

Wase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

NUMBER 42

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate on the 12th to stop all payments to J. H. Egan, for work on the Mississippi river. The bill grants pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war passed. The bill grants a pension of eight dollars per month to all Mexican war soldiers who served sixty days. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and debate continued until adjournment. After the usual routine in the House the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were taken up in Committee of the Whole and pending action the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 13th, after passing the bill appropriating \$25,000 to build a monument at Syracuse, N. Y., to commemorate the Revolutionary Place, resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, which was finally completed and reported to the Senate. Without final action the Senate, at midnight, adjourned. In the House, on motion of Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, the Senate bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to credit the State of Kansas with a certain sum of money on her ordinance account with the view of covering the deficit. The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. A conference was called to settle the differences between the Ways and Means Committee, when several bills affecting the revenue law passed. Adjourned.

AFTER the transaction of unimportant business on the 14th the Senate proceeded with the River and Harbor bill, which consumed the entire day. Without concluding the bill the Senate adjourned. In the House most of the day was consumed in considering Mr. Morrison's joint resolution requiring the disbursement of the Treasury surplus in excess of \$100,000,000 in redemption of interest-bearing bonds. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 107 yeas to 67 nays. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 15th, three reports were submitted in the Payne election case. Senator Pugh on the 14th reported on the committee, reported that there was no evidence to justify the charge of corruption in the election. Senators Everts, Teller and Logan reported that they covering sixty days of the case. The House then took up the River and Harbor bill, which was passed and continued until adjournment. In the House appropriations were made in the usual manner. The House then adjourned.

THE Senate on the 16th passed several pension bills and then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The bill was finally amended by striking out the House bill and substituting after the enacting clause an entire new bill with a horizontal reduction of one cent in the rate of interest. The Senate then passed the Naval Appropriation bill and adjourned. In the House conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill for the relief of the invalid Pensioners Committee reported in favor of passing several bills. The House sustained the veto in the case of Elizabeth Luce and Catherine McCarthy, and passed the bill pensioning Joseph Bommer over the veto by yeas 175 nays 88. Pension bills were considered at the evening session and one passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Postmaster General has, in compliance with petitions signed by a large number of business men in numerous cities amended the postal laws so as to permit the transmission through the mails within the United States and Territories of liquids not liable to explosion.

The Postmaster General has added 450 post-offices to the list of money order offices during the past year.

ADVISES received in Washington state that General Salomon has been re-elected President of Hayti.

A TELEGRAM has been sent Congressman Lanham, at Washington, asking him to secure Government aid for people of the drought stricken regions of Texas. Hundreds of families are without the necessities of life.

INFORMATION has been received at the War Department that Major Sumner, in command at Fort Reno, has sent two troops of cavalry into Oklahoma to meet the threatened invasion of boomers.

AT the southeast entrance of the House of Representatives at Washington on the 16th, Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, had a personal encounter. They were separated by bystanders and friends, but not before Cobb's nose was bleeding.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Adolph Lyman to be United States Commissioner in Alaska, and nominated Lewis Williams, of Boonville, Mo., to his position.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided to construct one of the new cruisers on the plan of the Norviken, recently built abroad, and the other on the plans of the Bureau of Navigation.

THE EAST.

ALBERT LEE'S extensive saw mills at Meadow Run, Pa., were destroyed by fire the other day. A large amount of adjoining property was saved by the Ninth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

JOHN ROACH, the boat builder, was reported sick at his home at College Point, L. I.

SCHEDULES in the assignment of George Adams, importer and jobber of toys at 479 Broadway, to Alonzo F. Carahan, have been filed at New York. They show liabilities of \$25,310; nominal assets, \$29,222; actual assets, \$21,312.

NEW YORK officers recently made ninety-eight arrests for violation of the excise laws.

THE Esperanza Marble and the Pontney Slate Works, Vermont concerns, have failed.

THE Eastern Green Glass Blowers' Association, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., has voted—42 to 30—to join the Knights of Labor in a body.

FOURTY cars of the Forepaugh circus train went over the embankment at Vassalboro, Me., on the 16th. Twenty-five horses were killed and several men were injured. Two men were missing and were supposed to be beneath the wreck.

THE explosion of a gasoline lamp in the bucket carrying men down a shaft of the new aqueduct at New York caused some of them to jump out recently, falling sixty feet. Three of the men were seriously burned and bruised.

THE WEST.

THE Dakota Constitutional convention opened at Sioux Falls on the 13th with about 600 delegates in attendance. Judge Edgerton presiding. A declaration that South Dakota should be received as a State into the Union was unanimously adopted.

THE Provident Savings Bank, of St. Louis, closed its doors on the 14th, due to the defections of Almon B. Thompson, the cashier, who was reported missing.

Ma. D. Brock, superintendent of transportation of the Missouri Pacific system, has tendered his resignation. It is understood his office will be abolished.

TWO HUNDRED acres of cranberries in the vicinity of Toma, Wis., owned by J. Cass. of Racine, the R. L. Baker estate and Judge Ryan, have been ruined by the recent forest fires. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. It will take eight or ten years for the vines to grow again.

FIRE broke out recently in the Wager Lumber Company's mill at Fish creek, southeast of Stanton, Mich., totally destroying \$70,000 worth of lumber. The insurance was \$50,000, distributed among twenty-four companies.

THE Kansas Prohibitionists, in convention at Emporia, adopted the following ticket: Governor, C. H. Branscombe, of Lawrence; Lieutenant Governor, T. W. Houston, of Garnett; Secretary of State, N. B. Klaine, of Dodge City; Auditor, C. H. Langston; Attorney General, W. S. Waite, of Lincoln Center; Treasurer, William Crosby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Dr. Cuthbert, of Belle Plaines; Associate Justice, E. B. Peyton.

FIVE new business blocks in the center of Bloomer, Chippewa County, Wis., were destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$75,000.

AFTER four weeks' effort the twelfth man for the trial of the Chicago anarchists was obtained on the 15th.

CONWAY'S sash and blind factory on Loomis street, Chicago, was burned the other morning. Loss, \$30,000.

Hog cholera, in a violent form is prevalent near Hillsboro, Ill. The loss is heavy.

BENJAMIN FUSSELL and Martin Benkey were drowned recently at Zoar, near Akron, O., by the capsizing of a rowboat.

JAMES DACEY, who murdered Alderman Michael Gaynor, of Chicago, some time ago, was hanged at Woodstock, Ill., on the 16th.

THE trial of Thomas Manning, ex-Alderman of Detroit, Mich., for bribery, resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." Manning was charged with offering Councilman Raynor \$1,000 for his vote in favor of the Brush Electric Light Company when a contract for lighting the city was under way.

SMALL-POX in a malignant form has broken out near Bolan, Ia.

BRADNER SMITH & Co.'s paper mill at Rockton, Ill., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$50,000.

GERRISON WEST, of Utah, has issued a proclamation warning persons against affiliating with the Mormons.

THE SOUTH.

A MYSTERIOUS malady is killing off calves at Seymour, Tex.

MISS KIMA CONNELLY, who shot John A. Steadley for slandering her, was acquitted by the jury at Charleston, S. C., recently.

R. W. MORROW, sheriff and tax collector of Blue Springs, Tex., has fled, being short in his accounts about \$50,000. His bondsman are good for the amount. He was under \$10,000 bonds for killing Eugene Coats, near Slater Station, Tex.

STEVE RENFRO, a notorious desperado and escaped convict, who was captured near Enterprise, Miss., recently, was brought to Livingston, Ala., and placed in jail. He was taken from prison at night and hanged by masked men.

REVENUE officers, raiding a still in Wolf County, Ky., recently, were fired upon by moonshiners and wounded. The officers were forced to retreat.

COMMANDER W. T. SAMPSON, of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., has been ordered to assume the superintendency of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

FOUR women sleeping in a house near Pena, Tex., were instantly killed by lightning during a heavy storm the other night.

HEAVY and continuous rains throughout North Carolina have caused the greatest flood since 1867. Farmers on the Cape Fear river have lost all their crops and many have been forced to leave their homes on account of the flood. Many turpentine distilleries are under water and stores and dwellings are deserted.

THE other evening about five o'clock a car on the Hawkesnest Coal Company's road containing six persons jumped the track at Mill Creek, W. Va., instantly killing William Sneed and dangerously wounding a Cincinnati drummer named Inman.

H. S. SPORER & Co., merchants and ranchers, of Encinal, Tex., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$72,000; assets, \$170,000.

TWO days of thirst and starvation brought the mutinous convicts in the Dade coal mines, at Coal City, Ga., to terms and all surrendered without trouble.

GENERAL.

THE negro who attacked the Italian minister at Tangiers, Morocco, was stripped, tied to a donkey's back and led through the town, while two soldiers with knotted ropes rained incessant blows upon his back and loins. He received 2,000 lashes, and was thought he would die.

PRESIDENT GREY has signed the order for the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale.

A DECREE of divorce has been granted in London to Baron H. De Worms against his wife Frances, nee Todesco. Plaintiff's allegations concerning the lady's criminal relations with Baron Meron in the Tyrol were fully proven.

THE result of the British election was reported restoring commercial confidence in Dublin and the markets were buoyant. Bank of England and Irish railway shares were advancing.

It was reported in London recently, with some foundation, that an extradition treaty was pending with the United States for the surrender of dynamiters.

THE small-pox epidemic at Santiago, Chili, was reported becoming worse every day and the disease was proving fatal to 60 or 70 per cent. of the number of persons attacked.

THE Spanish Senate opposed the commercial convention between Spain and England by a vote of 114 to 5. Several ministers, several ministerialists and all of the Conservative senators voted with the opposition.

THE Bureau of Statistics reported that the exports of beef and pork products for the eight months ended June 30 last aggregate in value \$50,845,263, against \$61,399,752 during the same period in 1885.

THE Mexican Congressional elections resulted in a large majority for the Government.

SIXTEEN persons were killed in St. Petersburg by the explosion of a shell recently.

AN uproar occurred in the French Senate on the 15th over the expulsion of the Princess. As a sequel, General Boulanger, Minister of War, challenged one of the members to a duel.

REVOLUTIONISTS recently attacked a train on the Matamoros & Monterey railroad, Mexico. The passengers were robbed.

QUEEN VICTORIA will celebrate the jubilee year by having a new impression of the coinage and of the postage stamp made. The present portrait on current coins represents her Majesty as she looked forty years ago and she desires a change made to a true likeness now.

In consequence of depreciation and fluctuations of the silver currency in circulation in Peru, it has been proposed to use all the American gold dollars as the basis of all monetary transactions.

THE revolution in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is progressing. Juan Trevino, the leader, captured the town of Agostuegos and in the fight killed five citizens.

THE French Chamber of Deputies on the 15th, by a vote of 398 to 92, adopted a credit of 5,000,000 francs for expenses in Madagascar. The session was closed by President Grey amid cheers of "Vive la Republique."

A TELEGRAM from Rome of the 16th says: The following are yesterday's cholera returns: Brindisi town, 13 new cases, 4 deaths; Brindisi province, 13 new cases, 46 deaths; Fontana, 53 new cases, 18 deaths; Latiano, 23 new cases, 20 deaths; Venice, 1 new case, 1 death; Codogno, 5 new cases, 3 deaths.

BUSINESS failures for seven days ended July 15 numbered for the United States, 103; Canada, 20; total, 123. The week previous they numbered 179.

RESKING, the English art critic, shows symptoms of serious illness.

ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, of the United States Navy, and the officers of his squadron, were presented to the King of Italy recently, after which the King visited the American men-of-war in the harbor at Rome.

TERRIFIC storms were recently reported in Greece. Much damage was caused to property and crops and the people were in great distress.

THE Trans-Caspian railroad is now open to traffic as far as Mery.

MONSIEUR AGLIARDI has been appointed Papal Nuncio at Pekin, China.

THE LATEST.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16.—The preliminary examination of Thomas Mullen, a farmer residing near Hughesville, a small station about thirteen miles west of this city, charged with the murder of Henry Thatcher, a colored man in his employ, last Monday, was commenced before Justice Marvin to-day. The evidence does not differ materially from that adduced before the coroner's jury, which resulted in a verdict that deceased came to his death by pistol shots fired by Mullen, but is much more elaborate. The examination occupied the afternoon and will not be completed until to-morrow. Mullen discharged nine shots into the body of his victim and it is charged that one of these shots was fired, breaking Thatcher's neck, after he had fallen to the ground. It is probable that Mullen will be held without bond to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree.

MARYSVILLE, Ky., July 16.—A fatal shooting affray between Sardis and the Lower Blue Licks occurred yesterday afternoon. The participants were Henry Bureka, better known as "Dutch Henry," and Luther Ricketts, a boy seventeen years old. Bureka keeps a toll gate on Sardis and Blue Licks pike, and the trouble arose over two cents toll which he claimed Ricketts owed. Ricketts told him he would have to collect it by law, when Bureka seized a shovel and attacked Ricketts, who was sitting on his horse. Ricketts, after warning his assailant to keep back, drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the left eye and causing almost instant death. The slayer proceeded to Mount Olive, Robinson County, and surrendered to the authorities.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Steamship Italy at the moment of sailing, declined to take the Gypsies who are still encamped here near the Central railway station, in an atmosphere redolent of carbolic acid sprinkled about by a Liverpool sanitary official. Throngs of spectators have the benefit of a free show. The king Gypsy of the tribe intimates that he will change the base of his destination on Saturday from Castle Garden to Boston. He is a new pligrim father.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Advices received by local agents from the general managers, whose meeting occurred Thursday in Chicago, state that on and after July 20, all rates will be raised to the old tariff and the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri river agreement will be continued till September 20. At that date another meeting will be held in Chicago to determine what shall then be done. The present action of the managers chiefly affects St. Paul rates, the rates to all other points being now about up to tariff.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 17.—The Dubuque oatmeal mills were destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Not a Court.

A. A. Carlson, of Olesburg, Ill., some time ago filed a complaint with the Board of Railroad Commissioners, setting forth that in February, 1886, he bought three tickets over the Kansas Central railroad from Leavenworth to Olesburg. The road was blocked with snow for three days, the agent being aware of the fact when he sold him the tickets. By reason of this delay he and his friends were put to an expense of \$26. He asks that the Board compel the railroad company to refund the money. The board replied as follows: "The fact that you were hindered and delayed in getting home in February last over the Kansas Central railroad by reason of its being blocked with snow does not necessarily require the company to refund you the expenses you were at in being thus delayed. The company did not cause the snow to fall and the blockade of the road was a great loss to the company. Whether or not the company was liable to you for the detention depends on other circumstances, such, for instance, as neglect to clear the road in as reasonable a time as they might have done and the like, but besides this we have to inform you that the board has no jurisdiction to hear and decide on questions of damage arising in this way. The law gives each party to such controversy the right to trial by jury in a court, and this board can not call a jury and is not organized as a court."

Miscellaneous.

A LATE fire at Fredonia consumed all the buildings on the north side of the square, except the Commercial Hotel. The buildings burned were three livery stables, Dr. Cramack's residence and office, Drs. Wiley & Willet's office, Judge Stiver's office and building, W. R. Dunn's building, two story stone and occupied by W. I. Pierce & Bro.'s drug store, R. J. Mackey's skating rink, occupied as a laundry. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiary. The insurance amounted to about \$9,000.

In an opinion recently rendered by the Governor as to the eligibility of women to the office of justice of the peace, Attorney General Bradford holds that under the constitution of the United States, which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside," women are citizens and that the State constitution does not by express terms confine eligibility to office to male citizens. It does so restrict the right of suffrage. In one case words importing a sexual qualification are inserted in the constitution; in the others they are omitted. From the expression in the one and the silence in the other case there arises a very strong implication that the framers of the constitution placed eligibility to office on a broader basis than suffrage, else they would have expressly restricted within the same limits, when their attention was called to that subject. He is therefore of the opinion that there being no other objections a woman is eligible to be appointed to the office of justice of the peace under our constitution and laws and the decision of our Supreme Court.

The Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company recently held a special election of directors at Topeka, placing seven of the Santa Fe people on the list in place of local names. The following now comprise the board: E. W. Kinsley, H. S. Burdett, G. A. Bardett, E. J. Thomas, J. F. McKim, A. F. Luke, D. L. Gallup, Boston; Joel Mulvane, J. S. Griswold, F. I. Bonerake, J. R. Mulvane, G. F. Parmlee, Topeka; D. N. Finney, Neosho. Finance chief engineer reports the following mileage on extensions now built and in operation: Hutchinson extension, to station 3,309, 62.6 miles; Chanute extension, to station 592, 9.5 miles; Mulvane extension, to station 792, 15 miles; Osage City extension, to station 1,000 being to a point of connection with the Southern Kansas at Quenemo. Before sixty days there will be another and important extension to note.

The meeting of the National Teachers' Association closed at Topeka on the night of the 16th. There were over 6,000 teachers enrolled as in attendance, and the teachers made excursions to various points, some going to the Rocky mountains and others to points west and north.

All transcontinental railroad lines have established uniform rates to persons wishing to attend the great soldiers' reunion at San Francisco. In order that Kansas may appear to advantage as the home of the soldier, as the several delegations from other States pass through Kansas on their way to the encampment, Department Commander McDivitt calls upon "every post commander of all posts on the line of any of the roads over which any of these delegations may travel to see that proper display is made of flags and bunting and banners and music as such trains go through, and every citizen on any of these lines, whether he lives in a palace or a dugout, is requested to display the national colors from the time they enter our State on the east until they pass out of it on the west."

The Governor has proclaimed Wichita a city of the first class, it having over 15,000 inhabitants. There are now five cities in Kansas possessed of that honor, as follows: Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City and Wichita.

The voter next fall can "pay his money and take his choice."

One of the murderers of Davis, the man found floating in the Arkansas river with a bullet hole in the top of his head, was ridden with bullets by a pursuing party at Frisco, about sixty miles southwest of Garden City, the other morning. The man had concealed himself in a livery stable in that town and was armed with a gun. The deputy sheriff of Finney County, with a posse of six men, surrounded the stable and commanded the murderer to surrender. The man commenced firing and was instantly killed by a volley of bullets. He died game.

MORE VICTIMS.

Suspension of the Provident Savings Bank of St. Louis, Caused by a Heavy Embezzlement by the Cashier—The Bank in the Hands of a Receiver.

St. Louis, July 14.—Great excitement prevailed on "Change and in other commercial circles when it was announced at noon to-day that the Provident Savings bank had closed its doors, and the excitement became intense when it became known that the cashier, A. B. Thompson, had fled for parts unknown. The wildest kinds of rumors prevailed, and it was at one time stated that the shortage would amount to over \$100,000, but this was afterwards contradicted, and it was stated by a broker who is acquainted with the business of the bank that the amount could hardly be more than half that amount. Very few business houses had accounts with the bank, and the majority of the persons hurt will be small depositors, who can not afford to lose even the small sums they had on deposit. It was at first stated that a large manufacturing establishment that had an account with the bank was the cause of the failure, but this was also contradicted and the head of the concern referred to, said that he had no collateral at all with the bank. The stock of the concern has stood well on the market, and the failure comes like a thunderbolt, and was as much a surprise to the brokers on the street as to the smallest depositor.

Many of the school teachers now on a vacation will lose all they have in the world. Never since the failure of the Citizens' bank has so many small depositors been hurt by a failure. The largest stockholder of the Provident Savings bank, filed in the Circuit Clerk's office shortly after noon to-day, Judge Lubke appointed William H. Thompson, President of the Bank of Commerce, receiver of the Provident, and fixed the bond therefor at \$1,000,000.

The bank was organized January 21, 1884, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and has since done quite an extensive business among the non-commercial classes. The defendants in the suit are James S. Garland, Almon B. Thompson, Thomas H. Swain, Wm. P. Mullen, Geo. Scott, Carlos S. Greeley and Charles H. Smith.

The officers of the bank are at present: James S. Garland, president; A. B. Thompson, cashier; and Thos. H. Swain, vice-president. The affidavit filed in the application alleges that by the charter the directors were fixed at nine, but in fact there are but seven; that affiant holds a larger number of shares than any other stockholder; that the other stockholders are widely scattered; that in February, 1886, J. S. Garland, president, became ill and was forced to abandon the bank's management, and for six months he intended again to appear, but by reason of his absence and failure of attention to the business, Cashier Thompson assumed the duties in his stead; that on July 12, Thompson did not appear at the bank, and has not appeared since, and he does not intend to appear again; that affiant holds a larger number of shares than any other stockholder; that the other stockholders are widely scattered; that in February, 1886, J. S. 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Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

FORTY, LESS ONE.

Where the tired brooklet lingers,
In a quiet little pool,
Mistress Salmo Fontinalis
Keeps a very private school;
Forty little speckled beauties
Come to learn of her each day.

"That's a good for nothing skipper,
That's a harmless yellow bird,
That's the flicker of the sunshine
When the alder leaves are stirred,
That's the shadow of a cloudlet,
That's a squirrel come to drink.

That—look for him, my darlings!—
He's a deuce and hungry mink,
That's the ripple on the water
When the wind the wavelets stir,
That—snap quick! my little hearties—
That's a luscious grasshopper.

What was that which passed so quickly
With a slender shade behind?
What is that which struts the alders
When no ripple tells of wind?
What sends Mistress Salmo darting
Underneath the stones in fear?

Crying: "Hide yourselves, my darlings!
Our worst enemy is near."
"I am bound to understand it."
Keeps one self proud speckled side;
"When I see the danger's real,
Then if need be I can hide."

So he waits alone and watches,
Sees the shadow pass again,
Sees a fly droop on the water
Dashes at it might and main.
"I need it," well, he says, "I never?
That's the worst jump made to-day!

"Here another comes—now for it!"
Spies! He is in the air to-day,
When the alders cease to tremble,
Silence comes and sun-gnats shine,
Mistress Salmo jumps and calls
Calls the roll—just thirty-nine.

N. Y. Graphic.

A WORKING MAN.

Wonderful Industry and Endurance of Great Britain's Premier.

If this article were to be an exhaustive exposition of its title, and fully describe Mr. Gladstone at work, it would resolve itself into a minute description of every hour of the waking day. Mr. Gladstone is at work only once a day. But then it is all day long. Heaven, in endowing him with intellectual qualities of the highest order, added the gift rare in this combination of incomparable bodily health. Of his more than seventy years of life, very few weeks have been filched from him by illness. This is an advantage to a man in any rank of life. To a public man it is priceless. If we review the list of prominent public men throughout Europe and in the States, it will invariably be found that they are men of robust health. This is, of course, not because statesmanship is a peculiarly healthy avocation, but because only physically strong men can stand the wear and tear of public life.

"Gladstone, who was always fond of music, is now quite enthusiastic about negro melodies," Lord Malmesbury writes under date 1860, in his recently published memoirs. "He sings them with the greatest spirit and enjoyment, never leaving out a verse, and evidently preferring such as 'Camp Down Races.'" Mr. Gladstone has long ago adorned negro melodies, but this extract is strikingly illustrative of his disposition. Whatever he undertakes he performs with the greatest spirit and enjoyment.

Some years ago he was smitten with the china mania. This ran through the period of the Parliament of 1868, when he was, or might have been thought to be, engrossed with such works as the Irish Church bill, the Irish Land bill, the Education bill and the Ballot bill. But he found time to go on with the collection of china, pursuing a rare cup and saucer as if they were clauses of the Land bill, upon the carrying of which he had set his heart. He had not only a collection of china, but one of the best in the possession of a private collector, and every piece he had himself secured.

His passion for felling trees is of world-wide renown. It is characteristic of him that he should take up this unusual method for recreation. Felling a tree, as any who have tried it will know, provides for two or three hours, according to girth, about as hard work as a man can put his hand to; and this is the outdoor recreation which the Premier kindly takes to. He never rides, does not shoot nor hunt. He walks with long strides and unfeeling vigor. But with a trusty axe in his hand, coat and waistcoat off, trouser-band tightened, and braces looped at his side, he enjoys some intervals of rest of healthy organization, the Premier must have his reasonable allowance of sleep. He can do with eight hours, when he can get it, but his allowance rarely exceeds seven. When at home in Hawarden, he makes a point of going to bed before midnight, and is down with the regularity of clock-work at a quarter to eight. His first work is to walk over to the church in the neighboring village, of which his son is rector, where there is always early morning service. No vicissitudes of weather prevent him from fulfilling this duty.

Lord William Bentinck used to say of Mr. Bright that if he had not been a Quaker, he would have been a prize-fighter. It is at least equally safe to assert that if Mr. Gladstone had not turned his attention to politics, he would have been a Bishop, and in due course an Archbishop. Failing that, every Sunday morning when he is at Hawarden he walks out to the reader's desk in the parish church and gratifies a crowded congregation by reading the lessons for the day.

During the session of 1885, just before the adjournment of the Whitsun recess, Mr. Gladstone, as he sat upon the Treasury Bench, looked dead beat at last. Things were troublesome at home and abroad. Negotiations with Russia were still proceeding to no visible end. Egypt was in a state of confusion; whilst in the House of Commons the free lances of the opposition, encouraged by this dark outlook, had redoubled their personal attacks upon the leader of the House; drawing from him an eloquent and pathetic protest in the name of the liberty and dignity of the House of

Commons. In addition to these troubles, he was suffering from a severe cold which made it painful and difficult for him to uplift his voice. He was bound for Hawarden as soon as the House adjourned, and it might reasonably be expected that he would take the fullest opportunity of enjoying his rest. The House of Commons adjourned on the Thursday, and that same night the Premier slept amid the peace and rest of the woods that encircle Hawarden Castle. On the Sunday next he was standing at the desk reading the lesson as if this duty comprised the full labor of the week.

Whilst in residence at Hawarden, whether in the long recess or during the brief intervals at Easter or Whitsuntide, Mr. Gladstone takes what he is pleased to call a holiday—that is to say, he does not within the space of twenty-four hours do more work than an average of two men might think was a fair allotment for them jointly.

Apart from official labor, his correspondence is enormous. People write to him just as if he were the *Times*. He is, perhaps, a little too easily drawn, and is now suffering from indiscretion, committed between 1874 and 1880. During that epoch time hung heavy on his hands. He had abandoned the leadership of the liberal party, and declared that henceforward he would devote himself to literary work.

But Mr. Gladstone was evidently unhappy. Not knowing what to do with a part of his leisure moments, he commenced a practice which soon provided sufficient work even for him. He began to correspond individually with the British nation. It is true that with a stern resolve to limit particular opportunities, he did not go beyond the use of post-cards. But these he poured forth in endless profusion, and it is probable that before the Disraeli Parliament showed signs of tottering to its fall, one per cent. of the population of the British Isles was in possession of a post-card written by Mr. Gladstone.

In the autumn of 1879 his restless energy and his insatiable appetite for work were, it may be supposed, fairly satisfied. It was at this time he embarked upon what is already known in history as the Midlothian campaign. It was my fortune to accompany him through that memorable journey, and though long accustomed to witness his *tour de force* in the House of Commons, I was amazed at his tireless vitality. Take it for all in all, that was, I should say, the happiest three weeks of his life. It was, in its way, almost paralleled during the winter season of 1882. This was specially summoned with the object of elaborating a scheme for the better conduct of Parliamentary proceedings, which threatened to come to a dead lock owing to the untamed activity of the obstructionists. Mr. Gladstone took the series of resolutions in hand himself, carried them through preliminary stages by the force of irresistible eloquence, and then, night after night, fought word by word, and line by line, till the proposed resolutions were inscribed as standing orders.

Mr. Gladstone is, of course, assisted in his official correspondence by private secretaries. As Premier he has two, who find their hands pretty full in the course of the session. His official residence and work-shop are situated at No. 10 Downing street, an eminently respectable, but somewhat dingy house in a *cul-de-sac* into which carriage entrance is obtained from Parliament street. Sir Robert Walpole was the first English Premier who took this for his official residence. George II. offered to present it to him for his private use, but Sir Robert would accept it only upon condition that it should be a heritage for the Premier of the day. It is here the Cabinet councils are held.

At Hawarden the same solid simplicity is observable throughout the house, and in the library where Mr. Gladstone spends most of his time when within doors. But this room is richly furnished with books, a wall-covering for which one would cheerfully dispense with anything upholsterers could do. The large room, with its three windows and two fire-places, is literally built about with book-cases. There are in this and other rooms over ten thousand volumes. It may be mentioned, in support of the foregoing contention as to what Mr. Gladstone might have been if he had not been a statesman, that a considerable portion are theological works. Mr. Gladstone's correspondence, official and more especially private, seems to increase as the days roll by! He is as methodical as he is energetic, and each day sees its measure of work accomplished. It would of course be impossible even for Mr. Gladstone personally to grapple with his correspondence, though he sees everything that is addressed to him. His secretaries open the letters, read them, fold them lengthwise, and endorse on the back the name of the writer, and the purport of his correspondence.

Occasionally he writes a letter in his own hand. But this is less frequent than he fell in 1874 to 1880, for Mr. Gladstone's work daily increases, and he has more than once pathetically reminded an incredulous House of Commons, his capacity for dealing with it is shrinking. —Henry W. Lucy, in *Youth's Companion*.

A Collegian's Qualifications.

Bowdoin College has a student named Soule, who appears to have been admitted to one of the classes solely on his qualifications as a base-ball player. The college clubs have a rule that the members shall be bona-fide students, and Soule's case was investigated. It appears that he was admitted without examination, took history and physiology as his special studies, but seldom appeared in the classroom. Soule testified that he had not been at school for four years before entering Bowdoin, but could not remember the name of his last teacher. President Hyde declared that he could properly be regarded as a college man, and the investigating clubs were forced to accept him as a ball player. —N. Y. Post.

Victor Hugo was lately invited to a medical banquet, which he was unable to attend, but wrote to the doctors: "I send you a shake of my hand from the bottom of my heart." The sentiment was received with great laughter.

THE PENSION VETOS.

The Foolish, Careless and Injurious Legislation Which the Sturdy Chief Executive is Stopping Before It Eats Into the U. S. Treasury.

The President has sent another batch of vetoes to the Senate. One of them stopped a bill which was almost a grotesque illustration of the carelessness with which Congress passes these measures. It directed the name of a soldier's widow to be placed on the pension roll, subject to the pension laws. It turns out now that her name is on the pension roll under the law already, and has been there since February of this year, her pension dating from November of last year; so that the bill seems to have been drafted and passed in sheer ignorance of the facts of the widow's case. To send up such a bill for the President's signature is, of course, to say the least, disrespectful.

Another of these bills puts on the pension roll the widow of a Commodore in the navy who died of heart-disease ten years after the war, and her application had already been rejected by the Pension Bureau because of her failure to show that the disease of which her husband died had any connection with the war. Another gives a soldier already in receipt of a pension, \$9,000 of back pension, for a period of fifteen years, during which he had made no claim on account of incapacity on account of disease, and removes the limit of time fixed by the law of 1879, or in other words repeals it for the benefit of this one man. Another gives a widow a pension on account of the death of her husband from inflammation of the stomach ten years after the war, and disregards the fact that her application is pending before the bureau. Another provides for the erection of United States buildings at a cost of \$100,000, at Sioux City, Ia., not because the business of the Government at that point calls for them, but because the population is growing rapidly, and there is already a considerable number of other buildings in the town. Another orders a "substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults," at a cost of \$100,000, with an open space around it to protect it from adjacent fires, which is to provide accommodation for the post-office, and internal revenue office and pension office, at Zanesville, O., though the only Federal office in the place is the post-office.

What gives these bills importance is not so much the amount of money they vote away, as the careless, reckless spirit in which they are concocted and passed. On this point the President, in vetoing one of them, observes very forcibly:

"In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-considered grants of pensions which have lately been passed, I am reminded of a speech which I have made in the House of Representatives in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the results of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of a dissent from the opinions of a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of Government."

"Thus, in considering these bills, I have not that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress; and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the opinions of the people's representatives."

In other words, a large body of men, who are paid high salaries for attending to the public business at Washington, but who have not during the past session furnished the country with a single piece of useful legislation, or one instructive debate, allow schemes of all sorts to get their formal sanction for appropriations of the public money without their knowing it. The most charitable conclusion one can reach about these bills is that a considerable proportion of the members of both houses are too idle and lazy to watch the business which passes through their hands under their own rules of procedure.

This, considered as a state of mind, is bad enough; but there is another aspect of the case, equally serious, which the President also touches on when he says in vetoing the widow De Kraft's Pension bill:

"Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit and encourages those who for gain borrow money from the Treasury to make the demoralizing lesson taught the people, that as against the public treasury the most questionable expedients are available."

That is to say, not one such pension can be granted without diffusing through a considerable portion of the community the feeling that there is plenty of money in the treasury for almost any purpose, and that almost any mode of getting it out is allowable. What Congressmen think so lightly of, their constituents do not so lightly continue to regard as very serious, and from getting money to which you have no claim, out of the treasury, under the forms of law, to downright fraud on the treasury is a very short step. In fact, the poison of corruption lurks in the whole business, and President Cleveland has done the country no greater service than reprobatting it in hard words. —N. Y. Post.

VALUABLE NAVAL LESSONS.

Secretary Whitney Avoiding the Blunders of Great Britain and His Republican Predecessors in Administering His Department Affairs.

The Roach, Robeson and Chandler system, which succeeded so admirably in making our navy the scuff of the world and in squandering millions of the people's money, without giving any equivalent, seems to have been adopted in England. A storm is brewing over the heads of the admiralty on account of recent disclosures that the boasted British navy is not all it is represented to be and has an undue proportion of leaking ships and bursting guns. Some of the fast cruisers, says the *Saturday Review*, have proved to be craft which will go fast over the measured mile and then, when they have been kept at work for a voyage or two, become strained, lose their shape, more or less, and become proverbially leaky and certainly comparatively slow. Perhaps such vessels must needs have some weakness which renders them little fit for prolonged hard work. The description seems to fit the *Dolphin*, or some of the other notorious craft turned out under the auspices of Mr. Whitney's predecessors.

The present hard working, painstaking and conscientious head of the Navy Department is sparing no pains to rehabilitate the navy and is making the best use of the means placed at his disposal.

It will be well to profit by the disclosures which are being made in reference to the British navy: the leaky *Calypso*, the bursting gun on the *Collingwood* and the serious defects of the *Phaeton*. Those vessels were of the most improved and modern types, and the guns were pronounced by the Ordnance Department the best of their class. A searching inquiry is called for, and it is feared that the "invincible" British navy will be found to be in the same unprepared state as was the French army at the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is decidedly scientific work to make a vessel which will be both swift and strong, or a gun which will fire a very heavy shot by a very powerful charge of powder without bursting. Mr. Whitney is determined to secure those necessary elements in the building up of the navy. He is hampered by the cumbersome system which governs the department, and needs a thorough reorganization. It should be the first step taken by Congress to bring around the reconstruction of the navy. The department can take advantage of the experience of England in avoiding the blunders which have wrought such mischief in her navy and robbed some of her most valued ships of their prestige. The Secretary of the Navy has made the initiatory move to adopt a scheme which has proved of inestimable value to the British admiralty, to have a list and description of merchant steamers prepared for the department, to be regarded as available in case of emergency, to serve as auxiliary cruisers or transports. It is a plan that is in operation with the great Powers of Europe, and must work to advantage in case of war. If Congress will only do its duty toward the Navy Department, there will be no delay in repairing the blunders and rascalities of former years. —*Albany Argus*.

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

General Logan's sarcastic reflections on Mr. Blaine clearly show that he has an impression that Blaine has no love for soldiers. —*Grand Rapids Leader*.

Secretary Bayard's position throughout the fisheries controversy has been consistent with his own dignity and that of the country. The result is that England is ready to make concessions and Canada is ready to back down. —*St. Louis Republican*.

If there really is any necessity, now when twenty years of peace have supervened, for the special pension legislation which the Republican organs are upholding against the Presidential veto, it can only be because the Republican party in Congress has shamefully neglected its duty to the soldiers. From this proposition there is no escape. —*Detroit Free Press*.

The President gives the Senate and House a warning nearly every day that they are losing sight of the laws. This lesson which occasional vetoes give must have a beneficial effect upon legislation after awhile. For the first time in years there is a judicial mind in the White House which calls a halt to even Senators who have prided themselves on their legal knowledge while voting for unconstitutional bills. —*Buffalo Times*.

The announcement that the Committee on Commerce of the Republican Senate is making large additions to the River and Harbor bill, and that it is likely to call for two or three millions more when the upper branch gets through with it, is an unfortunate response to the Republican platform recently adopted in Maine and Vermont condemning the Democrats for their extravagant appropriations. —*N. Y. Post*.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the United States Senate have passed upon the effort of the Republican ringsters of Ohio to besmirch the fair fame of Henry B. Payne, a member of that body. There were upon that committee five Republicans and four Democrats. Upon both sides they were the men of highest repute in their respective parties, the cream of the cream, as to ability, personal integrity, party standing and life-long experience in public service. Of these nine men, such as are above described, seven declared upon their solemn oaths that the charges against Senator Payne were unworthy of consideration. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

General Black's Predecessor.

The record of General Black and that of his predecessor in the Pension Office are matters of comparison and contrast, on which no judicious Republican organ will needlessly concentrate public attention. General Black went into office as head of the Pension Bureau March 17, 1885. His record as a Union soldier is too well-known to need rehearsal here. His appointment was everywhere recognized as an eminently fit to be made. Entering upon his duties, what was the state of affairs which he found as to the office-holders of these nine men, such as are above described, seven declared upon their solemn oaths that the charges against Senator Payne were unworthy of consideration. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

On the 11th of March, 1885, the day General Black went into office, there were 148 special examiners in the Pension Department, and not one of the entire twelve dozen and four was a Democrat. There were 222 clerks, taken to assist in special examination work and of the entire nineteen dozen and one there were just 2 (two) Democrats. Adding all the other employees of the Pension Office to those and the total number of persons borne upon its salary-roll was 1,665. And out of that there were just seventeen Democrats. Seventeen in nearly 1,700! That is just one per cent. And this was the genuine Civil-Service reform which was administered by General Dudley, was sanctioned by every Republican Administration. —*Boston Globe*.

CRANKS AND LOVERS.

The Trouble They Cause the Policemen at the Capitol Building.

Crankers are drawn to the capitol like birds about a beacon light. There is an officer placed on duty up in the dome expressly to keep them from jumping off. Not a day passes while Congress is in session that they are not at the capitol. Cranks, newly-married folks and lovers tend naturally toward the dome with a view of getting nearer to heaven. There is a turn in the stairs that is known as the kissing corner. It is proverbial that lovers never pass up to the dome without stopping there to—take breath. It is said that a properly constituted girl always gets tired when she reaches that point, and a young man is never known to object. The turn is so situated that two persons standing there can be seen from neither above nor below. It offers a great temptation to rest. The whispering gallery has become so well-known that young folks who don't want their secrets carried to the other side of the dome and made public property of by the echoes, are very careful to keep quiet when they reach that elevation.

Crankers, if they are recognized as such, are not allowed to go on the dome, but they are always hanging around for an opportunity to slip up. Several attempts have been made by these adventurers to step out into space in pursuit of eternity, but as yet only one has been successful. One man was caught by the tail of his coat just as he stood ready for a plunge forward. Many have been caught calculating with insane eyes the distance to the concrete below. They have always been induced to go down in the ordinary way by the winding stairs.

Very innocent and harmless looking men will stop at this point as they go climbing up the crowded stairs, and will at once become engrossed by the beauty of the great circular floor on the rotunda, and their eyes will get bright and round at the prospect. Then they all begin climbing over the rail in a great hurry, as if they had forgotten something and hadn't time to take the stairs to get to it. A policeman always appears at this juncture, and the visitor is advised to take his time about it and go by way of the stairs.

"I can tell them on sight," said the policeman to a reporter. "I can tell when they come for a jump, and I never give them a chance. There is something in their eyes and the way they look about them that reveals their purpose. But I presume any crank who got on the dome would feel it to be his duty to jump off. So we think it best not to let any cranks go up."

"No, we don't stop lovers," he added, in response to an intimation that this variety of crank was not dangerous. "They never have energy enough to jump off. They have to stop at every landing to rest. Sometimes they make a good deal of noise about it. The 'kissing corner?' Yes, of course they stop there! But the real genuine article ain't satisfied with that. They stop at every turn in the stairs! Let's see, now. Let's make a calculation how many kisses a real spoony couple who are visiting Washington on their bridal tour will get in on a round of the Capitol. No, they can't kiss in the elevator; that's crowded; nor in the gallery, but they look as if they'd like to. There's the tomb of Washington under the crypt; they always put their heads close together to weep over that, and never hear you tell them it's empty. This is a particularly good place, because it's dark, and there are so many narrow aisles near it. They'll score half a dozen before they finally get out. Next is the engine-room, and then the crypt. After that they get uneasy. It's all light in the library and in the rotunda. But they make up for this on the way to the dome. Now, just count the landings and you've got it. But it ain't fair to call them cranks. It's only temporary with them. The genuine jumper, the man with a mission, and the man who takes all his clothes off are all we reckon on as cranks. There is no doubt that the jumping cranks are in the majority. I expect they come great distances for the express purpose of leaping from the dome. If they were allowed to go up there would be an inquest every day."

PERPETUAL PLAGUES.

More Persons Killed by Consumption and Pneumonia Than by Epidemic Diseases.

A great deal of alarm is felt when cholera, small-pox, typhus fever or other epidemic diseases are prevalent. Yet over large areas of our country there are more people killed by diseases of the respiratory organs than by all the more active diseases combined. Consumption destroys more lives per thousand of the population than any one other disease, and pneumonia is next to it. The former makes away with ninety-one in a thousand, and pneumonia sixty-three. Clinging together consumption, pneumonia, heart-disease and bronchitis, the fatality of this group of allied disorders is one hundred and ninety-one in a thousand. Of course, the proportion is much greater along the sea-coast, the river bottoms and in damp low-lying localities, while in high dry regions diseases of the respiratory organs are infrequent. Experiments are now under way to test the virtues of rooms, the air in which is manipulated to make it correspond to the conditions that exist in mountainous regions—that is the air is dried so that there is less pressure on the breathing apparatus. It is believed that by sanitary and mechanical measures, the dreadful mortality and suffering now caused by this class of disorders will be alleviated, and tens of thousands of valuable lives prolonged. —*Democrat's Monthly*.

A young lady in Virginia committed suicide by throwing herself in New river. She went to the house, got out her best clothes and took them to the river with her. There she disrobed, and put on the clothes she had brought with her, leaving the others on the bank of the river. She then is supposed to have waded out to a large rock, and jumped into the water where it is very deep.

FOR THE LAUNDRY.

How Woolen Goods, Flannels and Prints Should be Washed.

To wash woolen goods so that they will not shrink put three or four pails of cold, soft water in the wash tub; then take two table-spoonsful of borax and one-half pint of soft soap, dissolve in about one quart of hot water; when thoroughly dissolved stir into the tub of water. Put in the goods and let stand an hour or two before washing. Rinse in cold rain water. Bright colors should stand but a short time.

A correspondent gives other directions for washing flannels, as follows: First, if they are white, I never put them in water more than blood warm, as hot water not only shrinks them, but turns them yellow. I would much prefer cold water if the weather is not too cold; but be sure that both suds and rinse are of the same temperature. I make a strong suds, and rub them well on the board, then rise in weak suds and hang up immediately; for nothing shrinks flannels more than the clothes-basket. I never allow mine to touch it. Then do not leave them out after sundown for one moment. If they are not dry hang in an open porch or in the house, but not by the fire. If you do not think it makes a difference just try it with two new pieces, leaving one out of doors and bringing the other in. I always wash my flannels first thing in the morning; then I have no trouble in getting them dry. Wash colored flannels in the same way, and my word for it, they will not shrink. I always use the wringer, as it makes them so much dryer, and they wear longer.

To wash print dresses, boil a pint of bran in a gallon of water; strain and use. The bran supplies the place of soap and starch; iron on wrong side.

Sweet skim-milk stiffens prints beautifully in place of starch, which sometimes leaves its pasty tracks on dark prints, though prints thus stiffened do smell horribly if left too long before ironing.

After the clothing are hung out the washer-woman should be required to clean tubs, boilers, wringers and other utensils needed in washing and put them away with care. Starching the clothes can be done before or after they are dried, but most housewives prefer doing the work all at once, and starch the clothes that require starching as soon as they come from the blue water. A quarter of a pound of good starch will make two quarts of liquid starch.

To produce a good gloss on linen, pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic; cover it and let it stand over night. A teaspoonful of this is added to the starch.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them wonderfully. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid away for two or three years. —*Boston Budget*.

LIGHT AND BLINDNESS.

Interesting Account of the Visual Sensations Experienced by a Blind Man.

An interesting account has lately been furnished by M. Plateau, the eminent Belgian physicist (who has been blind nearly forty years), of the sensations he experienced in his eyes. He has no sense of objective light even when turning his eyes to the sun. But his visual field is always divided into spaces, some of which are pretty bright and others sombre or nearly dark, and which merge into each other. Their general tint alternates, in time, between gray and reddish. The relative arrangement of those different spaces is always the same, but the intensity of their tints varies. The central space seems now rather bright, now very dark; above and below, and on the left to the limits of the field, there is sometimes brightness, sometimes darkness, but on the right there is generally a vertical band, nearly black, and beyond this a space which is nearly always bright and reddish. These appearances follow all the movements of the eyes, which probably do not participate in the same way in the tints, but M. Plateau can not distinguish what belongs to one from what belongs to the other. No connection of the general tint with the work of digestion is observed. The author states that he became blind through looking fixedly at the sun for some time, with a view to observing his after-sensations; it was not till about fourteen years after this that inflammation of the choroid set in, destroying vision, but, during the interval, he often saw colored and persistent halos round flames, etc., and he advises those who have such vision to consult an experienced oculist. —*Chicago Interior*.

Horse-Flesh in England.

Hippohagy is now seldom heard of. A few years ago it was strongly advocated in many quarters; but the British public, although ready to swallow almost anything in the way of food put before it, never took kindly to horse-flesh, and turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of those who recommended the adoption of this kind of diet. It is probable, however, that horse-flesh is often eaten unawares, and that its consumption is far more common than is generally imagined. Butchers whose consciences are not tender occasionally, it is feared, sell horse-flesh as ordinary meat to unsuspecting customers. An attempt is about to be made to put matters in this respect on a more satisfactory footing. At a meeting held for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion from the butchers of Manchester and Salford with regard to the sale of horse-flesh as human food, it was decided to appoint a committee for the purpose of getting an act of Parliament passed to compel butchers who sell horse-flesh to label it as such. —*St. James's Gazette*.

A cow at Jamestown, N. Y., met with a sad fate one day recently. Her horns grew out in front and the points nearly met. In attempting to scratch her ear with her hind hoof she caught it in the loop formed by the horns, and in the struggle to release broke her neck.

Any person who takes the paper weekly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the contents. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, or moving and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A MYSTERY.

O tell me where do the young men go
When the summer days are bright?
The saddest and darkest mystery
How they vanished out of the dances,
As soon as the flowery season's open,
When hearts could either be won or broken.

They are not found at the mountain's grand,
Where the airy mists sweep down,
And cool airs blow the sunsets gleam,
And the days are without their crown,
No meaning have the sweet wild roses;
Dull apathy over all reposes.

They do not lie to the pleasant springs,
And the fountains that sparkle clear,
And the diamonds glitter all in vain,
And the weary maidens pine;
For all the glories of the dances,
Were only in their girlish fancies.

They do not grieve the sad sea wave,
For even at Mount Desert
In crowds do the school-marks congregate,
And with padlocks are locked,
In dear old haunts of duty calling,
Talk of vain things like education.

They do not stay in the busy town
In the midst of the bustling heat;
Like a barren waste the promenade
That misses their ringing feet.
They do not flee to the suburbs drowsy,
Where even the robin's song sounds prosy.

Ah, can you not tell where they go to abide,
And relieve a maiden's grief?
Or blow away like a leaf?
Or into a charmed slumber falling,
Hear not a voice of duty calling?
—Susan Hartley Sweet, in Harper's Bazar.

PETERSON'S "BOOBY."

He Proved, However, That "Booby" Was Good for Something.

The people of Lowerton were more or less given to talking among themselves about the boy. And in talking about him they always evinced a deep pity for the parents, because they had born to them one who was of weak and foolish intellect. But notwithstanding the fact that this boy had been denied, for some mysterious reason, that gift which makes every possessor of it a king, and his parents the proud reflection that their offspring was unlike other children in the world, Clem Peterson and his wife could not help loving, and tenderly, the one who now and henceforth was to claim unconsciously that greater consideration at their hands which was only his due. He was now a boy of a dozen summers, and far from attractive in outward appearance, being singularly grotesque of form, and in his movements awkward in the highest degree. His features were more or less distorted, his hair was of a saffron hue, and his eyes the color of grass. His voice was thin and nasal, and in speaking he uttered his words in a drawing manner. Yet, notwithstanding all this comeliness and grace, there was that element in his character which drew toward him the favorable regard of nearly all who knew him, and this was his truly affectionate disposition. Moreover, unlike most individuals born to his lot, nothing ever appeared to ruffle his equanimity of temper, since, on all occasions he was the same gentle being. In infancy his parents gave him the name of Tommy, and by this name he was known in the place, though a few disrespectful and unfeeling among his companions had bestowed on him the unchristian appellation—"Booby." He went to the village school, and on all occasions conducted himself with a decorum which ought to have put to shame many of his school-mates. It is open to grave doubt, however, if he ever required a knowledge of the alphabet, since, notwithstanding the fact that his teacher sought most assiduously to instill into his mind an acquaintance with at least the simplest rudiments of the mother tongue, she failed most signally in her efforts to elevate the intellectual condition of one who had been far less endowed in this respect than his fellows. And failing as a scholar, Tommy also failed to do his part in the games and pastimes which obtain with most boys, and so in time it grew to be a common saying with the uncharitable and unsympathetic among his comrades, that "Booby isn't good for anything."

The years went by, and Tommy was now nearing his sixteenth year. He no longer attended school, possibly for the reason that he had grown tired of the never-ending monotony of study which fell to his lot. His mother had passed to her grave leaving her husband to alone watch over and care for the one whose existence, it must be confessed, had brought to her life the pain of grievous disappointment. In the foundry near his home Clem Peterson toiled day after day for the support necessary to himself and the one dependent upon him, while Tommy—an idle nobody—wandered here and there about the village as curiosity prompted him, the sport of the small boys, and the butt of the large ones. At heart the father was a lonely, sad man, and the burden he was bearing rested heavily upon him. The lightest of his cares was to have food and clothing for himself and child, and had mere labor been the one consideration of his mind his life in the main had been an easy one. But that which, day after day, and week after week, preyed upon his soul only haunted him with a misery that would not go away, was the reflection that he was not as other fathers in the world, and why—he would query to himself over and over again—"Why was this curse visited upon me?" "Don't take it so hard, Clem!" said Hank Ruben, a fellow-workman, one day, as the latter observed his friend in an unusual sorrow mood. "It ain't nothin' you're to blame for! Bear up, bear up, old fellow! That ar' boy ain't always goin' to live!" "Not a bit of it!" exclaimed Mike Burns, another workman. "But don't ye forget, before Tom peters he'll be after doin' somethin' none of ye'll be 'shame of his for!' Now mind what I'm tellin' of ye!" Of course it was wholly impossible for the latter individual to have spoken knowingly. I am led to think his remark proceeded entirely from a sincere

desire on his part to buoy up the heart of the father to a belief that in his child there was a spark of latent intelligence which one day would glow with the brightness of noble action.

But whether or not the speech had the effect intended, I am unable to say. Certainly it did not weigh in the mind of Ruben who, in language characteristic of him, retorted as follows:

"Be blown on his doin' somethin' and a fool at that. To die will be the only thing he'll be respected for!"

A sigh was heard to fall from the lips of Peterson, and here the conversation ended. One morning, a week later, little Paddy Burns came running out of breath into the foundry with the alarming intelligence that "Booby" had fallen into the river. Lately all the men dropped their work and started to go to the rescue of the unfortunate youth.

"Oh!—he's got out—he's got out! Got out all himself, too I reckon!" shouted the lad, as he gazed toward the river some rods away. The men paused short, and bent their eyes in the direction referred to, and sure enough, who should be seen coming hurriedly up the path leading from the river but the veritable Tommy holding his arms extended as he walked, the water dripping from his face and garments like rain, and the poor fellow an object of pity, yet merriment.

"Feller citizen!" remarked Ruben, with an air of great seriousness and dignity as Tommy drew nearer. "Here-in is fulfilled the droll prophecy once delivered by our valued associate (turning toward Burns) respecting our young friend. (Now looking in the direction of Tommy.) 'Thought startin', it was a brave act on his part! He has did it! Behold the—cuss!"

Several persons were led to indulge in laughter, and that of an immoderate character, because of Ruben's speech, though the greater number, out of regard, I think, for Peterson, refrained from any exhibition of hilarity. But the father apparently unmindful of the unkindly pleasantry on the part of the speaker, as also the merriment it had occasioned, went to his boy and taking him by the hand as if he had been the very paragon of sons, led him gently past the crowd of onlookers to his home, where to kindly care for the one whom God had sent to him to care for and love.

Summer glided into autumn, and autumn died in the embrace of winter. In the foundry at Lowerton, Clem Peterson continued to toil as he had done, though he was not the same man even that he had been. His hair had grown very gray, his form was bowed, his movements were less sprightly, while in his heart there brooded more and more deeply the sorrow which, like a slow yet certain poison, was wearing his life away. But Tommy was the same, his personality as formerly only his physical stature he had grown until he was taller than most youths of his years. No special incident had occurred in his history since the adventure narrated, save as this had been several times repeated in his case, and on one occasion, in late summer, when a circus had visited Lowerton, he had allowed himself to be too familiar with the elephant, the result being he was suddenly and ungracefully lifted several feet into the air, and descending to terra firma, he had been severely remonstrated by the keeper for his daring impudence. More than once Ruben had taken it upon himself to remind Burns of the prediction he had made concerning Tommy, and the answer he would invariably receive from his friend would be that there was "Plinty of time—plinty of time!" followed by the sentiment—somewhat varied in the mouth of the speaker—"Them as the gods love, they don't always die early!"

At length winter relaxed her rigorous hold upon the year. The air grew milder, the snow began to melt, the ice-bound streams to burst from their long imprisonment, while Spring, in all the plenitude of her joyance and beauty, stood waiting in the distance the glad proclamation of earth—"Return!" Upon the high hills skirting the valley of the Huron the dissolving snows descended the steep slopes, and the little river, which in summertime and early autumn was as peaceful and fairy-like as a poet's dream, commenced to overflow its banks and enlarge its borders until it was as a sea. For more than fifty miles back from its mouth, at the head of Lake Erie, like a demon unfettered and free, the Huron rolled and plunged on hour after hour, sweeping in its mad career every thing in its path. At no point in its course did its waters rise to such a height and spend their fury with so much strength as Lowerton, where, in the brief space of forty-eight hours, property accessible to their influence and aggregating thousands of dollars in value was destroyed, families rendered homeless and poor, and human lives swept ruthlessly into eternity.

On the evening preceding the first day of the flood the people of the village retired to their homes at an early hour, little realizing the terrible events of the morning. It was no unusual thing for the Huron to overflow its banks at this season of the year, but to do more than this was so rare an event it had not happened in over twenty years. Early the next morning, as in groups the excited inhabitants hastened to the scene of desolation and danger, and gazing up and down the valley beheld home after home surrounded by the merciless elements, and the occupants thereof worse than prisoners, it needed but a glance, as it were, on the part of those who were safe beyond all harm, to understand that steps must be taken immediately for the relief of the sufferers. In less than half an hour more than a dozen boats, manned by skillful men, put out in various directions to the rescue of those who, with hearts full of anxiety and fear, were watching and waiting for deliverance. Among those who that hour stood gazing out upon the awful scene was the poor demented youth, Tommy Peterson. Standing with arms akimbo, his head stretched forward, his eyes staring wildly about, and the wind playing with his long, unkempt yellow hair, he presented a picture which savored indeed more of the Indians than the serious. Did he really understand the significance of all that was taking place, or was he prompted to lend his presence to the occasion because there was something going on?

By ten o'clock that forenoon fifteen

families—with the exception of six members—residing in humble yet comfortable homes in the valley, homes of which they had become possessed through the hard, slender earnings of years, these had been removed to the village and cared for under hospitable roofs. They had been saved from the frenzy of the flood, but the rest, consisting of property, either had been or was soon to be borne away a wreck upon the deep and mighty current. Six men who, at early daybreak, had attempted to ford the stream to the village in search of help had lost their lives in the effort, and their bodies were not recovered until the subsiding of the waters on the seventh day.

Among the number who had perished was Mike Burns, one of the most faithful and respected of those employed at the foundry. I have stated that—with the above exception—fifteen families had been rescued from the frenzy of the flood—no, not all rescued, it was soon discovered that Ruben's youngest child, hardly more than an infant, was missing! Up to that hour in the fearful excitement attending the rescue of the unfortunate people of the valley, strange as it may appear, neither Ruben nor his wife, nor, indeed, any one, had noticed that this little boy, who had been left sleeping in his cradle, was not among the number saved. No time must be lost. The child must be found at once, since with each passing moment the waters were rising higher and higher, and soon, very soon, indeed, it would be too late! The next moment the father, with blanched face and wildly beating heart, went rushing down the street leading to the river, closely pressed by half a dozen men, each one eager to bear a part in the mission of life and love. But there was one who had preceded all of these, one who, half an hour before, through a presentiment which had come to him—God alone knew how and why—had set out upon that sullen tide to seek and to save! But see! He is returning! Has he found the object of his quest, and is he bearing it to those who, terror-stricken, will receive it with hearts too full of gratitude to express it? Watch him as he comes! How adroitly he steers his craft among the drifting cakes of ice and floating debris! Slowly, yet surely, he is nearing the shore! What is that little figure that nestles at his feet? Ah! it is—it is the child—the child—Ruben's child!

The boat comes nearer—nearer, and now it grinds upon its keel, and strong arms reach forth and draw it and its occupants ashore, and Ruben, with tears streaming down his cheeks, while he lifts his little one to his breast, looks as if thanks—it is all he can do—to his child's noble preserver—Tommy Peterson. The rest of that day, and indeed, so long as he lived, Tommy and his achievement were the talk of the village, for the flood was apparently lost sight of in the minds of the people in the praises that were bestowed upon the brave youth. But at the cost of his life had he succeeded in his endeavor. That night he was taken violently ill from undue exertion and exposure during the preceding hours; and when the doctor came to see him he gave little or no hope of his living until the morning. Toward night the sufferer grew rapidly worse, and, suddenly clutching hold of his father's arm, and raising himself up in bed, he exclaimed, in a moment of delirious enthusiasm: "Pa, tell the boys that Booby was good for something, for he saved—he saved Ruben's child!" and, sinking back upon his pillow, he closed his eyes and said no more. The third day Tommy's funeral took place at the little church in the village. The house was filled to overflowing, and in his remarks the pastor, with many feeling allusions to the sad misfortunes attending the life of the deceased, said that all these were overshadowed and forgotten in the one grand and beautiful act which closed his earthly career. The father's sorrow, though calm, was deep, but the grief of Ruben and his wife was touching—He had saved their child!—Geo. Newell Lovejoy, in Chicago Current.

A SHARP-EYED BOY.

How He Laid Up a Snug Sum Toward Going to College.

A poor lad living near Philadelphia was invited a couple of years ago by a wealthy friend in town to dine with him. Among the dishes new to him on the table, he noticed that one he particularly relished was set down on the menu as "Filet de bouef aux champignons." A sharp scrutiny showed him that the "champignons" were only mushrooms, such as he had gathered on the sheep walks. These, however, as his friend explained to him, were of fine quality, and had been cultivated and canned in France. They sold at retail, his friend explained to him, readily at sixty cents a can. Strolling through the market the next day, the boy saw one or two quart baskets of native mushrooms marked at that price. "Is there much demand for these things?" he asked. "We do not think much of them in the country." "They are considered a rare delicacy," said the man, "but only epicures can afford to buy them." The lad passed on with a new thought in his brain. Why could he not grow mushrooms? He was poor, to be sure, and had little time to spare from his regular work and had no land. Here was a crop which he had been told could be raised in a cellar, one for which there was already a demand which could easily be increased, and no supply.

He went home, and during the next few weeks read every book he could find on mushrooms, laid out beds in a back cellar, manufactured his spawn with a few old mushrooms and the manure heap, and last fall filled the market with his boxes of tiny silver buttons, blushing delicate pink. They were of precisely the same quality as the French-canned champignons, only they were dewy, fresh, and sold at twenty cents. Epicures eagerly filled their baskets, and others who never had tasted them in the prevailing high prices of all kinds of food, tried the new cheap vegetables and came again and again. The crop fairly took the market, and the boy has already laid up a snug sum toward going to college.—Boston Budget.

A "TICKY" CHILD.

Warning to Mothers who Indulge in Miscellaneous Baby Talk.

Mrs. Grimstone's little daughter, Alice, was sent on an errand to Mrs. Puggles, a neighbor who was the proud possessor of a somewhat new baby. Alice wanted to see the baby; but it happened to be ill just then, and could not be brought out.

Mrs. Puggles, who was greatly given to baby talk, gently informed Alice that the infant was not to be seen, and added, in her peculiar way: "It's so ticky, muzzer's little darlin' sing!"

Baby talk was not used in the Grimstone family, and Alice did not understand it; but she did understand or believe that she did, the meaning of the word "ticky," which she had heard used at home in connection with the house dog, Rover, when that animal was afflicted with dog ticks—horrid things that suck blood and swell up until they are as big as acorns.

So Alice ran home with big eyes, and told her mother that she had not been permitted to see Mrs. Puggles' baby, because the poor little thing was "all ticky, just like Rover was." This was almost improbable; but Alice solemnly averred that she had received that statement from the lips of Mrs. Puggles.

Mrs. Grimstone lost no time in putting on her bonnet and shawl, and running to the neighbors to spread the sad news; and this mission of mercy occupied her attention so exclusively that Mr. G. had to go without his dinner.

Naturally the story grew with the telling, and in a very short time it was currently reported that Mrs. Puggles' baby had been neglected by its heartless and slatternly mother, until it had been literally covered with dog ticks, which had eaten great holes in its poor little flesh.

Of course the neighbors did not go to Mrs. Puggles to inquire into the truth of the story, their time being taken up with spreading and discussing it among each other; but the minister got hold of it, and hastened to inform that lady of the current reports.

She produced the infant, showing plainly that nothing of the kind was the matter with it, and wondered how such a story could have started.

"You told Mrs. Grimstone's little girl," said the minister, "that she could not see the baby because it was so ticky."

"May be I did; but that must have been my baby talk. I meant to say that the dear little thing was so sick, you know."

"Well, Mrs. Puggles, I hope that you will consider this a solemn warning against indulging in miscellaneous baby talk."—Drake's Traveller's Magazine.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Theodwick Goodfornought's Tax Duplicate for the Current Year.

Mr. Assessor, the following statement of my taxable property I am ready to swear (like smoke) is too true:

PLEASURE CARRIAGES—One baby buggy; but I consider it far from being a pleasure carriage to me.

LIVE STOCK—One cat and four kittens. One wife's mother; mine by right of storage.

STEAM VESSELS—One tea-pot and one full-rigged wash-boiler.

MONEY ON HAND—Silver half-dollar with hole in it; worked three days to invisibly plug it, but failed. In bank, \$500,000, less \$135 I owe there.

NOTES—Seventy-six; but other men hold them.

BONDS—Matrimonial; \$10 invested; subject to excessive taxation. Non-transferable.

LUMBER—Half-box matches.

REAL ESTATE—One corner lot—in grave-yard, one patch in potatoes, two patches in elbows, one residence—gained in this State.

MONEY LOANED ON PLEDGE—None; but plenty borrowed on it.

MY ARTICLES HERE THIS YEAR—Held a horse, valued at \$1,000, a few minutes one day last month, while owner went into store.

JEWELS—Set superbly mounted clothes-pins. Richly embellished brass comb-dray-pin. Set of imitation brass cuff-buttons. One elegantly inlaid black eye, warranted to wash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—One combination, over-seaming, duplex, eight-octave, high-pressure jewsharp. One non-stringed, self-tuning, upright wash-board. One high-toned, long-range, base rocking baby.

Total valuation.....\$127,841
Deducting amount of debts..... 15,238
Amount left—very far left..... \$9,603
—Til-Bits.

GRAND PROSPECTS.

What the Farmer Said and What the Patriotic Editor Wrote.

A Dakota farmer recently called at the office of the local paper.

"How are the crops looking out in your neighborhood?" asked the editor.

"Poor, very poor."

"What's the matter with the wheat?"

"Oh, fust it was dry weather and then it was too wet, and the other day a hail-storm hit it. I don't count on more'n a quarter of a crop."

"How are other things?"

"Partly poor. Flax ain't doin' much, the frost took all the corn and the bugs have 'bout eat the potatoes."

"Well, that is bad—I am very sorry for you."

The farmer went out and the editor grasped a pencil and wrote:

"We received a pleasant call from farmer Snoozeberry, of Wayback Township, Wednesday afternoon, who dropped in to renew his subscription. Mr. S. brought very flattering reports of the crops and was particularly enthusiastic about the wheat, which he says is actually booming. He remarked that he would not be afraid to guarantee every man in his township at least thirty bushels to the acre. We would challenge any other section of the Territory to make as good a showing as this. He was very earnest in what he said on the subject and communicated his enthusiasm to every one. With only about half a crop in the other wheat-growing countries and a European war virtually assured we certainly have great cause for rejoicing."—Estimate (D. T.) Bell.

THREE OF A KIND.

Annanis Outdone by a Trio of Passengers in the Smoking Car.

They were snow-bound on a Western railroad, and killed time—and truth—with stories which, by the antipodal law of contraries, related to phenomenally fast trips on the rail. Some of the passengers in the "smoker" confined themselves to their experiences, while others, less conscientious but equally generous, "chipped in" anecdotes that would have made the hair of a sane locomotive engineer stand on end. Finally, when it was officially announced that the train was "stalled" for another twenty-four hours, competition in the Annanis business waxed so warm that only three men "stayed in." Said the first:

"I had the good luck to get on the special train of a Presidential candidate in 1884, during the heat of the campaign. He had to open one meeting and close another on the same evening, and the two were sixty miles apart. I was on the train that did it, and we went so fast that the mile-posts ran together like a picket fence—so close, in fact, that the only man on board who got the figures correct was an instantaneous photographer."

No one smiled. In point of fact, at this stage of the game beverages were at a premium, while the second gentleman remarked, with the faintest suspicion of contempt:

"By a coincidence not at all curious I, too, had a ride with a Presidential candidate, and special dispatches which he received showed that he must make an awfully 'previous' sort of trip to reach the next town before the enthusiasm for him should get away. We had a train of three cars and, I give you my word of honor, we went so fast that, part of the way, by actual measurement, the rear of the last car was only four feet behind the front of the cow-catcher."

"Gentlemen," said No. 3, coming up with radiant courage, "your old foggy experiences remind me of the good old days of stage coaches and canal-boats. But it was my good fortune last fall to make a fairly quick trip from Bangor to Portland. I'm giving you the straight Kennebec river ice-house tip, when I say that in four miles from the time we fairly got under way the ice in the water tank was boiling and melted lead from the seams of the cooler were burning holes in the car floor."

It is but fair to add that at this awful crisis some philanthropist produced a bottle of total abstinence antidote.—Drake's Traveller's Magazine.

THE GEORGIA STYLE.

Running Accommodation Trains for the Accommodation of Everybody.

A few days ago a well-known citizen of Atlanta had occasion to go from Wrightsville to Dublin. He took one of the accommodation trains between the two towns and prepared himself to sleep through the short journey. When the journey was about half over, and while the train was dashing along at a high rate of speed, the engineer observed a fine large gopher near the track. "Jernsalem, the blest!" he ejaculated, turning to the fireman, "Put on brakes and stop the train!"

He caught hold of the whistle lever and produced a succession of shrill blasts, which caused the brakemen back in the cars to hurry to their posts and frantically endeavor to twist the brakes up to the last notch. The passengers thought the engineer had overtaken a herd of wild steers, or that a bridge had been washed away, and every one of them prepared to join in a prayer-meeting by way of preparation for impending death. Finally, the train was stopped, but not until the gopher had been left half a mile behind. Determined not to lose his game, the engineer backed to the spot where he had seen the gopher, stopped the train, and, accompanied by the fireman, gave chase and captured it.

"Say," said a passenger to the conductor, as the train once more started toward Dublin, "what kind of a train is this?"

"It's an accommodation train," the conductor replied, "and will accommodate an engineer as quickly as it will a passenger—especially when there's a gopher in the case."—Atlanta Constitution.

TOO PREMATURE.

Why a Hoosier Judge Quashed an Indictment Against a Lawyer.

A lawyer at a little town in Delaware County, Ind., appeared in the Muncie County-seat the other day and came into court and asked Judge Lotz to dispose of his case.

"What is your case," queried his Honor.

"Well," replied the rustic Kent, "it's a plain drunk in a public place; but I move the court to quash the indictment."

"For what reason," said his Honor.

"You see," said the mover, colored smile making his ginger colonial beard separate in different directions, and his pale blue eyes lighting up with fun. "I am indicted about six months by anticipation. This indictment states that I was drunk in a public place on December 26, 1886. Now it is possible that I shall be liable to indictment if I live to that date for that offense; if so, I will pay all the fines, but I want to be indicted after the offense."

Here the court consulted with the prosecution and quashed the indictment and the lawyer left the hall of justice.—Detroit Free Press.

IDEAL LIFE IN VERMONT.

"No city life for me," said a Vermont farmer. "Gimme the country 'n' about a hundred acres o' land 'n' I'm satisfied."

"Have to get up pretty early in the morning, eh?"

"Not very; three o'clock in summer 'n' four in winter."

"Well, what do you do evenings?"

"D'ye mean arter it gits tew dark ter work?"

"Yes."

"B' goah, I go ter bed."—N. Y. Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that in the extreme South clothes-plus are not used. There the clothing is doubled over the line and allowed to hang until it is dry, which, owing to the warmth of the climate, is a matter of a short time.—Good Housekeeping.

It is reported on "perfectly reliable authority" that the latest conundrum at the London clubs concerns Miss Fortescue, to whom Lord Garmoyle paid £10,000 for not marrying her. This is it: What is the most expensive kind of oil? Garmoyle. Because it costs £10,000 per gal.

Samuel B. Downey, Captain of the Lancaster Bicycle Club, recently rode his wheel from Lancaster to Philadelphia and back, a distance of 136 miles, between 5:30 in the morning and 11:45 in the evening. He stayed nearly four hours in Philadelphia and stopped for supper on his way back.—Philadelphia Press.

A curious case of skeletons is about to take place in Paris. These ghastly treasures belonged to a French doctor, who devoted his existence to studying distorted human nature, and haunted the hospitals to buy up the corpses of deformed persons. Accordingly he formed a perfect museum of horrors, for which his heirs now ask £1,200.

The bent of the young American mind was strongly illustrated in the Louis high school, where the scholars were directed to prepare a list of the five greatest journalists dead and the five greatest living. The boys were nearly unanimous in heading their lists of greatest living journalists with the name of a well known baseball reporter.—St. Louis Post.

A correspondent of a San Francisco society paper declares that in making a call he never knows what to do with his hands and feet, and asks advice on the subject. The shrewdly judging editor thereupon suggests that he take his hat with the former and his department with the latter. If all writers on etiquette were as practical as this one they would not be the useless persons they are now.—San Francisco.

Mr. John Rogers, of Mansfield, Mass., had a throat-gargle compounded at a druggist's the other day. When carrying it home the bottle exploded, and everything that the compound touched was burned. It turned out that the clerk had used aquafortis instead of aqua pura, or pure water, and that the aquafortis, in composition with glycerine in the prescription, made something about like nitro-glycerine.—Boston Journal.

Several negroes recently captured a large sturgeon in Big creek, Georgia. It had been seen swimming around in the creek for more than a week, and that day they went prepared with spikes and axes to capture the monster. The water was three or four feet deep, and it took considerable work to bring him to shore. It was taken to Waynesboro, and weighed eighty-five pounds and measured six and one-half feet in length. It is the first sturgeon ever captured in the creek.—N. O. Times.

John Carothers, while burning brush near Akron, O., caught his foot in a brush heap and was in danger of being burned to death. His yells brought a man, who said: "Pay me the five dollars you owe me and I'll help you out." Carothers insisted that he didn't owe any five dollars. "All right then, burr," said the man, and he walked away. Carothers then by frantic efforts released himself, but not before he was badly scorched.—Cleveland Leader.

A new law in New Jersey is aimed at the deceptive nursery agent. It provides that "any person selling fruit trees or fruit briars, who shall misrepresent the name or quality of said fruit trees or fruit briars, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A tourist in Alaska writes home: "There is not a horse, mule or bicycle in Alaska; each and all would be useless as a means of locomotion. The whole country leads toward heaven at an angle of forty-five degrees. To move on you must climb and keep on climbing forever. The Indians, for that reason, with level heads avoid the land, except as a place to sleep on; they live and move in canoes. What the gondola is to the Venetians the canoe is to the people of Alaska."

VALUE OF THE GOAT.

An Animal Which Deserves a Prominent Place on the Farm.

In England they now have a special breed of goats for the dairy, and an association has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. In fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among our domestic animals? If it can be so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their proficiency will place them within the reach of all. There is a very foolish prejudice against the goat. Its flesh is even superior to mutton, possessing a gamy flavor in which the sheep is lacking, and if the males are fattened, and sold at about one year old, we venture to predict that once the public is educated to the value of the meat there will grow up a demand which will not be easily supplied. As to the flesh of the kid, it is excellent. The goat being herbaceous, and living on the same food as the sheep, should destroy all prejudice that may exist. The she-goat sometimes gives as much as six quarts of milk, if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich as cream but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best-flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

The Chase County Courant.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Democratic press of Kansas is, with almost one accord, enthusiastic over the name of Hon. Thomas Moonlight, as a candidate for Governor.

If half that is said by Republican papers of "Andy" Wilson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, is true, he should be given the grand honor.

The July Pansy (48 quarto pages, illustrated) is in every particular thoroughly good. Its leading articles are contributed by Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Alden), Margaret Sidney, Faye Huntington and the Rev. C. R. Livingston.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Leavenworth county some time ago had a Democratic county attorney of the name of Wheat. The Republican State authorities at Topeka, became so exasperated at him because he did not close the saloons in Leavenworth.

This is certainly an encouraging exhibit, and would in all probability have been even more favorable but for the widespread and damaging strikes of the spring, which, for a time, greatly crippled business and impeded the currents of trade and commerce.

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, in District Court room, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Democratic State Convention.

On Order of Business—Dr. W. P. Pugh, T. B. Johnston, P. C. Jeffrey, D. M. Swope and J. R. Blackshere.

On Resolutions—Dr. J. W. Stone, Geo. K. Barton, J. P. Kuhl, C. J. Lantry and S. D. Breese.

On Permanent Organization—W. P. Martin, John Frew and T. L. Upton.

On re-assembling the Committee on Order of Business reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

The Committee on Order of Business recommended that the Committee on Permanent Organization report first.

And Committee on Resolutions next. The delegates to the State Convention next, appointed or elected.

watchfulness, in the last apportionment, Kansas was given seven members of the house, really one more than many persons thought it possible to secure.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1885 AND 1886.

During the first six months of the present year the business failures throughout the United States numbered 5,166, with liabilities amounting to \$50,434,000.

The second quarterly Conference of the Cedar Point Circuit will be held tomorrow (Friday), July 23, at the Allen school-house, on Coon creek.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, in District Court room, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Democratic State Convention.

On motion, L. W. Coleman was elected temporary Chairman, and W. E. Timmons temporary Secretary.

W. P. Martin moved that a committee of five, on order of business; a similar committee on resolutions and one of three members, on permanent organization, be appointed.

The Chair then appointed the committees as follows:

On Order of Business—Dr. W. P. Pugh, T. B. Johnston, P. C. Jeffrey, D. M. Swope and J. R. Blackshere.

On Resolutions—Dr. J. W. Stone, Geo. K. Barton, J. P. Kuhl, C. J. Lantry and S. D. Breese.

On Permanent Organization—W. P. Martin, John Frew and T. L. Upton.

On re-assembling the Committee on Order of Business reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

The Committee on Order of Business recommended that the Committee on Permanent Organization report first.

time; which last motion prevailed by a vote of 23 for to 10 against; but the vote recurring on the original motion, as amended, it was lost by a vote of 17 for to 28 against it.

J. R. Blackshere moved that we now proceed to the election of four delegates to the State Convention. Carried.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows:

C. J. Lantry, 64 J. R. Blackshere, 59 W. P. Martin, 36 J. H. Martin, 34 Geo. K. Barton, 27 S. D. Breese, 26 W. E. Timmons, 10 M. C. Doughterty, 9 S. N. Wood, 6 W. J. Doughterty, 6 S. F. Jones, 6 G. Scattergood, 11

Messrs. Lantry, Blackshere and W. P. and J. H. Martin were then declared elected as the delegates to the State Convention.

On motion, Messrs. Barton, Breese, Timmons and Newton, having received the next highest votes, were declared the alternates to said convention.

A ballot for delegates to the Congressional convention was next taken, with the following result:

J. R. Holmes, 22 M. A. Campbell, 25 J. G. Faris, 26 A. C. Burton, 19 W. J. Doughterty, 17 L. W. Coleman, 16 S. F. Jones, 15 J. P. Kuhl, 13 Wm. Foreman, 12 Louis Hillert, 11 Richd. Oubert, 10 W. W. Holtkirk, 9 Scattergood, 4

Messrs. Holmes, Campbell, Faris and Burton were then declared elected as the delegates to the Congressional Convention.

On motion, Messrs. Doughterty, Coleman, Jones and Kuhl, having received the next highest votes, were declared the alternates to the same.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

The second quarterly Conference of the Cedar Point Circuit will be held tomorrow (Friday), July 23, at the Allen school-house, on Coon creek.

The second quarterly Conference of the Matfield Green Circuit, M. E. Church, will be held at High Prairie.

The second quarterly meeting of the Cottonwood Falls and Strong City M. E. Church will be held at Cottonwood Falls.

FOR SALE.

Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on which is a story and a half residence, 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smockhouse, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Chase County, Kansas, for the construction and masonry of a stone arch bridge over the Cottonwood river, at or near the place where the same crosses the line of the Kansas Pacific R. Co., at a point known as the John Pa. road.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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Delinquent Tax List of 1885.

Table with columns: STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY, and various land descriptions with acreage and owner names.

HAZARD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., and land details for Hazard Township.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., and land details for Cottonwood Township.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., and land details for Diamond Creek Township.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., and land details for Falls Township.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., and land details for Toledo Township.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for North Cottonwood Falls.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Cottonwood Falls.

HUNT & MCWILLIAMS' ADDITION.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Hunt & McWilliams' Addition.

COTTONWOOD.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Cottonwood.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Emalie's Addition.

CARTER'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Carter's Addition.

ELMDALE.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Elmdale.

CLEMENTS.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Clements.

CEDAR POINT.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Cedar Point.

SAFFORD.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Safford.

TOLEDO.

Table with columns: Block, Lots, and land details for Toledo.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

G. H. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in this State of Kansas, and in the Federal Circuit Courts therein.

GHAS. H. GARSWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS, Will practice in all the State and Federal courts, and in the offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Offices east side of Broadway, south of bridge, mh29-1f

JOSEPH G. WATERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. mh23-1f

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCQ. GREEN, M. D., ELECTRIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office and residence near the Catholic church 2 1/2 miles in direction to Chronic Diseases, especially those of a febrile nature. He can cure and dispense his own medicines. mh2-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ,

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JOHN FREW,

LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - Kansas, mh23-1f

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And Pumps, put in at the Lowest Living Prices. All Work Guaranteed. Call on JOEL B. BYRNES, je17-1f Strong City, Kansas.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEY TO LOAN, In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mh23-1f

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For uses are daily made by successful operators in GR- IN STOCKS AND OIL. These investments frequently pay from \$300 to \$500 or more on each \$100 invested. I buy and sell stocks, grain and oil on commission, in any amount, on margin to suit customers. Stock privileges a specialty. Address for orders, WILLIAM E. RICHARDS, Broker and Jobber, 38, 50 & 42 Broadway, New York.

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Sends six cents for postage and receive free, a copy of the book of odds which will help you to more money right away than anything else in the world. All of other odds, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address THOS & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special Agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, mh23-1f

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THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES AND THE COURANT one year, (both papers) for \$5.00. The Leavenworth Weekly Times -AND THE- COURANT both papers one year for \$2.00. Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE KING'S CHOICE.

Swift through the town one day a herald... And loud the coming of the King proclaimed...

WALKING IN DARKNESS.

An Efficient Remedy for Sadness and Sorrowfulness of Heart... Many have been greatly comforted by the cheering words of the prophet Isaiah...

His word, and relying on Him in every time of need. God in His glorious attributes, as an object of trust, is no less sufficient as a deliverer from darkness...

MISSTATEMENTS.

A Common Evil Which Christians, Above All Others, Should Be Careful to Avoid. Misrepresentations are due to varied causes. There is, first, ignorance, or lack of information.

When all these things are considered, surely no one need be surprised that misrepresentations occur. In fact, it sometimes seems as if—between men who can not tell the truth, and men who do not care whether the truth is told or not—it is a wonder that we get as much truth as we do in this world.

Making Memory Useful.

King David tells us that days came to him in which, look where he might, there was one wretched sight that would not go: "My sin is ever before me."

A NEW PHONOGRAPH.

The Marvelous Instrument Invented by Some Washington Electricians. Some electricians in this city have been at work for several months to perfect a phonograph which can be used with such accuracy as to be an aid in reporting with precision the proceedings of courts and public assemblies.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Four Items About Stylish Garments Recently Introduced. Long English ulsters are exhibited made of finely-checked cheviot, fancy bourrette, summer tweed, mohair or camel-hair goods, which are designed to wholly cover a stylish and expensive travel costume.

OVER-DRYING THE HAY.

A Mistake Frequently Committed by Otherwise Careful Farmers. Not only is the hay better when housed or stacked as soon as possible after cutting as it will keep, but the risk of getting the crop damaged by rains is avoided.

FOUNDLING HORSES.

How Many Valuable Animals Are Ruined by Inexpert Drivers. Horses are seldom foundered in cold weather with water. It is when the horse's blood is hot that he can be foundered by standing in cold water or by drinking large quantities of water.

FARM FISH PONDS.

How Farmers Can Easily Raise Enough Fish for Their Home Supply. Seth Green, the noted fish raiser, says: Many farms have soft, springy portions which can not be used for the growing of crops.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Of 3,144 churches and chapels in forty-two Episcopal dioceses in this country, 2,182 have free seats. Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Idaho and Utah, has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

It is suggested that the appearance of cholera in Venice is due to the defective drainage of her streets. When you hear anybody declaring that a certain newspaper article is scandalous, you can make up your mind that he has read every word of that article.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

A New York teacher has been fined twenty days' pay for thrashing a boy. The trustees of Cornell University have decided to open a law school in September of next year. It is proposed to add certain new degrees at Princeton College, such as Doctor of Literature (Lit. D.) and Bachelor of Divinity (B. D.).

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER ONE.

I tell you," said Robbie, eating his peach. And giving us some more. "I believe in the good old saying that each should look out for Number One."

"Why, yes," answered Katie, with little of, "But the counting should be begun with the other instead of yourself—"

"PANTHER" AND "LION." Story of the Children's Adventure on a Runaway Engine.

"Pan-t-the-r; what does that spell, Artie?" "Panther; a wild beast," replied the lad, whose little sister had spelt the name letter by letter.

On a fine new engine, which had not long come out of "the shops," the manufacturer is termed. These "shops" are not places where you can go and buy toys or sweetmeats—oh, dear, no!

The engine which Artie and his sister Jane were looking at had six wheels. On each side was one big wheel, rising high over their heads, and two smaller wheels, one in front, and the other behind the big wheel.

"I say, Jenny, wouldn't it be fun to get up on the 'Panther,' and make it carry us to the station and back?" "Yes, but what would father and Mr. Oldham say?" replied Jane, timidly.

"Do you think I can't drive an engine? Why, I've often been with father and Jack Gibbs."

"That's different, Artie. But this is a half holiday, and there are not many people in the yard. No one can help us."

"All the better!" said Artie. "We shall not be seen. But I say, I'll tell you what we'll do; we'll ask Ben Best—he'll help us, and we can go on the side line to the 'points' and back."

"Hollo, Arthur! you'd better come down from there!" "No, Ben; Jenny and I are going for a ride to the cross-over road and back. Will you come?"

"The 'cross-over' is a place where a pair of rails unite the main lines; by means of 'points' the trains or engines can be shunted or passed over from one line to the other."

"Well," replied Ben. "I think I will go, too. It is not far, and there's no danger, for the points are shut and we can't get out on the line."

"All right. Come, Jenny, give me your hand," said her brother, "mind the wheel; there! isn't that lovely?" "How high up we are!" exclaimed the girl. "We can see a long way in front. What a nice glass; there's water in it—see!"

"Don't touch any thing, Jenny, you may burn your hand. Now, Ben, there's no one here only the 'cleaners,' and they won't tell. The men are 'off,' and there is no train due, I know."

Ben climbed up, and said: "I'll drive." "No, I'll start her—it's only a little way. You can run her back. Now then; hold tight, Jenny."

Jenny held tight, and Artie pushed the handle which lets the steam go out of that great rounded dome you see on top of engines to move the wheels. The steam rushed out with a loud hiss, whizz, whizz! and the big engine started.

When Ben and Arthur thought they had got as much speed as was wanted, they tried to pull back the handle again, and stop the steam. The handle had been pushed open a very little, and very fortunate it was for the children that the "regulator" was so stiff.

"Because when they tried to pull it back and stop the steam they got no!" Artie and Ben and Jane all tried together to pull the handle into its place. But it was no use. The little hands could not move the great handle, which was rather too high for them to grasp properly.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

Satisfactory Results Obtained by Applying Oil to Heavy Seas. The evidence of the value of oil for this purpose continues to be of the most satisfactory nature, and fully justifies the policy of the Hydrographic Office in disseminating the facts as widely as possible.

Captain Wass, of the brig Moraney, while on a voyage from Rockport, Me., to Port au Prince, Hayti, encountered a hurricane from southwest to northwest, accompanied by a tremendous sea, which washed his deck load overboard.

The fireman or "stoker," as some people call him had already begun to loose the engine. His driver had thought of running after the runaway engine, too. So in a moment the "Lion" (that was the engine's name) was ready. Then there was a chase!

The "Panther" was a good way in front when the "Lion" crossed over the rails to the same line and ran after him. The man in the signal-box put the signals at "danger"; the red arms on the post would stop any more trains, and he telegraphed: "A runaway engine is coming to the junction," so that no accident should happen.

Whizz! went the "Panther" along the line, and "puff, puff" came the "Lion" after him, going tender in front. The "Panther" was running engine in front, so the two tenders would be together when the engines united, like two birds tail to tail. The "Lion" was going much faster than the "Panther," so it was not long before the "Lion's" tender touched the other, and ran on with it, pushing it.

The driver of the "Lion" climbed along the tender, holding to the rod which you see runs round tenders, and stepped from one to the other. Then he walked along the "Panther's" tender, and reached the foot plate, where the three children were standing.

The engine-driver in a moment stopped the "Panther," and the "Lion" was stopped at the same time by its fireman, who remained on it. The driver's strong hand easily shut the still handle which the boys could not move.

They came back safely, none the worse. But a great deal of trouble ensued. The driver and fireman of the "Panther" were fined for not looking after their engine. The foreman of the yard was sent away for not being at his post. The boys were well whipped by their parents, and not allowed on engines any more until they were made firemen on "goods" trains.

Jenny was punished, too, for going on the engine; while the men of the "Lion" were rewarded for catching the "Panther."

By their quickness and the signalman's action an accident was prevented. But the two lads were always very careful in future, when they rose to be engine-drivers, as they did in after years; and they never permitted any stranger to ride on their engines, for they too well remember the danger they had incurred themselves in that run when the "Panther" got loose.

Bric-a-Brac Lunacy. The craze for so-called bric-a-brac reached its height in Boston the other day when the Bethune collection was sold. An old castor that once belonged to the Faneuil family, worth about \$20, brought \$200, but the climax was reached in the struggle among the different heirs for the possession of a portrait of Mary Faneuil, worth as a simple work of art about \$50, but prized as an ancestral heirloom.

The representatives of two historical societies who were prepared to bid up to the liberal sum of \$250, but were snuffed out at the first bid of \$500, followed by \$800 and \$1,000 successively, the bidding continuing in jumps of \$100 to \$300, until the niece of the historical Faneuil was knocked down at \$2,800. A small miniature of George Bethune sold for \$750. The prices realized on every article down to a fifty-cent match box at \$3 practically excluded the outside public.

The demand is for a free Sunday. The American working-men should resist this demand. A free Sunday is a working Sunday. Sunday in London—shops shut, cabs and cars few, streets deserted, galleries closed, Sunday in Rome—shops open, streets crowded, galleries thronged; a quarter of Rome at work to allow the one-quarter to have a holiday. A free Sunday is always everywhere, working Sunday.

The faded ink on old documents, papers, parchments, etc., may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water, and then pass over the lines a brush which has been wet in a solution of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, will be preserved. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, but may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide.

Conjurer—"My assistant will now guess on the spot how many hairs any gentleman present has on his head." Shocked member of the audience—"How many are there on mine?" Assistant—"457,624." Conjurer—"The gentleman may count his hair if he likes, when he will see that the number is exact."

The hopeful six-year-old son of one of Waterbury's best-known lawyers walked into the district court-room the other morning, and, presenting a black kitten with a string about its neck, said: "Papa, will you take care of my cat until school is out?"

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The horse that leads well has the first element of a good and pleasant saddle-horse.—Americ. Agriculturalist. It is poor economy not to get buildings well painted, for the moisture that paint would stop soon causes rotten boards and timbers.—N. Y. Telegram.

The use of prills green on potatoes and other things kills many bees and insects that are useful, and also destroys many small birds.—Troy Times. It is said that pyrethrum, mixed with five times its bulk of plaster, and dusted into the centre of the leaves with a pair of bellows, will destroy cabbage worms.—Albany Journal.

After cutting, orchard grass springs rapidly, and the aftermath is heavy. This should not be pastured during the summer or fall, but should be reserved for winter grazing.—Western Rural. When a hoe becomes dull it retards work because of the increased tax it imposes on strength. Sharpen it by filing to a chisel edge. When sharp it works much more effectively, especially when there are weeds to be cut.—Prairie Farmer.

A good black varnish for iron or other metals may be made by dissolving three ounces of asphaltum, four quarts of boiled oil, and eight ounces of burnt umber. Heat is required to effect the dissolving, and while the compound is cooling mix with turpentine.—Chicago Times.

To give a horse medicine take a long-necked bottle, raise the horse's head, thrust the bottle into his mouth and while the liquid is running into the throat rub the nose of the bottle vigorously against the roof of the mouth, pretty well back. This done, most horses will swallow nicely.—N. Y. Post.

When bees are swarming it is the old colony leaving the hive and abandoning the stores to the young members. The old queen goes with them, and they seek a new location, with nothing for a beginning except what honey they fill themselves with as they take their departure.—N. E. Farmer.

If broken rice be boiled with one-third milk and two-thirds water, add one egg to each pint of liquid, and the mass thickened with oat-meal and corn-meal while boiling, it will prove an excellent diet for very young chicks. It keeps well and may be crumbled very easily when cold.—Boston Herald.

Graham bread made expressly for dyspeptics, should contain neither yeast, molasses, nor soda. The objection to molasses lies in its natural acidity, requiring soda in the bread, and in its being very apt to create acidity in the stomach, while soda is something no person with weak and impaired digestive organs should use.—The Caterer.

WONDERS OF INCUBATION. Stages of Development Necessary to Convert the Egg into a Downy Chick. It is wonderful to trace the development of the chicken, during the process of incubation, from the day on which the mother hen begins her tedious term of "sitting" to the moment when the downy biped bursts the shell and enters on life as an animate and independent existence.

In the pursuit of learning, and in the interest of science, no seeming destruction of material is of any moment, and we trust no economical poultry raiser will accuse us of extravagance if we remove each day or offer one of the twenty-one days required for the perfection of the chicken, a single egg, and show you (as far as we can comprehend the principles of creation) how the feathered tribes of our barnyard are made.

Of course the germ of life is in the egg from the beginning, as no amount of warmth and quiet will produce a bird from a sterile egg; but with this fact assured, the hen has sat on her eggs hardly twelve hours before we find some indentations of the head and body of a chicken. The heart may be seen to beat at the second day, and its aspect, or shape, is that of a tiny horse-shoe. Blood-vessels appear at the end of the second day, and their faint pulsation is distinguishable, one being the left ventricle and the other the rudiment of the great artery. About the fifteenth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a loop folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours symptoms of the wings are apparent, and on the head five bubbles are seen, two for the incipient brain, one for the bill, and the other two for the front and back of the head.

At the end of the fourth day the articles, already visible, approach nearer to the heart, and the liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more we see the lungs and stomach, and, with wonderful rapidity, are developed four hours afterward, the intestines, the loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single drop which we had seen previously. The seventh day the brains seems to have some consistency; and at the end of the two hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and flesh appears on the breast. Four hours after the breast bone is seen; and in six hours after this the ribs appear, forming the back of the chicken; and the bill is distinctly visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours, and if we remove the chick from the shell it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour the eyes appear, and eighty-eight hours after the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. About the fifteenth day the bill frequently opens and shuts, and a careful listener can catch the smothered cry of the imprisoned chick at the end of the eighteenth day.

For the remaining three days it grows continually, developing the finishing touches to its various organs, and to the sicken covering of down which envelops the tiny creature from glossy beak to slender drumstick. Strength comes with all the accelerated forces of quickening life, and a few strokes of the powerful bill sets the pretty prisoner free, and his after life and prosperity is something with which we, as his owners, have more or less connection.—American Poultry Yard.

AN HONEST CANUCK. Looking for a Merchant of Whom He Bought Goods In 1836. An honest-faced old stranger, well into the sixties, and apparently well-to-do, called at the office of a leading wholesale grocery firm on St. Peter street the other afternoon, evidently a little puzzled at the appearance of all around him. "I'm from Trout river and I've just been down along St. Paul street," said he. "An't there been a good many changes thereabouts?"

"Yes, a good many changes there of late years," replied the merchant. "I've been looking up and down the street," continued the stranger, "the last two hours for a man who sold me some shirts once and I wanted to pay him a balance due on them." "H'm," said the merchant. "I remember what the place looked like; the man lived over his store, up a flight of steps on the side of the building. I wanted a few shirts, but didn't want to pay the price he asked. I told him I didn't have more money than I had offered. As I was leaving the store he called out and said I could take them and pay the balance next time I came to town. Now I can't find the place."

"How long ago was it?" queried the merchant. "Well, somewhere along in 1836," replied the stranger, "scarcely able to refrain from joining in the shouts of laughter that arose from the listeners."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

"Would you believe," said a thrifless young man to a friend, "that I had a fortune in my grasp last evening?" "How so?" asked the friend. "I shook hands with a girl whose fingers were covered with diamonds."—N. Y. Telegram.

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Walking down Broadway I vary pleasant when you feel well, and I never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T., "G. M. D. did it." "Did it?" wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for T. had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or Gold Medal Deserved as my friend J. S. always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

There are instances where quail on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—Chicago Journal. We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday. "John Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting!" "Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh."

As an indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a third cup of tea. Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

John Erskin wants the sewing-machine to go. Let him put his feet on the treadle and work it then. WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOYED with Dandruff, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will be found an infallible remedy. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKIE DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

To succeed in his profession the physician must have patience. As a hair dressing, Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal. Ask your druggist for it. The only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure.

Sold again—Second-hand articles.—Dur Boston Free Press. Dr. Prentiss' "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic. As a cure to a goat may be called a nanny versus poem.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it, 25c. MENTAL gymnastics—Jumping to a conclusion. BROUCHEITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Pinco's Cures for Consumption.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, July 16. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$1 00 @ 4 49 Native cows... 2 10 @ 3 75 Butchers steers... 3 00 @ 4 10 HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 4 50 @ 4 75 Light... 3 75 @ 4 45 FLOUR—Choice... 2 25 @ 2 75 No. 2 red... 2 00 @ 2 50 No. 3 red... 1 75 @ 2 25 No. 2 soft... 1 00 @ 1 50 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 30 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 RYE—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 HAY—New... 5 00 @ 6 00 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 11 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Full cream... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 EGGS—Choice... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Bacon—Ham... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Sides... 5 1/2 @ 8 1/2 LARD... 5 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Potatoes—Missouri unwashed... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 60 @ 4 90 Butchers steers... 3 25 @ 4 00 HOGS—Packing... 4 85 @ 5 00 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 00 @ 3 70 FLOUR—Choice... 3 25 @ 3 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 75 @ 79 1/2 COHN—No. 2... 34 @ 34 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 RYE—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 COTTON—Middling... 8 1/2 @ 8 5/8 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 40 @ 5 00 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 80 @ 5 00 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 00 @ 4 40 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 25 @ 4 40 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 75 @ 79 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 30 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 RYE—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 HAY—New... 5 00 @ 6 00 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 11 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Full cream... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 EGGS—Choice... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Bacon—Ham... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Sides... 5 1/2 @ 8 1/2 LARD... 5 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Potatoes—Missouri unwashed... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports... 4 20 @ 6 30 HOGS—Good to choice... 4 90 @ 5 00 SHEEP—Common to good... 3 00 @ 5 00 FLOUR—Good to choice... 3 25 @ 3 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 75 @ 80 1/2 COHN—No. 2... 47 1/2 @ 47 1/2 BUTTER—Western mixed... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 Full cream... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 RYE—No. 2... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 PETROLEUM—United... 65 @ 65 1/2

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 381 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. A day made with our own hands. It is the best in the world. One ounce cures more than a bushel of grease. It is sold by every druggist and hardware store. Address: C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo.



PREPARED BY DR. J. C. WOODRUFF, CHICAGO, ILL. This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

HOW TO USE CATARRH CREAM BALM. Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril and draw a strong breath through the nose. It will be absorbed and begins its work of cleansing the diseased membrane. It always inflames and prevents fresh colds. NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF. No poisonous drugs. No offensive odor. A particle inhaled into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 25c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. H. Y. BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND SERRA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFECTIVE REMEDIES. It has stood the test of years, in curing all the following ailments: BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, ETC. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK-HEADACHE, BRUISES, INFLAMMATIONS, and disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, St. Louis and Kansas City.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Write for prices. FARMERS, ATTENTION! If there is no dealer in your town selling these wagons, write to La Belle Wagon Works, Fond du Lac, Wis. Finish the HOMES WITH THOMPSON'S IMPROVED BUILDING PAPER. Durable and Comfortable as three coats of plastering, this handsome and cheaper. It is used from the cottage to the mansion, and is superior to any other building paper. Write for circular with 1000 testimonials to EDWARD W. THOMPSON, 112 and 114 Post-Office Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "EQUINE" HEALTH AND BUILDING Compound. Cannot be applied by any horse. Sample sent free. Write for circular with 1000 testimonials to EDWARD W. THOMPSON, 112 and 114 Post-Office Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

30,000 CARPENTERS FURNISH BUILDERS and others who use our LATE MAKE of SAW FILERS to file Hand, Ratchet, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better and longer. Filers free for \$2. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address: R. HOTH & BIRD, NEW OXFORD, PENN.

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FACE, HANDS, FEET. All our best preparations, including Head, Development, Superficial Hair, Hair Cream, Black Hair, Skin, Pills and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODRUFF, 37 N. Pearl Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

HABIT USING OPIUM and its pathless, successful cure, both fully treated in a handsome 50-page illustrated book, sent free. Address: DR. C. A. WEAVER, Kansas City, Mo. TO BE A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write for circular. Address: WEAVER, Kansas City, Mo. MORPHINE HABIT CURED IN 10 TO 20 DAYS. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio. EDUCATIONAL. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 1. For circular ask Dr. C. A. WEAVER, Chicago. VANDEBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn. Under the Department of Law, Business, Education, Pharmacy, Dental, Medical, Theological, and other branches. Catalogues free. Address: WILLS WILLIAMS, Secretary. SHORTHAND. Book-keeping, Business Writing, English, etc., are taught at BRANT & STANTON'S College, St. Louis, Mo. Graduates are successful in getting positions. Circulars free. A. N. K.—D. No. 1091. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PROHIBIT HONIS.

The Kansas State Convention Assembles at Emporia.

The Principles of the Party Set Forth—A Full State Ticket Placed in the Field—C. H. Branscombe for Governor.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 14.—The Prohibition State Convention met yesterday pursuant to call, and after a preliminary organization and appointment of committees adjourned until this morning.

Second Day. EMPORIA, Kan., July 15.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Prohibition convention assembled at Whitley Opera House.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows: The Prohibition party of Kansas in delegate convention assembled July 14, adopted the following as the principles to which we are unalterably committed...

First—We recognize Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all nations and peoples, from whom all just powers of government are derived...

Second—That we regard the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic as the vital and important political issue, realizing that said traffic is the cause of crimes...

Third—That we oppose offices with a life tenure; a judiciary independent of and irresponsible to the people...

Fourth—That we are in favor of the unrestricted coinage and use of gold and silver, and the use by the general government of the surplus in the treasury...

Fifth—That we believe in the political equality of the sexes, and we demand that the legislature submit such an amendment to the people...

Sixth—We believe the right of suffrage should be uniform throughout the United States in the election of all our officers...

Seventh—That we are opposed to all monopolies of every form and character, managed by the few in the detriment of the many...

Eighth—That we are in favor of the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a general pension law by which all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union...

Ninth—That we recognize the equal political rights of the colored people with all others, as settled by the amendments to the constitution...

Tenth—That railroads derive all their powers from the state and are responsible to the state for the manner in which they exercise such powers...

Eleventh—That we sympathize with every proper effort of the wage earner to improve his moral and financial condition, recognizing the fact that labor is the source of all real wealth...

OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The President Issues a Circular Warning Them against Interfering in Politics. WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following executive order was issued by the President yesterday afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 14. To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office-holders under the general Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities.

It is the duty of every official to abstain from all political activity as well as in the discharge of their official duty, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty any display of obstructive partisanship...

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MICHIGAN LAND FRAUDS.

An Extensive System of Cheating and Fraud Practiced on the Indians and the Government. DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—In yesterday's dispatches mention was made of cases being commenced in the United States court for alleged trespass on Government and Indian lands.

The case of Mark W. Stevens, appointed last fall Indian agent at Mackinac, who charges some prominent and well known lumbermen in Michigan with having for years systematically cheated and robbed the Indians of Michigan and the Government of extensive tracts of valuable timber lands.

Stevens went to Isabella County in accordance with instructions from the department to investigate the timber trespasses and report thereon with a list of the names of the persons who had been committed by one Phillip Gruet, a lumber speculator of the Chippewa, Swan Creek and Black River Indians.

Stevens returned with a report which was forwarded to the department. It is stated that Stevens has been charged with having committed a series of offenses against the Indians and the Government, and that he has been charged with having committed a series of offenses against the Indians and the Government.

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THE TEACHERS.

The Convention Discussing Various Subjects of School Discipline. TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—The first number on the programme of the National Teachers' Association yesterday morning was an address by President N. A. Calkner, of New York.

Mr. Calkner, of New York, delivered an address on "Physiology and Hygiene with Reference to the Use of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics." He spoke in a clear and logical manner, and his address was well received.

After the address by Mr. Calkner, the convention proceeded to discuss the report of the committee on the "Effects of Alcohol on the Human System," by Prof. A. C. Boyden, of Bridgewater, Mass.

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FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 15.—Heavy and continuous rains throughout the State have caused the greatest flood since 1867. Farmers on the Cape Fear river have lost all their crops and many have been forced to leave their homes on account of the flood.

Many turpentine distilleries are under water and stores and dwellings are deserted. All the low land crops in the State are injured and only in a few sections on the stiff uplands is there much prospect of any sort of crops.

The damage in many sections is being total, and in others from one-quarter to one-half.

LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY.

An Illinois Farmer Shot and Killed by His Son-in-Law, Whom He Was Assaulting With a Pitchfork—The Tragedy the Outcome of a Family Difficulty.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., July 14.—A lamentable tragedy occurred yesterday morning near Tamaroa, ten miles east of here, in the killing of John W. Corgan, an old and prominent citizen of the county, by his son-in-law, Harry Miller.

Miller has been living on a farm three miles east of Tamaroa, which he rented from Corgan. About three months since they had a difficulty, which was compromised in the courts here by Corgan giving a peace bond, and allowing Miller to remain upon the farm until the expiration of his lease, October 1.

Since that time the parties have not been friendly, and Miller moved off the place last Monday. On Tuesday he went back to get his share of an oat crop that had been grown on the farm, taking four wagons, with necessary hands.

Below is given a synopsis of the evidence of W. S. Jones, an eye-witness, before the coroner's jury at Tamaroa yesterday morning:

"My name is W. S. Jones, age, thirty-six years, live three miles east of Tamaroa. Miller came to my house this morning, and asked me to go and help him haul his share of the oat crop off Corgan's farm. I went and took a hand with me. There were four wagons with two men to each wagon.

When we arrived at the field two of the party got out and let the fence down, and Miller started to drive in. I hallooed to him that he had better tell Corgan he had come to divide the oats. Just then he looked up and said: 'Youder they come, now—all of them with pitchforks!'

By this time Corgan had got within about one hundred yards of Miller, and said: 'Get out of here, you thief. You come here to steal my oats. You get out, or I'll put you out!' Miller had, as yet, said nothing to Corgan, who had arrived at the wagon by this time.

Miller then drew his pistol and shot Mr. Corgan in his son's arms and expired in a few minutes. Miller turned to Mr. Corgan's sons, two of whom were present, and said: 'Boys, you see what I have had to do. He tried to put me and my team and drove out of the field and to town, accompanied by his brother, Wm. Miller. The shooting occurred on the farm known as the Pyle place, three miles east of Tamaroa.'

The above evidence was corroborated in all the main facts by most of the witnesses. The pistol used was a small 32-caliber, rusty concern, that did not look like it would more than make a noise.

The ball entered the body between the first and second ribs of the right side, passed through the center of the sternum, five inches above the right nipple and two inches below the collar bone, passed in an oblique direction to the left side, cutting either the main artery or going through the heart.

Dr. Ward probed the wound, but could not find the ball. The hemorrhage was internal, escaping through the mouth. Corgan lived by Tamaroa, and with his two sons, John Jr., and Frank, was out on the farm harvesting hay.

He was a large, fine-looking man, and one who was very positive in all his opinions, a very strong friend, but had no use for his enemies. He had been a resident of this county for many years, and was well known and respected.

After the shooting Miller came to Tamaroa and gave himself up to Squire Willoughby, who turned him over to Constable Craun, and he was brought here and placed in jail. He is a man of ordinary appearance and intelligence, comes of a highly respected family, aged twenty-four years, and has been married to Mr. Corgan's daughter for three years.

He appears to feel very badly about the matter and regrets it very much. He says that it was a matter of life and death with him. Coroner Farmer selected a jury yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to investigate the matter. There were eleven witnesses to the tragedy, two of whom were brothers to Miller, and two sons of the deceased.

At the time of his death Mr. Corgan was engaged in merchandizing in Tamaroa. A SINGULAR CASE. The Symptoms of Violent Hydrophobia Resulting from the Bite of a Water Moccasin Snake—The Patient Recovering.

NEWVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—Mr. Wm. Reed, while bathing in Flat creek, near Shelbyville, Tenn., a few weeks ago, began to feel under some rocks for fish. He caught what he thought was a fish, but upon bringing it to the surface of the water found it to be a large water moccasin snake. The snake bit Mr. Reed on the thumb, but as it was killed, nothing was thought of it until a few days ago, when Mr. Reed's hand began to swell, throwing him into a violent fever.

GRAND BUT FEARFUL.

Further Particulars of the Volcanic Eruptions in New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Further details of the New Zealand earthquakes and volcanic eruptions received by the steamer Alameda state the most violent disturbances were felt in the neighborhood of Raton. The violence of the earthquakes led the people to think the island had blown up and would sink in the sea.

The sensation experienced is said to have been almost beyond description. Immediately after the earthquake the inhabitants rushed about frantically in all directions. When a second one was felt the entire country for miles around was lit up by the glare from the volcano which had suddenly burst forth.

The scene was as grand as it was awful. Huge columns of smoke illuminated with flames simultaneously burst forth over the range of mountains over sixty miles in length and above the flames could be distinctly seen volumes of fire presenting the appearance of meteors racing one another along the expense of the bay.

The natives who escaped clustered in groups frightened to death and held religious services, and then, as another earthquake would make itself felt, fall with their faces to the ground shivering with fear.

As soon as the news of the fearful occurrences were received at Auckland the Government agent made preparations to go to the relief of the sufferers, and wagons were chartered and filled with provisions and clothing.

Johnson, the Government agent, on his arrival at Raton, sent back the following account: "The scene amongst the mountains as viewed from the Wairoa road was terribly grand. Flashes of lightning, peals of thunder and shocks of earthquakes were incessant, while dust was falling in dense showers. In addition to these inconveniences, the roads in the entire country are covered with several feet of blue clay mud, blown from the volcanoes.

All vegetation was destroyed and the aspect of the country entirely changed. Blue lake and Ratakahi have been transformed into mud patches. The outlet of the lake has been blocked and bridges which cross its lower end, covered with several feet of blue clay mud. I have noticed several instances where I have noticed were smashed in by falling mud. At this place the new temperance hall and two principal hotels were wrecked.

The house occupied by Mrs. Hazard and family was borne down by the weight of the debris. Mrs. Hazard was fortunately alive, but four of her children were found dead beside her. Her husband is also missing." Detailed reports of the killed of the foreign residents at other points had not been received at the time the Alameda sailed.

The captain of the steamship Southern Cross, who arrived at Auckland June 18, reported having felt at sea the effect of earthquakes and volcanic disturbances. He said that on the morning of June 10, the day following the earthquakes, he experienced a downfall of dust which continued during three hours. From sunset in the morning there was darkness with balls of fire playing around the rigging and masted. A terrible gale suddenly sprang up which carried away all his canvas before it could be taken in.

EDUCATIONAL. An Extensive Gathering of School Teachers at Topeka, Kan. TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—The National Council of Education convened in this city yesterday morning with a large attendance. The report of the committee on the education of girls was first presented and the subject "Technical Training for Girls" was discussed by H. M. Jones, of Omaha.

In discussing the lines of industry which women might properly enter upon, if prepared by a proper training, the following were presented: First, Some professions should be largely filled by women, as teaching and medicine; second, scientific or technical courses, as designing of patterns, draughting, engraving, architectural designing, assaying of metals, etc.; third, certain mechanical occupations, like printing, wood carving and the manufacture of watches, jewelry, instruments, etc.; fourth, certain common occupations, like cooking, housekeeping, millinery, dressmaking, etc., which would be elevated and made honorable if girls were trained for a successful pursuit of them.

It was recommended that, as in existing technical schools for young men, a good academic education be made a prerequisite for admission to a school for girls, the special course to be pursued being determined by the occupation in view. The report closed with a brief discussion of the differences in the sexes in the qualities of independence and aggressive force, holding that this difference was largely due to the different influences surrounding them all through life, developing them in these opposite directions.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

A Bill Passes Both Houses Granting Them a Pension—Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate yesterday passed the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

The bill as passed directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including mariners, militia and volunteers, who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or on frontiers thereto in the war with the nation, or who were actually engaged in a battle in that war and were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, provided, that such widows have not remarried, and provided that every such officer, enlisted man or widow, who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability of dependency equivalent to some cause recognized by the pension laws as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, except where such disability or dependency was incurred in aiding or abetting the late rebellion.

The pension shall be \$20 per month, payable only after the passage of this act. The law is not to apply to persons already receiving pensions at or over that rate and where persons entitled under this law are already receiving pensions less than \$8 a month, the pension will only be for the difference up to \$8.

Congressional Attorneys. WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary yesterday agreed to report back the Railroad Attorneys bill, the majority of the committee consenting to a favorable report. Under its provisions Congressmen may become attorneys for subsidized or land-grant roads in suits between one company and another or between a company and an individual, but are prohibited from serving as attorneys in cases in which the Government has an interest. The prohibition is extended to other than railroad interests, so that Congressmen may not serve any corporation as attorney whose interests are or may become the subject of Congressional legislation.

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MISCELLANEOUS. Osage Mills, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES —PAID FOR— WHEAT & CORN. MANUFACTURES "GILT EDGE" —AND— "The Choice of that Wife of Mine." Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. OSAGE MILLS, Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan. 2425-41

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