. Charles Frye and baby arrived here on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Asa Stanton, of Middle creek, is lying very low, with consumption. Mr. Jacob Daub has our thanks for

a nice water melon and pumpkin. Mr. T. O. Kelley was in Harvey county, last week, on law business. Mrs. B. F. Beach is expected home.

to-day, from her visit in New York. Mr. Chas. Gregory returned from

his visit to Michigan, last Saturday. Mrs. S. A. Breese has been quite ill with malarial fever for the past week.

Mr. Jas. Ryburn has sold his livery stable to Mr. L. S. Palmer, of Elmdale Mr. Nelson Bonewell who has been ill with typhoid fever is now conva-

Mr. Wit Adare's beautiful residence in Strong City is fast approaching

Mr. Leroy Martin will leave, to n orrow, for his home at Los Angeles, California.

The mail between Elmdale and Diamond Springs is now carried three times a week.

Mr. A. B. Moore and wife, of Emporia, were visiting in this county and city, last week.

Died, at Thurman, Chase county, Kansas, on July 26, 1886, Mrs. Schnei-

der, aged 75 years. Mr. F. P. Cochran was at Emporia. last week, in the interest of the Old Soldiers' Re-Union.

Messrs. H. A. Chamberlain, E A. Hildebrand and Col. S. N. Wood were at Topeka, yesterday.

and his name and receive this paper club resulted as follows:

until November 4th. The Hon. J. W. McWilliams now has a "Dandy" pug dog he recently

received from Canada. Messrs. I. F. Engle and E. A. Burch have returned from their trip east.

with a wagon load of apples. Mrs. Wm. Hillert and Mrs. S. D. day, on a visit to Mrs. F. R. Dodge.

Mr. Rolla M. Tooley, son of Mr. J. B. Tooley, the photographer, arrived the photograph galery of Mr. O. M. here, Thursday, from Glasgow, Mo.

The ice-cream-festival-at-Elmdale,-August-6 notice was received after the COURANT was printed last week. The other twin baby of Mr. and Mrs.

Wm. Beckett, of Strong City, died last Thursday morning, August 5, 1886. Mr. Arthur Wood, of this county was recently married to Miss Maud Stiver, at Council Grove, by Judge

Hammer. Democrats who are in earnest should pay for this paper. Look at your date, and if you owe anything call and pay it. tank and makes said gas which makes We need our money.

The State Board of Equalization has raised the taxable valuation of Chase 600,664 to \$2,608,789.

The M. E. Mite Society will give a All are cordially invited.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons will open up the Gillman quarries, in a few days with a large force of hands; that is, as soon as track is laid to them.

Master Grover Swope started for Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday of last week, with his grand-mother Swope. He will attend school there. Mr. J. S. Doolittle returned home

Thursday, whither he had gone to be present at the burial of his mother. Miss Jeanette Murray, of Jacob's

weeks at her cousin's, Mrs. Hugh Jackson's, returned home, last week. At the meeting of the City Council.

Monday night, the office of City Marshal was declared vacant, and Mr. Geo. Mann was appointed to that position. Miss Nellie Lantry, of Strong City,

returned from her visit to Leavenworth, last Saturday, accompained by Miss Langdon who is a guest of the Misses Lantry. Chase county was represented in the

Democratic State convention at Leav. enworth, last week, by Messrs. Chas. J. Lantry, W. P. and John H. Martin and Geo. K. Burton.

Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons have the Kansas and Nebraska railroad, from the main line of the Santa Fe, four miles west of Strong City, to Abilene.

Matfield Green the people, without a dissenting voice, voted to remain and hand by an axe in the hands of her 7sustain the town of Matfield Green year-old brother who was chopping against the Santa Fe's town of Rich-

killed in Kansas between September R. Schmidt who very skillfully dressed 1 and January 1, and quail may be the wound, and the child is now doing STEEL GOODS! lawfully killed on a man's own premises between November 1 and Janu- April, Mr. Tilton's 9-year-old son was ary 1.

the week.

at Strong City with Mrs. Davidson as Asst. Supt., Mrs. R. M. Watson as earnest desire. Secretary, and Mrs. J. F. Kirker as

There was a good rain on Monday night and Tuesday of last week; also one on Sunday night and Monday of this week, which have done much to increase the corn and grass crops of

Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and Mrs. J. .. Cochran, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week. Mrs. Hildebrand was ordering new carpets, etc., for their new and splendid residence on the hill in Strong-City.

J. M. Bauerle has bought the right for Cottonwood Falls to make and sell a new and most delicious soda water Call and try a glass, cold as ice can make it, and far better than most of the soda water now made.

Mr. M. A. Campbell and wife, Miss Jennie Campbell and Messrs. Al. C. Burton, A. J. Penrod, J. L. Cochran, B. Lantry, Jr. W. E. Timmons and Dr. W. P. Pugh were at Emporia, yesterday, attending the Democratic conven-

Strong City, with Mrs. M. A. Smith as | can President, Mrs. R. M. Watson as Vice-President, Miss Colie Adare as Re-

persons, asking for the closing of the billiard halls was rejected, and the Committee on Ordinances was instructed to report a new ordinance for the licensing of billiard halls.

The game of Ball Ball at Council Grove, Tuesday, between Our Boys or Have your neighbor send in 50 cents | Martin's Sluggers and the Four Mile

000201002-5

Married, in Probate Court room, on Sunday morning, August 1, 1886, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Thomas N. Sharp and Miss Rosetta L. Springer, both of South Fork. The lady being under age the written consent of her Breese went to Eldorado, last Thurs- father was exacted by the Probate

#### Mr. J. B. Tooley, having purchased Ellis, is refitting the same and putting it in first-class condition. Mr. Tooley is an experienced artist and does excellent work, as we know from experi-

No. 1 artist in your midst. Messrs. D. A. Loose & Co., now have their store lit up of nights by carbureted gas. They have a 600 gallon tank sunk in the ground back of their store, which is connected with enclosed fan that catches wind which combines with the gasoline in the

ence. Give him a trial, and retain a

splendid light. Mr. Robt. L. Ford, formerly of this city, has opened a jewelry store at county 5 per cent., that is, from \$2.- Florence. Mr. Ford is a gentleman of whom any place might well feel proud; and, besides, he is a most skilled worksocial at the residence of Dr. W. H. man at his trade, one whom we take Cartter to-morrow (Friday) evening, pleasure in recommending to the people in and about Florence, who may want anything in his line.

The Democrats in and around Clements organized a club. last Saturday, under the name of the Jeffersonian Democratic Club, with an enrollment of twenty-five members. and elected Dr. W. W. Rich as President, Mr. H. W. Park as Vice-President, Mr. Jas. G. Burton as Secretary, and Mr. from Williams county, Ohio, last George Helbaugh as Treasurer. It was talked of and the idea advanced that clubs ought to be organized all over the county, and these should reek, who had been visiting for a few then organize a county club We, second the motion, and will be pleased to hear from other parts of the county.

On Friday, July 30, 1886, as Mr. A. P. Bond, formerly of this county, was together with his wife and four children and two neighbors, looking at a rain cloud, at his home at Evansville, Comanche county, lightning struck the house, shattering it badly and knocking all of the eight person down. killing his little Gertie, aged two years and badly burning Mrs. Bond across the body, their little Annie, aged four years, across the body and one limb. and Mr. Bond in the feet, so badly that, at last accounts, it was feared his contract to grade ninety miles of the feet would have to be amputated. The others soon recovered from the shock.

A little 5-year-old daughter of Mr. J. E. Tilton, living near Strong City, At a mass meeting recently held at was, on Wednesday of last week, very badly cut across the left wrist and wood, the leaders and veins across the back of the hand being entirely sev-Prairie chickens may be lawfully ered. The child was taken to Dr. H.

well. It will be remembered that, last very seriously bitten by a dog, and Dr. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was Schmidt so successfully treated him quite ill the fore part of last week; that Mr. Tilton can spare no words of but he is again able to attend to his praise for the Doctor. Mr. Tilton has extensive business affairs, and went no mother for his children, their mothwest on the Santa Fe road the last of er having left home August 21, 1884; d the children have A Band of Hope has been organized father's care ever since, who does all he can to rear his little ones in respec-Superintendent, Mr. R. M. Watson as tability; and may he succeed is our

# .OOSE'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., August 5, 1886.

SUMMER GOODS MUST GO.

Look at the prices. 200 yds. Boucle dress goosd, in black and colors, have been selling at 25c per yd. We offer them now at 15c per yd.

180 yds. English Cashmeres, in colors, at 25c per yd. If you need a good durable dress, buy some of this goods

Summer silks at 25c per yd. 225 yds, all wool, double width nuns veiling dress goods at 45c per yd. The real value of this goods is 65c per yd. 175 yds. all wool bunting, in all col-

ors, 15c per yd.
500 yds. best chambray, in all colors, at 121c per yd.; and a great many more

# **Big Bargains**

24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smokeay, attending the Democratic conven-ion.

A. W. C. T. U. has been organized at continue TWO WEEKS, and any one 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smoke-house, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2½ miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to M. MARTIN, je17-tf Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

SAVE MONEY

cording Secretary, Mrs. J. l'. Kirker as Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. J. L. Cochran as Treasurer.

At the meeting of the City Council, held August 4, a petition signed by 64 will sell you a good, all wool, full-lined suit of clothes for \$6.50. It would be cheap at \$10.00. A good, heavy, full-lined suit, worth \$6.50, we will sell you at \$4.00. We have a well assorted stock of clothing, and can show you anything, from a \$4.00 suit to the best imported

French worsted. In shoes we will offer some **Extra Inducements** 

for the next two weeks. Ladies' nice kid, toe slippers at \$1.00 per pair. La-dies' Newport ties at 50c per pair. These goods are worth more money, but we have marked them away down

#### to close them out. Our terms are Strictly Cash,

and our prices as low as any house in the State. Come to see us.
D. A. LOOSE & CO. GEO. B. CARSON, Manager. (found, at all un Cottonwood Falls. Kans. aug 12-4t his drug store.

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Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

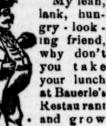
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ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

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HARDWARE

STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes,

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and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete line of

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carry an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stir-

Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

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Wood Mowing Machine

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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Sole agents for this celebrated wire.

the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Have an experienced tinner in

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all kinds of work in that line, on

short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

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Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on

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FOR SALEAT A BARGAIN.

The Pennell residence corner of

Main and Pine streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Enquire of Mrs. M.

H. Pennell on the premises. jy22-1m

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Salesmen for Fruit trees, Ornamen-táls, etc. Unequaled facilities. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

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requested to call and settle.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

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Do not order your nursery stock un-til you see George W. Hill, as he rep-resents the Stark Nurseries, of Lou-

siana, Mo., the oldest and best in the

West. jy22 tf Dr. W P. Pugh will continue to

do a limited practice; and will be

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SETH J. EVANS.

I thank you for your kind worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

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Good Rigs at

WALTER A. WOOD

NEW

Enclosed-Gear Mower.

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Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 to unde lighter than any other Twe-Morse Mower.

width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 in.— From three to six mehes wider than other Mowers.

Height of Driving Wheels 31 in-ches, -From two to four inches higher than

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.-Most other Mowers have but one, and

Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other
Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole,
and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Weight of Machine largely on the

Left-Hand Drive-Wheel, — Some manu-facturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur-chasers should avoid such machines.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—
All small eastings are malicable, insuring greateringth and durability.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar enally raised and folled — finar to ride—No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

A Beauty in Design and Finish.-

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-

manlike manner, without any humbug-

duplicates of the views made in the

eounty, last summer.
Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12

cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Fine watches will receive careful

attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

Go to j. S. Doolittle & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it.

Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

J. S. Dooliute & Son have their

shelves filled with good goods that

they are selling at bottom prices.

They also keep a full line of cheap

CENTOWANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beauts

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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TO THE

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Archibald. Herd numbers 25 head. Send for prices and catalogue.

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ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES;

Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND DATS.

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Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

142 Dearborn St., Chicago, In NEW DRUGS.





## RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

WHOM I LOVE BEST. ove the man who takes delight doing good because 'tis right, Whose sense of duty is his rule of action in life's daily school; nere daty calls, and when, he goes, it duty measures all he does, sut yet I hold his life more fine Whose acts transcend mere duty's line, to seeks all good for sake of good, it does the right because he would; from neither policy nor art, but from the fulness of his heart.

I love the brother who pursues What common justice calls his dues, Who to the jot exacts redress— Demands his rights, no more, no less; And with his neighbor is content When he returns the compliment.
But yet my heart far more delight
In him who sometimes waives him In him who sometimes waives his right Who durst what justice makes his part Forego, to heal a broken heart, And yield his rightful ola ms to roll Oftimes some burden from a soul.

I love that servant of the Lord Who serves in hope of due reward; Who evil shuns that he may gain Deliverance from fear and pain; Who runs the race to win the prize, And toils for mansions in the skies. But yet my love feels more esteem. For him who serves by faith supren Whose motive, neither fear of pain, Nor yet the hope of richer gain, Is love—pure, unalloyed—within, Of every act the hidden spring.

I love the people we call friends, On whom so much of life depends; whom so had we would cheer us one day, that we who would cheer us one day, that we The next their comforters might be, and by the arts of triendship earn rue friends in us by due return.
And yet I must confess I love
Those more whose friendship's "born Who are my friends not for my sake So much as His who died to make The fatherhood of God the plan of common brotherhood in man.

L. B. Hartman, D. D., in Watchn

Sunday-School Lessons. Aug. 22—Warning to Judas and Peter John 13:21-33 Aug. 29—Jesus Comforting His Disciples John 14:1-14 Sept. 5—Jesus the True Vine. John 14:1-14
Sept. 12—The Mission of the
Sept. 11—Jesus the Tene Vine. John 15:1-16 Sept. 12—The Mission of the Spirit John 18:5-20 Sept. 19—Jesus Interceding John 17:1-26 Sept. 29—Review. Service of Song; Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

#### EXALTATION BY HUMILITY, Improvement Only Possible to Men Who Recognize Their Own Defects and Short-

Comings.
"He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." But what if the exaltation which humility promotes has no attraction for us? There are two modes of exaltation; one worldly, the other vating a rhetorical, sonorous style of wealth or glory in the purely earthly order; the other may, and often does, promote the same outward result, but of good minds, many preachers, for good many laymen who speak Heavenly. One lifts men to honor or speech, which seems to disguise, in wealth or glory in the purely earthly some degree, the insignificance of his its direct effect is to exalt us in worthiness, in capability, in power; in one instance, and many laymen who speak in prayer meeting, who frequently the state of this temptation so far as to word, in character. If a man cares but little what he is, what he is making clothe their thoughts, in themselves clothe their thoughts, in themselves of himself, what kind of man he is developing into, if all this is secondary clear and strong in a mass of rhetorin his thought, and is left to chance in his plans, then true humility can not render him the service he seeks of it, but a false or apparent humility may serve his end. For whatever reason he defers to his fellows, that deference will have its reward. On the lowest plane of desire, the man who takes the plane of desire, the man who takes the lowest seat at the feast may have a higher seat assigned him by the master of ceremonies. It is a false belief that men rise chiefly by self-assertion and bold capture of what many desire. The theft of honor arms opposition with resentment and unites defeated rivals. A man is left to chance in his thought, and is left to chance in his blought, and is left to chance in his thought, and is left to chance in his plane of desire, the many have a higher seat as time of desire, the many have a higher seat as time of ceremonies. It is a false belief that men rise chiefly by self-assertion and bold capture of what many desire. The theft of honor arms opposition with resentment and unites defeated rivals. A man is secure in no position to which he is not elevated by a choice which is wide in his thought, and is left to chance-in not elevated by a choice which is wide must be filled with a sense of his fitness or his success, and no amount of self-assertion will induce the proper public in the case to abdicate its office as judge. If it were not invidious, we might refer to conspicuous instances in our public life where egotism has armed foes and disgusted friends. has armed foes and disgusted friends. The master of the feast, whoever he may be or by whatever title addressed, claims his right to select the seat of man at the feast. So that a show of deference is a trait in nearly every successful man, and those who succeed without it would have higher success

But a genuine humility forbids a man to stake his life on earthly honors. It is related by its nature to a higher order of aspirations. It seeks not the field of heated rivalries, the races in which many run and one obtains, but those fields and contentions in which whoever strives lawfully may obtain
the prizes. Happily, the world is full
of such honorable fields of enterprise,
and wise men who are producers or distributors of human wealth instinctively seek and cultivate such fields. If others are engaged in like work, the wise man directs his cares to doing good greater part of its contents, and the instinctive of the greater part of its contents, and the instinctive of the greater part of its contents. work, not to defeating his neighbor. place filled by instincts. A round of He would not count it a suc- utilitarian duties, of low prudencies cess to damage his neighbor. He and calculations covering the brief would refuse to believe that he and his neighbor are in pursuit of the same dollar, and that only one of them could freighted in our moral nature, like a dollar, and that only one of them could get it. He would say, and believe it:

"There is room and work enough for us both." A vast amount of good work is done in the world on that principle.

Let a pastor begin to say: "I am the only good preacher in the city. My church is the only true church. All the will disgust his own supporters. Let a merchant adopt a similar tone, and he will lose custom rather than gain it. In schools, in all things, men distrust self-assertion, and suspect pretention and beasting. The commonsense of mankind enforces in a considtention and beasting. The common-sense of mankind enforces in a consid-be a better endowment than conscience, erable measure the rule that self-exaltation shall be abased. The greedy
lords have given place to the humble
people all over the world. The destiny
of all attempts to compel men to honor
of all attempts to compel men to honor
of enrich this or that greedy person is ignominious failure. We do not see it when

The destiny
of all attempts to compel men to honor
of enrich this or that greedy person is ignominious failure. We do not see it when
a Tweedd is in bit eleven and than than conscience,
the part, made in France.
There are some made in England and
Germany, but the best are of French
make, the principle manufactories being
at Paris, Grenoble and Chaumont. Of
all the materials used for gloves kid is
the favorite, yet of the manifold oper-

ity can make any of us utterly safe. | terior.

It is safe to be able to avoid the selfsins of the world by simple force of clean and honest instincts. It is unsafe to have to check ourself by processes of reason aided by observa-tion. Theft and greed and self-ex-altation are not wrong because any man has been ruined by them—the ruin came because they are wrong, that proper humility is a condifrom learning more and condemned to good enough he will make no effort to If he considers himself to improve.

#### SOARING RHETORIC. A Faulty Habit Which May, and Ought

to Be, Avoided. It is a great temptation to many people to talk for the sake of hearing themselves. It besets Christians as it matter of serious consequence, and is does, have a positively evil and dangerous element. A When one talks ical verbiage which they suppose to be

make known: and, when a listen-er, justly or unjustly receives this im-

Christ, but the more true, heartfelt and effective one's cloquence is, the less it is characterized by swelling periods, obscure but high-sounding metaphors and repetitious "gush," such as so often are heard. Many of us have a natural inclination towards this sort of thing, but it needs to be repressed instead of indulged. It is a source not of strength but of weakness, and, when the many what he esteems as the chiefly by hand, thousands of women as the "local editor," but this term is going out of use. A "correspondent" is one who regularly writes from ther places, and is distinguished from a "contributor" or the man who sends a letter by this circumstance. The "clippings" man is the one who reads the exchanges, and takes from them what he esteems as of strength but of weakness, and, when it is not natural but is the fruit of faulty training, or of the lack of proper training, it is doubly evil. Simple, clear, earnest words save more souls than soaring rhetoric .- Congregation-

Conscience and Immortatity.

#### NEWSPAPER SLANG. The Technical Phrases Used in the City

The extraordinary growth in the press of this country has naturally brought in Homer sings about them, and they are with it a multimed of new words to expoken of in Shakespeare's writings. with it a multimode of new words to express its varying phases. Below will be found a number, many of which have never been placed in type before for the every where and eternally wrong.

There is no safety but in the rock of never been placed in type before for the character. If we ascend to that safe eminence we shall discover at once is in many offices the mainstay of the proprietor, and if successful, frequently tion of all-wise building upon it. is in reality the master. His business is The man whose egotism tells him the selecting of advertisements. Blessed that he knows enough will be restrained is the telling of advertisements. Blessed is that journal which has a good agent, ignorance. If he believes himself and miserable is the proprietor who is good enough he will make no effort to cursed with a poor one. "A man on it" become better. If he is satisfied with is the phrase a city editor or managing his skill in any work, he will not strive editor uses when his attention is called to something about to happen, or which better than his fellows, he will have no has happened, and his answer indicates for mortar and felt. The sudder next takes the skins and removes any hair example to imitate and no model to that a report to the a report to the copy. At whatever point improved the tend to it. There is no wrong in using that may have escaped the previous operators. A soak in clear water to take ment is possible to men, it is only possible through a humility which recognizes defect and short-coming. Every attempt at personal improvement begins in a confession that we need it; it can not begin until the confession is made. Every student, every workman, every Christian who is advancing in his vocation makes his progress by means of humility. And so all true rising, all real exaltation, comes forth from the humbler spirit; only by humility can a man attain to the stature of a man. It is true Christian experience to grow in humility, because to humble souls alone is the Kingdom of Heaven open; and in this grace the true Christian is always growing.—N.

W. Christian Advocate.

W. Christian Advocate.

We have a point improvement because to humble souls alone is the Kingdom of the has a "beat." This is to publish the latter generally holds him neighberhood the has a beat." This is to publish the latter generally holds him neighberhood the has a "beat." This is to publish the latter generally holds him neighberhood the has a "beat." This is to publish the latter generally holds him neighberhood the has a "beat." This is to publish the news from other cities. By which the news from other cities, by which the news from other cities is collected and distributed in common. The "amusement through a process of artificial fermentation. The French call it mise en confit." and it removes every fleshy impurity from the skins and renders them they are put into a revolving drum the latter generally holds himself aloof from the former when the paper is large enough to employ both. The most interesting question to the editor in the many have escaped the previous operators. A soak in clear water to take out all traces of lime is the next step the skins are put to, and then they are put through a process of artificial fermentation. The French call it mise en confit." and it removes every fleshy impurity from the skins and remove except fleshy impurity from the skins in the cities, by which the news for an distinct of lime pro something that is of importance as them, and which his neighborhood taissed. A "scoop" is larger and more important than a "beat," but is of the same nature. A "business notice" is an they are stretched backward and forsame nature. A "business notice is an advertisement in a favored locality, generally set in a different style from other advertisements, and sometimes other advertisements, and sometimes it is done." Shaving is the next process, this put in so as to look very much like themselves. It besets Christians as it does others. Sometimes it is not a matter of serious consequence, and is an amiable weakness which hardly amounts to a fault, and is only a source of amusement. But it may, and often does, have a positively evil and dandown or altering the manuscript that has come in. It is thus used because its have a positively evil and dandown or altering the manuscript that has come in. It is thus used because its hope of the serious consequence, and is the business notices, in some newspapers one being regarded as better than the other. "Blue pencil" is the pencil used by the reviser of copy in cutting down or altering the manuscript that has come in. It is thus used because its have a positively evil and dandown or altering the manuscript that has come in. It is thus used because its mark is very conspicuous, but a blue pencil may be of other colors, or even pencil may be of other colors, or even thing that would impair the action of the wielder of this instrupencil may be of other colors, or even be a pen. To the wielder of this instrument of torture the epithet of "blue pencil fiend" is applied. "Bourgeois" is the largest type used on daily papers generally. Eight lines of bourgeois go to an inch. "Brevier" is the size next smaller. It is the editorial type on most large dailies, and the word is consequently with them a synonym for editorial matter. Nine lines of brevier thing that would impair the action of the dye. Another egg treatment follows, and a day's drying is given the skins. They are then brushed with ammonia and several coatings of lye. If the skins are to be dyed on both sides they are put in a vat and covered with the liquid. Black gloves show first a decided blue tinge, but this is worked off until a perfect black is secured. This editorial matter. Nine lines of brevier editorial matter. Nine lines of brevier go to an inch. "Big head" is a complaint to which a reporter suddenly advanced to a higher position is very likely with increasing interest, began to wonto be subject. It destroys all peace and harmony where it prevails. Reporters and other subordivities. and other subordinates are some-

from them what he esteems as valuable for his own journal. "Clippings" is also applied to the scraps of paper thus cut out. "Contract" is the blank upon which an agreement of the blank upon which an agreement of the blank upon which his patent is advertising agent with his patron is by a reporter of an up-town fancy sta-written. Verbal orders are very rarely received in large offices. "Copy" is the manuscript or reprint when ready for ness in all its branches. The reply was publication. The "copy-reader" examines every page of writing that goes into the local department, to see whether it is ungrammatical or tautological, or has any other tault which necessitates a change. If there is any defect, he corrects it. He also condenses it, if needed, and frequently supplies new heads. It must be carefully examined to see whether it is libelous. A "caption" is the line which goes under an engraving, and tells what it is. A is an engraving, and also means that copy has been much shortened.
"Covering" is applied by a reporter to
doing a certain thing. If a house built
by Buddensiek falls down the reporter who is sent to see about it "covers it." So also the man who goes to a meeting "covers it."—American Bookmaker.

#### KID GLOVE-MAKING. Processes the Skins Have to Go Through

Before Being Converted Into Gloves.

dealer to a reporter the other day, "are, ties of the giver or receiver. This is for the best part, made in France, rarely done. Something is picked up

tells of the mother of Jacob covering the boy's hands with the hairy skin of a goat in order to deceive his father, this seeming to be the earliest mention on record, Coming down to a late date,

The first thing to do," continued the latter, "is to get the hair from the raw skins. A three week's bath in lime-water does this. The skins are constantly turned and shifted, and when taken

out the hair comes off easily. "From the lime pit the skins go to the unhairing room, where they are stretched on a wooden block and are scraped with a blunt knife. Then they are taken by the flesher, who cuts away all the worthless parts, that are used for glue and gelatine, while the hair goes takes the skins and removes any hair or sammied with cold water. Then they are stretched backward and for-

requiring great dexterity. It is done

count of the preparation of kid skins times attacked by this disease. Cheap. Here the skins had been going through no end of hands, and had been way over the ground. If the decline is way over the ground. more, but how they could be made so

of presents is the fact that very little originality is exhibited on the part of the giver. Few ever consider the taste of the receiver, and as a gift horse should never be examined in the mouth, the re-cipient expresses his or her thanks for the gift, and that is all there appears to be in it. We scarcely ever receive an such a system. The great difficulty in order to get or make any thing that the way of soiling is, that as the method lisplays originality on the part of the purchaser. Extravagance and show is often more the ruling passion than elegance and taste. Of course, it would not be quite the thing to ask a person to whom a present is best systems that can be used for lessento be given what would be preferred, ing the expense and increasing the But a person of tact would be able to profits, it is not an easy matter to induce ascertain the wishes or tastes of the pro- them to bring every portion of the work posed recipient without even giving away' the intention of making a pres ent. Some effort might also be made "Kid gloves," said a leading glove- at originality to indicate the peculiari-Tweed is in his glory; we do see it when filty aldermen are getting fat by the sale of franchises; we do see it when filty aldermen are getting fat by the sale of franchises; we do see it when juries convict such aldermen of bribery. A little patience and a broad view will teach any man that there is some soundness in the social and providential administration of the world.

The possibilities of every human live and providential administration of the world.

The possibilities of every human live and great thing for God and man, we will the favorite, yet of the manifold operations necessary to put the skin into shape to cover the hand few people have any idea. In all there are 219 separate and distinct processes that the raw skin has to go through before converted into the kid gloves."

The reporter had been brushing up this knowledge of glove-making. At what period of the world's history that period of the world's history that there is a false humility may restrain a soul from grievous blunders of egotism and greed, only a genuine humility safe.

It is a false humility may restrain a soul from grievous blunders of egotism and greed, only a genuine humility safe.

The possibilities of every human at the shape to cover the hand few people have any idea. In all there are 219 separate and distinct processes that the raw skin has to go through before converted into the kid gloves."

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#### GARDEN IRRIGATION. Advantages to Be Derived from Irrigating Small Plots of Land.

In this country irrigation is hardly ever practiced except in regions where the rain-fall is generally insufficient to insure the production of most cultivated crops, or where it is restricted to a few weeks in the season. That it might be practiced with most excellent results in many parts of the West and South, where the rain-fall is ordinarily sufficient to insure the production of good crops, but where severe droughts are likely to occur during the summer, seems obvious. If a farmer can irrigate a few acres of land, he can produce all the vegetables and small fruits that his family will require, even if there is no rain during the months in which plants make their principal growth. If he can irrigate but a single acre he can raise on it all the potatoes, garden vegetables and strawberries that his family can consume. He can also raise many cabbages and roots that will be of great value to his stock. The product of this acre will "keep the wolf from the door" and prevent the sacrifice of property or the contracting of debts.

On many farms there are streams or springs that afford water enough during the year to irrigate an acre of land during a season of protracted drouth. The water of the stream or spring generally flows between banks that render the building of a dam comparatively cheap and easy. If there are stones in the vicinity, a foundation for the dam can be made of them, they being placed below the frost line. The dam may be made straight or in the form of a crescent. A strong water-tight dam may be made of soil that contains a large proportion of clay. To prevent washing, the surface can be covered with turf, or it can be seeded to grass. The dam should be provided with a passage for water on top so as to prevent washing when the pond becomes full. On the side from which the water is to be drawn off for irrigating purposes there should be a spout of wood or metal that can be closed by a watergate. From this there should be a shallow channel running above the plat

gated requires. The vegetables should be planted in rows running at right angles to the main irrigating channel. The water should be made to flow between the rows late in the afternoon or early in the morning. It is not well to allow it to run in the middle of the day when the sun is shining. When a small extent of ground is to be irrigated, great pains should be taken in its preparation before planting, and in its cultivation. It should be deeply plowed or spaded, highly manured and kept free from grass and weeds. The surface should way over the ground. If the decline is considerable the soil will be washed away from the surface that is the highest. It is a good plan to work the ground with a cultivator or hoe from one to three days before the water is let on it. The plants will then grow with the most astonishing rapidity, and will require no more water for several days. The finest vegetables and small fruit are produced on land that is artificially

watered. A reservoir is of great value to a farm. even if the water i ferent from the person of the same name in England. The "city editor" a frame-shape like a glove spread out of the London *Times* is our "financial oditor." The "city editor" here is the loditor." The "city editor" here is the gives the farmer an excellent opportunity for raising water fowls. It also makes it easy for him to lay in a supply of ice. The pond can be used for raising carp and other kinds of fish. It has been demonstrated, both in this country and Germany, that an acre of water can be made to produce as much food as an acre of land. The water, when once supplied with fish, continues to produce food almost without labor or expense. A fish pond is promotive of pleasure as well as of profit. If it is properly ornamented, as it may be at small expense, it will be the most attractive portion of the farm .- Chicago Times.

## SOILING THE COWS.

A System Which Insures an Eventual Increase in Crops.

The question as to the advantages of soiling the stock comes up annually for discussion, and agitation has largely assisted us in arriving at a knowledge of all that may be lost or derived from is a progressive one, so far as the management of the stock is concerned, it forces improved methods of cultivation of the soil. Now, while many dairymen and farmers are prepared to adopt the of the farm to a corresponding level with the management pursued with the stock. Unfortunately for them soil-ing means high farming, as it is the first step in that direction. It means larger crops, and that the farmer can not confine himself exclusively to field culture, but must bring his farm to the condition of a garden, with smaller areas and larger yields. There are some advantages in soiling over pasturing. There is an economy in feeding, as will be easily made manifest when the grass is cut and fed to the cows, in-stead of allowing the animals to trample and destroy it. The soiling system may not ensure the farmer greater yields in the beginning, as the best results are not obtained for several seasons, and then he will awake to the fact that n wealth, his soil becomes more proluctive, his management effective, and the returns from the growth of crops larger and more cheaply produced than before.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

An Aslatic Peculiarity Based Upon a Strong Feeling of Caste.

Most readers are doubtless aware of the fact that when Indians are traveling together they never walk or ride two or more abreast, but follow one another in single file. It has been thought by some that this practice resulted from the want of roads in the countries of savages, compelling them to make their way through woods and around rocks by narrow paths.

If this were the real reason for the practice, then we should expect to find tribes who live in open countries traveling in company as do whites. This is not the case. The Indians of the Plains go in single file on the march like the natives of wooded countries.

The true reason for journeying, as the

Indians do, in single file seems to be a feeling of caste, which it is not easy for Europeans and their descendants to un-derstand. This feeling is at the bottom of other customs of the Indians. It has made their women slaves, and rendered the men silent and unsocial.

This peculiarity is Asiatic. How it has warped and disfigured Hindoo life is well known. Home is scarcely possible where it prevails. To the women and children domestic life is bondage. It is narrow and selush to the men. The women of a Chinese household are never seen upon the street. The children never accompany their father in public, but follow him at a respectful distance, in single file, and in the order of their ages.

It is said that the Mohammedan huscand does not like to have any one see him walking with his own wife. The children, too, look upon their father as a being far superior to themselves. The Turkish parent walks first along the road, the children next, some fifty yards behind their father. Last comes the wife, alone and neglected. She is resigned to her lot-her mother was a slave before her, and she will remain one till death dissolves the marriage-tie.

The Indian shows an Asiatic origin more in his daily walk than in any other way. Predjudice of caste stands directly in the way of improvement. Should he rise superior to this, and make his home the center of his affections and his thoughts, his descendants will not be seen traveling in Indianfile. - Youths' Companion.

#### HE FELT HURT.

How an Indignant Countryman Made Forty Cents.

"See here," said a Wayne County farmer, as he entered a Griswold street restaurant the other day, "I don't like the way I have been used." "What's wrong," asked the restau-

ranter. "Last March I bought a can of oysters

here. "Yes, I remember."

"When I took it home my wife suggested that we put it away down cellar for Fourth of July. When we opened it on the glorious Fourth—." "Great Scotts!"

"Yes, you'd have said great Scotts and little Scotts and all other sorts of Scotts. You said they were fresh oysters, and I took your word for it and paid you forty cents in cash.'

The restauranter counted out forty cents, placed the change in the man's hand, and motioned him to go out. "Thankee." said the farmer, as he

backed out, "you are a square man, ably deceived in the oysters yourself. One of my neighbors said he smelt 'em seven miles down the road. Thankeethis is k'rect." - Detroit Free Press.

#### LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLES. A Reliable Guide for Sufferers from This

Abominable Affliction. From the great amount of whistling done by the er gines which do the switching on the railroads of this city, and the tug-boats that traverse the dirty waters of the Chicago river, we are led to believe that they organized a union, and are about to strike for more steam in order to make more noise in the world. It seems that some of them have already agitated the movement, and have begun to test their whistling powers. Twenty-eight whistles in rapid succession mean "back up;" thirty-seven whistles, prolonged and long drawn, mean "go-ahead;" fifty-nine whistles, striking B flat and Asia Minor, indicate "a switch;" sixteen whistles mean "down brakes;" forty-nine whistles, of a melancholy character, mean "cow on the track;" sixty-two whistles mean "dinner;" one hundred whistles mean "supper;" thirteen whistles mean "up brakes;" approaching a crossing seventy-three shrill whistles are given, and with this the engineer is supposed to squirt water like the dence and to ring his bell with great vehemence .- National Weekly ..

#### A Profusely Ornamented Book A very interesting discovery was re-

cently made in the neighborhood of Ravenna. Some peasants came upon the tomb of a Lombard Bishop, buried in his robes, with various sacred objects by his side. Among these was a MS., richly bound; but, unfortunately, the finders made away with all but the binding. This, however, is extremely carious, being profusely ornamented with mystic objects. On one side is a ship containing Christ and St. Peter, who are beekoning to three sheep swimming round them in the water. On the other side is a ship borne on the back of a fish; two persons on board are holding an anchor plunged in the sea, upon the flukes of which are two more sheep. There was also found a sacred vessel in the form of a lamb, with a cross in front, standing upon a pedestal upon which are fixed two cups.—N. Y. Post.

-"Yes," said a fond mother to her visitor, "Flossie is so impetuous and impulsive. And such a temper! You never saw any thing like it. Dear little although his profits were not immedi-ately discernible his farm has increased same?" asked the visitor. "Oh, my, no. Sadie has the sweetest disposit on in the world. She is never the least bit impetuous or impulsive. And so goodna ared! You never saw any thing like it. Dear little thing!"—N. Y. Times.

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

OUR LITTLE LADY'S WALK.

There were crickets in the bushes
And glow worms in the grass,
And the crows among the pine trees.
Were holding noisy mass;
And the harebells were a ringing
To greet the little lass,

From the topmost rail a squirrel Winked at her with one eve; She laughed to see a peacock With sauey strat go by, And then an ugly hop-toad Made her run away and cry.

She todated home unsteady, With dilapidated look;
One shoe was in the brambles,
The other in the brook;
Her parasof was minus
The little wary crook.

Her hair was all a-tangle. Her hair was at a-tangle.
There were blisters on her nose,
Her face was stained with berries,
And rumpled were her clothes.
And through ther draggled stockings
Peeped out her pink-white toes.

Poor thing! She is so "dreadful s'cepy"
The "Sand man" he went past;
She wants some "milk an' cookies"
To break the hour's fast—
And of the "jolly fun" she had
We'll never hear the last!
—Frank H. Staufer, in Good Houseke eping.

#### ALONE IN THE WORLD.

Philip's Dream-No Life So Desolate and Lonely as a Selfish One.

"All alone—yes, I wish I was all alone in the world; then I could have every thing my own way. It's provoking to have to share all the good things with Beth and the boys."

Philip Fay, with his hands in his pockets and his eyes cast sullenly down, scuffed along through the dust, till turning off from the road he entered the shade of the woods. Throwing himself down at the foot of a large oak he looked through the softly waving foliage up to the white house on the hill-side, almost hidden among the trees. His mother and sister were at the gate, and old Prince and the buggy waited just outside. Philip did not wish to see or to be seen when his mother should drive by, or to hear if she should call, so he stretched himself out on the soft green moss and placed his hat over his eyes and covered his ears with his hands.

"I wanted to go to the city this aftermoon, and it's mean in Beth not to give he muttered.

Philip lay a long time, brooding over his disappointment and cherishing un-kind, selfish thoughts toward his dearest friends. At length it appeared to him that Prince must be far away toward | Beth!" he replied. the city, and he thought he would re-

turn to the house. The summer sunshine streamed in at the open doors and windows, but none of the family were to be seen, and neither of his brothers answered his whistle. Sauntering out of the house again, he was more astonished than he could express to find Prince and the buggy waiting by the gate. Yielding to a sudden impulse, he sprang into the carriage, whipped up the horse

and dashed off toward the city. "I'll pay Beth off for trying to cheat me out of a good time, and I'll go to the menagerie in the bargain."

On through the fragrant woods, down the long hill, past the black smith's, by pleasant orchards and brilliant gardens, Prince was hurried on. Never before had Philip urged the old horse so impatiently. He thought of nothing but his great desire to reach the city, and have a good time all by himself. Now he had reached the long covered bridge, a part of the ride that was usually a delight to him. He liked to hear the sound of the horse's hoof on the plank driveway, and to catch glimpses of the river below through the small square openings in the side, which, at regular intervals, admitted light. To-day he scarcely thought of these things, although it did seem to him a trifle odd that the jolly old tollman was not in his accustomed place tin the doorway of the little house at the city end of the bridge. But Philip was now in the midst of

the scenes he had longed tor. He nosticed with surprise that the ball grounds were quite deserted, but as he pro-received on his way he was still more astonished. The store doors stood wide open, but not a customer was vis-ible. Neither could Philip discern a single clerk behind any of the counters. He gazed up and down the streets, but not a solitary person could be see. What was the meaning of this unusual state of things?

After seeing that Prince was well cared for, Philip walked leisurely into a confectioner's. Nor was any one here. But, promising himself that he would pay when he should find the proprietor, he helped himself liberally to the tempting sweets. Then he re off for the menagerie, wondering if the entire population had gone to the

Arrived at the grounds, moone demanded an admission fee; and, entering, Philip's eyes beheld lions, tigers, elephants all the marvelous things he had read about-but there was not a human being any where around. He began to feel a little strange, and half wished he had brought one of his brothers, or even Beth, with him. was not such great fun, after all, to see the wonders all by himself. He wanted some one to talk it all over

The afternoon wore away, and Philip suddenly realized that it was past supper time. Still no person had appeared. He had seen the wonderful sights; he had looked into every nook and corner, with no one to hinder; wothing had escaped his notice. He thought he should have a great story te tell about his being the only spec-tator, but somehow he felt decidedly uneomfortable.

"I'll go up to Annt Fannie's, and find out what this means," he throught. Philip was almost out of breath from running when he reached his aunt's home. The beautiful house and garden were just as he had seen them the week before, but no sound of his cousins' merry laughter broke the silence; there was no Aunt Fannie ready with a hearty welcome. Philip gazed speil-bound at the lifeless house, and while he wendered the twilight faded away. Heartily wish og himself at home, he concluded, notwithstanding, to spend n, ng away. She jumped and fell from the night where he was and be on hand the bed to the floor, dislocating her

in the morning, for he was sure they would be back by that time.

With the dawn of the new day Philip arose, and, losing no time, helped himself to a solitary breakfast in the pantry. Then he roamed about the premises, on the lookout for the appearance of friendly faces. But vain was the watch, and he went down town again, looking in every direction sparkled joyously in the morning sunlight, but not a boat moved along be-At length, almost ready to cry with loneliness, he went after old Prince, we be glad to see the folks!"

as he drove along! Nowhere any sound or sight of earnest, happy life; no children playing in the streets, no scholars with their satchels of books,

lonely Philip! But what did this mean? at times during two thousand years hear all about his adventures, and, plaint that "wide farming had ruined worst of all, mother was not there to Italy and the provinces," from which greet her boy. Home was empty! Poor Philip! He was all alone in the

world. All its riches and beauties and pleasures were his own, to be sure. There was no one with whom he must share his good times, no one that he must give up to now. But, after all, without Beth and the boys to share them, really what was the good of posressing all things? he asked himself, and what should he do without any one to love him? Yes, he had his wish; but he had began to realize what it was to be "alone, alone, all, all alone," and it seemed to him that the terrible loneliness would utterly crush

"Mother, O mother!" he cried, in agony; and, thrusting out his arms, he awoke to find himself where he lay down an hour before, and near by were Roger and Joe, who had been searching for him.

Philip sprang to meet them with gladness that they could not understand; and when Beth came home from the city, he kissed her so vigorously that she exclaimed: "What's happened to you, Philip? You seem quite a different boy.

have everything the way I want it, and what was once forty farms. Is it any I'm not going so be selfish any more,

When Philip told his mother about his dream, and how dreadful it had other thinkers, even in our own days, seemed to him to be all alone, even when the cheap wheat of the great with every thing his own, she said, kissing him fondly: "Remember, dear boy, you can be lonely even though sur-rounded by all your friends. No life from. But, then, the owners of these is so lonely as a selfish life, no heart so forlorn as the one that does not know how to share another's joys and sorrows. I think your dream will help you to remember that no one who truly lives, lives to himself alone. Remember that 'even Christ pleased not Himself."—Mrs. Laura E. Wilkins, in Congregationalist.

#### GRANDMA'S GRAMMAR.

The Rhyme That Enabled Her to Remember Some Troublesome Facts.

I wonder if in all the world there could be found a little boy or girl who does not love to hear of the things grandma learned at school! And it is very frequently decided by these little hearers that grandma's school was much more delightful than any in existence to-day.

What a lovely world grandma lived in, and what lovely children lived then! Do you know why? Grandma was one of them.

When grandma went to school they did not teach grammar the way you are taught. Here is a little rhyme children in grandma's day were en-couraged to learn, and some grandmas think it enabled them to remember some troublesome facts. Perhaps they are right. Try and see if it will help

you:

1. Three little words you often see
Are Articles—a, an, and the.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
As school or garden, morpoor swing.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—Her head, his face, gour arm, mu hand.
5. Verbs tell of someth my being done—To read, comit, sing, langh, jump or run.
6. How things are done the Adwerbs tell,
As slowlu, queckin, ill or well.
7. Conjunctions being the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.
8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun as in or through a door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise,
As oh! how pretty; ah! how wise.
Some of you would say there we

Some of you would say there were only eight parts of speech; grandma insists there are nine. Which do you insists there are nine. give another name than that which grandma gives?-Christian Union.

#### Where Grant Died.

I have passed several hours at Mount | the payment of interest to persons who McGregor to-day. The Drexel cottage remains almost literally as when General Grant died. There are the bed upon which the illustrious commander breathed his last, his favorite chair, his garments, including dressinggown, elippers and hats, and even his medicines, cups and the sponges with which he was wont to moisten his lips. You are shown pens with which he wrote the latter portion of his book and quantities of paper, ent in small sizes, by means of which he was wont to carry on his share of conversation. A number of the beautiful flower patch out to keep them alive until they pieces wrought in immortelles, sent by come into profit, when we shall reap the friends of the General, including the huge pillow from the Philadelphia Post, are 7'so on view. All these rel- to grow as large crops as we can at the ies are looked upon by the visitors in solemn silence. Some of them might present period by a strict economy and with propriety be removed—notably untiring industry, and whether the farm the medicines and vessels. Outside the be large or small to avoid risky change cottage all locks calm and beautiful — and do the best with it as it is. There Cor. Troy (N. Y.) Times.

-A young lady in San Leandro over and the sun of prosperity again dreamed the other evening that she shines. -Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times. was riding and that the horse was runto surprise his friends on their return shoulder .- San Francisco Call.

LARGE OR SMALL FARMS.

The Cause and Remedy of the Present Agricultural Depression.

agriculture sets farmers and others in- when the performance at Drury Lane terested a thinking, and consequently was finished, the celebrated Quin, there is no lack of opinions and sugges- many of whose jokes are still rememtions as to the causes and remedies for bered, offered to bet a young nobleman the existing troubles. The variety of one hundred pounds that next morning a human being. The river these, bowever, leave the mind in as a word would be in universal use great a quandary as before; for not only which had never been heard before. is there variety, but considerable contween its banks. Silence reigned flict o opinion. One man thinks the everywhere. Philip wandered bewil- farms are too large, another avers they dered through deserted warehouses, are too small; but the most frequent and up and down street after street. opinion, and a true one in many reopinion, and a true one in many respects, is that the yield of the crops is too small for the land under cultivation and, throwing his arms about the creature's neck, exclaimed: "We'll mostly wanted is an intensive culture of start for home, old fellow, and won't the soil in which the greatest yield is procured on the smallest area. It is How utterly desolate the city seemed most difficult and at the same time a most interesting subject for thought and

It is no new question which now agitates the farmers over the whole civil-Home—oh, how good it looked to been discussed, and has been dropped Beth was not there to scold and love past. At the earliest period of a settled him; Roger and Joe were not there to organization, the elder Pliny made comwe may easily gather that these farmers were distressed by their abounding and pressing difficulties much as we are now. Later the poet Goldsmith deplored the accumulation of wealth and the decay

of men: "Ili fares the land, to hastening ills a prey Where wealth accumulates and men decay." And we to-day are told that the concentration of wealth in comparatively a few hands, and the poverty of the laborers, are the cause of all our present dissatiscan recall from our memory, or find records in history, both ancient and modern, abundant examples of a similar or a worse state of things. In all these

periods of depressed agriculture there has been loud complaint that the large farms were at the bottom of it. That old philosopher and writer, William Cobbett, in his day, made this charge in reference to the disas-trous years, 1820 and 1821, when wheat sold in England for 87 cents a bushel. In his "Rural Rides" he wrote: "There is one farmer who has nearly 8,000 acres of land in his hands: who has 1,400 acres of wheat "Oh, I've found out it's nicest not to and 3,000 acres of barley. He occupies wonder that paupers increase?" logical sequence suggested hardly seems clear, but yet it has occurred to grain farms of the new Northwest has been charged as the cause of the low prices which farmers have suffered very farms have in their turn complained that the still cheaper wheat grown by the poor farmers of India has so reduced their profits as to leave them without any return for their capital invested, and we see here these large farmers, who employ a great many men and hundreds of thousands of dollars in their business, in the very same predicament as the English landlords who are | W getting no rent for their farms, which are just now tenantless; but this condition is quite abnormal and far from being unprecedented, and is probably due to some special but temporary causes, which will pass away as in previous cases, and prosperity will return as it has done before.

We do not think the large farms have any thing to do with it, or that small farms are more or less desirable now than at any previous time, and regard as a mistake the common expression of CA opinion that the cultivation of five or ten acre farms for special crops will lead to a solution of the difficulty. It is only about a score of years ago since a writer with this belief urged in a small book that "Ten acres was enough to support a farmer and his family." But the idea, when tried by a few persons who believed in it, was found impracticable, except under special conditions, and tenacre farms have decreased in number during this period, because it has been found that a farm of one hundred to two hundred acres really furnishes the

best opportunities for profitable culture.

It should not be forgotten that we are passing through the crisis or climax of a change in industrial development. If we look back through history we shall find similar circumstances in every case of agricultural depression. The disastrous period of sixty years ago above referred to, was the result of a long and most exhaustive war in Europe, which impoverished every nation, and compelled the people to work under enormous disadvantages in repairing the wastes of the thirty years previously. The present condition is somewhat different, as it is not the waste of war so much, perhaps, as the waste of labor, which is really capital, in the vast expansion of industrial enterprises, railroads, factories, etc., which have been built far beyond present necessities, and the vast increase of debt which call for do no productive work for the money received. We have been going on too extravagantly and have been furnishing ourselves with the facilities for doing more work than we can do, and we have to go through a period of poverty and depression until we can live up to our new condition. It is not a matter of large or small farms, but one of living within our smaller means until we

can make our recent enormous investments productive. Farmers have no reason for despondency. We are all, as it were, carrying too much stock and have to pinch and the benefit and the scale will oscillate in the other direction. One way out is least possible expense and tide over the is no reason for despondency or complaint, but every reason for hopefulness and patience until the clouds roli

-The number of clover-fields is reported as increasing in the Westerr Origin of the Word "Queer."

"The word 'queer' has a remarkable The present depressed condition of origin attributed to it. One night,

> The nobleman accepted the wager and left the theater. Then Quin summoned all the 'supers,' who happened to be very numerous, and gave each a large piece of chalk. He told them to go through the leading thoroughfares of London, and write at intervals on the flags the word 'queer.' Quin's orders were faithfully carried out, and on the following morning, of course, people were astonished-the word was in everybody's mouth. The great actor with little difficulty made good his claim to the nobleman's bank-note, while bequeathing a new word to the language." The story is a good one, but it does not agree with the dictionaries. - San Francisco Argonaut.

#### Such a Silly Thing.

Young lady (to her mother)-Miss Spillers, I heard, was accomplished?

Mother-Well, isn't she? Young lady-Not a bit.

"Does she understand French?" "Of course."

"Music?"

"Certainly." "I should think that she is accomolished. What fault can you find with

"Why, mamma, she writes such a faction. Bad as it all seems to be, and hopeless of any permanent remedy, we read it." "Oh, the silly thing .- Arkansau Traveler.

> For the Ladies. Laughter is the poor man's plaster, Making every burden light: Turning sadness into gladness, Darkest hour to May dawn bright.

'Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for ills of this description, But for those that woman's heir to, Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."

Cures all weaknesses and irregularities "bearing down" sensations, "interna "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

PAT—"Be jabers, what harrud toimes!
If I had me loife insured I'd take it."— Chicago Journal.

I Had a Dreadful Cough, and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bear similar covery." T

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.	It is purely vegetable, and cannot la
CATTLE-Shipping steers \$3 75 @ 4 50	prove beneficial, both to old and yo
Native cows 2 00 @ 2 25	As a Blood Purifier it is superior to
Butchers' steers 3 70 @ 4 00	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy 4 80 @ 4 95	others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bo
L.ght 1 20 0 4 75	年来6.00 自由报告发生的现在分词 "基础的是否的现象" 100° m 10°
WHEAT-No. 2 red 59% 6 60%	the form the property of the second of the second
No. 3 red 541/2 55	
No. 2 soft 67 @ 67%	ASK FOR THE
CORN-No. 2 33 @ 35%	- D. Jahr, Carlott St. St., Land J. Brands and J. Brands and Carlotte St. Carlotte
OATS-No. 2 26 @ 2744	W. L. DOUGLA
RYE-No. 2 50% 52	
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 1 65 @ 1 75.	Best material, perfect fit, equals any \$5 or \$6
HAY-New 5 50 @ 9 00	Best material, perfect fit, equals any \$5 or \$6 every pair warranted. Take none unless str. W. L. Douglas' \$3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Con
BUTTER-Choice creamery 16 @ 17	Button and Lace. Boys ask
CHEESE-Full cream 8 @ 9%	for the W. I. Douglas!
EGGS-Choice 6 60 816	\$2.00 Shoe. Same styles as
BACON-Ham 8 @ 1212	\$2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the \$3.00 Shoe. If you cannot
Shoulders 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal
	card to W. L. Douglas,
LARD 5 @ 614 WOOLMissouri unwashed. 16 @ 18	ers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
POTATOES	
LOTAL COMMISSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	T 2 1 1 1
ST. LOUIS.	the 8300 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
CATTLE-Shipping steers 4 40 @ 4 75	The state of the s
Duteners election.	BEST TANNERY CALE
HOGS-Packing	CII - PY Y
FLOUR-Choice 2 90 @ 3 10	BEST TANNA
WHEAT-No. 2 red 75% 75%	D CONTRACTOR
CORN-No. 2 38 @ 39	BOTTOM SENED
OATS-No. 2 261/4 261/4	OW 2
RYE- No. 2 50% 6 51	
BUTTER-Creamery 17 @ 20	COCKLE'S
PORK 10 00 @ 10 25	COUNTER
COTTON-Middlings 8 6 8%	A BUTT TOTT TOTT
CHICAGO.	ANTI-BILIOU
CATTLE-Shipping steers 3 60 @ 5 00	
WOGS-Packing and shipping 4 80 @ 5 15	as figured with a state PILA
SHEEP-Far to choice 3 00 @ 3 50	Commence of the Commence of th
FLOUR-Winter wheat 4 15 @ 4 50	THE GREAT ENGLISH REM
WHEAT-No. 2 red 75% 76	
No. 3 59 @ 60	For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from M contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients.
No. 2 spr.ng 74 @ 74%	MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
CORN-No. 2 401/6 00 42%	
OATS-No. 2 2714 271/4	WELL BILLDARG TO D
RYE-No. 2	
BUTTERCreamery 13 @ 1614	I MAKING
PORK 9 50 @ 1 57%	Free catalogue tells wh
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AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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cathartic properties.

or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

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ong as others and saves horses and wagons. THE moth exhibits much taste in dress. Boston Transcript.

Ovens & Co. run a bakery in Buffalo.-Buffalo Express.

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

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#### KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the State Convention at Leavenworth.

Colonel Thomas Moonlight the Unanimou Choice for Governor-The Platform-Resolutions on the Death of Tilden-Central Committee

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 5 .- The Demo cratic State convention met in this city yesterday with a large attendance of delegates.

At 10:45 Hon. W. C. Perry, chairman of the Denocratic State Central Committee, ascended the stage in the Grand Opera House, where the convention was held, and called the convention to order in a few appropriate remarks, concluding by presenting the names of Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon for temporary chairman and H. Miles Moore for temporary exactors. or temporary secretary. B. J. Sheridan, J. B. Chapman and G. T.

Williams were appointed assistant secretataries.
Hon, Thomas P. Fenlon then returned

thanks for the honor. The chairman amounced the following Committee on Credentials: First district, John Hannon; Second, G.

A. Ward; Third, J. B. Oliver; Fourth, M. Schoonover; Fifth, I. M. Morgan; Sixth, S. H. Allen; Seventh, W. K. Wharton; Eighth, F. J. Foley; Ninth, D. Mitchell; Tenth, A. J. Frosten; Eleventh, W. S. Sapp; Twelfth, C. E. Gifford; Thirteenth, A. M. Jackson; Fourteenth, R. K. Jeffries; Fifteenth, A. M. Posthlawaite; Sixteenth, W. F. Petillon. Fourteenth, R. K. Jeffries; Fifteenth, A. M. Posthlewaite; Sixteenth, W. F. Petillon; Seventeenth, R. Burt; Eighteenth, W. J. Gault; Nineteenth, George B. McMahon; Twentieth, C. Higgins: Twenty-first, Theodore Wischelbaum; Twenty-second, J. T. Vanderslice; Twenty-third, B. C. Arnold; Twenty-fourth, John J. Lee.

After the appointment of the committee a motion to adjourn until two o'clock prevailed, and as the gavel of the chairman announced the fact the band struck up "Dixie" and the delegates disnersed.

and the delegates dispersed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. It was three o'clock before the convention resumed work. The Committee on Credentials reported the roll of delegates as filed with the secretary correct, except in the case of Wabannsee County, that pre-sented a contested delegation. In this case the committee recommended that all delegates claming seats be admitted with one-half vote each, which was adopted. The chairman then announced the Committee on Permanent Officers and Resolutions.

In order to give the committee time to make their reports, an adjournment was taken for one hour. During the intermission the Mascot band discoursed several

The Committee on Permanent Organiza tion and Order of Business report: For permanent chairman. Hon. George W. Glick, of Atchison; vice presidents, J. P. Taylor, W. R. Wagstaff, J. M. Walker, Michael Henry, J. G. Lowe, W. M. Santry, A. A. Glenn; permanent secretary, J. B. Chapman; assistants, H. Miles Moore, B.

Chapman; assistants, H. Miles Moore, B. J. Sheridan, Charles J. Langtry,
Lewis, W. W. Sargent, J. L. Eisenberger
The Committee on Order and Business
report: Eirst—The selection of Central
Committee. Second—Report of Committee
n Resolutions, Third—Nomination of
officers, as follows: Governor, Lieutenant
Covernor, Associate Institute of Sucrement Governor, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Hon. T. P. Fenlon, in retiring from the chair, returned his thanks to the convention and introduced ex-Governor Glick, permament chairman. The committee on resolu-tions requested that they be given until 7:30 to make their report, which was granted.

Ex-Governor Glick then addressed the convention, in which he paid a tribute to

the President for his courage, etc., closing with a tribute to the memory of Tilden and predicting the success of the ticket nomiited by the Convention. The Convention took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION—THE PLATFORM.
The convention did not reassemble until eight o'clock, when the Committee on Resolutions was expected to report. C. C. Burnes, chairman of the committee, submitted their report. The recommendations of the committee created a heated discusof the committee created a heated discus-sion, in which all phases of prohibition were discussed by members of the conven-tion. The resolutions as recommended by the committee were adopted as follows:

tion. Tile resolutions as recommended by the committee were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kansas in convention assembled heartily endorse the present Democratic administration and fully sustain the President in his intelligent, manly and courageous efforts to carry into practical effect—the principles and doctrines laid down in the National Democracy for the Presidency of the National Democracy for the Presidency of the United States. He has been raithful thus far to his high trust, and his administration of national affairs has given assurance to the country that he means what the says when he announced his fearless determination to do right, whether offensive to friend or foe; and we join him in his sentiment that the perpetuation of the republic and of the people is far paramount to the existence of any political organizatios.

Resolved, That we are in accord with the National, Democracy in opposition to all sumptuary legislation, either State or National; that we are opposed to the principles of constitutional prohibition, and demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment in this State to a vote of the electors, so that the question may be finally and intelligently settled, and whereby the interest of true temperance may be promoted, and the individual liberty and manhood of the citizens respected and restored, and instead of constitutional or statutory prohibition, we favor a well regulated and just license.

Resolved, That we recognize labor as the source of all wealth, and demand for the working classes such remuneration for their services as will enable them with economy and sobredy to, impravy their social and financ al candition: further, we condemn the policy of the Republican party in building up monopolies and classes, by special leg slation, hostile to the best interests of the masses.

Resolved, That the differences between labor and canital should be synteed by a board of

masses.

Resolved, That the differences between labor and capital should be settled by a board of arbitration in each State, and a general supervising board, appointed by the United States, as a final board of appeal, so that the persecutions of corporate powers and the retaliation of labor strikers may cease and states, as a propagation of the strikers of the str

persecutions of corporate powers and the retaliation of labor strikers may cease and justice prevail.

Resolved, That the present railroad law should be so amended as to prevent the railroad companies from charging the people excessive rates for freight to pay the interest on watered stock: should provide a reasonable compensation for services rendered and no more, and the commission, if any there be, should have power to enforce their decisions in the name of the State.

Resolved. That the Republican policy of special petsion legislation is designed as a political machine and is the crying evil of the four. We demand a revision of the whole pension system, and the enactment of a general law, unbampered by technicalities, so that the truly worthy survivors of the Union army, participants in the late war, or their needy heirs, may, without delay, receive yensions in some measure commensurate with their disabilities and sufferings; and we further demand an appropriat on by Congress sufficient to employ such dierical force as will bring about a settlement of each case within inhirty days after the proper application has theen flied in the Pension Bureau.

Resolved, That the soldiers and 'sa'lors of the late war, having an honorable discharge, are entitled to the first consideration in appointments, and that age and disabilities should be no disqualification if they are competent to the proper discharge of their dutes.

Resolved, That we demand the speedy for

are competent to the proper discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That we demand the speedy forfeiture of all unearned land grants, the opening up of all lands of the United States to homestead settlement, and that proper legal proceedings be instituted at once to secure title to the settler on such forfeiture

Resolved. That we dengunce the past policy

of the General Land Office, under Republican rule, in allowing our public lands to pass into the hands of aliens or absentees.

Resolved, That we believe in a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to meet all the demands of the Government, and that any surplus derived therefrom be at once applied to the reduction of the national debt, and we demand a revision of the present complicated tariff laws so that the wealth of the country and luxuries of life may bear more evenly the burdens of taxation and the necessaries of life go free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to convict labor, or pauper labor, and demand the most stringent legislation on this subject.

Resolved, That the Okiahoma country should be opened up to actual settlement, and should be free alike to all persons having legal rights to settle thereon.

Resolved, That on these principles we place our candidate in the field, and appeal only to the calm, deliberate judgment of the election of our State ticket will insure good government to the commonwealth and its people; an honest administration of public affairs, untainted by the duplicity and hypocrisy which has marked the conduct of the Republican party in this State for years, and we invite all good citizens, without regard to previous political associations, to join with us in redeeming the State from imbedie and hypocritical rule.

Resolved, That we demand an amendment of the railroad laws of Kansas so as to adjust the rates on coal to a basis that will admit of the transportation of the product of all mines of the State to all parts thereof, at such rates as are reasonable and just to producers and consumers.

Wheneas, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen is wrongfully denying of liberty by

ducers and consumers.

WHENEAS, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of liberty by Mexican officials in the Republic of Mexico;

and.
WHEREAS, The Mexican Government has
refused to release said Cutting upon the de-mand of the President of the United States;

and,

WHEREAS, The National House of Representatives has, by resolution, approved the action of the President of the United States in demanding the release of said Cutting, requesting the President to renew said demand;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Democratic party of Kansas that the military power of the whole Nation should be used, if necessary, to protect the humblest American citizen in all the rights guaranteed by

IN MEMORIAM. The following resolution concerning the death of Samuel J. Tilden was offered and adopted amid profound silence:

adopted amid profound silence:

Resolved. That this convention has just heard with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden at 8:35 this morning, and desire to express their appreciation of this great loss to the country in the death of this man, a Democrat and a statesman without a sta nor blemish. He goes to his rest with the blessings and bened ctions of the American people. The Democracy of Kansas join with their brethren of the Nation in the deepest sorrow over their country's loss. "So sleep the brave who sink to rest By all their honors blest."

NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS. The platform having been adopted the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the various State officers in the order named in the call of the Central Com-

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court— J. Wade Macdonald, of Winfield, presented the name of William Whitelaw, of King-man, as Associate Justice. No other name being presented, Whitelaw's nomination

from each Congressional district, appointed by the chairman of the convention, met in the afternoon and elected Hon. Ed Carroll, of Leavenworth, chairman: Hon, H. Miles C. C. Burnes, of Atchison, treasurer. The appointment of an executive committee was deferred for a few days.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

Echoes From the Late Democratic Convention.

Ringing Speeches From Democratic Ora tors-Prohibition Discussed-Republican False Pretenses in Regard to the Colored Man.

When the late Democratic State Conven tion assembled at Leavenworth the Grand Opera House was very handsomely decorated with flags of all sizes, and strings of Chinese lanterns were suspended from the balcony. The stage was also handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. In calling the convention to order, Hon. W. C. Perry, in alluding to the fact that he is a Federal officer, announced that his activity in politics would necessarily close with the duty he was then peforming. He conclud-

in politics would necessarily close with the duty he was then peforming. He concluded as follows:

The prospect is bright, the political sky radient with angury of success that will carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy. I am happy to congratulate the Democracy of Kansas in the present proud position of their party from a national standpoint. Success has crowned undying fath and never wearying work. The gospel of the constitution, as revealed by the fathers of the party, is again triumphant, and the affairs of the Nation are being administered in accordance with its tenets. If we are wise it will continue so until the end of time, for the public conscience both loves and rewards faithful service. In conclusion, it is a pleasure to take the first opportunity of publicity thanking the people of Leavenworth for the magnificent reception offered by them to the members of, and visitors to, this convention. The generous hospitality of this people has long been known; the royal on creatment of their present guests will only serve to renew that knowledge and to further cement the universal love of Kansans for them. I now have the honor, by further direction of the State Central Committee, to propose, as the temporary organization of the convention, two gentlemen well known to everyone present and both eminent citizens of the city which is our host, Hon. Thomas P. Fenion for temporary chairman and the veteran H. Miles Moore for temporary secretary.

Mr. Perry's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and with the suggestion that the name of Colonel Fenion be considered as the nominee for temporary chairman the house broke out into the most enthusiastic cheers.

On appearing at the cnairman's desk Colonel Fenion was received with the warmest applause. He said that before oven thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him he wanted to read a resolution, which had been written since the receipt of the news of Samuel J. Tilden's death. The resolution as published was then read.

Mr. Burton, an elde

Colonel Fenion then delivered the follow-

J. Wale Macdonald, of Winfield, presented the name of William Whitelaw, of Kingman, as Associate Justice. No other name was made unamimous.

The nomination for Governor being in order Hon. T. P. Fenion presented the name of Colonel Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenevoth. Joe Riggs presented the name of George Innes, of Lawrence. Dan of Justice C. Low, of Washington County. The ballot resulted as follows: Moonlight, of Lawrence. Dan of Justice C. Low, of Washington County. The ballot resulted as follows: Moonlight, of Lawrence and Colonel Moonlight was then declared the manness of the convention and Justice C. Low, of Washington County. The ballot resulted as follows: Moonlight was then declared the manness of the convention for turned thanks for the honor, and the convention adjourned until Thusaday morning. Recent Layr.

Leaves Worther, Aug. 5.—The State Democratic Convention was called to order again at eleven of colock this morning, and the following additional nonlinations were for the first time in the polit edit as staken:

For Lieutenant Governor—S. G. Lest, of Noesho County.

For Autorney General—A. Smith Deviney, of State—W. F. Petillon, of Ford County.

For Attorney General—A. Smith Deviney, of Johnson County.

For Attorney General—A. Smith Deviney, of Lowell County—And Andrews of the County—And Coun

uel J. Tilden.

DISCUSSING PROHIBITION.

In discussing the platform E. C. Lewis, of Pratt County, said of course every Democrat was in favor of resubmission, but he would like to have a plank inserted favoring the enforcement openly and manfully opposing the law. He thought it a slighter s n to go openly and take a drink than to falsely subscribe in a drug store to a cert floate of sickness.

law of the land, and he made an extended speech in favor of Nee enforcement of all inws. He wanted to see the non-nee of this convention go into the office not like the provision has been and as the one in the provision has been and as each of his provision has been either wholly or partially enforced in every locality of this State without fear or favor. He charged that wherever the Prohibision law had been either wholly or partially enforced it had been done by Democratic officers and he regarded it as a fact which the Democratic party ought to be proud of.

Major A. A. Harris said the coavention was fact the prohibitory law mass a foal blot on the statute books, a measure whose office it. The Prohibitory law meyer meant be enforced it. The Prohibitory law was a foal blot on the statute books, a measure whose office would always be to breed a race of spies, informers and hypocrites. It was an urboly and frauduent enactment. For one the speaker would take the aspersions and condemnations of the Hopublican speakers and newspapers rather than assist such a class of Mr. tireen of tracklin, to the were humorous speech in which he rideculed the necessity of passing a resolution to enforce the law. Such a course was only necessary for a party like the Republican, which was trying to prolong a precarious existence by resorts to tricks to eatch votes. As well might the convention pass resolutions that the ladies in the galleries were beautiful and of course they were the summary of the beautiful and of course they were the summary of the beautiful and of course they were the summary of the beautiful and of course they wend the summary of the summary of the summary of the summary of th

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The President Considers the River and

Harbor Appropriations Meritorious. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- To an Associated Press reporter the President said yesterday morning that an examination of the River and Harbor bill in the light of facts presented to him by General Newton, chief engineer of the army, and General Parker, of the engineer corps, with whom the President conferred on the subject, has convinced him that on the whole the interests of the Government demanded its approval, and General Newton, whose knowledge of the condition of the present works and their necessities for the future was based on reports made to him by the engineer corps of the army, assured the President that of the items in the appropriation, all but eight of the number, comprising less than one per cent. of the amount appropriated, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion because of lack of complete information concerning them. The President made as thorough an examination of the se nted to him by General made as thorough an examination of the se items as possible and although with such reports as were at hand he had been unable to absolutely satisfy himself as to their character, he found that all appeared to be for the continuation of work already begun and now in course of construction. The President said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed and while some of its provisions, not included in it as above mentioned were probably ob-jectionable, he was satisfied that the most of the improvements provided for were of great importance and he had found that the loss which would ensue to the Government from the deterioration of existing works, in case of further stoppage, would be very serious and that the amount of moneys estimated by the War Department at not less than \$250, \$70, which would be required to protect and preserve the work begun and in progress, upon which many millions have already been expended, would in case of a failure to continue it now, exceed by about \$400,000 the amount appropriated in the bill for items which, in the judgment of the Government engineers, might be unneces

Parliament Assembles. LONDON, Aug. 6.—Both houses met at two o'clock to-day. In the Commons Peel was re-elected Speaker and the House adjourned till Friday. After the customary antiquated ceremonies the members were sworn in. Priday, after a quorum of forty is reached, writs for the re-elec-tion of the Ministers will be issued, and the

openly and take a drik than to falsely subscribe.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The festivities in connection with the fifth centennial jubilee of the University of Heidelberg were opened to have a the cathedral. Formal recept in the attitude of opposing the entire party could afford to go before the propision of all ministers will be insued, and the recept in the attitude of opposing the entire party could afford to go before the prohibitory law as it was on the statute books and be offered an historical character, followed by solemn service at the exthedral. Formal receptions will be tendered to the visiting delegations this afternoon, and to-night there will be a grand fete with illuminations and fireworks at the Heidelberg Castle. Thousands of people representing all sections of the Empire are participating in the celebration.

Killed His Note.

Sidney, O., Aug. 8.—The home of Ambrose Arnold, in McLean township, in the northwestern part of the county, was the scene of a horrible murder yesterday resulting from the quarreling of a brother and sister, aced respectively twelve and eleven and ele

THE OLEOMARGABINE BILL.

The President Signs the Bill, But Sends a for so Doing.

Washington, Aug. 3.-The President has signed the Oleomargarine bill, and sent the following message to the House of Representatives, stating his reasons for approving it: To the House of Representatives:

I have this day approved a bill originating in the House of Representatives, entitled, "An act defining butter: also, imposing a tax apon and regulating the manufacture, sale importation and exportation of oleomar

This legislation has awakened much interest among the people of the country, and essent argument has been addressed to the Executive for the purpose of influencing his action thereupon. Many in opposition have urged its dangerous character as tend ng to break down the boundaries between the proper exercise of legislative power by Federal and State authority. Many in favor of the exactment have represented that it promised great advantage to a large portion of our population, who sadly need relief; and those on both sides of the question, whose advocacy or opposition is based upon no broader foundation than local personal interest, have

outnumbered all the others. This upon its face and in its main features s a revenue bill, and was first introduced in the House of Representatives, wherein the constitution declares that all bills for raising

revenues shall originate. The constitution has invested Congres with a very wide legislative discretion. both as to the necessity of taxation and the selec-

The constitution has invested Congress with a very wide legislative discretion. both as to the necessity of taxation and the selection, of the objects of its bundens. And though if the question were presented to me as an original proposition I might deabt the present need of increasing taxation. I deem it my duty in this instance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government which has been so emphatically announced, in both houses of Congress upon the passage of this bill. Moreover, those who desire to see removed the weight of taxation now pressing upon the people from other directions, may well be justified in the hope and expectation that the selection of an additional subject of internal taxation, se well able to bear it, will, in consistency, be followed by leg slation relieving our citizens from other revenue burdens rendered by the passage of this bill, even more than heretofore, unnecessary and needlessiy oppressive.

It has been urged as an objection to this measure, that while purporting the be legislation for revenue, its real purpose is to destroy, by the use of the taxing power, one industry of our people for the protection and benefit of another. If entitled to indulge in such a suspicion as a basis of official action in this ense, and if entirely satisfied that the consequences indicated would ensue, I should doubtless feel constrained it interpose executive dissent. But I do not feel called upon to interpret the motives of Congress otherwise than by the apparent character of the bill which has been presented to me, and I am convinced that the taxes which it creates can not possibly destroy the open and legitimate manufacture and sale of the thing upon which it is levied. If this article has the merit which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land with full knowledge of its real character which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land with full knowledge of its real character which we have the profits of its manufacture and sale depend upon dis

ried on under cover and by false pretent

that its manufacture supplies a cheap substitute for butter. I venture to say that nardly a pound ever entered a poor man's house under its real name and in its true character.

While in its relation to an article of this description there should be no governmental regulation of what the citizen shall eat, it is certainly not a cause of regret if, by legislation of this character, he is afforded a means by which he may better protect himself against imposition in meeting the needs and wants of his daily life.

Having entered upon this legislation, it is manifestly a duty to render it as effective as possible in the accomplishment of all the good which should legitimately follow in its train. This leads to the suggestion that the article proposed to be taxed, and the circumstances which subject it thereto, should be clearly and with great distinctness defined in the statute. It seems to me that this object has not been completely attained in the phraseology of the second section of the bill, and the question may well arise as to the precise condition the article to be taxed must assume in order to be rezarded as "made in imitation or resemblance of butter,"

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the hill, in my opinion, are in danger of being construed as an interference with the police powers of the States. Not being entirely satisfied of the unconstitutionality of these provisions and regarding them as not being so connected and interference with the other sections as if found invalid to vitiate the entire measure, I have determined to the bill, if it should be deemed necessary, and if it is practicable at this late day of the session of Congress, when it time does not now permit the safety and efficiency of the measure it may be abundantly protected by remedial leg slative act on and the desire to see realized the beueficial results which it is expected will immediately follow the inauguration of this legislation, have had their influence in determining my official action.

The considerations which have be

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug., 2. 12 a.m.-A dispatch from Ellettsville, northwest of here on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, just received, saying the town is burning up and imploring help. The engine is being loaded to go. The reflection from the burning town is plainly visible. Later: 1. a. m., engine from here arrived at Elletts-ville at 12:20. The business portion of the town and many residences are already de stroyed and the fire u subdued. The town Is greatly excited, fearing the whole will be burned. The fire is supposed to be

of incendiary origin. A train of cars was wrecked in the recent storm at Marion, Q.

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