Courant. County Chase

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

NUMBER 2.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MR. JOHN R. MCLEAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was lately married to Miss Emily T. Beale, daughter of General Beale, at Washington.

DAVID HEADY, Chief Clerk of the Bureau

of Labor Statistics, was lately removed from office by Commissioner Peck, who charged him with fraud and malfeasance

By a late report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, the sale of landsfor the fiscal year just ended embraced nearly twenty-seven million acres. By the same report the wheat crop this year will exceed that of last year by 100,000,000

THE EAST.

THE Johnson well, near Butler, Pa., which has been doubly guarded by fierce bulldogs and men armed with shotguns, and made a mystery of, was completed recently, and is dry, or nearly so. The well was drilled thirty-seven feet below the stray sand without striking oil. The lower sand is close and hard, and after shooting the venture may prove a small well. The Scheidmantle well, the next important venture, is due very soon. If the Scheidmantle should prove dry it will practically condemn all the new work southwest of the present developments.

THE safes of Noble & Sons, and Tomlinon & Son, at Perry, N. Y., were blown open a few nights ago and robbed of \$25,-000 of Arkansas bonds, also other securities

and money.

REV. W. S. OSMAN was lately arrested at Stanford, Conn., charged with the serious crime of outraging the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Jimmerson, in whose family he resided. The scene in the court room was sensational in the extreme, the mo her of the little girl being anxious to kill the defendant. The minister had formerly been a sailor, and afterwards a liquor dealer, but he became a convert during a revival in 1871, and had been preaching ever since. He was held over in the sum

ABOUT 10,000 persons assembled at the Northampton Campground, near Springfield, Mass., on October 8th, to celebrate the centennial of the independence of American Methodism.

MARY HENDERSON, a girl of seventeen, employed by the United States Cartridge Company, lately died a fearful death at Lowell, Mass., by getting a small bullet

accidentally lodged in her ear. THE Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, at Pittsburgh, Pa., which have been closed down for nearly three months past, resumed, giving employment to several hun-

dred men. THOMAS MALLOY, Sergeant at the Na-

tional Soldiers' Home at Tayus, Me., was killed a few days ago by crooked liquor dealers, whose wagon he was searching for A Young man recently made inquiry at

Princeton, N. J., for his two brothers, whom he claimed had not reached home from school during the summer. He was unknown at Princeton, but took board at a good hotel. He was told that his brothers left college a year ago. He then went to a saloon and afterwards down the canal and disappeared. It was thought he was killed by canal men, or committed suicide.

BURGLARS lately raided the town of Perry, N. Y., securing about \$8,000 worth

AFTER the Court of Appeals of New York had declared unconstitutional the act of 1882 forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses, the Legislature passed a new law to the same effect. The Supreme court recently declared that the law invaded the rights of the citizens and was unconstitutional.

AT a secret conference of paper manufacturers held in Philadelphia on the 8th, reports were made of a short supply of rags all over the country, owing to the Government embargo on imported rags from the East, and it was determined to call a meeting to be held in Cleveland. It was thought a determined effort would be made to force the price up an average of two cents a pound. The supply of rags in port and on the water will only keep the mills going until December 1. The large paper dealers in Chicago and other cities, East and West, are serving their customers with notices to the effect that they are compelled to withdraw former quotations and give prices on amounts, or from day to day. The writing paper manufacturers agreed, at a meeting held in Boston an the 6th, to advance prices two cents per pound, and to maintain the ad-

D. M. Burns, of San Francisco, was lately arrested, charged with embezzling

DURING a late Democra 'ic demonstration at Higginsport, O., Robert Shaw shot Kendall Overturt through the heart. The murderer was arrested.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada assembled in Chicago recently. Resolulutions denouncing Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, as an enemy of honest labor, were adopted.

A MAN was found on the sidewalk in the lower part of Cairo, Ill., latey, in a dying condition, suffering apparently from typhoid malaria. He was sent to the hospital, dying there at once. An examination of his effects developed papers show ing his name to be Fred Schneider, a member of the Gruetti Verein Society, of St. Louis, and a certificate of death benefit of \$300 in the same organization. His remains were buried and the St. Louis so-

THE Forty-fifth Annual Convention of revenue cutters. de Grand Masonic Lodge of Illinois metin | A PARTY of seventeen persons, most of

were represented. The work was principally routine.

AFTER careful examination the report that the Illinois corn crop was a failure, bas been denied. The corn did begin to sprout again, but it did not do much dam-

THE twelfth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition closed recently with a deficit of from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Last year there was a deficit of \$15,000, which wiped out the surplus of the year before, leaving nothing to fail back on this year. A number of wealthy citizens have indicated that if the deficit this year is not greater than now appears they will make it good, in order that there may be no call on the guarantors. The May festival deficit of \$6,000 was provided for in that way. The expenses of the exposition just closed will amount to about \$85,000.

TEN men, employed in the construction of the new water tunnel for the village of Hyde Park, south of Chicago, were drowned in plain view of the village not long ago. Thirteen men were employed upon the work of sinking a tunnel and conducting a new crib at a point one mile from the lake shore. They lived in a cabin built on the crib platform. A leavy storm came upon them suddenly and swept their cabin into the waves. A life-saving crew at once started in search, and arrived in time to see four of the men fall exhausted into the raging waters. By hard work, however, three of the men were saved.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, one of the mos prominent farmers of Harrison Township, Ind., was seriously if not fatally shot by his son-in-law, Joseph Barnett, a few mornings past. Johnson attempted to give Barnett some advice, but Barnett took it as an insult and grabbed his shotgun, threatening to shoot his father-in-law. Johnson turned to run and Barnett shot him in the back. It is not thought that Johnson can recover.

THE Indiana Supreme Court decided not long ago that it has no power to respite or grant pardon to convicted criminals. The law conferring that power on any other person than the Governor is unconstitu-

THE Citizens' Association of Chicago lately conferred a prize of \$500 for the best practical essay on the main drainage, sewerage and water supply system of Chicago and vicinity. The essays are to be handed in before the 1st of April.

THE liquor law is causing much litiga-tion at Dubuque, Ia. An injunction was filed against twenty-one saloon keepers not long ago, by the attorney for the Citizens' League.

A GIANT-POWDER explosion at Idaho Springs not long ago killed two men. The men were warming the sticks of powder over a fire, when one man carelessly al-

lowed his stick to ignite. cago with a capital of \$500,000, to insure purchasers and mortgagees of real estate against loss by defects in title.

THE Grand Jury at Chicago lately in dicted hatt W. Pinkerton for an attempt to compound a felony. Charles H. Leland, whose father does business in Wall street. New York, was arrested for stealing rings in Chicago, and Pinkerton offered to settle the matter for \$485.30.

SMALL-POX has broken out at Brookings, D. T., and is spreading rapidly. It is thought it was introduced into the place by immigrants.

THE Illinois Central Road lately ordered the survey of a line from Yazoo City to Memphis, to tap the territory tributary to the Mississippi & Tennessee Road, which recently passed into the hands of a rival company.

A HORRIBLE crime was recently brought to light at Troy, Ind., by the finding of the headless body of a woman in a cistern on the farm of Peter Becker. The body was nude and the head was found one hundred vards distant. It was afterwards found to be the body of a Mrs. Hendershot and investigation proved that she was murdered by her husband and sons. One of the sons and the husband were soon mobbed near

THE SOUTH.

THE officers of the New Orleans Produce Exchange lately called Governor McEnerv's attention to the steady enlargement of the Atchafalaya outlet of the Mississippi and conveying the belief that there is danger of the water of the Mississippi being deflected into that river, and thus finding its way to the sea, leaving New Orleans on the banks of a lagoon as Vicksburg has been left. They ask that the facts may be laid before the President and Congress with a view to averting what they look upon as a National calamity. best engineers say that if the Atchafalaya were dammed as proposed the water would inundate all of Southern Louisiana and place the city of New Orleans under ten leet of water.

LINCOLN BANKS, a noted desperado of the Kentucky mountain regions, was arrested recently in Louisville on the charge of murder. Banks was in attendance on the session of the United States Court as a

witness in some "moonshine" cases. Ar Sipe Springs, Tex., a mob lately attacked the residence of a farmer named Hayes. His son-in-law, Dunlap, and a young son of Haves went out to meet the mob. The latter was instantly killed and the former fatally wounded. It seems that another son of Hayes had been concerned in horse-stealing. A committee notified the elder Haves to leave the county and he refused. A posse of citizens started in pursuit of the assassins, several of whom were recognized by Mrs. Hayes.

A SINGULAR case of spontaneous combustion recently occurred at Canton, Miss. A barrel of whisky exploded in a saloon without any apparent cause.

CAPTAIN WADDELL, of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, has been given command of a new steamer in the oyster navy of Maryland, patterned after the Federal

lately, for China. Some of the ladies will organize, in Shanghai, a high school for girls.

A HORRIBLE accident lately occurred at Nashville, Tenn., by which three men lost their lives in a foundry, by hot iron flying over them.

GENERAL.

THE National Prohibition party issued an order not long ago for the observance of Wednesday, October 29th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and confession. It was decreed that the day be consecrated to prayer for the triumph of the prohibi-

AT a late meeting of the Congregational Union of England, in London, addresses were made by many American clergymen. An unsuccessful attempt was lately made to wreck a Methodist excursion train with 500 people on board, near Toronto, Canada. There was great excitement over the matter when it was found that an attempt had been made to wreck the train, but no one

An official dispatch lately received at Paris from Hanoi reports that Colonel Dennier, at the head of two battalions of the Four gunboats assisted the French.

COLONEL VINCENT, financial adviser of the Khedive, recently made known that he wants a suspension of payment of the \$3,-600,000 annual tribute to Turkey. England will veto it.

THE steamship Miramar, from Yoko-homa to Hong Kong, lately foundered at sea, all on board being lost. Owing to agricultural depression, Prince

John, of Lichtenstein, Austria, lately reduced his tenants' rent by 1,000,000 florins. At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company a few days ago the report of business for the year ending June 30, 1884, was presented. From that report it appeared that the capital stock of the company is \$80,000,000, and

the bonded debt \$7,214,000. THE steamship Assyrian Monarch, which arrived from London recently, by way of Havre, brought seventy Norman horses. They will be sent to Western farms, where

they will be used for breeding purposes. An Alexandria, Egypt, paper has been suppressed for advocating the restoration

of Ismail Pasha. A FOREIGN syndicate has taken whatever may be left of \$5,000,000 in bonds and the same amount in stock issued by the Louisville & Nashville Road.

Two Brussels editors fought a duel reently. Neither was hurt. Hu-Ki, the new Chinese Ambassador to

Washington, has reached his post. By an explosion of fire-damp in a mine in Moravia, Austria, recently, twenty persons were killed.

ENGLISH vessels plying between the Isand Amoy, were lately searched by French cruisers. THE soldiers of the Cuban army have not

been paid for six months, and they are almost starving. In the interior towns of the island they obtain food by force.

THE Orangemen at Harbor Grace, New foundland, were lately on the war-path. They tore down a convent gate and beat a man almost to death.

THE LATEST.

B. OSTERHAUT, a Divinity student of Vic oria College, is under arrest at Toronto for stealing a \$1,000 Canadian Pacific bond from a private bank at Winnepeg.

GENERAL WOLSELEY has been instructed to have the Government Intelligence Bu reau of Egypt striotly supervise all telegrams of newspaper correspondents.

WHEN the Government Paymaster ar rived at Saltillo, Mexico, a few days ago, he ragged and hungry soldiers stormed his room and were beaten back with difficulty.

THE report of Mr. Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics, treats chiefly of the magnitude of our internal commerce. A large per cent. of American products are con umed at home. THE President has recognized Henry

Davidson Walker as British Consul Agent for Eureka, Arcata and Hooktan, Cal., and Felipe Labodie as Consul of Mexico at Albuquerque, N. M.

BISMARCK has prepared a project which is to be laid before the Reichstag at the coming session, for the purchase by the Empire of all railways new owned by the different Federal Governments. The Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxonia oppose the consolidaton scheme

JUDGE FISHER, of the Baltimore City Circuit Court, recently issued an injunction against the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Delaware Road, restraining it from interfering with transportation of passengers, baggage etc., over its line in the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and requiring it to receive all cars and freight as before. A \$100,000 bond was given, with Robert Garrett and John Gregg as securi-

Ex-GOVERNOR St. JOHN, Prohibition candidate for President, has issued a letter reiterating the reasons why he should not withdraw from the race. The letter is addressed to Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, and a dozen other eminent scholars.

GEORGE SMITH and James Peniston, of Argyle, Wis., recently arrested for causing the death of a sister of the latter, a handsome young lady aged seventeen years, whom they had criminally assaulted a week ago, were held to the grand jury without bail at Galena, Ill. The details of lick, Winfield. the examination were especially revolting. The prisoners were hurried to the county jail to escape threatened violence at the hands of the enraged public.

AT a recent socialist riot at Bradensburg, Germany, the pavements were torn up and the police were attacked by mobs. After s good deal of trouble the military quelled the riot, but not until several men were wonnied on both sides. A number of ar-

rests were made. THE Temperance party won a complete victory lately in Toronto.

Chicago not long ago. About 690 lodges whom are missionaries, left Atlanta, Ga., | KANSAS STATE NEWS.

As the west-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reached a point one mile east of Emporia Junction on the 5th the engine struck an obstruction, in the shape of a cross-tle, which had been placed on the track. It pushed it lengthwise between the guard rail and outside rail on a bridge across a small stream, and passed on safely. A freight train following the passenger was thrown from the track, wrecking the engine and nine cars. The fireman, named Scott, was found crushed and killed under th angine. The engineer was slightly wounded. It is supposed that the cross-tie was put on for the purpose of wrecking the passenger train. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties, and the Governor offers an additional reward of \$500.

A MAN named Dempsey, a section foreman, recently got drunk at Coolidge and brutally murdered his invalid wife. Dempsey made no attempt to escape, and was ar-rested. He was too crazy drunk to know what he had done, and only realized his crime several hours later, when he had par-

tially sobered up. French Foreign Legion, inflicted severe less on the Chinese at the Loo Chuan River. In the late decision in the "Ritchie Addiattempting to confer corporate powers, is so special in its provisions that it can apply only to three certain cities, and cannot pos-sibly at any time apply to any other corporation, public or private, it is unconstitu-tional and void. This decision renders void the act of the Topeka City Council annex-ing Ritchie's Addition, and throws a cloud upon the title to many lots sold for taxes.

WHILE Mrs. Oscar Anderson and her mother, Mrs. Hamblin, were out driving at Topcka the other day, their horse became frightened at a passing locomotive, and, turning suddenly, overturned the buggy, throwing the occupants out. Mrs. Hamblin's right arm was broken by the fall, and Mrs.

Anderson was injured. Anderson was injured.

Grouge Weber, the supposed burglar arrested at Topeka lately on suspicion of having robbed Rudolif's grocery, proved to be one of the most desperate and sharpest crooks in this country. It was developed that he heads a regularly organized gang of thieves, who are scattered all over the country, committing midnight thefts wherevet Weber has been in advance and made observations. That was his mission in Topeka, as was shown by a set of cypher books. as was shown by a set of cypher books found in his possession which gives descriptions and locations of several business houses, also how to enter them, the kind of safes they have and what tools were neces-

sary to do the work with. Two colored men who were recently dig-ging for the foundation of the capitol, at Topeka, were buried beneath a lot of falling earth. One was insensible when taken out, and while receiving severe injuries, it was thought both would recover.

DETECTIVES at Topeka recently arrested ties who attempted to wreck the Santa Fe their names as James Forney, August For-ney and William Mound. When captured they were at the Central Hotel, a low-class house on the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets. They protested very strongly, and with half a chance would have fought, as all of them were hard-looking characters. They were taken before a Justice, but they waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the District Court in the sum of

A sweeping reduction was made in the Missouri Pacific shops at Parsons the other day, both in force and in the wages of those retained. Seventy-five men from the different departments of the shops were dis charged. Considerable hardship will be the

result of this reduction. THE Board of Railroad Commissione have received a complaint from J. M. Covert, of Atchison, complaining that the Pacific Company, operating the Central Branch, refuses to receive cars loaded with coal from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road unless they receive in advance a mileage of three-quarters of a cent per mile from Atchison to the point of destination and return. This is regarded as an in-dication that the Missouri Pacific does not propose to accept the late ruling of the board and proposes to carry the matter into

the courts. PROF. F. E. JEROME, of Russell, has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, to make a report regarding the treeless plains of Kansas. Prof. Jerome is making extensive tours over the State to verify facts and secure evidence of a geological character upon which to make a report which will be of value to the Department. The report will be completed

about December 1. SEVERAL prominent gentlemen of Mis souri and Kansas have formed a private cor-poration to be known as the New Mexico Mica Mining Company, with \$1,000,000 capital stock. The headquarters of the company will be in Wyandotte. the company was recently filed with the Secretary of State.

CHARLES JONES, a desperate Wyandotte darkey, was recently arrested while practic-ing with a razor upon his wife. Before his murderous hand was stayed be indicted nine ugly gashes upon her body.

THE twenty-fifth annual session of th Grand Lodge of Good Templars recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., P. S. Loofbourrow, of Clay Center; G. W. V. T., Mrs. M. E. Willeford, Galena; G. W. C., A. D. Billings, Marion; G. W. S., Miss Ada Peck, Topeka; G. W. T., L. Brown, Girard; G. W. C., Rev. G. S. Dearborn, Os-kaloosa; G. W. M., James A. Troutman, Topeka; Representatives to R. W. G. L. to b) held in Toronto, Can., next May, James Troutman, Topeka, L. Brown, Alternates, James Grimes, Parsons, Rev. G. S. Dearborn, Oskaloosa; Chief Superinte dent of Juvenile Templars, Mrs. E. D. Gar-

MARY BROWN, a colored woman living in the southern part of the city of Leavenworth, was recently terribly gored by a cow. She went to milk, when the beast turned upon her and inflicted bad wounds with her borns on the woman's back and hip.

Mr. S. LEWIS, the stock man, arrested at the instance of Wood Bros. for obtaining money under false pretenses, returned to yandotte, having been discharged at Em poria, where he was taken for trial. He tated that he proposed to bring suit against Wood Bree for damage to his business.

TRUE GRIT.

A Young Lady Refuses to Marry a Rich Man at Her Parents' Comma

FORT JERVIS, N.Y., October 9 .- A wealthy middle-aged widewer named Dominick Mines owns a farm on the border of Wayne and Luzerne Counties, Penn. It is occupied by a farmer named Obert, and Mines boarded there with his family. Obert's daughter, Lena, is a pretty girl of eighteen years. Both Obert and his wife are noted for being extremely close-fisted, and for an almost insane desire to be rich. A month or so ago Mines offered to make a deed of a farm near the one on which he lived, if Obert would give him his daughter in marriage. Although the daughter was entirely ignorant of the fact that the widower Mines desired to marry her, her parents eagerly accepted his offer. They said nothing to the girl about their intentions towards her, and Mines never alluded to it in his daily conversations with her. The Oberts at once began to prepare for the wedding, which was set down for the evening of October 1. Week before of the gathering. The fact that the Oberts were to give a party created great surprise in the neighborhood, as they had never been known before to extend the slightest hospitality to any one. A new dress was ordered for Lena, and it was brought home from Scranton by her father on the afternoon of the day of the party. With it were so many things that suggested bridal apparel that the girl said to her mother that if she wore them people would think she was to be a bride. Her mother thereupon told her all, and that the neighbors had been invited to witness her marriage to Dominick Mines. A neighbor's girl who had been engaged to help in the house on that day says that upon hearing the truth about the party Lena stood for some time staring at her mother, pale and speechless. Then she seized the wedding garments and, tearing them into shreds, scattered them about the room. After denouncing both her father and mother for their unnatural conduct, she left the house. She walked all the way to Scranton, where she has friends, with whom she is still. The true situation at Obert's was explained to the guests as they arrived for the party, and all of them left the house filled with indignation at the parents of the girl, and with feelings of sympathy and admiration for the development, and with the development of the development. miration for the daughter, who had so bravely refused to barter herself for their

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Uncle Sam's Purse-More About 'The

Heathen Chinee." WASHINGTON, October 10.-The Director ber 1, at \$815,000,000. Of this, \$558,000, 000 was gold; \$182,060,090 standard silver. The gain from the 1st of October, 1883, is \$35,000,090; \$13,000,000 being gold coin and \$22,006,000 silver. In addition to the coin in circulation the 1st of October, the mint and assay offices held bullion for coinage amounting to, gold \$53,000,000, silver \$5,000,000, making the total amount of United States coin, and bullion available for coinage, in the country the 1st of October, \$873,000,000, of which \$610,000,000 is gold and \$263,000,000 is silver. The amount of gold coin outside the Treasury was about \$75,000,000 less than on the 1st of October. while the amount in ary was \$20,000,000 Treasury was \$20,000,000 more. The amount of silver in banks and general more. circulation is about \$8,000,000 less than in 1883, and the amount in the Treasury about \$31,000,000 more. Amount of outstanding gold and silver certificates is \$50,000,000 more than on the 1st of October, 1883. The Treasury Department purchased 385,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia

THE CHINESE AGAIN. WASHINGTON, October 10. — Another phase of the Chinese question has been presented to the Treasury Department. few days ago a party of eighty-six China-men arrived at San Francisco. Some of them, who had formerly resided in the United States, were provided with the certificates prescribed by the act of 1882, but none of them had the certificates required by the supplementary act of 1884. They were not permitted to land, as the United States ourts in California recently decided that Chinese can be allowed to land only on the production of the evidence required by law, and that secondary evidence cannot be ac cepted in such cases. The Treasury De partment was appealed to for relief. The Secretary has, however, decided not to interfere in the matter, on the ground that it is a question to be settled by the courts.

Across the Water. Paris, October 9.-An official dispatch

from Hanoi, states that Colonel Dennies with two battalions of the foreign legion two companies of infantry and a section of mountain artillery have had an engagement with the Chinese troops in the valley of the Loo Chuan river, which lasted six hours, The Chinese made a stubborn resistance, but were finally completely routed. Four gunboats assisted the French forces. Four of the French, including a captain, were killed, and thirty wounded. The forces under Colonel Dennier are continuing to advance.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT. SHANGHAI, October 9. - The bombardment of Tamsui by the French Fleet is still in pro gress. On the 6th inst. the fleet had destroyed the Chinese forts. The houses of Europeans in the city were riddled with shells, but the inhabitants have not suffered any fatal casnalties. The Chinese are strongly en trenched.

WANTS TO FIGHT. PARIS, October 9.-Captain Fournier, who egotiated the Te'en Tsin treaty with China, scornfully repudiates the copies of the treaty distributed by the Chinese Government with important clauses erased. He offers to fight whoever questions his great faith in the

matter.

REINFORCEMENTS TO PEKIN. TIEN Sing, October 9.—China has rent 10,000 reinforcements from Kieriu, in the

A MICHIGAN MINE ON FERE.

The Hecla Copper Mine in the Lake Su perior Country, on Fire-One Man Suffo cated-Heroic Conduct of His Comrade in Endeavoring to Rescue His Remains-Three More Would Have Perished But for the Undaunted Heroism of Robert

HANCOCK, MICH., October 7. Last Saturday night fire was discovered to have broken out in an idle portion of the Hecla branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mine, in the eleventh level, between Nos. 8 and 4 shafts, where for several years wooden wedges from timber were made. The accumulation of chips and shavings, partly saturated with oil, through some unknown cause became ignited. Several men sent down Saturday night to use the hose were driven back by the smoke. Thomas Gribble was suffocated and could not be rescued. Sunday morning John Rapson, with three other volunteers, descended to examine the pumps and attempted last Mrs. Obert greatly astonished her daughter by telling her that she intended to give a large party. She gave her no hist, however, as to what the occasion of the party was to be. The people who were invited were also not informed of the true character of the gathering. The fact that the Oberts attempt to recover Rapson's body. Three men were overcome. Berryman made strenuous efforts to save his comrades. He ran to the shaft for air and returning, threw the three men into the car. Then he ran out again for more air and re-turned and rang the bell. The car raised the three unconscious men. Berryman was almost exhausted. The recovery of the three is doubtful. There is danger of the fire reaching the large tramway, which is saturated with oil, and may conduct the fire to the other levels. The extent or progress of the fire is unknown. The mne is filled with smoke. The shafts are being closed to prevent a draft. Great fear and excitement pre-

vails. This is the first underground fire in the Lake Superior Copper Mines, and the first suspension of work in this great copper producer since the strike of 1872. The mine is heavily timbered throughout with pine, which is very inflammable. A large gang descended yesterday to fight

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

A Pennsylvania Mountain Farmer Has a Desperate Tussle With a Panther and Succeeds in Killing the Brute-A Mystery Solved by the Contents of the Animal's Stomach.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 6. Peter Bear, living at Brown's Mountain, Clearfield County, was awakened shortly after daylight Friday morning last, by a noise in his barn. Seizing an axe he ran of the Mint estimates the amount of gold to the place and discovered a large mountain panther dragging of which it had just killed and Mr. Bear shouted, when the panther, dropping the ver dollars, and \$75,000,000 subsidiary sil- dead calf, turned upon him. He struck it with the axe, but inflicted a slight wound, only enraging the beast. It sprang upon him and fastened its teeth in his right shoulder, but he succeeded in freeing himself, and dealt it a terrific blow with an ax, compelling it to retreat. A large and powerful bloodhound belonging to Mr. Bear ran from its kennel and attacked the cougar. While its attention was engaged by the hound Mr. Bear split its skull with a blow from the axe, stretching skull with a blow from the axe, stretching it dead at his feet. The pume was an old one and bore marks of a number of bullet and knife wounds. It measured eight feet, ten and a half inches from tip to tip. In its stomach was found a large hunting knife, with the following on the blade: Cha-s Fost-r. The intermediate letters are indistinct. Some time early in September a hunter by the name of Charles

Foster, who is supposed to have resided Kensingt n, Philadelphia, visited Brown's Mountain on a hunting expedition. Some boys, while passing near a wood-chopper's hut yesterday, found some human bones. These they carried home, and the curiosity aroused by the discovery induced an old woodman, John Y. Miller, to make further investigation He visited the spot where the boy found the bones, and found additional Miller by this time was within sight of the old cabin, which he entered and found fragments of men's blood-stained clothing scattered around the premises. He found also letters and a postal card addressed to Charles Foster. One of the letters was addressed to a man at Altoons, Pa., one at Dubois, Pa., and seems a man named Charles Foster either died or was murdered in that vicinity and his body subsequently devoured by wild beasts, or he was ki led by some ferocious animal. A possible clew to the identity of the murdered man was found at No. 854 East Thompson street, Phila-

delphia, where Henry Fisher resides Said Mr. Fisher: "A man named Charles Foster used to live here. He is a ship-carpenter by trade, an adventurous fellow. He is a widower and left here about a year ago, leaving a daughter, who is now in Baltimore. Two or three months elapsed without his answering letters. His address is, or was, 80 Grand Six weeks ago I street, Brooklyn, N. Y. wrote to him, but have not received a reply. His mother wrote me from Wilmington about three weeks ago inquiring as t. Charles' whereabouts."

Children's Day.

ST. Louis, Mo., October c. This was children's day at the St. Louis Fair, and the extensive grounds and spacious buildings were thronged with thousands of little ones, happy in their holiday from school, and especially so in

being permitted to spend it so pleasantly on green grass under sheltering trees with wonders natural, artificial and mechanical all around them. The proverbial gen-erosity of the management in throwing open the gates to the school children of the city without money and without price is evidently appreciated by them. Crowds are arriving by every train to witness the Veiled Prophet's pageant

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS.

GRIEVANCES.

HARRY'S COMPLAINT. Who would not help me when I fell, But bade me, roughly: "Stop that yell!" Or, straightway, he "would go and teil?" My brother!

Who took my marbles all away,
Because "you don't know how to play,"
And wouldn't beed my plaintive "Nay."
My brother!

Who wouldn't let me use his ball, Nor cricket ever learn at all, Because I was so "very small?" My brother!

Who laughed because my hair was red, And filled it full of crumbs of bread.

And, jeeringly, cried: "The baby's fed?"

My brother!

Who always was so nice and meek, And never could a harsh word speak? (And yet he was the biggest sneak!) My brother! Whom all the ladies thought "so good,

And only wished their brothers would Follow his footsteps." If they should! My brother! A SISTER'S COMPLAINT,

Who, subsequently, older grown, Becomes a bore, as will be shown, Prating of "time" and "tune" and "tone?" My brother! Who plays the fiddle in a key Midway between keys "A" and "B," And scorns all mild advice from me? My brother!

Who holds it as a solemn charge To wear the "Masher" collar large, Nor knowsthe shopman's overcharge? My brother!

Who walks with stately port upright? Who wears his "pantaloons" too tight (Which adds absurdly to his height)? My brother!

Who think there ought to be no boys
(Who nothing make save "rents" and noise,
And rudely spoil our household joys?

Their Sisters!

—Golden Days.

TAKING BABY'S PICTURE.

A Father's Account.

There, we have had it taken-Baby's picture, I mean. 'At dinner Dora announced that it would be a sin and a shame to wait another day. To be sure it was just about the worst day in the year to take a baby out-of-doors; but Dora spoke as if this were the last day that she or Baby or the artist or all of them ever expected to have; so what could I say? It would be a coldblooded father who wouldn't be willing to try to do his part under such cir-cumstances. So I tried to smile and say: "Just the thing;" and before the dessert was fairly over Dora was all excitement with the busy preparations. "You see," said Dora, "Baby is eleven weeks old this blessed day, and it would not do to wait any longer; now would it?" (Dora always says "Baby'

I uttered something non-committal, though I needn't have taken the trouble, for Dora heard nothing, of

course.

"The first thing for you to do," said Dora, "is to go down town and see if Mr. Cameron's rooms are warm; and if not have him kindle up a good hot fire, tor it would be too awful if Baby should take cold. She sneezed once last night at just five minutes before

So I trudged down town to see if the

arrayed in a dazzling white dress with an endless profusion of embroidery from top to bottom, and a stormy brow that would have done credit to her father in his worst estate. I suppose the baby would measure about eighteen inches in length (Dora would know precisely) but the dress was fully four

That matter of female fickleness, by the way, is illustrated pretty early in She comes into the world without dress, is immediately dissatisfied with that; puts on long flowing robes; soon gets dissatisfied with these; puts on short dresses not reaching to the knee; by and by gets dissatisfied with these; puts on long dresses reaching to the ground; and sometimes reaches her second infancy, demanding sweeping robes that are twice the length of her

Well, the storm that had been gathering on Baby's brow was only typical of the storm that was gathering without, for when we went down the front stoop, bouncing the carriage from step to step, there were occasional splashes of rain. But Dora said it was only a little gust, and we had better go on.

The preparations had been almost too elaborate for Baby, and a feeling of sadness and longing that was somewhat akin to pain seemed to be coming over her. If this were allowed to culminate, there would be no picture, and papa was now even more anxious than Dora to have her taken on the very day she was eleven weeks old. So I took the carriage and pranced around on the sidewalk like the chief marshal at the County Fair. Arrived at the gallery I took Baby and two large pillows, and expectantly carried them up three flights of stairs. Dora running round and morsel of food for the last fourteen round me all the way to see that Baby's vail was kept out of her mouth.

Mr. Cameron's look was ominous when we opened the door, and his greeting was not reassuring; viz: "It's no day for a baby's picture.

I put on a bold front and reminded him of my former call, but he retorted that that was an hour ago, and it had grown much darker since then.

There was no gainsaying this fact. and I might have beat a retreat, but Dora entered at once into an argument to convince Mr. Cameron that Baby was eleven weeks old this very day. Just then the sun came to her relief, and the order was given to draw up the line of battle. Then Dora began to unroll the baby, and to cover chairs, sofas and show-cases with the wrappings. The owned it refused to give it up. artist disappeared to prepare the plate, and the solemn work went on.

Of course I was only a supernumerary now. I tried to help as best I could, my time being chiefly occupied in gathmost of the time, and that I was made

ton; though, in justice to Dora, I will say that she is always gentlemanly. At last Mr. Cameron appeared with plate, child's rattle, bell, frown and other accessories, and wanted to know if she hadn't got the baby ready yet, To an unbiased father the question seemed reasonable, but it had to be answered in the negative. There was still a wrinkle in some of Baby's lace, and her hair did not yet show for any more than it was worth. But the longest lane has a turning, and Dora at length reluctantly admitted that she

was ready.

Of the moment of suppressed excite ment when the scene culminated, and of the anguish of Dora as Baby slowly opened her mouth and looked stupid at just the wrong time, it is not necessary to speak, for what mother does not

know it already?

Mr. Cameron disappeared, assuring us that we should see the plate very soon In the meantime I tried to amuse Baby, for she was getting very restless and Dora was already much exhausted. I had often found walking soothing to her in the witching hours when churchyards yawn, and so I tried the same thing now, for Baby was really getting boisterous. In one corner of the room were several jars of chemicals, and it seeme liust the place to amuse Baby, so I drifted over in that direction, but was almost paralyzed when Dora screamed:

"John, what are you thinking of, to let Baby smell those horrid chemicals?" However, I had strength enough remaining to make for the opposite corner of the room, but I never got there, for Dora called a halt and wanted to know if I was going to risk the child's life by taking her so far away from the stove. So I began to circle around the stove, increasing my speed as Baby increased her tumult.

Dora now began to think that Mr. Cameron had had a stroke of apoplexy;

said she had often heard of just such cases; and wondered if any other artist could finish up the picture in case Mr. Cameron should not recover. Her excitement soon grew so intense that she backed up against a chair over which I had ineautously thrown my new thirty-two doffar spring overcoat. The "horrid chemicals' were not all, alas, in bottles on the shelf, but a large earthen pan was filled with some of them, and was standing on the floor. To be sure it was standing well out of the range of visitors, but the accent which Dora imparted to that chair carried it over, and the coat just nicely filled the pan. The coat was of no further use to me, but I thought it was worth taking home, for some of the flood sufferers in Ohio would be glad The seat of the Government is Sanhome with happy hearts, Dora having that he would finish up the pictures at

to get it. In the midst of the sensation Mr. Cameron appeared, and said that Baby would have to sit again. It is unnecessary to rehearse the details. Suffice it to say that an hour later we were permitted to look upon a plate which the artist and the with a big B and without the definite father pronounced perfect, and which even Dora thought would do nicely. It was beginning to rain, and we went exacted from Mr. Cameron the promise the very earliest possible moment, and sooner if he could. The rain fell fast before we got home, and rained a twelve-dollar afghan which covered Baby in the carriage. The more Dora thought about the picture the happer she grew, and I was not inclined to sugso I trudged down town to see if the rooms were warm, and if Mr. Cameron gest that the expense up to date had been forty-four dollars. In short, I grew good-natured myself in thinking that the picture was so good that we rooms would do.

So home again I went to find Baby

The rooms were warm, and if Mr. Cameron gest that the expense up to date had been forty-four dollars. In short, I grew good-natured myself in thinking the regulations, and the other tree of congress, their regulations, and the other with eggs by a good Italian queen is a sight worth not adopt the new method, and in the right direction: All this was the whole of interesting houses, or of intagence are regulations, and the other with eggs by the right direction; the right direction: All this was the whole of interesting house, or of intagence are regulations, and the other with eggs by the right direction; the ri three or four months at least. So we had a very merry tea and a very cozy evening around the fire, and talked of nothing but how well Baby behaved. and how bright she looked, and how happy we should be on Wednesday morning, when some of the pictures were to be sent up. We tried to decide how many we should order, and made out a list of all those who must have one any way, and another list of all those who really ought to have one Dora passed a very restless night, but it was the "restlessness of victory," and she woke me at four o'clock to inquire she woke me at four o'clock to if I noticed how perfectly Baby seemed to understand everything that was going on when she sat the last time. I had not noticed it at the time, but it seemed now as if I could recall an unusual gleam of intelligence which no doubt appear in the picture. Dora also

> eyes on from our baby because she was so sweet. Dora is in a very gay mood this morning, but she doesn't know how she shall live till Wednesday.

> asked me if I noticed what an ordinary

look there was in all the other babies' pictures with which Mr. Cameron's

walls were lined. May 1 be forgiven for saying that I did not notice the

other pictures, for I couldn't take my

LATER .- Mr. Cameron's boy has just been up to say that his father has broken the plate, and that we had better bring the baby down this afternoon.

How He Lost His Farm.

"I'm no tramp, mum," said the individual, who looked like the breakingup-of-a-hard-winter, as he solicited "No, mum, don't class me with them shiftless vagabonds. I've met with great misfortunes, I hev."

"What were their nature?" sympathetically asked the good housewise, as she gathered together all the cold victuals in reach.

"I but a short time ago, mum, owned one of the finest farms in Minnesota. "What became of it?"

"One of them dreadful evelones, of which you have no doubt read, mum, blew that beautiful farm in five minutes entirely upon the land of another man and left me penniless.'

"But had you not still the land left?" asked the lady. "No, mum, the cyclone carried it all on to a'jining farm, and the man that

"But the land your farm was located on-surely it was still left?" "O, yes, it was there; but you see it belonged to a man who owned it afore my time being chiefly occupied in gathering up the garments which Dora swept from chairs and sofas every time she circled round Baby. It goes withshe circled round Baby. It goes with-out saying that I was in Dora's way potatoes-I don't relish them when I tries where the unscrupulous use of most of the time, and that I was made get to thinking of my misfortune. - to feel it every time she made a revolu-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The Mormon Church has an income of \$2,000,000 a year. - Chicago Herald.

-Atchurch in Mexico the men stand. but the women kneel. Bonnets are not allowed. The women must not gaze at each other's costumes, nor at the breth-

-The New England Journal of Edneation regards the new high school building in Hartford, Conn., as the only absolutely fire-proof school house in the country.

-The total number of young men assisted by the American Educational Society since its formation in 1815, is .076, of whom 336 received financial help during the past year, the disbursements amounting to \$110,687.65.-N.

Y. Independent.

-The teachers in the school at Livermore. Col., it is said, are given, among other supplies, a bottle of whisky as an antidote to rattlesnake bites, from which the pupils often suffer in that locality. One teacher there has her desk ornamented with rettles taken from these poisonous reptiles.

-There are 65,000 clergymen in the United States, and some mathematician, with plen y of time, has figured up that if they can preach two sermons weekly it will amount to 6,760,000 sermons a year. If each was of thirty minutes' duration, they would each year fill 162,520 volumes of 600 pages of 250 words per page. If an average congregation of 50 were present at each sermon, there would be a total of 3,000,000 at each service...—N. Y. Examiner.

their length a prominent place must be accorded to that of Rev. John Brown, D.D., who has just died at Newburgh, N. Y., in the uinety-fourth year of kis age. He had been rector of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York City for nearly seventy years. He was installed as pastor in 1815, and continued in ac-tive charge until 1859, when an assistant rector was appointed. For several years he had been rector emeritus.'

-Prof. A. M. Elliott, of Johns Hopkins University, gives in Education his views regarding modern languages as a college discipline. He speaks in their favor and, in answer to the partisans of the exclusive order of classical studies, who have charged that the study of the modern languages does not show brilliant results of scholarship in this country, he makes the very blunt and effective reply that, up to this time, "no chance has been given to show whether favorable results may be obtained from them, since other linguistic learning has held the sway to the driving out of all serious modern language study."

The Government of Chili.

tiago. The political constitution of Chili consists of the President and Legislature, or National Congress, composed of an upper and lower house, the former renewed one-third every three years, the latter elected triennially. The President is elected every five years by the people, and is not eligible for reelection except after an interval of one term. Under him are five Min'sters and a Council of State, composed of ble, we can put in one of two frames of eleven members, five of whom are foundation at a time in each hive and chosen b. the President himself under dollars a year, the present holder of in the breeding season early before the that office being Don Domingo Santa honey-towcommences.

Maria. The Ministers receive six You will probably say thousand dollars a year, and the members of the Council of State give their services gratuitously. The various Provinces are ruled by Intendentes (Governors) named by the President and removable at his will. The departments are administered by Governors appointed in the same way, and there are sub-delegates, who are unpaid, corresponding to our unpaid magistracy. The members of Congress, of whom thirty-seven belong to the Senate and one hundred and eight to the lower house, are, like our members of Parliament, chosen from among the richest and most induential men in the country. Although Chili is called a republic, it is governed in a very conservative manner. The change of parties there means simply the retirement from office of one set of rich men to be succeeded by another set of rich men; both parties holding much the same views, and being absolutely in accord as to the paramount necessity of peace and order. Chili is the only South American country possessing an unpaid National Legislature, and to this must be attributed in no small degree her singular immunity from corruption. In no other South American country are the members of the Legislature of higher standing and that the paint acts as a preservative to position than those of Chili, and in no other country is property safer, the people more orderly, or the standard of patriotism higher than in this one. The fact that political services are unpaid is a great damper to the professional politician, who-a tamiliar figure in most of the other American communities-is ready to support anybody or anything so long as the result of his election is so much a year to himself during the sit-ting of Parliament. If other South American Nations had been governed as Chili is, by those who, having their wants supplied as far, as mere money could supply them, were less accessible to the debasing influences of corrup-tion, they would have made greater advances, and the large external debts which not only have impoverished the lenders, the unfortunate boudholders. but have actually impoverished the people to whom the money was lent, would for the most part never have been incurred. If the heads of the Government are corrupt, and make their hundreds of thousands out of some gigantic financial job, if the representatives of the people make a traffic of their opinions and their votes, how

are the minor officials expected to be

onesto Is it to be anticipated that the

Customs House officer will be proof

against a bribe, or the Judge do justice

ithout favor? It thus comes about

that in many of the South Ameri an

States, though in theory there is de-

wealth gives greater weight and in-

Buence .- Fortnightly Review.

How to Get Surplus Honey.

I wish to describe my method of managing bees for surplus honey. The first thing is to select the colonies which are desired to breed from, and then build them up strong by fitting the brood-chamber with frames well filled with hatching or sealed brood from other colonies, and when the weather is not favorable for gathering food, I feed them a little every evening, so as to keep the queen at her work. Then I examine every colony, and if any do not equal my expecta-tions, I ascertain the cause, and if the fault is in the queen, she is killed just as soon as I can succeed in getting natural queen cells; for I prefer the natural to the artificial queen cells whenever they can be had, and especially early

in the season. Now, just as fast as I get young laying queens I build the bees up, until the time the honey harvest commences, either by placing empty combs as fast as needed in the center of the brood nest for the queen to fill, or by giving brood from other colonies to strengthen up; and as soon as the brood-chamber is well filled with brood, providing the honey harvest is on hand, I put on the supers; otherwise I sometimes take a frame of brood to strengthen a weaker colory. I never think of putting on the supers until the brood-chamber is completely filled with brood.

Every young queen that begins to lay in March produces, by the above plan, ar excellent colony for storing surplus, as there is scarcely any disposition to swarm. If the colony is as it should be, many of those young queens will require two supers, as one will not give —The Baptist Weekly says that "among the pastorates remarkable for their length a prominent place must be are saved in the apiary must be built up strong, by spreading the combs judiciously, and inserting an empty comb in the center of the brood nest for the queen to fill with eggs; for remember that almost double the amount of eggs can be secured by so doing, than if they are left to manage their own af-

In a good season every colony can be brought up to the standard, and the swarming all done by the middle of April. I prefer the natural swarms, if they come early, and when artificial swarms are made, I give the division a natural and nearly mature queen cell. If I want any increase I allow all colonies that swarm early to swarm two or three times, because every young queen that I can get breeding early in March can be brought up to the stan-

dard in time for honey-gathering. if I do not want increase, I get as many young queens in the place of old ones as I possibly can. In a poor season every colony can not be up in time for surplus, because I take brood from some colonies to build up others for surplus. Those which I take brood from I only calculate to make into profitable colonies for wintering. Now understand that if honey is

wanted we must have bees, and any colony that is strong in bees will store hone, even if there are not over a five days' honey flow in the season.

I want all the supers taken of by

February 1, so as to confine the animal heat in the brood nest; and supers hould be put on only as fast as the bees are in condition to occupy them. Now, providing the weather is favorahave the queens till them with eggs. A

You will probably say that the above plan makes work; but for what are we keeping bees if not for profit? We must work for it. The man who keeps bees and does not work with them and yet expects profit will always be disap pointed. In all my life-long experience in bee-keeping, I have always found that bees are self-supporting in the poorest seasons if properly managed; and I have had experience in bee-keeping in Canada, Vermont, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and now three years in California. In some seasons and localities I have had to stimulate my bees by feeding them in the summer, but have never had to feed them in the fall or winter. I always save the poor honey which is unfit for market and feed it to the bees .- Dr. E. Gallup, in Los Angeles News.

Painting Shingled Roofs. More shingled roofs are painted now than ever before in the history of building in this country. It is mostly seen in cities and suburban towns, aithough in the country it is by no means rare. Considerable inquiry has led to the conclusion that many have their roofs painted to add to their appearance, which in many cases it certainly does, while others labor under the impression the shingles. The latter are probably right, provided the paint is renewed as often as it needs to be. If the roof is allowed to remain with the paint partly worn off, the shingles will retain more moisture, and consequently sooner than they would were they not painted at all. On the score of dur-ability, however, little can be gained in cost by painting. A good shingle roof unpainted will last a great many years, and the expense of painting it a few times would replace it. One painter, who had painted the roof of his own house, when questioned by a representative of the Lumberman, used good logic from his standpoint. thought that painting a roof would add somewhat to its length of life. "You see," he said "that I have painted mine. I do for myself what I desire to do for others. If I did not, the influence would be bad."—Scientific American. -The death of James L. Claghorns

of Philadelphia, calls attention to hi, collection of about 50,000 engravings. Its most valuable print is an impression made by Albert Durer from a gold plate engraved for insertion in the Emperor Maximilian's cane. Only a few proofs were taken, and then the lines were permanently filled with enamel. space of an inch in diameter is crowded by the figures of a crucifixion

scene. -Since 1861 the American people have built 10,000 miles of railroad,-Chicago Herald.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-People now wish more lean pork, and the skilled swine-growers should recognize this desire and act accordingly. The more high-priced pork they can sell the more profit they will realize.—Troy Times.

-Lights should not be left burning in the sleeping-rooms of children at night. The optic nerves, instead of the perfect rest which they need, are stimulated and the brain and the rest of the nervous system suffer .- Exchange.

-The Minnesota Farmer says that State can boast of seventy-tive creameries, twelve common cheese factories, thirty Swiss cheese factories and ten limburger cheese factories. These establishments, it is estimated, run each on an average, the milk from 1,000 cows, or an aggregate of 130,000 cows, the total number of cows in the State being given at 400,000.

-One of the most difficult things to cure for fodder is the green corn-stalk. Great quantitities of good winter feed are often lost by early frost, and the American Cultivator suggests as a remedy drying the stalks on a platform of rails or loose boards, laid so as to allow a current of air under the stack, with a column of barrels built up through the middle to give additional ventilation.

-To make a cough sirup put five cents worth of pine pitch into a pint of water; let it simmer until the water is well impregnated with the flavor. Dip out the gum which remains undissolved, and add honey enough to sweeten and bottle it up. Dose, a teaspoonful four or five times a day, according to the severity of the cough. This will afford speedy rel ef.—San Francisco Chronicle.

-Fig Pudding: Three-quarters of a pound of grated bread, half a pound of best figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces of moist sugar, a teaspoonful of milk and a little nutmeg grated. The figs had made no mistakes. When the and a little nutmeg grated. The figs and suet must be chopped very fine. Mix the bread and suet first, then the figs, sugar and nutmegs, one egg beaten well, and lastly the milk. Boil in a mold four hours. To be eaten with sweet sauce. - Boston Post.

-Big crops will not always make a man rich. Good judgment must be used in selecting them and disposing of them, or the whole thing is a failure. And here the question often arises, what crop can be raised that will bring the most money. Surrounding conditions and circumstances must largely enter into the solution of the problem. Whatever production is determined upon, do not stake everything on one crop, but make some one crop large enough, so that when it does pay it will pay handsomely.—Cleveland Leader.

Care of Farm Bressing. Within the past twenty or thirty

years a great change has taken place in the matter of farm dressing. In former years barns were so built that all the excrementitious matter was thrown out of windows behind the cattle and left there for months, exposed to sun and rain. Of course it lost much of its velue. The aggregate waste was enormous. When barn cellars were introduced a great change took place. All the dressing was kept under cover and no longer exposed to loss by weather. In addition to the barn cellar the plan of using muck was recommended and widely adopted-using it as an absorbent for the liquid which before had been wholly wasted. All this was in sand, or other substance, to absorb the liquids, and so still much goes to waste. We have seen many farms where the acres look lean and hungry, and yet where the owner allows much valuable matter to go to waste that would help improve them. We have also seen farms where proper economy is used, and everything that would be of value for enriching the soil is carefully saved. Such are known as thrifty farmers, and their farms always make a good showing. If one has muck handy, and a light soil upon which to put the dressing, then it would be better to use If one has a heavy, stiff soil on which to use the dressing, and can readily get sand to use as an absorbent. then it would be better to use that substance. Nothing leaves the dressing in better condition for use than sand. Loam is an excellent thing to use for this purpose, and can be applied on almost any soil to advantage. While we should prefer to use the substances named above, there are others that are often used that are certainly better than none. One farmer who keeps a fine herd of cows and makes butter for market, uses sawdust, for the double purpose of keeping everything clean and neat and for absorbing all liquids. In this case all solid excrement is removed as soon as dropped. A large amount of excellent dressing is thus made on the farm. The sawdust costs nothing ing upon the casement of a door a few but the carting. Some use spent tan. We have seen shavings used for the same purpose, but they are not very good. We advise in the strongest terms the use of some substance to absorb the liquids of the cattle and to be used in the pig-pen, so as to increase the dressing for the farm. When dressing is carted out into heaps in the field the heaps should always be covered. It seems strange that any one should fail to accept and practice that which it is so evidently for their interest, but such is still the case in no small degree. -Congregationalist.

Apples Stored in Pits.

Apples may be stored in pits like potatoes, and if kept dry and frost-proof, will come out in time condition in the spring. It is a fact, however, that apples thus stored, decay more applications. rapidly when removed from the pits. than similar fruit stored in a dry house cellar with an even temperature, only a few degrees above the freezing point. When apples are kept in pits for the spring market, they should be shipped as soon as possible after being removed, and not to a very distant city. Pitted apples will need frequent assorting when exposed for sale. Let it be remembered that fruit keeps best in a dry, cool, and dark room. Pits are nexpensive, and if well made, not large, the fruit separated from the earth by straw, and when opened, quickly marketed, there need be no great less of truit. - American Agriculturist.

Ezra Cornell.

Ezra Cornell, the celebrated founder of the university that bears his name, was generous in little things as well as in great. When he was building the public library which he presented to the village of Ithaca, a teamster employed in the work lost one of his horses. The animal struck a rock with his ankle, and thus received a wound from which he bled to death in Mr. Cornell's presence. The teamster was in sore trouble, but as he left the spot Mr. Cornell called him back and asked how much he thought the horse was worth. Upon receiving the answer, he drew a check for the sum and handed it to the teamster, saying: "I can better afford to lose the horse than you can."

As a boy he showed uncommon aptitude in the use of tools. He was a natural mechanic. His father was a farmer and manufacturer of pottery, in both of which occupations he was assisted by Ezra, who was always contriving improvements in the machinery. When he was seventeen years of age, his father had occasion to build a new factory, and engaged a carpenter to superintend the work. Ezra worked on the building until it was finished, and made such good use of his eyes and his head, as well as of his hands, that he felt himself capable of building something by himself. The family was large and needed a new house. Ezra and a younger brother, with their father's consent, undertook the work, and built a very substantial and roomy two-story house. They went into the woods, 'felled the timber, drew it to the sawmill, cut and mortised the frame, and invited the neighbors to come to the "raising." The old builders of the vicinity were surprised to find, as the timbers were hoisted to their places, house was done, it was the best in the village, and gave good and creditable shelter to the family as long as they romained together.

Like most of the strong, efficient and

good men who have made this country what it is, he was brought up to use his hands, as well as his brains, and was early inured to labor and accustomed to contrive. At the age of twenty, with three or four trades at his fingers' ends, a few dollars in his pocket, a spare suit of clothes in his valise, he walked to Ithaca, forty miles from his father's house, and soon found suitable employment.

He was one of the first men to believe in Prof. Morse's telegraph, and made a very large fortune in construct-ing the first lines and organizing the early companies. Prof. Morse saw his merits and gave him a splendid chance, which he improved. He was just the man for the work. — Youth's Com-

Lightning in Telegraph-Offices.

It sometimes happens, however, that an actual discharge of lightning does involve a telegraph wire, and such dis-charge is then usually distributed so that it passes to the earth in small, broken outbursts wherever it can find an outlet. In such instances enough of the fragmentary discharge may fall to the share of some signaling-office to produce very grave mischief. Tele-graph wires should, on this account, never be carried into the interior of dwelling-houses, or of inhabcircumstances consists in the ingenious expedient of arranging two broad metal plates so that their contiguous surfaces be face to face a very small distance apart, one of the plates being in immediate connection with the telegraphwire, while the other is in communica-tion with the ground. The narrow interval between the two plates is then sufficient to prevent any escape of the ordinary electrical current of low intensity which is employed in telegraph work, but upon the occasion of the wire becoming accidentally charged with an electrical force of high intensity, such as is produced by the agency of the thunder-cloud, this leaps through the narrow space by virtue of its superior explosive power, and so escapes harmlessly to the earth, instead of making its way through some more devious and dangerous route. plates are, of course, designedly fixed where they serve to intercept the dis-charge by the temptation of the more open and free passage to the earth, and in that way divert it from the dangerous course which it would otherwise pursue .- Popular Science Monthly.

-It is related that when Fantine Warmouth was examining a revolver at White Lake, New York, the other day, his small nephew and a setter dog being near him, and a young girl leanfeet away, it was accidentally discharged, and the ball passed through War-mouth's left hand, struck the nephew on a finger, taking it off at the second joint, pierced a hole clear through the dog's right ear, struck a stone on the ground, glanced upward and lodged in the casement of the door, not two inches from the girl's head. - Waterbury American.

-The following curious law was enacted during the reign of Richard I., of England, for the government of those going by sea to the Holy Land: "He who kills a man on shipboard shall be bound to the dead body and thrown into the sea; if the man is killed on shore the slayer shall be bound to the dead body and buried with it. He who shall draw his knife to strike another, or who shall have drawn blood from him, to lose his hand; if he shall have only struck with the palm of the hand, without drawing blood, he shall be thrice ducked in the

-That education is making rapid strides in the South is shown by the fact that in Florida alone the number of public schools has increased from 676 eight years ago to 1,479 at the present time, while during the same period the number of pupils in attendance has increased over 80 per cent. -N. Y.

-A California vine-grower gathered seven tons of Zinfandel grapes from an acre of vines this scason. - San Francisco Chronicle.

Tribune.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OUTTOWWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

WHEN THE CORN'S A-TALKIN'!"

Gentle owtum, gentle owtum!

Y're a hummer, hain't ye now!
With yer paint on like the nation,
Lookin' spruce as all creation.
With yer dabs of red an yeller,
Like the punkins tipe an' meller,
Stickin' fast ter bush an' bough.

Y're a daisy, hain't ye, owtum!
With yer posies 'long the brook.
Like live coals of fire a-glown'.
Smack down in the green, late mowin',
An' yes gen'ians torn and tattered.
An' yer golding-rod theke scattered,
Like rum picters in a book.

Y're a stunner there's no doubtin'!
With yer woods an' swamps a-drip,
With the black-birds jest so busy
That my head gets light an dizzy
With a-listenin' ter their chatter,
An' the wiery, fightin clatter
Uv the blue-jay s raspin lip.

But I tell ye, owtum, squarely, What I like the best uvall what I have the obs. dvain Is ter hear the corn a-talkin' When the wind is through it walkin', An' ter catch the punkns list nin', An' jest layin' low an' g ist nin' As if Spectin' fer a call. An' another thing I'm set on,

I'm a-achin' fer ter tell,
Is ter see the apples droppin',
An' the chestant burrs a-poppin'
An' a-shellin' out their plunder.
While the pigs are chansin' under:
Now, I like this mighty well. An' I like a han' at seedin'

An' I like a han' at seedin'
Long about this present time.
When the foller smells like posies,
Only sweeter than the reses,
An' the grain is quick a springin',
An' the meller groun' is singin'
Jest the sweetest harvest rhyme. An' now come to think, I reckin,
As I'm sayin' now my say.
I must mention—but I'm thin'tin'
It s the heart that's allus drinkin'
In the good that God has given
As makes a life—a livin'.
And hils even ev'ry day.
—s. B. we Manus. in Current.

MY QUARTER SECTION.

We were friends. We had taught together in one of our ward schools for six years. Together we had defied the scrutable I rovidence had placed over us in the capacity of principal. Together we had prepared the "Spreads" reach.

prairie-grass stretching away in end-ess succession as far as the eye could reach.

prairie-grass stretching away in end-ess succession as far as the eye could reach. petty tyranny of the man whom an inand "Blowouts," generic names for the official show of examination papers, drawings, etc., that are exhibited to the world of admiring parents as the individual and collective result of the gen-ius of their individual and collective progeny. In the long vacations we had on various excursions together, read the most approved educational and literary works, and, in short, wintered it and summered it together for six long years. Of course we had planned always to live together and keep the most delightful of old maid's halls, and-well, we were all that is meant by the term intimate friends.

1 think it was in March of 1882 that the idea struck us. I do not remember what paper it was that illumined our darkness; however, that is of no consequence. It was a wet March morning and I was standing in the hall of the Sixth Ward school house, trying to dry my draggled skirts at the register and well, as though it would be eminently safe for the future candidates for the Presidency to cultivate the foreign ac omplishment of walking Span-ish that day, when Miss Arabella After in Thompson came in with a wet umbrella in one hand and a paper in the other. Thompy was always funny. It would have taken a veritable deluge of forty days and forty nights to have may bad weather. She came in smiling with a bright "Good-morning," and, She came in smiling without waiting for me to air my eloquence on the subject, she began:

See here, my dear, I have the br ghtest plan you ever heard of for our vacation," and she proceeded to unfold her paper and her plan. The paper contained a glowing account of the opening splendors of the mighty Territory of Dakota, and the unparallelled chances of making a fortune and gaining a home by going out to the vast. unoccupied prairies and "taking up a claim," just picking it up, you know, so easy and comfortable. Then followed a statement of the laws regarding the acquiring of the various kinds homestead, pre-emp.ion and timber claims.

"You just go out there, enter your claim, put up a sod house, live in it six months, prove up, pay \$1.25 an acre, and you have your claim to live on or

"Just like Old Jack Means," I inter-

rupted. "Yes," said Thompy, laughing, "and

"But," I objected, "you forget that dows and papered walls, with partitions the school year is nine months, and our of unbleached muslin trimmed with year have, with their usual want of foresight,

But no objection that I could urge had any weight with Thompy, for, I am much older than she, she is much better looking than I, and, consequently, very headstrong. So she overruled every objection that I could bring forward, and, arranging with the Board of Education for a six months' vacation, said we would go.

books, provisions, etc., we should take with us, and how we should dress. I houses ready, for we were to have one noise of voices in excited question and like frights just because we were going to do something a little unusual, but then she always was vain of her good looks. As to revolvers, she declared but I was firm about the revolver.

You would be in a pretty condition, wouldn't you," said I, "if when you got your house of 'mud and dirt,' like the foolish little pigs of our nursery days, some tramp or other wild animal should some tramp or o come along and take a notion to mur- neighbors. der you? No. I mean to have some means of protection," and I did.

9

lations to give to the world, but un-fortunately they are lost, and the table of our real expenses does not help me

Without the bloom, without the lost perfume. However, I remember that the expenses of our six months' vacation and our well belonging to the Herders, who tried quarter-section were to cost us just in every possible way to soften the sabde and the prospect of our model old maid's sabde. 23. We were very exact. I suggested to Thompy that we could spend the extra two cents in chocolate creams that spoiled bread, no fresh meat, no cold weather began to threaten and we and have an even twenty-five, but she was always close, and she said no, we would do no such thing, that it looked bles occasionally from our neighbors, as better a good deal to have the three cents there than not; that in all official make one. When I complained it was ting, but that was no excuse for the exreports they always managed to have not pleasant, to say the least, to be reaggerated cheerfulness with which an uneven number to show how minded of our Filgrim mothers and Thompy met this misfortune. very exact they were in their calcula- other pioneers. Because they had to

We always spoke of our possessions as our "quarter-section," as it sounded perfect courtesy from railroad officials, used to sit and stare at Thompy while I Dakota cost me just \$800.23 (and I hotel-porters, hackmen and fellow-played. travelers. Of course we took in all the teachers in search of recreation.

I remember distinctly the first spell I ward the horizon that was some one's found that the city consisted of two tents and a woodshed. It was evening when we passed through Moorehead and Fargo, and the luminous ball of electric light shining high over the lat-ter city looked weirdly beautiful.

twilight of a summer morning, and stopped to get break ast and rest a little before starting on our tour of investigaeasy as it had at home and not a quaralong in my trunk to improve the land-scape a little she said it was wilder our without and what we wanted was the

After interviewing the land agent and a lot more work and bother we finally started over the prairie on an ox-cart. her willing to acknowledge that it was of the section occupied by a man from New York who had his family along and his brother-in-law. Did you ever ride after an ox team? I hope so, for if you have you will appreciate many privileges that you would perhaps otherwise pass over as but slight advan-tages. We moved through the prairie tages. (but that was all) and looked at the wide monotonous landscape. After the first hour I remarked to Thompy that I thought we had better go into eamp on the wagon as we seemed to be about as far as when we started, but Thompy said she liked it, that she was always afraid of fast horses, and she could get as much exercise and all the scenery she wanted from her perch on the oxthough she were at a picnic.

Along in the afternoon we came to the place of the man from New York, and here we got some dinner and were shown the glories of a sod house. We had seen them at a distance before, but make heaps an' gobs o' money, all out nothing like this. This was a veritable o' Congress land." worthy forefathers in arranging the Turkey red that looked very pretty and home-like. Thompy went into raptures planned for only twelve over it, and regretted deeply that we months. Where are you going to get had not brought something a ong for the other three?"

all over-not a bit of proper pride. After dinner we went with the oxteam to inspect the other part of the clutching at her as she passed me, section, which the woman said she "have you lost your senses?" hoped we would like, as she wished we might be neighbors; she found it rather

When we were fairly settled and had had our first meal I told Thompy that I wish in the cause of public instruc-tion, which, as a teacher, of course I she laughed and said she didn't see and praced and then shot and threw it Los Angeles, Cal., have been quite for am interested in, that I had our cal u- how I could feel like the whole family as far as I could."

without having a stable in the house, as they always did. Now I think it revolver than she was of that horrible shows an envious disposition do always to reproduce them. Ah, well! I fear that, could I present it to you, it would be robbed of its illusions and, like the rose which the cunning alchemist research to the country of the cou so she always passed by on the other ley, he acted as though she belonged to side of the room. We got water from a him. we had no garden, it being too late to cape. Of course there was no use fret-

nut timber is so very valuable, you exactly necessary for the brother, love-making through a long Dakota all over his coat one day he found four know. Thompy said we were like the George Bradley, a tall, good-looking winter. man who planted acorns for his first Yankee, to be always coming over to When the late, cold spring finally recrop. We took about a peck of garden our place on one excuse or another. If leased me, I turned my back on my seeds and a hoe without a handle, but it wasn't to do something it was to see ruined estate and blasted hopes, and. two lone teachers who should under-take the same. We met with the most good taste to like music, though he My quarter s

points of interest about St. Paul and front of our sod house, I with my violin roined castles in Spain and the loss of Minneapolis, and we used to enjoy im- and Thompy doing nothing but looking my friend. Now, if any one wants this mensely the imaginary sensation it would create among our fellow-travelers if they knew of our daring project, but we never electrified them by disclosing it. They regarded us as a brown eyes and sweet obstinate mouth. couple of innocent and inoffensive And she was too old for any such non-How we enjoyed the journey from St. our old maid's hall? The Herders Paul to our destination! It was here would come over occasionally for a that we had our first glimpse of the short time, but the baby usually kept lovely prairies, gorgeous with the red them at home. They had a good many lilies of the North and a thousand other cattle, which they hired a boy to herd, flowers that crossed the waves of the and, what with their farm work and get-

The long, monotonous days dragged had of sinking of the heart. It was by. I told Thompy that the evening when I saw, in the midst of a vast plain, and the morning were the first day, and a lone, forlorn little speck away off to- all the others were just like it. She opened her eyes and looked shocked. home, not another dwelling in sight in all that wide lonely prairie; the next was when we reached Lawnsdale and neighborly way, playing with the baneighborly way, playing with the ba-by, analyzing flowers, and just sitting still and watching the shadows drift over the grass, and grew so brown and

For mysel!, I grew almost to hate the long, still days, and, in spite of the nev-We reached our destination in the dim er-ceasing winds, days so alike that you could not tell one week from another or Monday from Saturday, to long for November and our return to the civiltion preparatory to taking up our ized world. September came, and I Somehow it did not seem so thought of the changing woods and autumn sound of winds among the branchter as romantic, but Thompy was as es, and it seemed as though it would be enthusiastic as ever, and when I said almost like Heaven to see a tree, I said that I wished I had brought a few trees so to Thompy, and she responded by

O er all the wide, extended plain Shines one eternal day!

door with the baby in her arms inviting lieved you, but now I know better.' us to come to tea. We all stood there try to there until urged on by the boy, who let down the bars to the inclosure, and

The cattle passed in one after anothasperating girl pulled out a microscope, and proceeded to analyze flowers, just as azgravatingly cheerful and have pening. The enraged animal turned upon him, and, catching him on its eruel horns, tossed him high in the air. I saw the boy dashing away across the prairie for the help which it would

"My God, the brute will kill him!" as she sank on her knees with a look of agony on her face, the like of which I pray may never see again. Thompy stood as if turned to stone, till, at a cry from the defenseless man out there all alone, she turned, and snatching the reto display our ignorance before that volver from the wall where it had been strange woman, but that was just her avoided so long she dashed by us to his

"Arabella Thompson!" I cried,

"have you lost your senses?" She was gone! I sank down on my knees, and, burying my face in my lonely being eight miles from town and hands, lost all consciousness save of a The upshot of the whole matter was that I meekly yielded, and our noons made any difference where we took up where my heart used to beat. I bewere spent in making calculations as to what it would cost us to carry out our plans, what supplies in the spectal and the special plans what supplies in the special plans white special plans whit our claim; it all looked alike to me, and lieve I know semething of the tortures plans, what supplies in the way of We went to town to get the necessary seemed forever. The first thing of was for dressing in bloomer costume apiece, and we wanted to investigate answer. I raised myself from the and carrying a few revolvers, but the little store. The woman from New ground and saw George Bradley and Thompy would hear of neither. She York, whose name was Herder, said several others about the prostrate body said there was no use in our looking that her husband and brother would do of Mr. Herder. He still lived, though

that she could not sleep with one in the very inviting, I can tell you. We could far from where the bull had died, the house. I yielded about the dressing, find no paper to cover the unsightly revolver was some distance beyond; but I was firm about the revolver, walls, and our furniture was of the where she had thrown it after shooting. where she had thrown it after shooting. scantiest. We could not make both George Bradley brought her in in his

"There was nothing else to do," answered simply.

"How did you aim?" asks some one.

I believe she was more afraid of the

I began to realize about this time that

The long winter days, hopeless and eat nasty messes is no reason that I can see for my liking them.

Our neighbors were nice, educated the days too dark, or the winter too a great deal larger that way. We took against them, but I did think it wasn't third party to watch the progress of

time would fail me to tell of all the absurdities we perpetrated. We were ready at last. I presume the jour-with him. Sometimes he would come my way back to the Sixth Ward schoolney was much like that of any other over of an evening to hear me play, for house, a sadder, poorer, and, I hope, a

> My quarter section and my winter in We spent a good many evenings in chocolate creams), to say nothing of my valuable property, he can have it on "long time and easy terms."—Chicago

An Envious Wife.

Prof. Raney Bumpus was arrested last week on a charge of assault and battery, and was arraigned before Judge Muckle, that learned man of much justice, Colonel Max Hoyett, the ag-grieved, made a statement which clearly showed that the assault was unprooked, and a judge less wise than Muckle might have fined Prof. Bumpus without heeding the statement of the

defendant.
"Judge," said the professor, "I will make a statement of my case. Then we shall see whether or not my violent actions were inspired by an impulse of the avenging justice. I am a professor of psychology, and receive a salary of thirty dollars per month. I rent a small cottage where wife and I live and enjoy ourselves as well as could be ex-pected under the thirty dollar circumstances, but truly did the wise Roman, Metellus Numidicus, say: 'We can not live comfo tably with woman and can not live at all without her.' But for one thing, our life would be happy enough to answer all purposes. Every evening Colonel Max Hoyett persists in driving by my house. He has a beautiful turnout. When my wife sees it she becomes envious. Sometimes, while we are sitting among the vines on the porch, ta king of tender poets and writers of glowing prose, Colonel Hoyett and wife dash by in their glittering buggy. In a moment all is changed. My wife becomes morose I shall never forget one day about the and snappish. 'Yes,' she exclaims, middle of the mouth. Mr. Herder had that man who runs a bone mill been at the sheds near the house stack- and gathers up spoiled meat for ing corn for the winter use of the cat- a soap factory can ride out in The agent said he thought he knew a place we would like, where we could have our land joining and the other part of the section and place are the could have our land joining and the other part of the section of the s to him in her high, sweet voice. George with my hands and feet on the floor. Bradley was in town, and just about Don't you try to make fun of me on six the boy came driving the cattle thirty dollars a month. You used to before him. Mrs. Herder was at our say that knowledge is power, and I bebe pleasant and reply: in the late sunshine watching the cattle as they came slowly over the prairie, stopping to nibble the grass here and meat.' Well,' she snapped,' '1'd rather have a little less knowledge in rode a spiteful little pony. As they the house and a little more meat of came up Mr. Herder paused in his some kind. With that she flounces work, and, seeing us, waved his hand, away, and during the entire evening we miserable. After enduring stepped back, holding in his hand the hay-knife with which he had been work-demanded I called on Colonel Max Hoyett and explained how I was situated. I told him if he would select some other street it would be a great favor, and, in my opinion, would, in the language of the pulpit, have a great tendency toward redeeming a lost and envious world. He smiled superciliously and said that he would think about 'By the way,' he continued, 'I am going to drive out now, and as my wife is not going I can take you home.' I declined, but he insisted. The boy have been madness for him to have came around with the team, and after attempted to give. I heard Mrs. Her- he had promised that he would stop when within two blocks of my house and let me get out I consented. Away we went like the wind. 'Hold on, said I, and let me go down.' He pretended

> dropped the broom and I saw that she was in a rage. As soon as I was able te get out I walked back to the house.' 'Don't you come in here,' she exclaimed. 'Oh, yes, I can't go out riding, but you can. Knowledge is power, eh?' and she threw a stick of stovewood at me. Without further argument I sought the Colonel and mauled

> as though he were trying to stop, but, confound him, the horse dashed for-

ward and carried me past my house.

My wite, who was sweeping the gallery

at the time, looked up and saw me. She

"Your defense is good; your cause is just," said the Judge. "I know what an envious wife is. I once lived in Kentucky. Near me lived a man who owned a fine cow. My wife want-ed the animal, and envied the man who owned her. I was poor, and was not able to buy the cow, but my wife would

let me see no peace."
"What did you do?" asked the professor, after a few moments' silence. "Why, sir, I stole the plaguy cow and left the State. Call the next case, Mr. Officer."--Arkansaw Traveler.

-The report that Bishop Potter, of Nebraska, whipped two cowboys soon after his arrival upon the field of his ecclesiastical labors is confirmed in a letter to a friend in Troy, where he once held a pastorate. The cowboys some remark as to his neither catwere guarding a thief who was to be ing nor drinking. On his telling the lynched, and the Bishop, after trying persuasiveness in vain, liberated the fellow by force.—Chicago Heraid.

Dungeon Life.

There is or was lately (1871) a Polish lady, the Countess of K —, living in Paris. She wears a very singular brooch. It is encircled by twenty precious stones, on a ground of dark-blue enamel, covered in the center by glass. And what does this brooch contain? A portrait or a lock of hair? No, only four common pins bent together in the form of a star! And she wears this in memory of her husband, a Polish nobleman, who was put into prison because he was thought to be a secret enemy to the Government. It was a dark, deep dungeon, far down under the ground. He had no one to speak to, for no one was allowed to see him but the keeper of the prison, and he, of course, was not permitted to converse with his prisoner. Days, weeks, months passed on, and he was still left in his dungeon. He was most miserable, and feared that he should lose his senses. for his reason seemed to be giving way. Oh! if he had only some hope—some one thing to relieve his misery. Feeling pins, and he actually wept for joy: yet what could four pins be to him? He took them from his coat and threw them down on the floor of his dungeon, and then he went down on his hands knees and felt all over the floor till he found them again. When he had succeeded in this he scattered them again on the floor, and could you have gone into his dungeon you would have found him groping on his hands and knees for his four pins. When, after six years' imprisonment, he was set free they still found him groping in the dark for his four pins. It was all his work. Nor would he leave his prison without taking his pins with him. They were his best friends, because they had given him something to do in his solitude and confinement, and his Countess had made them into a brooch which she valued

The following is one of the most affeeting records in existence. It is from Count Gonfalonieri's account of his imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg. above the town of Brunn, in Moravia, for a political offense in the reign of the Emperor Francis of Austria, who died in 1835. He was an Italian, and had conspired to dispossess the Austriaus at Milan: "I am an old man now," but by fifteen years my soul is younger than my body! Fifteen years I existed (for I did not live, it was not life) in the self-same dungeon, ten feet square. During six years I had a companion; during nine I was alone! I never rightly distinguished the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together. We related our past lives, our joys forever gone, over and over again. The next gone, over and over again. The next year we communicated to each other our thoughts and ideas on all subjects. The third year we had no ideas to communicate—we were beginning to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at the interval of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other if it were indeed possible that the world went on as gay and bustling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth, we were silent. The sixth, he was taken away-- I never knew where -to execution-to liberty-but I was glad he was gone; even solitude were better than that dim, vacant face. After that I was alone. Only one event broke in upon my nine years' misery. One day-it must have been a year or two after my companion left me-the tered these words: 'By order of his Imperial Majesty, I intimate to you that your wife died a year ago.' Then the door shut and I heard no more. me and left me alone with it.

They but flungthis great agony in upon The companion for six years with Count Gontalonieri was a Frenchman, Count Andryane, who has since pub lished some memoirs of his own life (" Memoires d'un Prisonnier d'Etat. par Comte Alexander Andryane.") He mentions that Count Gonfalonieri was liberated at the Emperor's death in 1835, and sent to the United States. from whence he returned to Austria. There broken down by sorrow and suffering, he wandered about for a few years, and died at Urian, pied de St. Gothard, December, 1846. He wrote to his friend, Count Andryane, from New York,: "Qu'il etait comme l'ombre d'un trespasse, errant sur la terre etranger aux joles, aux agitations, et presque a tout les interets de cette Count Andreane adds the touching incident that for a time Count Gonfalonieri was allowed to receive letters from his wife, and when she was dying she wrote several letters, dating them at different future periods, that he might, when delivered, think she was still alive. This tender, loving kindness was, however, cruelly frus-trated by the sudden in ormation of her death, so brutally conveyed by order of the Emperor. Poor man! he was spared no single pang. It pleased God to "vex him with all His storms." N. Y. Telegram.

Writing a Report.

It is not every hero who can write a readable report of his victory. Casar's famous announcement: "I came, I saw, I conquered," is as terse as it expressive. But the Roman, as his "Commentaries" show, could write expressive. clearly and forcibly. Commodore Perry paralleled Cæsar's

comprehensive brevity in his dipatch announcing the victory of Lake Erie, written on the back of an old letter: "We have met the enemy, and they are

ours.

General Taylor, a good soldier but a poor writer, was fortunate in having on his staff an officer who wielded a ready pen. Bliss' reports, it used to be said, made Taylor President.

Mr. S. Hall tells, in his "Retrospect of a Long Life," two good stories which illustrate the trials of a brave deeds in writing. At a public dinner some years ago Mr. Hall was scated some remark as to his neither eating nor drinking. On his telling the officer that it was because he was appointed to make a speech during the evening, the latter said that it reminded him of an Admiral with whom he laterals for, during the present de-had sailed, and related the following pressed condition of trade.

"We had fought and taken a French

ship. After the battle it was my duty, as a matter of form, to report the re-sult. I found the Admiral, evidently in a mood of great irritation, racing up and down his cabin—pens and papers scattered over the table.

"'Sir,' I said, 'I have the pleasure to report to you that the Ship — has struck and is our prize.'

"Receiving no answer, I repeated the words; still the Admiral gave no heed. In a tone that no doubt indicated annoyance, I was beginning a third time, when the old fellow struck in, sharply:

"Yes, yes, I know; we've fought a battle and won it; but the worst of it's to come!"

"May I ask what is that?" I inquired. "Yes,' he said, pointing to the scat-

tered papers; there's that letter to the Admiralty!" Not long after, Mr. Hall was telling this story to another naval officer, who

gave a pendant to it. "I once sailed with a Captain who was ordered on a three-years' cruise. He received a state paper with a long string of instructions-to do this, that,

and the other. "On his return it was his duty tomake his report. How to doit was another thing. He cut the matter short by taking the paper that contained his instructions, and adding to each item

the single phrase: "Hone't." 'Done't." 'Done't.'
"He then signed the document and sent it to the Lords of the Admiralty." - Youth's Companion.

Dress, Felt and Cloth Bonnets.

Velvets will be used for dress bonnets, and felt and cloth bonnets will beworn to match woolen costumes. Thereare different kinds of velvet shown for millinery purposes, such as repped, frise, beaded and cisele. A special novmore than gold. They had preserved elty is embroidered velvet, with small sprays, flewers, or leaves wrought all sprays, flewers, or leaves wrought all over the bonnet. This embroidery is done by hand, but the machine work copies hand work so closely that it is difficult to distinguish them. A stylish bonnet is made by taking a single piece of velvet, put over the frame in loose folds, extending forward from the middle of the crown, and finished on the brim in seallops or with lace. Sometimes the material is laid in plain side plants half its length, and then puffed

around the brim. Red, in all its various tints, prevails in millinery. A new bright shade is called Porphyre, and there are dull Pompeiian red shades with chaudron and garnet tints. There are browns with red tints, and yellow with browns, that are largely used; a golden brown, Florentine, very becoming to brunettes, and a light green that is very pretty when worn by the complexioned ladies. Muscovite and smoke grays are combined with red. Lizzard and moss greens are also much favored. Chrysanthemum and bacchante are names given to the red-purple shades; and there are many rich dahlia colors that are becoming to both blondes or brunettes. Delft. blue, a familiar shade is also much liked. The colored straws most in favor are the Lincoln green. seal, tourterelle, grenat and navy blue. The oval turban is the fashionable shape in these small straw hats, and when they are trimmed they resemble the capote.

Feathers appear as trimmings on all the imported bonnets. Few ostrich feathers are seen, the fancy being for effects made up by grouping together the plumage of various birds. "All the dungeon door was opened and a voice, from whom proceeding I know not, utones," tells the truth. If a bird is too large to be a garniture, then its wing is used. If that is too much a feather or two may be taken, or a bit of the lovely color on his neck will be possessed. Three or four small birds are grouped together, or a cluster of small wings stripped from several birds forms a fashionable garniture for the trimming

of a bonnet. A popular shape in hats for young ladies has a broad brim turned up on one side. A pretty model is in beige felt, faced with brown velvet and profusely trimmed with beige colored ostrich feathers. Those who prefer a hat that can be worn sufficiently off the face to show a little of the hair will be pleased with this, as it is dressy and rich looking .-- Brooklyn Eagle.

A Prose Poem.

Softly the moon shed its silvery light upon the evening air. The difference between a goose and

the moon is that the goose sheds feathers. This is less romantic, probably. but good goose feathers are worth seventy cents a pound more or less. They stood beneath the silent stars,

Arthur and Evangeline; not the goose and the moon. She in the glory of young womanhood, and he in a liftydollar suit of clothes. It is astonishing what trust tailors

put in manhood. "Oh, Arthur," she sighed, "let us flee from this place; from the wrath of an angry father and the torturing taunts of a mercenary mother." At this season, she should have said

elet us musquito from this place, etc. but a young woman in leve can't tell a flee from a musquito, and we must not censure too severely: "Ah, Evangeline, would that it were

possible. "But it is possible, Arthur. We can fly beyond the sea, the deep blue sea, which lies between us and happiness, and beneath the sunny skies of Italy in the dolce far niente of that lotus land, we may build about us a beautiful palace, whose foundation shall be love,

and whose superstructure shall be the perfection of earthly bliss. The girl had spent all her chewing gum money on ten-cent novels, and all her time playing Pauline in an amateur dramatie club.

amatic club.
"Ab, darling, the picture you paint is too levely for realization," he wailed. which illustrate the trials of a brave of course he knew she painted. Any sailor when called upon to report his fellow can tell that when he gets close

to a girl. "Why, love? Oh, Arthur, why?" "Because, dearest," he agor ized clear down to the knees of his pants, "I haven't money enough to buy tickets across the briny, and the walking on that road calls for gran shoes, which I am also unable to out up col-

"Be trade," she shricked, and they, parted forever .- Merc'sant Traveler.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEOMCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, S. GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

For Presidential Electors, AT LARGE. THOS. MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth. GEO. S. KING, of Parsons.

1st Dist., W. W. Sargent, Holden. L. B. Chapman, Ft. Scott. 2nd P.F. Devore, Independ'ce. T. P. Fulton, El Dorado. 4th Jas. Katler, Junct'n City. H. A. Yonge, Beloit. 6th J. B. Fugate, Newton.

For Governor, GEO. W. GLICK, of Atchison co. For Lieut .- Governor, C. K. HOLLIDAY, of Shawnee. For Secretary of State, EUGENE HAGAN, of Shawnee. For State Treasurer, W. A. HUTTMAN, of Barton. For Auditor of State, HUGH V. GAVIGAN, of Cherokee For Attorney General,

G. P. SMITH, of Allen. For Supt. of Public Instruction, M. J. KEYES, of Ottawa. For Chief Justice, W. P. CAMPBELL, of Sedgwick. For Associate Justice, T. A. HURD, of Leavenworth. For Congressman, 4th District,

S. N. Wood, of Topeka.

For State Senator, 24th District, BARNEY LANTRY, For Representative, Dist. No. 71, J. R. BLACKSHERE. For County Attorney. C. H. CARSWELL. For Clerk of the District Court, O II. DRINKWATER. For Probate Judge, JOHN B. SHIPMAN.

For County School Superintendent, I. C. WARREN. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist., GEORGE W. HAYS.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE Ohio wont Republican and West Virginia Democratic.

Kanas City Times puts it: "Tell the truth." - Grover Cleve-

burn this "-James G Blaine.

Art students must be hard to please who cannot find some suitable model out of the variety of subjects given for their use every month in that helpful and practical magazine The Art Amateur, price 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

The Hon. John Maloy having received the nomination for Rep. resentative, from Morris county, he has resigned the editorship of the Council Grove Guard. Mr. Miloy is an old timer, a brilliant lawyer and a peoples' man, and

other sum for them. In this question of veracity we must remember that Mr. Fisher is trying to defeat are all they need, in their business, Republican.

Yes; and also that Mr. Blaine is trying to secure his (Blaine's) election.

R. M. Crane, the Republican candidate for State Senator, voted for Judge Thacher's Sonate bill number 11, to take away the right of trial by jury in mis-demeanor houses and otherwise speculate off voters of Maine to reject a candilaw into the hands of partisan and prejudiced judges. It would have given every judge in a liquor case if he wanted to. Like the prohibitory law itself it was an encroachment upon the guaranteed liberties of the people.

should any Republican vote for skill to the rock he takes from the G. W. Glick or Barney Lantrey?" quarry produces wealth in truth, The reason why every re-submis- the same with his farm as he minsion Republican should vote for gles labor and skill with the soil them is because they are running he, and the world, is rewarded by on resubmission platforms, and the fruits of such labor that the are both in tavor of the re-submis- would never had before, hence Mr. sion to the voters of this State of Lanuy and society are both Yearling and two year old heifers. the prohibitory amendment to our richer. State constitution, while their op. "Mr. Lantry produces."

the Chase County Courant, ponents are running on anti resub mission platforms and are both op pocket wheel by his wits he has

A number of Democrats of Chase county are talking up Barney Lanposition with credit to himself and honor to his party .- Leader, July

Will the Marion Record and other Republican papers of this Sena copying the Leader's heavy (?) edi torials 'ferninst" Mr. Lantry and copy the foregoing and then stop their balderdash against Mr. Lantry's "fitness" for the office.

On the 21st day of August, 1877. for State Senator, made final proof on a homestead claim in Rush county, he then having been in this State about a year, and at that time being the City Clerk of Marion Center and also City Attorney, also a Notary-Public in and for Marion county, which office he still holds. For deeds that are dark and tricks that are vain com mend us to this same gentleman. -Courant, Oct. 29, 1880.

During the campaign of 1880 we made the foregoing charge against Mr. Crane, and, to this date, neither Mr. Crane nor any of his friends have ever yet denied the charge, although they have had four years in which to do the same; and if this be the kind of man Mr. Crane is, why should he be re-elected to the State Senatorship?

report of the Strong City rally, tion, for the office of County Atl'uosday, we quote: "Hon H. Ritchie, of Morris county, followed Mr. Ryan in a few brief remarks on the Sonatorial question, and as sured his hearers that Mr. Crane majority, and he knew what he was talking about."-Marion Rec

If the Leader told the truth, which the prople of this county will the independent candidate for it has exagerated the majority Mr. and recommended to the Demo-Crane Will receive in Morris county-Mr. Lantry will most assuredly be elected; because, if Mr. Crane office. can not carry Morris county by There are volumes in this, as the more than 400 majority this time, A. Campbell, W. P. Martin and I listened to the speeches made poses, we do not think the colored during the campaign. voters of Morris county can be caught on a pin hook in the way of a \$2 subscription to build a col ored churh at Strong City, as Mr. Crane's name appears on that subscription list, while Mr. Lantry's name is on the same list for \$25. and he telling them to call on him for more if they needed it.

> THE TWO CANDIDATES. The Council Grove Guard says:

"Mr. Crane is a banker, and as we hope he may be sent to the such naturally studies how and by Legislature by a handsome major- what devices he can extort from his customers the largest rate of Warren Fisher says Mr. Blaine interest, and how and by what offered him \$10,000 for the Mulli means he can induce the most peogan letter, and Mr. Blaine says he ple to patronize him. These are never offered any one that or any the only two ideas bankers are supposed to have; in fact, they Mr. Blaine's election .- Emporia Thus they make collossal fortunes off of their friends and neighbors' misfortunes, like a professional man they never add to the wealth of a community, they live off the misfortunes of others, they nor their business brings no wealth into the country, they only gather money from others, build fine cases. It was intended to throw what they extract from the people, date because he was an Irishman the execution of the prohibitory like the lawyer, they make nothing more useful or valuable than it is when they find it. In fact, the only class of persons who are an opportunity to become a despot a substantial benefit to mankind and to nations, are the artizan, the mechanic, the producer, the person who mingles his labor or skill with the soil, or the production of the earth in a state of nature, as Bar-The Marion Record asks "Why nev Lantry by adding labor and

posed to the re-submission of that been able to extort from his unforquestion to the voters of the State. tunate neighbors, in other words he accumulates, the other produ-

Crane simply gathers that to his

ces. And in Mr. Lantry's protry for the State Senate. He is a duction, he helps perhaps, 500 other large hearted, hard fisted, practical laborers in one year by giving man, and, it elected, would fill the them employment, who each has dependent upon them for support say two others making 1,000 more or 1,500 people supported each year by the benefaction of Mr. torial District, that have been Lantry. While Mr. Crane in his business hires one clerk and perhaps he a young man without a in favor of Mr. Crane, please to family because he can get him cheap. Voter, this is the picture Who of these two will you select to represent you and your interests in the Legislature, the man who Consisting of Breaking and Stir- pe is your friend from his interests R. M. Crane, Republican candidate being identical with yours, or the man whose interests would pros

> NO THE PERSON NAMED IN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COM WITTEE WEETING.

per best were you unfortunate?"

Last Saturday afternoon the mittee held a meeting in the Cour ANT office, at which the following members were present; Messrs. L. W. Coleman, J. M. Biolman, J. R. Holmes, G. P. Hardesty, W. H. Shoft and W. E. Timmons.

The resignation of Mr. C. H. Carswell as the candidate for County Attorney, which reads as follows, was read and accepted :

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2d, 1884. Hon. L. Coleman, Chairman Democratic Central Comm tte, Chase Co., Kas.; Dear Sir:-I herewith tender my resignation as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, to be voted From the Chase county Leader's for at the coming November elec-

torney of Chase county, Kansas, Very much regretting that circumstances make this action advisable on my part (as I will remain in Chicago) and with an abiding would earry Morris county by 400 faith that the present contest will result in a glorious victory for the Democracy, I am very truly yours, C. H. Carswell.

On motion, Mr. T. H. Grisham, very much doubt-believing that County Attorney, was endorsed, erats, anti monopolists, and all others for their suffrages for that

On motion, Dr. J. W. Stone, M. To the Editor of the Courant: the 150 majority in Marion county to defray the expenses of the cam an easy figure for calculating pur- else that they may deem necessary told us that Washington, Jefferson,

On motion, Mr. Erb Austin was placed on the Central Committee, as a member from Toledo townthe removal of Mr. G. P. Hardesty from that township.

KNOW-NOTHING BLAINE. That Blame was a leading Know-Nothing there is no doubt. In 1856 he was one of the editors of the Kennebec Journal Below is a fac simile of the heading on the editorial page of that paper:

THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, AUGUST 12, 1856. JAS. G. BLAINE & JAS. BAXTER, EDITORS

THE AMERICAN TICKET.

For President. MILLARD FILLMORE. Of New York.

For Vice-President, ANDREW J. DONALDSON. Of Tennessoe.

"Put none but Americans on

Guard." This settles the matter. It is also susceptible of proof that Blaine wrote the Madigan Circular in 1875, when he appealed to the and a Cathillo. No self respecting Irishman can vote for such a candidste, even though he sympathize with the general policy of the Re-publican party .- Hartford Telgram.

PREMIUMS AWARDED By the Agricultudal Society and not reported last week.

CLASS O .- FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 15 YEARS. Lot of chickens, Warren Brockett, 1st; Anna McCandless, 2d. Cage of pets, Anna Shipman,

rat; Anna K. Morgan, 2d. Loaf bread, Alley Brewer, spec-Gingerbread, Mary O. Tomlin-

son, special premium. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock

aug7-tf

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC. -

M. A. CAMPBELL,

ARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

TEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements, ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows,

for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

County Democratic Central Com- Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Kuil Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

WALTER A. WOOD

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y. Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 bounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 in.— From three to six inches wider than other Mowers. Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-

Wheel at each end of Fingerne at either end of bar. Coaring Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whifletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it. Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Whoel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines. Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish .-**KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP**



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, and Everything Belonging to the

HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,) Oct. 3, 1884.

when it gave him 7 majoraty four J. D. Minnick were appointed a by the Republicans Tuesday, in year- ago, it will not overbalance Finance and Executive Committee, Cartter's giove. I learned that it the 350 majorry in this county and with full power to collect money was through and by a protective tariff that we were enabled to live. move and have our being. The that Mr. Lantry will get. While paign, to arrange for canvassers of first speaker did not appear to "2," if it be 2 per cent. a month, is the county, and to do all things have much love for the truth. He Adams, Clay and Webster, were protectionists. Those men never were in favor of as high a tariff on imports as we have at the present time. They told us that the Demship, to fill the vacancy caused by ocrats gave away land to the rail roads. The Democrats never gave away land that the Republicans had bought. The Democrats gave when the companies were poor and railroads were few, and then the companies had to comply with the contract. This is not the case with the Republicans. Years ago the protectionists wanted a tariff to protect the infant industries. Now those industries have grown to be good sized lads, and yet they want stronger protection. It is very amusing to hear a young oreigner plead for protection. I appose they want to be protected against their pauper relatives that they have left benind, but I dont find many that foolish. I was told by the Republicans a few years ago that we should have a tariff to protect the laboring men, and an army to protect the colored people of the South. A short trial has proved the latter to be false. The Republican party consists of four classes: the first class consists of the rich, who generally own the protected industry. The second class are those that work in those industries. The third class are tho colored race. The fourth class are

> COMMISSIONERS' PROGEED. INCS.

rather peculiar, all their political

int Higence or ignorance can be

against the southern people.

measured by their prejudice

OBSERVER.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session, on the oth, 7th, 8th and 9th instants, and transsacted the following business:

sacted the following business:
The following roads were established:
Win. P. Evans, J. S. Petford, J. H. Saxer,
J. M. Rose, Win Stawart, Win Watchous,
Jacob Petrs, Robert Brash, John L. Klelev and Milton Brown.
Viewers were appointed on the roads
petitioned for by W. P. Evans, A. M. Ice,
Ed Pract, Nathan Beals, J. C. Denby, W. E.
Parridge, John Manw and L. C. Hubbard,
Tile appointment of C. W. Rogler, W. F.
Dinisp and E. T. Baker as appraisers of
specific 16, township 22, range 7, was confirmed. firmed.
The roads petioned for by E P Allen.

The roads perioned for by E P Allen, lingh Linden and J F Kirk were rejected. New yie wondered on the H. Brandley and W A Parker roads.

The A R Paimer road was vacated. Wm J-firey was appointed to attend to the building of the a proaches to the bridge at snipman's mill, and to advertise for bids for the same.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

There will be public speaking at the folowing dates and places: Elmdale, Oct. 18, at 7 p. m. Bazaar, Oct. 20, at 7 p. m. Sharps Creek school house, Oct. 21, at

p. m. Matfield Green, Oct. 22, at 7 p. m. Wonsevu, Oct. 23, at 7 p, m. Homestead, Oct. 24, at 7 p. m. Cedar Point, Oct. 25, at 7 p. m. Safford, Oct. 27, at 7 p. m.
Toledo, Oct. 28, at 7 p. m.
Caanan S. H., Oct, 29, at 7 p. m. Clements, Oct. 30, at 7 p. m.
Clements, Oct. 30, at 7 p. m.
Cottonwood Falls, Nov. 1st, at 7 p. m.
strong City, Nov. 3, at 7 p. m.
Middle Creek, Balch's School House,
Oct. 31, at 7 p. m. At which meeting Mr.
Adam Gotbehuet will address his German

Adam Gotbehuet will address his German friends in their native tongue. Barney Lantry, J. R. Blackshere. Thos. H. Grisham, John Madden, O. H. Drinkwater, I. C. Warren, Hon. J. L. Dorsey, of Wellington, Dr. J. W. Stone, Adam Gotbehuet and others will address these meetings on the political topics of the

day.

All parties interested in good government are cordially invited to attend these By order of the Committee.

W. P. MARTIN,
M. A. CAMPBELL,
J. D. MINNICK,
J. W. STONE,

Committee,

TO S. P. YOUNG.

I heroby challenge you to a joint discussion before the people of

Chase county, on the political is sues of the day. You are accorded the privilege of opening and clos ing the debate; and I hereby bind myse f not to use any squirt-guns J. A. SMITH. on you. Strong City, Sept. 29, 1884.

CHEAP MONEY. Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real

ostate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law

STEARNS BROS'

MEAT MARKET, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR

ATTIND wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to sgents All in-teligent people want it. Any one can be-come a successful agent. Terms free. HAL-LRT & Co., Portland, Maine jan1-1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. vertisting Bureau (8 Sprine 8s.), where advertising contracts may be inade for if IN NEW YORK.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW THOS. H. CRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS. Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls. Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business placed to our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge meh29-tf

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.

SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent building

MISCELLANEOUS. MONEY

7 and 8 Per Cnt!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER

J. B. BYRNES CIANT WELL DRILL

Nine Inch Bore.

Guarantees His Work To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR TRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T BE DECEIVED,

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and planos:
Wilcox & White,
Reed & Thompson,
Standard or Peloubet,
Convoyr Bros.,
Burdette,
Estey.
Fish & Son. Christy, Fish & Son, Weber, Jos. P. Hail.

It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. E. COOLEY COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. octa-lyr

Election Proclamation.

State of Kansas, Chase county, ss. To all whome these presents may come, greeting:
Know ye, that I, J W Griffis, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do, by this proclamation, give public notice, that the Tuesda, succeeding the first monday, in November, A D 1884 there will be held a general election and the officers at that time to be chozen are as follows, ac-wit:

ows, 10-wit:

9 Presidental Electors,
member of Congress, 4th. district.
State Senator, 27th District.

State Senator, 29th District.
Governor.
Lientenant Governor.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
Associate Justice of Sapreme Court.
Secretary of State.
State Auditor.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
State Sup't of Public Instruction.
Representative, 71st District. Representative, 71st Di Probate Judge. Clerk of District Court.

Clerk of District Coart.
County Attorney,
County Sup't of Public Instruction.
Also the votes of electors in the 1st Commissioner District will be received for one member of the Board of County Commissioners. And the votes of electors of said offices will be received at the poils of each election district in said county.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my had, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, in said county and state, this 6th day of October 1894.

J w Griffis, Sheriff, Chas J county, Kansas.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or Tells how to family use. order, and cost of ev-use, drink, have fun gives exact eat, wear, or with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from

the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMFRY WARD & CO.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where the may."

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	8 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50		2.50	4.00	8.50	18.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	8 25	5.00	9 00	17.0
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	7.50	14.00	25.00
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6.50	9 00	12.00	18.00	32.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 .00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local no	tices,	10 cent	s a lin	e for	the fir	st in-
sertion; an	d 5 cer	ntsal	ine for	reach	subse	quent
insertion :	double	e price	for b	lack l	etter,	or for
items unde	r the	head o	f "Lo	cal Sh	ort St	ops."

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line f ach subsequent insertion.

Mr. P. J. Norton has returned to Chihuahua, Mexico.

Mr. T. L. Upton has our thanks for a nineteen pound citron.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe has our thanks for a large pumpkin.

Mr. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. A. Z., Scribner has our thanks for a large lot of melons.

Masters Chas, and John Sanders have our thanks for some squashes. Mr. J. R. Blackshear, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia Fri-

Mr. A. T. Ferlet, the typo, left, Saturday, for St. Louis, where he has a "sit."

The M. E. Mite Society will meet at Mr. T. O. Kelley's to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

Miss Mary S. Watson, of Fox Creek, has gone on a visit to friends at Brooklyn, Mo.

Messrs. E. A. Robinson and Clint Waite, of Emporia, were in town several days last week.

to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harvey, on City, prior to August 1, 1884, have South Fork, a daughter.

Sunday morning and evening. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock.

Mr. E. W. Jones, of McPherson, came to town, last Saturday, ot settlers of Dunlap, but who for six

F. D. Mills, Esq., of Atchison, arrived here last Thursday, to look in this county.

Masters Willie and George Yea- Reporter. ger, of Bazaar township, have gone to Lawrence to attend the State University.

Mr. Addison Walker has fenced in four lots east of Mr. W. W. Sanders', and has begun the erection of two residences thereon.

City, is running a bran new ex press wagon with his name painted in large letters on the side of it.

Mesers. Jabin Johnson and J. R. Stearns have rented all of Dr. W H. Cartter's bottom land for five years, and intend to work it by

Mr. R. F. Latoon, of Strong City, returned from Comanche county, the other day, where he intends starting a branch store at Noscutunga.

Mrs. T. L. Upton returned Tuesday from a week's visit to Emporia. She was accompanied home by Mr. Harry Garland, who came here on business.

Mr. E. Williams, of Spring Creek, was out last Tuesday, for the first time in three weeks, hav ing just recovered from a severe spell of sickness.

ily, of the Chickasaw Nation, have in this State, and a sister and a moved to Strong City. Mrs. Wilhams is a sister of Mr. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City.

Mat Thompson intends building a large residence on Peyton creek, and has contracted with Mr. M. Heintz, the fast Democrat, to do the carpenter work.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, who is rebuilding the Montezuma Hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., spent a few days at home recently, county. Two year old steers Why did the county have to pay

16th anniversary of her birth, on

The Chage County Courant, useful as well as ornamental pres- has issued the following circular

children.

ents of the Stearns boys, have moved to this city, from Sumner county, and now live in the Perrigo building just north of the old Hildebrand Bros. & Jones hardware stand.

Mrs. J. M. Bielman, of Rock Creek, had a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Collins, of Dunlap, last Monday, for the first time she had seen her for eight years. Mrs. S. H. Fosnaugh, of Strong City, her sister, accompanied hor.

The Congregational Church services, Rev. W. B. Fisher, Pastor, will be held here, every Sunday merning, at 11 o'clock, and at Strong City, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday-chool at each place an hour before preaching services.

A basket festival will be given at the residence of Mr. E. W. Pink ston, on Friday evening, Oct. 17 1884, for the benefit of Cedar Point Band of Hope and Sunday School. All are invited. The ladies are requested to bring basket with lunch for two persons.

Mr. Wm. Foreman, east of town, has our thanks for some of the finest apples we have seen this year, and for thirty-three White Star Irish potatoes grown in one hill, and the potatoes are all good sized. Mr. Foreman has a faculty for having big things.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 18, 1884, commenciag at 9 o'clock, a. m. This will be the last examination for the year 1884

F. B. HUNT, Co. Supt. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the ac-Born, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1884, counts due R. M. Watson, of Strong been assigned to me, and all par-Preaching at the M. E. Church ties indebted to him must settle at once with me at my office.

J. A. SMITH, . Strong City, Kas.

John Dowd, one of the pioneer spend a few days at his old home. years past has been on the Santa Fe road at Safford, was in town vesterday, and will probably move back to his old stamping ground. after his land and cattle interests John is a "hale fellow well met," a it up for Barney Lantry .- Dunlap

About 3 o'clock one morning last week Mr. C. Wilson, of South Fork, atter lying in wait all night for some deer that had been going for his corn field, saw three deer come to a shock of corn right next to the shock at which Mr. Wilson Mr. Isaac Matthews of Strong had been watching during the night, and he leveled his gun and let them have a load, killing a large doe.

There will be a Re-submission Republican Rally at Cottonwood will have to pay over \$100.00 in Falls on Thursday, Oct. 16th. 1884, the J. N. Nye whisky case, and and J. H. Stevenson, of Topeka, will address the citizens. All voters, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to attend and hear these eloquent advocates of re-submission. Col. C. K. Holiday, can didate for Lieutenant Governor, 1s also expected to be present. Turn out and bring your ladies with you.

On Monday morning, Sept 29, James Pearson, a stone cutter, well known at Strong City, was shot and killed at Las Vegas, N. M., while attempting to rob a bank Mr. John A. Williams and fam- dren now living at Leavenworth rebuke. he had considerable money at Las Vegas loaned out to business men.

reports an unexpected success of ance, Judge Young calls it "inad-Mr. E. F. Holme's stock sale in vertency." Chase county last Wednesday, and the stock men of that county have forgerers, jail breakers and meen. little or no fear of the spread of the diaries. Texas fever that is raging with fatal effect in a few herds in that the costs in the habeas corpus cases? returning to his work a few days brought \$40, ordinary cows aver- the costs when Sheriff Balch tried

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa tency on the part of Judge Young.

"A reward of Five Thousand Dol-Mr. L. Martin left here, last Fri- lars will be paid by this company day afternoon, for Emporia, from for the arrest and conviction of the whence he left for Los Angeles, party or parties who placed ob-Cal., Saturday, accompanied by structions on the Santa Fe railread Mr. Soden's daughter and her track on the morning of October 5, 1884, about one mile east of Em-Mr. J. C. Stearns and wife, par. poria Junction, wrecking extra

freight train going west and causing the death of fireman J. G.

The Phillips & Wells Boston Theatrical company completed their week's ongagement at Music Hall, last Saturday night, with that popular drama "Leah." To say that that company are good actors does not do them entire justice, as they are the best company that ever came to this place, and every one who heard and saw them were well pleased with their acting, and wish to have them return sometime in the near future; and v. us another season of onter

tainments. Last Saturday, about twenty of the little boxs of Strong City raised a flag pole about sixty feet long, in honor of the Democratic party doing the splicing of the pole and everything else pertaining thereto themselves. After the pole had been raised, and three flags had been unfurled on it-one for Cleyeland and Hendricks, one for Glick and Holliday, and one for Barney Lantry-Master Willie Rettiger, a youth of eight summers, mounted the rostrum and made a ringing speech in favor of their candidates. After the speech making the boys had an excellent dinner that had been prepared for them by their mothers and grand mothers. When the "boys" are on our side who dare go against, for the child is father to the man.

MORE LIGHT FOR THE REPUB-LICAN CENTRAL COMMIT-

The Republican Central Committee seems to interest themselves in the matter of county expenses only as far as the prohibitory liquor law is concerned, and asked that the same be published, to inform the public as to the terms of office of Thos. H. Grisham and S. P. Young. They ask about the prohibitory law and leave everything else in the dark.

Why did they not ask for other prosecutions during the terms of both the aspirants for the County Attorney's office? Why is it, if money, that taxes for 1885 are ten staunch Democrat, and is whoop mills on the dollar higher than house? Why is it that the gener-bridge at Shipman's mill. al fund in the county treasury is exhausted? Why is it that you shall hear what the supreme bills against the county had to court says about Judge Young. go over to January because This story will be continued for the there was not sufficient funds to light." pay them? Why is it that the county commissioners, at their meeting last week, had to pay \$311.00 on the M. A. Redford case, which was the first whisky case under Young's administration? Why is it that the county at 7:30 p. m. Hon. J. G. Waters also the sum of \$225.50 in the Nye & Redford whisky, case, which last two were reversed by the su-

preme court and will have to be tried again because the County Attorney, S. P. Young, failed to prove that those parties had no permit to sell whisky, which the law requires to be proven by the State, which point, the County Attorney, on account of an inadvertency on his part, evidently forgot, and got some sound advice from the supreme court for future

guidance. The cost in the libel case, amounting to \$530.00, had to be paid by the county because of at that place. Our space forbids another inadvertency on the part going into details; but we will say supreme court had to give him some sound instruction and serious

The county had to pay the costs brother living in Canada, and that in the Frances Martin case because of another inadvertency on the part of S. P. Young. This last inadvertency cost the county \$108.50. Auctioneer John M. Brumbaugh The supreme court calls it ignor-

Judge Young has never convictwe call especial attention to it as ed but three felons, Grisham confurnishing gratifying evidence that victed murderers, horse thieves,

Why is it the county had to pay

HEALTH AND HOME."

Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M. D.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make

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AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

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East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

laye to pa the costs when Judga Young tried do a limited practice; and will be to put the councy surveyor out of found, at all unemployed times, at S. P. Young has made so much his office? This was a double- his drug store. jointed inadvertency.

These "inadvertancies" have

And this is not all. Next week benefit of those who want "more

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Tinware at Ferry & Watson's. Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union

dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. jy6-tf The very best grades of flour at Ferry & Watson's

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. The celebrated Walker boot, at

S. Doolittle & Son's. You can get anything in the line

of dry goods at Breese's. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else. Go to L. F. Miller's to have

your Sewing Machines repaired. A car load of Glidden fence fourteen tickets for one dollar. wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Fer- of Matfield Green.

ry & Watson's. A car load of Studebaker's wag-M. A. Campbell's.

Bain wagons just received at Hil- and groceries. A dollar saved is a aged \$30, last spring calves sold to sell certain property for taxes? debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong dollar made; and you can't make for over \$22.—Marion Record.

It was because of another inadver-Dr. Smith, Dentist, will be at them; and the best way to save

the 4th inst., on which occasion she Fe Railroad company, through its pay \$60 in the case of L. Turicke? 22, his last trip to the Falls this Doolittle & Son.

Was made the recipient of many general manager, A. A. Robinson, This was another madvertency.

Why did the county have to the Central Hotel Cet. 20, 21 and pay \$60 in the case of L. Turicke? 22, his last trip to the Falls this Coffins at Ferr

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where since the building of the court cost the taxpayers enough money you can get the highest market

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. oct3-tf For sale, cheap for cash or its

equivalent, three residence properties in Cotton wood Falls. Apply to Mrs. M. H. Pennell. All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's, and they will be sold

as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper.
Go and get one or more.

Just received at Wm. Wheeler's,

W. McWilliams, at Just received at Wm. Wheeler's. Strong City, a fine stock of gold. silver and nickel watches, which he will sell at reduced prices.

Pay us what you owe us and save trouble. We need money to keep up with the times.

FERRY & WATSON. Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce.

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and fancy groceries.

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street.

E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you A car load of Moline wagons can get tresh bread every morning, just received at M. A. Campbell's. right at your own doors He sells

E. F. Bauerle bakes best bread that ever came to this The best flour of all kinds, at E. town or to Strong City, and if you don't believe it, just try his bread. He supplies four stores in Strong City with bread, and also the town

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. Doolittle & Son have the best ons and buggies just received at and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full A car load of new improved line of furnishing goods, notions Why did the county have to the Central Hotel Oct. 20, 21 and dollars is to buy your goods of

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

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Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

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Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-if.

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STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. jal7-ti

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

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

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Thomas H Grisham as an independent candidate for County Atterney of Chase county, at the en-suing November election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. 4

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

THE

Western Land & Cattle Co.

DIAMOND RANCH, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATTLE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left HORSE AND MULE BRANDS .- 9 on left shoul-

CALF MARX. - Uunderbit, right and left ear



a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty. Write for particulars to Hallett & Co. Portland. Maine.

The condition of our country presents for our consideration economic and political problems which demand a wise and reasonable solution at our han is. Some of them are new, and appeal to forces not hitherto known in our National politics. I refer to the fact that we now witness direct appeals by candidates for the Presidency, and the parties that apport them, to the prejudices and supposed interests of classes of our countrymen whose interests are alleged to be distinct and at variance with those of other classes. To state the question simply, it is the attempt to create and force an issue between the laboring classes, so-called, and the owners of capital who employ them.

who employ them.

This is in my itagment a false, un-American and wholly unadmissable issue to be raised. This country unloubtedly was intended to be governed in the interests, not of any class, but of all classes of our population. It was intended to others, which simply meant that none were to have separate privileges, and it will be vain to search through any public paper, in which the weifare of the whole people, and nothing less than the whole people, and nothing less than the whole people, was declared to be the object of the American Government.

It is clear to me that if this line of argument as to be followed, and issues are to be created

It is clear to me that I this into a reguments to be followed, and issues are to be created and fostered between the capital and labor of the country, or between discrent classes and employments of our citizens, that in such a struggle vectory must ultimately be declared after long and disastrons conflict, in favor of after long and disastrous conflict, in favor of one or the other; that there is to be at the end of such a Struggle a victor and a van-quished party. There is nothing in, such a speciacle that I think justifiable to the idea of the American Constitution, and the man who contemplates it may be justly regarded as the foe to liberty and the American form of Gov-

A MASTER OF PRETENSION.

Now, Mr. Blaine in his famous letter has laid down his pretensions, and Mr. Blaine, you know, is a master of pretension. He has taken care to claim everything—a.l the blossings of a free Government, all the advantages of human invention and industry, the very bounty of the soil, the unlimited territory, the steamboat and railway, the telephone, the very sun that warms, the breeze that co us the rails that frequity and even the phone, the very sim can that the that cons, the rains that fructify, and even the natural increase of population, not to speak of the assisted immigration of labor—all tha the toll of men and women has produced in the United States has been seized by this candidate for public honor and respect, and held up by him as due to a high protective

on the contrary, I make bold, in direct opposition to the statements and claims of Mr. Blaine, to aver, and call the record of history as my witness, that a sense of injustice created by an unjust system of laying tariff taxes has produced more local jealousy, more sectional feeling, more estrangements between our countrymen than any other single cause; that it has caused labor to organize in discovent for lack of steady employment and compensatory wages, has filled the land with violence and threats of violence, has strained the rule of law, and promises to bring in the inilitary arm of force as a customary resort to obtain order. This it is which has emboldened and induced the demagogue to appear in our midst. But for the acceptance of such doctrines as Mr. Blaine advocates and his party approves, in respect to the use of the taxing power, but for the tone of public thought and feeling gradually generated by such a mercenary spirit and abuse of a great public trust. I do not be leve such a spectacle could be witnessed in the finited States as is mow, that a candidate who has fationed upon every abuse that our laws contain, and yet has strangely gone unwhipped of public justice, should now be running up and down the land offering bimself as the special friend of the laboring man, whose scant carnings have gone largely to swell his vast fortune—and the foe of monopoles which have only added to his wealth—in cynical disregard of sill that right-minded men value and respect; affecting specially to represent the interests of labor, and yet seeking to array classes of society against each other, hoping thereby out of the general ruin to feed tat his grudges nealist decency and good order at the cost of the public peace and welfare. THE UNJUST TARIFF STSTEM.

It is this system of taxation which, while It is this system of taxation which, while or oducing a revenue of more than \$200.030, 000, incidentally entails an enhanced cost of living upon the American laborer and upon the American consumer to the extent, at least, of five times that amount. In addition to this it has gradually scaled up the products of manufacturers within their home market, rendering it impossible for them profitably to increase their product, or even, as it would seem, to maintain its present volume, much less to expand their sales into foreign markets, when over-production has glutted the home market.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The southern question.

Think for one moment of the class and character of men who have been authorized to represent the government of the Union to the Southern people. Did they represent its benignity, its honesty or its justice? On the contrary, the rising generation of the Southern States, if they measured their Government by its agents, would be obliged to consider its functions were to extort unnecessary taxes, to harrass the taxpaver, to wound the feelings of the people, to bring disgrace upon republican institutions.

After fifteen years of public service as a member of the Senate—the confirming body of all executive appointments—i profess that I have known but a few cases, some rare exceptions, where the men appointed to public office under the Federal Government in the Southern States would have possibly been chosen for the same office in a Northern State. When I have protested against this, the answer is: "What can we do "Such men—bat as they are—are the best we can get in the Southern States, in the ranks of the Republican party." Look also at the kind of men with whom political alliances are promptly made by the Republican party in the South.

South.

Look at the Cash family in South Carolina—
red-handed murderers and desperadoes, the
class who have been painted as typical
Southern men—ruffians in brondeloth—yet
young Cash died the other day defying the
legal process of the State and its officers, with
a United States Deputy Marshal's commission
in his pocket.

Look at Chalmers in Mississippl, gazetted for years by the Republican press as the nur derer of colored troops at Fort Pillow, Yet he is taken to the bosom of the Republican party and paid fees as an attorney to prosecute he political opponents in the courts of the United States.

States.
Look at Virginia. O shade of Washington! O sacred fomb at Mount Vernon! Witness there the sacrifice of State bonor—the repudiation of State obligations, the degradation of every function of State government, the overthrow of every institution of good gorenment, to place a corrupt jobber and caloler of negro votes in the Senate of the United States, and in control of the entire patronage of the Government of that Old Dominion, "the Mother of States and States—men."

A POLICY OF INJUSTICE.

Fellow countrymen, the war for the supremacy of the Union ended in the complete over throw of its opponents nearly twenty year ago. Whatever reasons may once have bee thought to exist for such a policy and system of antagonistic and distrustful legislatio against the white people of the Souther States can now be no longer alleged. When as the price of party adhesion, we see Akei man and Key in the Cabin z, and Longstree and Mosby in forcism missions, and Manon man and key in the Cabin 2 and Longstree and Mosby in foreign missions, and Manon and Cash and Chalmers ali in the close em brace of the Republican leaders, we may know that the Republican rarty does trust the South when it thus bestows office and powe

Therefore, I arraign at the bar of an hone Therefore, I arraign at the bar of an honest and patrictic public opinion the menand the party who have devised and continue a policy of injustice and allenation toward nearly one-half the States of this Union. I charge them here, and in the full view of our country, with prostituting and perverting the grea, public power of Government for low, mariow and sectional party ends.

The proofs are written on the pares of history. Our statute books contain them. The decisions of the Supreme Court denying the constitutionality of these laws attest them. The blue book with its lists of incompetent, dishonest and corrupt officeholders attests them. The record of the criminal courts attest them. The record of the criminal courts attest them.

BAYARD ON THE STUMP.

combiazoned the burning truth that the rage of party spirit has caused the Republican party to forget truth, justice and the Constition in dealing with the people of the Southern States since the close of the war.

This alone is an issue sufficient for this canvass; this alone should control the votes of thougartfut, moderate and particis citizens, and instruct them that public weifare, the perpetuation of the Union, the promotion of civic virtue and the pun shient of civic vice demand a change in the administration of the Pederal Government. Let us deal with our brethren in the Southern States in a bigh and wise spirit. Let us evoke all that is highest and best in their natures. Let us bring to the front not the miserable mercanales of their own society, or the low adventurers who, cappet bag, in hand, have been prowling for own society, or the low adventurers who, cappet bag, in hand, have been prowling of the front not the miserable mercanales of their own society, or the low adventurers who, cappet bag, in hand, have been prowling of the mineral such men as are to day the recipients of the confidence and respect of the private critices of the North who visit the Sauth on business or in search of health or on pleasure; the men who are consulted when great private interests are at stake; the men whose learning and integrity cause the Sauth on business or in search of health or on pleasure; the men who are consulted when great private interests are at stake; the men whose learning and integrity cause the Sauth on business or in search of health or on pleasure; the men who are consulted when great private interests are at stake; the men whose learning and integrity cause the Sauth on business or in search of health or on pleasure; the men who are consulted when great private interests are at stake; the men whose learning and integrity cause the Sauth on business or in search of health or on pleasure; the men who are consulted when great private interests are at stake; the men whose learnin

with admiration and respect to their arguments.

The Republican Candidate.

And now, in conclusion, one word as to the candidates. I have referred to Mr. Blaine entirely as a public man, and the public record of his action whilst in office is all that I shall criticise. He has been pictured by a very large body of his fellow-citizens, who, as Independents, declare their unwillingnoss to vote for him and who give their reasons publicly and in full. They are impressive witnesses because for the last twenty-five years they have been his party associates, and have therefore a longer and more intimate knowledge than his life-long opponents—the Democrats—c. in have. They give the reason way they recoil from placing him at the head of the affairs of the Nation. They deplore his election as a National calamity and forefull a downward plunge of the National character and the National interests when his influence shall be allowed to control them.

I, as a Democrat, believe and feel what they say is true, and for other and additional reasons, which I have given you, I believe have here the document report, No. 176, of the House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress and first session. It contains the Aspositions under oath of James Mulliman, a Claze. of Boston, made in the presence of Mr. Islaine. This witness is not only to this day wholly unimpeached, but his veracity and integrity have been sustained unquestionably.

Having fully read these depositions I am unable to see how any man can doubt that Mr. Blaine's conduct to this man, obtaining from him certain letters by false protenses, kneeling down to him in unmanly terror, and fulsifying the truth in regard to the transaction, render him wholly unworthy of the vote of any honest citizen for the great position of President of the United States. If any man doubts let him read the depositions of Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Faline hones fi in the document referred to and I believe his doubts will end. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

And now I come to the character of the Democratic candidate. If any man has imputed to him a corrupt use or intent to use public power. I never heard it nor, I think, have you. He is not, as I have heard, a brilliant man, nor a "magnetic" one, but he is a man of sound judrment, of vigorous intellect, and habits of laborious performance of duty. He has the industry and capacity to form independent opinions, and the conscience and the courage to maintain those opinions.

opinions.

This has brought him in sharp and positive conflict with vigorous and able men, and has displeased them, deeply offended them, but among them all I have never heard an imputation, accompanied by the slightest evidence, upon his good faith, or his personal truth, honor or integrity.

onor or integrity.
There is a kind of evidence known as "un-There is a kind of evidence known as "unconscious proofs." It consists of the unguarded disclosures of a man's motives and impulses, made without redection and unaccompanied by any intent; sudden rays of light in falling upon the more secret recesses of his heart, and giving a better knowledge of his nuture than any premedidated act or word. I have a letter of Grover Cleveland, written in the unthinking confidence of family affection to his orother, on the day of his election as Governor of the State of New York. It was an echo from his heart and a true reflex of his feelings at a time when high honor and great responsibilities had come upon him.

That letter had the true ring of honesp manhood, with but one aspiration, and that to do

As a Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty.
As a Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty.
As dovernor of the State of New York he
has done his duty.
And, God willing, as President of the United
States he will do his duty.

A Morrill Question.

The Republicans have tried to break the force of Mrs. Lot M. Morrill's sharr denunciation of Mr. Blaine by appealing to the brother of the late Senator. The widow of the latter, who may be assumed to have possessed a larger share of his confidence than anybody else, says that her husband's estimate of Blaine was years ago precisely what that of the Independent Republicans is to-day; that he told her in 1880 that, lican Administration over seventy-two although they would succeed that year, if the Republicans did not take a sharp turn in the direction of personal fitness in the selection of a candidate they would be beaten in 1884. Moreover, she was satisfied that if her husband were now alive he would oppose Blaine's election. In this emergency the Republicans appeal to ex-Governor Anson P. He is said to be an old manwhether as old as "Uncle Allen" we are not told. But he retains control of his faculties so far as to think just what the Republicans want him to think. He is convinced that Blaine will be Treasury should be opened for inspec-It will be noticed that Anson P. gives no reason for the faith that is in him—such as that Lot M. told him he would be proud of a chance to support Blaine or gave him an exalted estimate of Blaine's character. On the other hand, Mrs. Lot M.'s testimony does not lack with the form of the theorem of the three were thirteen thousand erasures on the Treasurer's book, and erasures on the Treasurer's book, and evaluate the counts of the treasurer's book, and erasures on the Treasurer's book, and evaluate the counts of the treasurer's book, and evaluate the counts of the treasurer of the treasurer's book, and evaluate the counts of the treasurer's book, and evaluate the counts of the treasurer's the treasurer's the counts of the treasurer's the t up his mind before going to the polis is whether Mrs. Lot M. or Mr. Anson P. is better informed as to what Mr. Lot The magnitude of the amount stolen supposed, he were alive to-day, although buried nearly two years ago.

Brooklyn Eagle.

following manner:

If the amount stated, namely, \$45,527,625.27, was invested in standard

New York State is good for at least 40,000 majority for Cleveland. The drift in the interior of the State is all in favor of the Democratic candidates, and New York and Kings Counties can load for a horse and carr, and that 1,000 pounds would make a fair load for a horse and carr, and that Blaine's election with one hundred thousand dollars. A veto from the white House is worth a third of Coadaparded upon to duplicate their late 2,845 loads of \$16,000 each load to l -Well-posted Democrats say that Kings County, if reports can be relied upon, will give an unprecedented us

REPUBLICAN STEALAGE.

The License Which Politicians Take with the Truth.

Sceretary McPherson's Recent Statemen Contradicted by History-Some Facts Which Can Not be Controverted

Mclherson, Secretary of the Repub lican Congressional Committee, gotten out a handbook which states that the stealings under the Democratic Administrations were greater than under Republican Administrations. Mc lowing important statement:

ander Arthur's Administration, is so ut- | President. terly at variance with the knowledge of every person who has read the current news of the past six months, that its But an examination of the annual reports of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who is the law officer of the Treasury Department charged with the prosecu tion of the defaulting officers of the Government in civic suits, to the Attorney-General for the three fiscal years political honors and this personal preceding June 30, 1883, shows this Mc-sacrifice. He accepted and retained Pherson-Coon statement to be absolutely false, so far as the amount they report as stolen under Arthur's Admin-

his official printed reports:

Amount of defalcations for the year eading June 30, 18 l. upon which sull bas been entered by the United States Attorney Gen-\$1.6,002 18 the fiscal year ending June 3), 1882, upon which suit has been entered to recover.
Collections by suit on same....

Total loss to the Government.... Defalcations during the itseal year ending June 39, 1883, upon which suit has been brought to Collections by suit on same.....

Total loss.

Total amount of defa'cations during the three years preceding June 30, 1884, upon which the United States has sued to recover in the United States courts.

same..... Total loss to the Government ... \$1,55),800 27

tatement is correct as to the loss to the Government by reason of defalcation of the United States officers from the commencement of Washington's Administra-tion down to 1861, which they make \$24,-That fetter had the true ring of hones manhood, with but one aspiration, and that to do
his duty. That minged with that aspiration
came the memory of his dead mother, and
that her gentle influence seemed then to revive and strengthen and purify his thoughts
will not leasen the sympach es of the merican people with the soa who mourned her atsence in the day of his renown and promotion

among men.

In this down to tolor, which they had below the middle for a period embracing seventy-two years, we will now show by
the reports of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which have been transmitted to
Congress by the Sceretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General in their
ury and the Attorney General in their
among men. among men. But this is the leading influence in the char annual reports, that the McPherson-But this is the leading influence in the character of Groyer Cleveland as I discern it; not love of money, not to achieve success nor arouse noisy admiration, but chiefly to perform his duty in that seation of life to which from Lincoln's first inanguration down quiet;" "No one will ever know from to June 50, 1883. a total loss under the eight years of Lin-coln's Administration from official defal-espect;" "Pray let me know what I am to expect;" "Burn this letter," etc., etc.

to Congress of the different Secretaries or to every man, woman and child of of the Treasury and Solicitors of the our 50,000,000 people. We say "such Treasury from 1861 to 1883, that during men as Fishe, and Mulligan." What-Administration of the Government the theits of public money aggregated held this rod over Mr. Blaine a good \$45,527,625.27, while from Washing-many years, and that it should descend ton's administration down to Buchanan, both inclusive, a period of seventy-two years, there was a loss of but 824 441. 829.32-an excess of \$21,065,795.95 stolen in twenty-three years of Repubyears of previous Administrations, covering every President from Washington

to Buchanan, both inclusive." The Acting Secretary of the Treasury lent his signature to the McPherson statement as correct, and certified to a flagrant falsehood, as is shown by the reports at the Controll-, ing offices. The law officers and the Secretaries of the Treasury, including such men as Salmon P. Chase, William Treasury should be opened for inspecelected and that "if his brother Lot tion by new parties. In this connection it would be "one of Mr." Blaine's warmest supporters." Here is following fact: Four years ago Senator a condict of evidence which, it is to be Davis, of West Virginia, when Chairhoped, will not lead to a family quarrel.
It will be noticed that Anson P. gives tions of the United States Senate, overno reason for the faith that is in him- hauled thoroughly the accounts of the this sort of confirmation. We have had millions of dollars entered so as to make the brother-in-law and the uncle, and the books balance without a single now we have the brother-in-law and the item to show when the items were sister-in-law together in politics. so made or what had become of the Among the various questions upon money. This extraordinary showing which the intelligent voter must make did not receive proper attention at the

silver dollars, and stored in the Treas-Routers, and the order of Republican and fired upon them from the rear. teen feet long, and allowing four feet forcement of laws is worth the whole the tween each cart, if placed in single both houses. - Chicago Herald.

file, this Republican stealing would make a procession n nemiles and threequarters long. Estimating the procession would move at the rate of three three miles an hour, it would take Mr. Elkins at Republican headquarters three hours and lifteen minutes to review it, and the line would extend from the Battery, in New York City, to beyond Harlem, and yet Senator Hawley said in his Brooklyn speech that "stealing under Republican administration had been reduced to a minimum." -- Washington

ence.

Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

der Republican Administrations. MePherson is simply an old liar, and he
knows it. Acting Secretary of the
Treasury Coon certifies to the correcttess of McPherson's figures. In other
words, McPherson lies and Coon swears

Were the facts?

I laugh out of existence the muniganFisher letters which were lately given
to the world. They are altogether too
serious, for they are the missing links
of a chain of evidence going to show
that Mr. Blaine profited in an illegitwill not be entrusted to the handling
will not be entrusted to the handling. laugh out of existence the Mulliganimate way from his position as Speaker the Blaine managers this year. In his speech last night Mr. Post, Sec-retary of the Democratic Congressional he traded on his private information as Committee, shed much light upon this a legislator; that he accepted pay for interesting subject by making the fol- his "influence" and his information, "This statement of Secretary Mc-Pherson and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount stolen and that in a variety of ways he

It is urged in one Republican newspaper that Mr. Blaine acted in this mat- by the statement of his friends, that it ter as a lawyer, and that it ought not was a highly honorable production. He with only poverty ahead as a result of his conscientiousness. Well, there are many honest men who would gladly relieved Mr. Blaine of these have them of his own choice. If it is necessary that there shall be but one read for a representative man, and that, in istration is concerned.

"The following are the figures of the Solicitor of the Treasury, taken from Blaine who are prepared to enter upon taking that he shall abandon all others, it. After all, wealth is not the only thing to which ambition aspires. Political honor has in some eyes a value beyond anything possessed by wealth. Tais is certain -no man can taithfully serve two masters. If he serve the State he must make some personal sacrifices. If he desires to act a; a lawyer he must leave the State to the management of other men. The question is an old one, and has never been settled to the entire satisfaction of the lawver legislator; but the State can not afford to have servants who appear for it to-day and for its enemies tomorrow.

'The defense is, however, ruled out by Mr. Blaine himself. In tas letters just published he spoke like a guilty man. to be kept very quiet. He disposed of railroad bonds after the manner of men who steal under cover of the night. "Assuming that the McPherson-Coon His knowledge and estimate of the guilt are shown in the agonizing letters begging for silence, and in the letter of in-dorsement the signatures to which were pleaded for with the most cringing and abject humiliation and fear. If Mr. erly do what many another man would These reports show me that I have disposed of a single dol-

The people can not afford to have as \$24,657,972.16.

Stolen under Grant first term... \$3,765,729.77
Stolen under Grant (second term) 4,374.5 64.26
Stolen under Haves... 1.724,528.81
Stolen under Arthur's three years 16,004,00.25

Stolen under Grant first term... \$3,765,729.77

April 12,725,728

Stolen under Grant first term... \$3,765,729.77

Stolen und Total loss after deducting collections. \$15,527,625.27 beg such men as Fisher and Mulligan for mercy would be so humiliating to the chief office that it would be dishonthe twenty-three years of Republican ever the result of their disclosures, no-

just equal the amount of the check said to have been drawn by Jay Gould and placed at the disposal of Mr. Blaine's confidential managers. Why should Gould thus interest himself? The answer is simple. Jay Gould is a chief owner in the Union Pacine Reilroad. The group of Pacifics, of which the Union is a great factor, owe the United States—that is, they owe the people of this country \$44,295,381 for interest guaranteed upon their bonds. Upon this score they are delinquents. Sturdy old Thurman and honest old Edmunds have sought to compel the payment of M. would do if, as some stupid member of the Ohio Republican Committee administration can be estimated in the associate of Blaine, has declared that associate of Blaine, has declared that whenever Thurman and himself have prepared a bill looking to the equitable enforcement of the claim against the Pacifics up has jumped James Blaine from behind Jay Gould's breastworks

haul it to Republican headquarters. gress. A friently Administration dis-Estimating a cart and horse to be four-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

neatly. It says that the election re-urns show that Blaine is about 4,000 votes less popular in Maine than R. B. Haves, the well known hen raiser of Fremont, O.

The Republicans realize the fact that Mrs. Lot M. Morrill's testimony is Can Not Laugh Them Out of Exist-very damaging and are leaving no stone unturned to break it down. But The friends of Mr. Blaine can not the truth, and there it stands.

-- The New York Post says truly of the Blaine-Phelps let "Those, whether politicians or not. who encourage the activity of creatures like Rev. Dr. Ball, must be held answerable for this great and novel dep-ravation of our political manners." -Blaine's anxiety to have Fisher

burn' that letter is clearly explained

falsity was exposed with the statement. to be expected that a man of his ability did not want to run the risk of having will give himself up entirely to the the public learn how honorable he was. country, to his personal sacrifice and It was nothing but an excess of modesty. --- The latest Republican consoler is the young lady who has set her wedsing "the day after Blaine is elected." The girl is fortunate in one thing. She

need to be under no anxiety about the Marriage laws of the State where she lives. It will make no difference to her whether a license is required or

town in Michigan which General Logan porations, putting the bona-fide settler has passed through, the schools have been closed and the day recognized as all their policy they have abused the a holiday." The school-boys who take advantage of this holiday to hear Logan will probably be convinced by him that ther. The Germans, who have flocked they can get along very well without schooling.

-Mr. Hendricks, during the long period of his retirement from public i'e, has not been an indifferent or unphilosophical observer of passing events. His speeches strike the National mind like a freshet of new ideas. He makes us distrust the accuracy of the impression that old bottles are not fitted to hold new wine. - Brooklyn Eagle.

-- The "Stalwarts" who like Conkling, are out of politics in New York, have no sympathy with the candidacy He is intelligent, and he knew his guilt have no sympathy with the candidacy better than any other man did. His of Blaine. If they thought their apdealings with Fisher and Mulligan were pearance on the stump was necessary to the defeat of the corrupt Maine politician, who practically got down on his knees to Muiligan to obtain the evidence of his own dishonor, they would have no hesitati on in making it.

--- The latest defense of Blaine in the railroad matter is the worst of all. It is urged now that he was an innocent man who fell into the hands of the sharpers, Fisher and Caldwell. Aside from the direct evidence that proves the contrary, this is an extremely stupid defense. Blaine and his friends have insisted so long that all his transactions with Fisher and Caldwell were perfectly upright and honorable that it is too late to play him for a

pigeon. much as I mourn his death, I thank my ing paper, explains itself:

is not impeached Bla'ne must stand before the country blotched and stained with the evidence of proved corruption. Those who remember the eircumstances under which the testimony of Mr. Mulligan was given as well as the character of the man, have not dared to utter a word impugning his veracity. But there are signs of rashness abroad. If there is any discretion in the Republican party leaders they will call of their hounds. Senator Hourship will will be the order of the company as man proven to have been engaged in c reutation will think of any director who should state of the word not hourship will be the word not hourship will be the calculated will be the of the word not will be the order of his great order to the company as man proven to have been engaged in c reutation will be the to the public will be the to clear a president of the congany as a far away as Richmond, Va., attacks in the way to the great corporation known as the United States at the analysis of the day distribution will be the to the will be the congany as the call of the provide will be the congany as a congany as the call of the con

The Revolution in the West.

---It looks very much now as if Blaine, who has described prohibition as a local issue, would be merely a local issue himself after the 4th of next November.

The New York Herald puts it

Unless the shrewdest and most careful observers completely misconstrue the signs of the times, the greatest political revolution of the present year will take place in the West. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Topical and Illinois, besides some Kansas and Illinois, besides some smaller Western States, are in apparent readiness to repudiate the Republican party, to which they have adhered in every Presidential year since 1860, with the exception of Indiana in 1876, and to enlist under the banner of Change and Reform.

Republican intolerance, bad faith, greed and corruption have gradually prepared the way for a great revolu-tion. The "insolence of power" shown by the Republican party for nearly a quarter of a century; its ruthless taxa-tion of the people for the purpose of amassing a huge surplus in the National Treasury, which it controls; its aggressions on the personal rights and aberties of the people; its undue favoritism of monopolies and corporations; its open, defiant corruptions, have by degrees kindled the indignation which is now prepared to break out into a consuming fire.

The French Revolution was seemingly the work of a night. The uprising of July 12, 1789, took Paris by surprise. Yet it need not have done so. The infamies of the Regency, the weakness of the King, the insolent usurpations and outrages of the nobles, the wrongs of a hard-toiling people, pinched by hunger and driven to despair, had for years given sufficient indications of the gathering of the ter-rible storm which suddenly burst over

the Nation.

The pending political revolution in the West has had ample provocation. The Republicans have ground dow . sgricultural labor, while driving railroads over its neck and pampering favored interests. They have given away hundreds of millions of the pub-The dispatches say that "in each lie lands to wealthy and grasping corw the West, have found themselves, ander a professedly free Government, stripped of their personal privileges and amusements and placed in a straitwaistcoat of other people's intolerant notions and prejudices.

> It is desirable that the wave of political revolution should come from the young and vigorous West. It will be the more irresistible because it will bear on its crest the rugged honesty of the broad prairies.. It will be a victory all the greater and more significant if won by States which are marching on like an army of giants and which have re-mained faithful to the Republican par-ty as long as it was faithful to itself. It will be a victory that will stay, that will know no reverses, that will grow with the growth of the West and be strengthened by the wisdom and patri-

> otism with which it will be used. New York is pledged to the Democratic cause. So are New Jersey, Connecticut and other Eastern States. But we shall all gladly hail the West as a leader in the great revolution and shall feel that our common triumph will be made doubly glorious if it is to be the signal of the emancipation of the Western States from Republican thraldom. -N. Y. World.

Rosecraus' Charge on Blaine.

The following letter from General W. country knew my husband was at rest. S. Rosecrans to Rev. J. S. Early, based I am in mourning for him: but, as upon an editorial paragraph in a morn-

expect." "Burn this letter," etc., of his own acts. The speciple can not afford to have as their Presiden a man who is ashmed as I mourn in death. I thank my father in Heaven that He called him before the party he loved so well, and at Sawyer or representative, of his own acts. The spectacle of a man destined to be President going on his knoes to bey such mon as Fisher and Mulligan in for mercy would be so humiliating to the chief office that it would be dishons or to every man, woman and child of our 50,00.09 people. We say "such many father than the cyan guite as malicious as they are patriotic. The agony of Mr. Blaine, of the chief of morable gentleman, James Malligan." What the cyan guite as malicious as they are patriotic. The agony of Mr. Blaine agond that its ritical moment is evidence that the cyan guite as malicious as they are patriotic. The agony of Mr. Blaine agond the morable gentleman, James Malligan. A little over eight years ago he went to do so merely serves to show that the Republican candidate in his yerran in gifor wealth got into company as well as business which an honorable man would avoid as he would a pestilence.

Some time since Mr. Blaine described and monorable gentleman, James Malligan. The Malligan is the part of his opponents. It was a blood declaration, and under the circumstance as which inspired it it was offensive.

Gond's Handred Thousand.

The National Democratic Committees are many and the state of the spart of his opponents. It was a blood offension of the spart of his opponents. It was a blood offension, and under the circumstance of the spart of his opponents. It was a blood offension, and under the circumstance of the spart of his opponents. It was a blood offension of the campaign is the part of his opponents. It was a blood offension, and under the circumstance of the spart of his opponents. It was a considered that the desired no magnanimity on the part of his opponents. It was a considered the part of his opponents in the part of his opponents in the part of his opp

Youths' Department.

THE FROGS WHO WISHED KING.

VERSIFIED FROM ESEP'S FABLES. Once long, sh, long ago—
How long I do not know—
A nation of frogs there was—a favored race
Who lived away frea boys,
From thoroughfares and noise,
Behind a wood, in a most lovely place.

A sheltered, marshy pool Filled it. like a wide saucer, to the brim;
While willows on the bank
Bent gracefully and drank,
And ruses grew all round, a broad green

What could they do but thrive?
There was room to hop and dive,
And room to swim all lay, if so they chose;
Plenty of mossy bors
Where the old rheumatic frogs
Could sit and sun themselves and croak and doze.

Each his own flip pad
To sit on, and though slippery he could cling;
And at night the fig-d es
Hell lanterns to their eyes
So they could read the notes they wished to
sing.

But no: they weren't content; They had pre-entiment

Some creatures in the world fared better than tacy;
One very certain thing,
They hadn't any king,
And they thought the way to get one was to pray.

And so one warm spring night.

Beginning at twilight,

They all of one accord began to chir-r-r:

They made the air resound,

And all the people round

Laughed saying: "Hear them pray to Jupiter!"

On high Olympus' peak
Jove heard them cloak and creak,
And, being in merry mood, he gaily cried:
"The race of simpletons!
Even it I listened ones
They'd be no better pleased or satisfied!"

But from his mighty throne
He tossed a huge of down.
And thundered: "Here, I send you this for
King!"
Ah, how it plunged and plashed!
And how the water dashed!
And old an I young, the frogs fiel shuddering.

Sprawling and awed they fled,
Peli meil, heels over head,
Under the roots and weeds; in every place
Where frog could hide they hid;
The safest things they did,
But with a higher regard for speed than

The hage log helpless lay,
Florted a little way.
And then lay still upon the pool's still breast;
No regal order gave
To weed or frog or wave,
But silent was, and silent took its rest.

At length, as hour by hour Passed, and no evil power
Was by this Monarch to his people shown,
They people from the r hiding places
With big eyed, curious faces,
And crawles out one by one, more trustful
grown—

Was done by one, than at his neighbors Crawle lout from rush and reed; With stroke of pompous pride Ho swam to the Monarch's side, And leaped with agile legs upon his shoulder.

Then such a vaulting, skipping,
As they began there; dripping
And swarming up they came, till the great
lor

Held one continuous row Of nixles—such a show! On every inch of bark there sat a frog! They capered and they danced; Turned sommersets and pranced; Stood on their heads, and flung their heels in

air;
Poisa and waltz and jig
They joined in, little and big,
With all their hearts as if no King were there

At last, dissatisfied
With so much play, they cried;
"What is a King for, if he can not rule?
Give us, oh, Finther Jove,
A Sovereign who will prove
Worthy our honor, fit for this fair pool!"

Enraged was Jove at this; Never content! always for something new!
The same unhappy song—
Some fault in all—some wrong!
Till send a Stork to them, that's what I'll do!

Forthwith from a far height
A bird came into sight,
White, borne upon its great wings easily,
Like rainless summer cloud;
And they beheld and bowed,
And bent before him each a pliant knee.

Hislong neck, long red bill,
And his legs longer still,
Shod with red sandals, touched their frogly

sense
As beautiful beyond
All else within the pond,
A hero they with awe might reverence.

"Long live the King!" he heard
On all sides trilled and chirred.
And what did he? He cast a sidelong eye
Down at the nearest bog,
Where a little fat green frog
Was quavering praises to him, shrill and high.

Ah, what did he, but pick
It up in he bill so quick
That the stule freckled fellow never knew;
Then, with a turn of his head.
That bill so long and red
Gobbied at one fell mouthful number two.

Not only two, but three
Were swallowed instantly—
His appetite was good, without a lack;
Twas a sad roud to take
Down that long path of neck,
For none who entered there ever came back.

And so, from day to day
This ruler ate his way
Right through their ranks, big, middle-sized

and small:
Hop as they would, fice, spring,
This greedy, graceful King
Could far out-walk, out-reach, out-eat them

That such a relish and zest As this he showed for frogs was a fearful thing;
So they in fright imp'ored
The log might be restored,
Or even they'd gladly do without a King.

"Ab, friends!" groaned one old chief,

"How have we come to grief!"
One simple humble truth we should have known:
"Tis best to leave the state
Of greatness to the great;
And, well-to-do, let well enough alone!"

This was long, long ago— How long I do not know. "And did the Stork eat all the frogs?" say.
Perhaps—unless some one
Chanced that way with a gun,
And scared his hungry Majesty away.
— Clara voty Bates, in Wide Awake.

FAITHFULNESS.

Ralph Warner and Joe Curtis were next door neighbors. The doors were not very near, for both lived on farms, and the two houses were the eighth of a mile apart. The farm on which Ralph lived was a large and rich one, but Ralph was not rich. He was only a poor orphan boy, who worked for Mr. Hauris, the owner of the farm. Joe Curt's was an orphan, too. The farm on which he worked was owned by Mrs. Douglas, a widow lady. It was a small was all the help she had.

One night Ralph asked Mr. Harris if he might ge to the river with Joe.

"Have you done all the chores?"

asked the farmer.

Ralph found Joe bringing in the

wood for the next morning.
"Joe," he said, "wall you ask Mrs Douglas if you can go to the river with

Joe gave a very ready assent. He assured Mrs. Douglas that the chores were all done, and received her permission to go with Ralph.
Knowing something of Joe's habits,
Ralph said, just as they reached the

gate, "Are you sure the chores are all "Yes, 1 believe so," was Joe's care-

less answer. "The barn doors are open. Boesn't Mrs. Douglas expect you to shut them

at night? "It doesn't make a bit of difference and she won't see them, for they are

out of sight from the house." "I should shut them, if I were in your place," said Ralph; and then, the barn reminding him of eggs, he asked: "Have you brought in the eggs, to-

day 'No. I forgot to look. But the hens don't lay every day, so Mrs. Douglas won't think anything about it." "Let's see if we can't find any, before

we go to the river," said Ralph. "I like to hunt for eggs." They went, and soon found several.

Ralph, not satisfied with this, continued to look around, and soon discovered a nest with ten eggs of which Joe had no knowledge.
"Only think! we have found sixteen!"

said Raiph, exultingly, after counting them. "Worth looking for, I am sure." Two years passed, and each of the boys went on his own way; Joe neglecting his duties with little or no com-punction, if he felt sure his unfaithfulness would not be discovered, and Ralph performing every duty carefully; and yet, during this time, the difference between the two boys seemed of little account. Ralph seldom got even a word of approbation from Mr. Harris, and Joe usually contrived to escape cen-

At the end of the two years Mr. Harris received a visit from an old friend, who was a very busy man when at home, and it was a great treat to him to spend a whole week in a quiet country farm-house. He was a close observer, and one thing which did not escape his notice was the faithfulness with which Ralph did all his tasks. He spoke of it to Mr. Harris.

"Yes, Ralph is a pretty good boy," said Mr. Harris, rather carelessly, as if it were a matter of course. "I wonder if you know how few boys

there are as faithful as he is?" was his friend's reply. "I want a good, honest, faithful about two weeks after his return home.

"Did you chance to find such an article

while you were in the country?" The gentleman's thoughts turned at once to Ralph, and he answered: "I did see such a boy. I never saw one more faithful and trustworthy." And then he told him all about Ralph.

"Do you think I could get him?" "Very likely you may, if you try." He did try, and the result was that Ralph found an excellent situation, which proved to be the first steppingstone to a successful career in the busi-

ness world. It has often been said that the rogue or wrong-doer is sure to be found out at last; but it is just as true that the faithful, industrious boy is sure to be found out in the long run. He may think that no one observes him, but people around him have eyes and, by and by, there will be a place where such a boy is -wanted, and some one, who has been silently watching him, will bring the place and the boy together .- Catherine M. Trowbridge, in Congregationalist.

Blankets and Soiled Clothes

"I want to have my blankets washed before the real cold weather begins," said the young housekeeper to her friend the handy housewife.

"But do you know how to have it done, my friend?" said the handy house-

"No? Then I will tell you. In the first place, you want to oversee the matter very closely or perhaps your washwoman, however good in intent, will spoil them for you. Shake your blankets out nicely, and then put them into a tub full of hot soap-suds, into which ten cents' worth of ammonia has been poured. Let them remain for five or ten minutes and after they are thor-oughly washed and well wrung out put monia. When thoroughly clear and good as new, and as so:t as when first

"I want to show you," she continued as she led the way to the parlor, "what a really pretty and useful wood-box I have made. You see, we have an open fire in the winter and in the evenings bride's house, small silver coins were we burn a pine knot. So I devised this arrangement in which to keep the wood. I think it would prove useful to people living in a flat or apartments. The way I made it was first to get a nice large peach-crate, which is very easy to do at this season of the year. Then I painted pass the elephant, to reach the house it a walnutbrown and gave it a coat of tied on to one end.

"Where do I keep my soiled clothes?" said the handy housewife. "Oh, I have a clothes-hamper, but then I have a pretty bag made for each bed-room. You know it isn't always convenient for ances in cantonments. The wedding of people to be running to the hall clothespress, so I made a good-sized bag for each pedroom out of prettily colored chintz, with a running string at the top, and this is hung up on the closet door.

one, so small that sometimes this boy yard of calico and double one end up no brightness in her life. -Interior. within a half foot of the top to make it into a bag. The bag I sew into two compartments, bind it all around with are more than four thousand muscles

"We must give our boy a courtly as well as appropriate name, dear," said Mrs. Johnson.

"True, love. I have already hit upon a name," replied Mr. Johnson. shall name the boy Algernon St. Albans.

"But I fancy his mother ought to have a say in the matter, Elijah. I have selected Conrad Harald De Pop-

sobv. "I have fully made up my mind, Jane, that I shall name the baby."
"My wishes, then, Elijah Johnson,

are to have no consideration paid them whatever?" "Your wishes and mine are not often

identical, Jane Johnson. "Perhaps you will submit to an arbitration, then, Mr. Johnson; for I shall not tamely submit to your will in this instance.

"I tancy that will have to be the upshot of it, Mrs. Johnson, because shall not give in to you this time.' "Well, unless you prefer a separation.

Johnson, we had better call in our respective relatives and submit the case to them." "A separation, if you will, woman, but not until after our son has been

christened." Then the uncles and aunts, two grandmas and two grandpas, and various other connections were summoned for the christening. They gathered early so as to have the name all settled on in time for the minister.

The two grandpas approved of Mrs. Johnson's beautiful selection. The two grandmas fell in love at once

with Mr. Johnson's choice. The uncles and aunts laughed at both propositions, and searched in a body through a "Language of Names" book from beginning to end, only one uncle standing aloof, and he was to act as the infant Johnson's god-father.

They were worse off when it was over

than when the arbitration began. In the midst of the discussion, and just when Mrs. Johnson was about to appeal to Mr. Johnson's sense of harmony by declaring that the family patronymic ought to have a redeeming adjunct in the shape of the baby's given name, the minister was announced and the proceedings commenced, with everybody at their wits' end to know what on earth they were going to call the child, except the uncle god-father, who at the proper moment whispered "John" to the clergyman, and thus settled the whole business.

"John Johnson," he declared, during the subsequent festivities, "might not suit a fellow like Oscar Wilde as a boy," said a friend to this gentleman, i high-toned, up-and-up handle. But about two weeks a ter his return home, that's my name, and it ought to be good enough for my nephew. My the-ory is that it don't matter what a man's name is in this world. It's the man that gives glory to the name, not the name that gives the glory to the man, and if you make your way among your fellows, amass wealth or a hieve distinction, you may be Simon Snooks or Lazarus Longtaw, and not a soul will shake you because it doesn't happen to be Montague Monteagle or D'Alton De-

> Mr. and Mrs. Johnson led off with the heartiest applause at Uncle John's little homily. - Washington Hatchet.

A Wedding in India.

Our readers will be interested in the following account of a wedding in India, written by Mrs. Morrison, of the

Ambaia mission:

When I last wrote to you we had been to a very grand wedding. The father of the bride is Head Master

Kirpa Kam of the Sadr mission school | Shoold be taken by the weak, worn and in Ambala, continuous and in A in Ambala cantonments. Kirpa Kam lives, however, in the city of Ambala, which is five miles away from the cantonments. He is a Brahmin. His lit-tle daughter Dropte was the fair bride. She was united in matrimony to Sri Niwas, the son of a Brahmin priest to the King of Nabha. While the bride was with her mother and several female was with her mother and several female relatives, her father, Kirpa Kam, went to fetch the little bridegroom, who is just ten years of age; and here let me say, the little bride will be ten years old on her next birthday. The bridegroom, with two or three relatives, was seated on an elephant. The bowdsh was a on an elephant. The howdah was a on an elephant. The howdan was a very fine one; carved wood thickly overlaid with silver, belonging to the King and lent for the occasion. The elephant, with its grand riders, went slowly along through the narrow streets of the city. into another tub of hot water with am- toward the house of the bride. Following in carriages were friends and relaclean, have them wrung out as dry as possible, stretched and pulled into shape, and hung in the sun to dry. When about half dry they should be stretched again. Now, if you will follow my advice your blankets will be as one stick held in each hand. It looked purchased: The ammonia keeps then first as if they were carrying bauners from shrinking, and you should always use it, my dear, when flannels are being washed.

The ammonia keeps them at first as if they were carrying bauners in a procession. They turned out to be a sort of net, by which the owners would catch coins thrown by the riders of the elephant broadcast through the thrown. In the parrow street close to the house there was a terrible crush, because large silver rupees were thrown. At the head of this lane we where the festivities were going on.

warnish. I just put it on the hearth, keep it filled with wood, and ornament it by that large bow of crimson ribbon might have been crushed. There was a grand feast of candy that afternoon, and at night the little bride and groom were married. Two or three days after ances in cantonments. The wedding of Sri Niwas and Dropte has cost a great deal of money—several thousand of rupees. Her husband's family are very rich, and if Sri Niwas lives Dropte will never know want, but have riches and affluence for her lot in life. But if Sri "Then I have shoe bags, too, in each room," she continued. "I do so dislike to see slippers and shoes thrown under the bed. To make one I buy one drudge of her husband's family, with

"Yes, sir."

Now Mr. Harkis knew that if Ralph said so it was so, and he granted his request at ones.

The inside of the closet or wardrobe door. Slippers can go in one side and shoes in the other. Then they do not get dus y and I always know where to find them."—N. Y. Journal.

In the caterpillar, and that the eye of a drone contains one thousand mirrors. There are spiders as small as a grain of sand, and they spin a thread so fine that it would require four hundred of them to equal the size of a single bair.

Seeking Thrifty Wives.

Castle Garden in New York, where immigrants are landed, is visited every day by men who are seeking wives. Some of these men, strange as it may appear, find young women willing to marry them, although in some instances they scarcely know each other's language.

Anybody might suppose that men in this country would not have to seek wives in that way. Everywhere there are marriageable joung women. They are in such numbers that many of them can hardly hope to get married. They can not be ignorant of the reason the

men who seek wives do not seek them. Men who go to Castle Garden are not poor men and tramps whom no one wants to marry. They are in nearly every instance well-to-do farmers, who want wives to be of some assistance to them. They have no fancy for the merely ornamental girl. • They want women who can make bread and perhaps look after the dairy. They therefore do well to seek them among the thrifty people who come from abroad.

We raise cooks and dairy maids in this country in very rare instances. There are not enough of the domestic kind to supply wives to all those avaricious people who insist that a wife shall be no deadhead in the family enterprise. American girls make excel lent wives in general and are not in-capable of intelligent management, but they do not make good servants .- Philadelphia Times.

Charles Reade's Faith.

It seems appropriate to recall that on that occasion, as we had done many a time and oft before, we discussed the everlasting problems of life, death, time and eternity. Years ago he appeared to me somewhat agnostic in his views; now he hoped with a child's humility. When I was leaving, after some hours' ot earnest conversation, he said: "Well, when all is said and done, when Tyndal and Huxley have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that protoplasm the beginning, when Darwin has shown that the great gorilla is the middle, and Mill has proved that annihila-tion is the great end, there yet remains this fact which they can't get overthere can be nothing more wonderful in our going hence than our coming here. Therefore perpend, my son, here are two quotations, both by great authors, Charles, Reade and Alexander Pope. The first is this (two lines from your pet poet, John):

There are on earth but two things which never die-Lave, which decays not, and Faith, which binds the soul to Heaven.

The last is this: Hope humbly then, on trembling pinions wait the great teacher, Death, and God adore.
- John Coleman, in Lippincott's Magazine.

-Dr. John G. Kerr, who for thirty years has been director of the Missionary Hospital at Hong Kong, and during that time has had 700,000 patients, is preparing an essay on the deleterious effects of opium on the Chinese. Almost every Chinaman, he says, eats or smokes the drug to his physical, moral and financial detriment.

-Frugal housekeepers will be interested in knowing that the price of rags has recently advanced one cent a pound. They are now worth saving and sending to a dealer. This advance will of

Shoold be taken by the weak, worn and dyspeptic. Colden's, no other.

A'Boston agricultural editor says that the best way to preserve peaches is to keep a bull dog in the orchard.

American women are said to be the most clever, active and energetic to be found; and well they need to be, considering the enormous demands made upon them by modern schools, housekeeping and society. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, in preparing her celebrated Vegetable Compound, had in mind all these countless demands on a woman's strength, and her well known remedy proves every day its perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

Never expect a lawyer to mind his own business. He'd starve to death if he did. —Philadelphia Herald.

Skinny Mez. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores bealth & vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. \$1. JENNY-Why are old jokes called chest-nuts? Don't know, unless it is because they are bad-in-age.—Boston Folio.

"Roogh on Itch" cures humors eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, sait rheum, frosted feet, chilblains Agone thing-The cloudless iky .- Bos-

THE GENERAL MA	RKE	TS.		
KANSAS CITY, Oc	tohor	9.	18	24
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	84 50	0		85
Native Heifers	3 15	(0)		50
Native Cows	2 50	6		50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	(0)		75
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 75	0		25
	4 25	0		50
WHEAT-No. 1	76	(0)	*	78
No. 2	56	(C)		57
No. 3	49	0		50
COPN No 9	45	0		451/2
CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.		600		24
DVE_No 9	41	0		411/4
FLOUR Fanor per sock	1 60	0	7	65
RYE—No. 2 FLOUR—Fancy, per sack HAY—Car lots, bright	8 50	00		00
BUTTER-Choice creamery	28	0		30
CHEESE-Kansas, new	.9	100		10
EGGS—Choice	15	@		16
PORK-Hams	13	0		131/2.
Shoulders		400		714
Sides	10	400		10%
TADD		40		81/2
LARD WOOL-Missouri, unwashed	15			17
POTATOES-Per bushel	30			35
	00	Co		00
ST. LOUIS.		-		80
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	5 85	0		
Butchers' Steers	4 50	(0)		60
HOGS-Good to choice	5 15	0		60
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 25	0	3	75 25
FLOUR-XXX to choice	3 70	0	4	
WHEAT-No.2 red	79 78	0		79%
No. 3		0		
CORN-No. 2 mixed		200		51%
OATS-No. 2		20		26½ 52
RYE-No. 2	51	0	40	
PORK COTTON-Middling	16 25	6	16	95%
COTTON—Midding	4 40			75
TOBACCO-New Lugs				75
Medium new leaf	6 25	0	9	10
CHICAGO.	-		-	
CATTLE-Good shipping	6 70	(0)		00
HOGS-Good to choice	5 40	0	5	75

MRS. HARRIET CUMMINGS, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. She continued to get worse, and finally raised blood from her lungs. We called in a fazzily physician, but he failed to do her good. A friend, who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised me to give it a trial. She began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

"I YIELDED him the palm," as the old lady said when she spanked her erring

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, ted-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c

WHEN a horse stops suddenly in the street he shows his bringing up. Catarrhal Throat affections, hacking, irritating Coughs, Colds cured by "Rough on Coughs" 250

A Loven of the soi!—The Chinese laundryman.—Boston Post.

"Rough on Toothache." Ask for it. Instant CHARITY A LA BARNUM-Giving overy-body a show.—Life.

"Buchu-Paiba." Quick, somplete cure, annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1. WHEN is a chair like a lady's dress

When it is sat-in. Public speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

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Words of Warning and Comfort If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take che inguishing on a bed of sickness, fake ci if you are simply alling, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly know-ing why, Hop Bitters will surely oure you. If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself y

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a moder, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you. surely strengthen you. If you are suffering from over-eating or

drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feet that your system needs cleansing, touring, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your

own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Bitter

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm-in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of,
 a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries
 Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter-

-mittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters. If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich bloed, the sweetest breath and health, \$500 will be paid for a case they will not care or help.

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it forme, as you observe."

By None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



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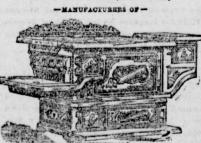
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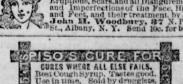
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9

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual B.

St. Louis. Mo., October 10, The proceedings in connection w.th the twelfth annual reunion of Mexican Veterans of the 1846-48 war were continued yesterday morning. The inaugural meeting on Wednesday was held at Pope's Theater, but as the theater was not available for the subsequent gatherings they were held in Druid's Hall. There were about 300 of the yeterans in attendance. Several ladies were also present, and a number of visitors.

General M. D. Monson presided. The proceedings in the morning were of a business character. Nearly three hours were occupied in going through the roll of the veterans. Several attempts were made to take the list as read, but the meeti g insisted on the roll being called and each man having an opportunity of sceing that his name and address, and the company and regiment in which he served, were correctly set f rth on the muster-roll.

Atter Secretary A. M. Kenaday had completed the reading of the list General John D. Stevenson, of this city, delivered an oration, in which he graphically recounted the details of and the exploits of the volunteers under Generals Taylor, Winfie d Scott, Doniphan, Harney and Price. He said the record of the Mexican war was one of which those who took part in it might well be proud. The National Legi-lature had failed to properly recognize their services, and rightly they were amazed and indig-nant at the repeated rejections of their demands. No National cem teries contained the bones of their dead comrades. They were moldering on the fields where the herces feil. The Mexican war oldiers had received few testimonies of their country's gratitude, but they had raised an imperishable monument in the shape of the territory which was added to the country by their valor and endurance. The address was enthusiastically received by the veterans, who accorded General Stevenson a hearty vote of thanks at its close. RESOLUTIONS.

The committees then reported. On the recommendation of the committee, four resolutions were unanimously accepted by the meeting. The first congratulated the association on the attendance of so many veterans at the reunion, and expressed sympathy with the relatives of veterans who had died since the last annual gathering at Washington. The others had reference to the pension ques-tion. The first was to the flect that the services of the soldiers of the Mexican war entitled them to the same recognition at the hands of the Government as those who had borne arms in the defense of the honor and integrity of the country on other fields. The second set forth that the veterans regarded as unjust the discrimination which had been made against them in the matter of pensions, and asked Congress to comply with the demands of the twenty-eight States, by placing the few survivors of the war upon the pension roll on equal terms with the pensioners of the war of 1812. The last resolution declared that while the bill passed the House of Representatives last session was acceptable to the veterans they protested against the Senate amendments, many of which, it was asserted, were outrageous and offered for the sole purpose of defeating

There was some discussion as to the desirability of passing a vote thanks to Martin I. Townshend, Congressman, of Illicois, for his efforts to pass the pendeemed inadvisable to pass a special vote to Mr. Townshend, and a resolution was adopted thanking all the members of Houses who stood by the cause of the veterans in the effort to pass the pensions

A resolution was next passed expressive of the egret of the veterans at the death of Mr. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, who for some years had acted as Mar-

shal at the annual reunions.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Organization, General J. W. Denver, of Ohio, was re-elected President; General M. D. Monson, of Iudiana, Vice-President; A. M. Kenaday, of th District of Columbia, Secretary, and Ma-jor Sam L. McFadin, Marshal. It was further decided that two veterans from each State be added to the list of Vice-

The Secretary in his report stated that there were in the organization 4,497 members and 3,000 other comrades who were nominally members of the body, although not entered as lodge members. The Na-tional Association photograph album contained photographs of 350 of the com-rades. During the year about seventy of the veterans had died. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session letters were read from General Sherman and General Hancock regretting their inability to attend the reunion. Among the corre spondence was a letter from the President of the Mexican Republic in reply to the letter from the committee inviting Mexican officers to attend the annual gathering. It was addressed to Mr. John T. Calill, Mexican Consul in St. Louis, and was to the effect that it was impossib e for any of the veterans of the Mexican force to attend. Letters and tele grams of greeting were also read from eterans in San Francisco, Cieveland, O. and other cities. The remain er of the afternoon was devoted to a literary en-

Mrs. Pearson read a poem written by John F. Cahill, entit ed: "Salute to Mexi-co from St. Louis," and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered to her for the masterly manner in which she read the "Liberty Bell," and Major Pearson then delivered "Charge of the Light Bri-

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted: . The National Association of Mexican Veterans, recognizing the importance of friend.y, social and intimate commercial relations with the Republic of Mexico, in

convention assembled, Resolve, First-That such relationship should e cultivated in a more hearty manner than heretofore by the Government and people of the United States.

Secon !- That consular agen s of the repub ic of Mexico should receive encouragement to this great end.

That in John F. Cahili, Mexican Co sul at St. Louis, such members as have the pleasure-of knowing him recognize a gent eman eminently calcuated to cement such re ationship between the two republics, and in the courtesy extended to members of this Convention they desire to return their heartfet thanks to

Resolutions of thanks to the St. Louis press for courtesies extended were then adopted. Miss Robinson, of Ohio, read an effective poem, and George Mason, of Cincinnati; E. H. Scannel, of San Francisco; Everhard Weiter, of Washington, and many chicagons.

and many others delivered addresses. The time and place for holding the ext meeting was discussed at length, Indianapolis being finally chosen over Des Moines, Leavenworth, Austin and Chicago. The selection of the date for holding the next reunion was left to the President, First Vice President and Secretary. After passing resolutions of thanks to St. Louis and a number of gentlemen the convention adjourned sine

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Facts Gleaned From the Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Showing the Magni tude of Our Internal Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11. M. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, yesterday handed in his annual report to the Senectary of the Treasury. The matter of chief importance treated of is the en rmous magnitude of our internal commerce. It is shown that the value of the products of the various Industries of the United States is seven times the total value of our foreign commerce; nearly three times the total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times the total value of the foreign commerce of France, including in each case both imports and exports.

The total value of the products of industry in the United States is also shown to be a little more than twice the total value of imports of merchandize from all the countries of Europe. The United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe. The value of products of American manufacture consumed at home is five times the value of the manufactured products of Great Britain and Ireland exported to all other countries, and more than fourteen times the value of the exports of manufactured products from France to all other coun-

The relative value of the internal as compared with the foreign commerce of the country is also illustrated by statements showing that 99 per cent. of the coal mined in this country, 95 per cent. of our iron and steel products, 95 per cent. of our iron and steel products, 95 per cent. of the products of our leather industry, more than 99 per cent. of our manufactures of wool, 95 per cent. of the products of our cotton manufactures. nore than 99 per cent. of our manufactures of silk, and 97 per cent. of our manufactures of glass, glassware, earthenware and stoneware are con-sumed in the United States.

Referring to periods of phenomenal prosperity and of phenomenal depression, which have from the beginning enlarged the commercial and industrial growth of the country, he says: "Experience has proved these fluctuations to be but the symptoms of an exuberant and uncontrollable spirit of enterprise outrunning the possibilities of a healthy and well-proportioned development, even in this land of abounding natural resources.'

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Average Condition of the Harvested and Unharvested Crops, as Reported by the Department of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, D. C. October 11.

The Department of Agriculture returns of corn average higher for condition than in the past five years, but not so high as in any of the remarkable corn years from 1875 to 1877 inclusive. The general average is 93, which is very nearly an average of any series of ten years, and indicates about 26 bushels per acre on a breath approximating 70,000,000 acres.

The wheat crop will exceed that of last year by about 100,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre will average about 13 1-3 bushels.

The indicated yield of rye is about twelve bushels p r acre. The quality is

The yield of oats is little above the average, yielding about 27 bushels per acre, and making a crop approximating five hundred and seventy millions of good

quality. barley crop makes a yield of nearly 23 bushels per acre, and a product ex-ceeding flity millions bushels of average quality.

The condition of the buckwheat averages 87, indicating a crop slightly under An average.

The condition of the potato crop is

epresented by 88, which is five points ower than in October of last year. The October returns of cotton indicate a reduction of nearly eight points in the average of condition, from 82.5 to 74.7, as the result of continued drought in arresting development and destroying the vitality of the plants. Of ten successive crops, only two averaged lower in c .udition in October. These were 1881 and 1883, when the averages were 66 and 68 respectively. The average was 88 in the great cotton year of 1882. The returns of local estimates of yield per acre in fractions of bales indicates an average rate of yield of 36-100 of a bale per-

HELD FOR RANSOM.

acre.

The Crew of the British Steamer Niser Held for Ransom by the Rajah of Tenom -A Letter Received from One of the Prisoners-Eight of the Party Dead.

PHILDELPHIA, PA., October 10. Henry D. Moore, of this city, has recelv d a letter from his cousin, Leonard K. Moore, second officer of the British steamer Niseroa, which ran aground on the coast of Sumatra, November 8th, 1883, and the crew of which was capture 1 and taken into the interior and held for ransom by the Rajah of Tenom. The letter is dated July 20th, 1884, and says eight out of the twenty-eight men had died. Their treatment was very cruel. They had tried to escape, but each time were brought back at peril of the sword and some were placed in irons. The latter info mation was conveyed by means of a cipher known only by Moore and his cousin. The writer explains that he has to be careful what he writes. The letter was forwarded by a friendly native to Commander Bickford of H. M. S Pegasus, at Singapoor, who forwarded it. At Singapoor the Dutch men-of-war have been negotiating for the release of the prisoners, but have been prevented from making an attack on the Rajah, knowing that the moment a gun is fired the captives will be massacred.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A stroke of lightning split open a hollow tree, at Shasta, Cal., revealing a skeleton and clearing up a murder mystery.

their skill. -Nearly thirty thousand square miles

of United States territory are now owned by foreign syndicates and capitalists .-Chicago Inter-Ocean. -A skeleton was recently found in

Savannah twenty-five feet under ground, with a thirty-two-pound ball and chain encircling the bones. -Miss Julia Wheeler killed a large rattlesnake in North Carolina. His snakeship's beautiful skin, made into a

belt, now adorns Miss Julia's waist. -Whalebone is becoming more valuable every year, and is now worth about no longer be profitable.

- A Newark (N. J.) paper tells of a witness who was called to identify a signature, and who testified that the subscriber could not write his name, "but believed the signature was his."

-The topography of the moon well known to astronomers, and has been carefully outlined on detail maps. There are five mountains in the moon more than 20,000 feet high, the highest measuring 28,975 feet.—Albany Journal.

-We may look for an extraordinary evere winter if there is any virtue in the Indian hornet sign. All the nests we have found this year in the woods are built on the ground. When they are suspended from trees and high up it is a sign for a mild winter. Our old prognosticators say they have never known this sign to fail.—Middlebury Post.

-Among the edible fishes collected in the waters about Charleston for the New Orleans Exposition, by the State Fish Commissioner of South Carolina, are the following: Amber fish, sailors' choice, croivale, sheepshead, croaker, skipjack, drum, snapper, chub, bream, black grunt, mullett, bass, salmon, trout and black fish.

-A convict of the Massachusetts State Prison, recently discharged, spent three years of his absence locked up behind the bars, within gunshot of his own house and none of his family knew it. Occasionally, from a window, the prisoner got a glimpse of his wife and three children, who mourned over him as lost. He had given an assumed name when arrested .- Boston Transcript.

-Thomas Hobson was the first man in England to let out hackney horses. He lived at Cambridge in the seventeenth century. When a man came for a horse he was led into the stable and shown the collection, but was obliged to take the horse which stood next to the stable door. Hence the expression "Hobson's choice" came to signify "this or none." Milton, in 1660, wrote two humorous poems on the death of the old liveryman.

-The etiquette of funerals in Mexico does not permit the female relations of deceased to attend. Only men attend the departed to the church and the tomb. Funerals are so expensive that they often ruin business men. All female relatives, even to cousins and children, must wear deep mourning for two years. During the mourning none of the ladies of the household must be seen in public. Bodies are buried encased in laces and decked with precious

stones. -In Mexico as in Spain and other southern countries, a lady retains her maiden name after marriage, and though she annexes to it that of her husband by means of a de, she is universally known by her own family name. It is considered more courteous to address even elderly married ladies Senorita (Miss), instead of Senora (madame.) The lady of the house is always called by her servants and dependants La Nina (the little girl), hough she may have attained the age

-There is a sunken forest of white cedar in New Jersey which has been mined for timber over seventy years. The industry of digging the sunken logs is carried on by the people of Dennis-ville, a village which was brought into existence through the buried wealth of lumber in its vicinity. Over the sunken forest trees of large size are growing, and in many instances these are cut away to reach the more valuable timber three or four feet below the surface. The sunken trees are of enormous size. Their age is a matter of curious conjecture. It is probable they were buried many centuries ago by the action of an earthquake.—New York Herald.

What Hurt Him.

He was so hopping mad about it that he had to swallow the lump in his throat three or four times before he could speak English. When the other had patted him on the back and led him around in a circle he began with: "Of course, if I make a debt I expect

to pay it."
"Of course."

"I'm worth thirty thousand dollars and I don't owe two hundred dollars in the world.'

"Of course not." "Well, I was sitting in the office about eleven o'clock this forenoon, when in came a stranger. He introduced himself and took a chair. I was smoking, and it was only courtesy to offer him a cigar. He said he had frequently heard my name mentioned, and I supposed he was some gentleman from the interior of the State who wanted my written legal opinion.

"Certainly; your luminous legal opin-"He seemed rather diffident and embarrassed, and as he had not made his wants known up to noon I invited him home with me to dinner. He readily accepted.

'I see." "After dinner I showed him all over the house, played billiards with him for half an hour, and then brought him back to the office and gave him another fifteen cent cigar and asked him to come

to the point."
"And he came?" "He did-bless him! He handed me a bill of fifty cents from a tin shop here in town for mending the wash-boiler and putting a new nose on the tea

Hints About Breaking Colls.

Break and drive colts by using the home-made "rig" often described as a "breaking-cart"—a stout pair of wheels and axle with shafts attached, running —A church spire in Norwich, Conn., was recently utilized by a pair of trapeze performers for an exhibition of vent backing and rearing, In making this breaking-cart, it is best to have the shafts rather close, as the colt is more confined, and soon gives up the natural tendency to turn around. Drive colts barefoot until the feet show signs of wear and lameness, usually until they are five years old. If the aim is to make a trotter of him, and he is given speedy work, that alters the case somewhat, and the hard pounding that some roads give, with the danger arising from striking stones in such a way as to split the hoof, makes it necessary to shoe fast colts when they are undergoing training exercise.

In breaking and training colts single, four dollars and a half a pound. Were it is best to do so without blinders. it not for the bone whale-fishing would They become quickly accustomed to the appearance of a vehicle following them, which must be a terrific sight to a horse that has always been driven closely blinded, when by chance, having on a headstall with loose cheek-pieces, or by any other accident, he sees a top-wagon following close to his heels. Many a frightful runaway has come from this cause, Long cheek-pieces, when the horse is suddenly drawn up, are naturally thrown out from the head, and this lets the animal have a view perhaps for the first time what is behind him—and away he goes. Then, the harder the driver pulls, the plainer the horse sees the wagon. In buying a horse, make sure that he is not afraid of the vehicle behind him when in motion. It is easily done by walking at his side and lifting the back part of the blinder. One of the most important things to

teach a colt is to back and to stop backing at the word whoa! This should always be done at first on a gentle down grade. The backing of course must be done down the grade, which should not be steep enough to take the entire effort of backing off of the colt, but to lessen it essentially. As soon as the colt becomes a little accustomed to the cart, or even before he is put in shafts, under any and all circumstances to stop short when he hears it. Then when placed before the breaking-cart, some severe "check" should be arranged to be applied at once. Several contrivances are in use. A hard jerk upon the bit is made to take the place of the check, but that makes the tender mouth sore and irritates the animal. Some colt-breakers use a strap rein with ring in the end, passed over and attached to the head-stall, the end of the rein being run through the ring, which hangs at the right side of the head, and goes back to the hand of the driver. At the word, a sharp pull tightens the noose upon the colt's throat and throws up his head, stopping him at once. It plays loose immediately on being relaxed, and while it gives the colt a pal-pable hint, it does him no harm. The expectation of the "hint" will soon cause the colt to step at the word, as if he were struck in the face. The habit thus acquired will last for life, provided the word is not improperly used, and he gets an idea that whoa! means "not quite so fast." Even a runaway horse, properly trained to stop at whoa! will often do so, and the habit is a sure safeguard against accidents, which can Agriculturist.

Pumpkins and Potatoes for Cattle.

A reader asks "What is the value of potatoes, either cooked or raw, as compared with corn, and does it pay to raise pumpkins for cattle?"

The circumstances of each feeder will determine, to a great extent, the question as to whether or not it will pay o grow pumpkins, or other kinds of food for cattle. But inasmuch as the cost of raising pumpkins is generally confined to the planting of the seeds in the field with corn, and to the labor of gathering and cutting the crop for the stock, it is not likely that much loss will result from raising plenty of them and feeding freely to cattle. That they may form an excellent addition to the diet of milch cows is too well known to require That great benefit to fattening stock will follow feeding with pump-kins, as from feeding roots, can not be doubted. And as it seems to be a settled fact that the farmers of the Middle and Western States will not "fuss" with raising roots for farm stock, as long as maize remains the great staple feeding crop, it may be well for them to grow pumpkins as a good substitute, costing little or nothing. But it will scarcely pay to do as thousands have done, protuce a large crop of pumpkins and leave them to freeze and rot in the field, while the stock gnaws a half starved existence from the straw-stack and from storm-bleached cornstalks. In feeding pumpkins it is better to remove the seeds, as in considerable quantities they act as a diuretic.

Extended experiments have been made with potatoes in feeding, but it would be difficult to say how profitable they would be as food for cattle in different regions and under varying circumstances. Scientific analyses can do something to help decide the question; But it has been found that the practical results do not agree with those which such analyses would lead us to expect. The market value of potatoes and other foods, the cost of production, etc., must be considered in reaching a decision. It is quite clear that with good corn selling at ten cents per bushel, and potatoes worth twenty-five cents, as has been the case in the West, the latter could not be a profitable feeding crop. But when potatoes sell slowly at ten cents per bushel and corn at fifty cents, the difference might be in favor of potatoes .- Prairie Farmer.

-One of the hotel proprietors at Rockaway calculates that during the season he has furnished to his guests refreshments as follows: 100,000 kegs of lager, 650,000 miscellaneous drinks, 500,000 cigars, 6,000 sheep, 500,000 chickens, 10,000,000 eggs, 500,000 gallons of clam chowder, 10,000,000 clams, and twenty-five tons of thsh .- N. Y. Sun.

-Alabama's coal fields, as yet practically untouched, are half as large as those of England .- Chicago Herald.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Pickles or vinegar will not keep in a jar that has ever had any kind of grease

-To scour knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with your brick

-It does not pay to put a strong horse beside a weak one. The teams should be well matched in strength, as neither, then, is so liable to be injured. -Albany Journal. -The most common mistake on small

farms is overstocking. When more stock is kept than can be liberally fed, so as to keep regular thrifty growth, all the stock is kept at a loss.—Prairie Farmer. -A good way to arrange fruit in a dish for an ornamental piece, is to set a

glass tumbler in the center of the dish, around and over it put a thick layer of moss; then not nearly so much fruit will be required, and it can be arranged very handsomely. —Hasty-cup pudding: Beat four spoonfuls of flour with a pint of milk and four eggs to a good batter, nutmeg

and sugar to taste; butter teacups, fill them three parts full, and send them to the oven. Will bake in a quarter of an hour.—The Household. -For canker in the mouth take the

inside bark of peach tree twigs of last year's growth and make a pint of strong tea, then add a lump of burnt alum the size of a hickory nut, finely pulverized. Sweeten with honey and wash frequentv .- San Francisco Chroniole.

-Here is a piece of information for housekeepers from South Carolina. Every one knows how disagreeable the odor of cooking cabbage is. All your neighbors can tell when you are going to have cabbage for dinner. If you put a small piece of red pepper in with the cabbage there will be no smell. The pepper absorbs the odor of the cab-bage. Don't put in too large a piece of pepper, however, or the cabbage will be hot.

-Many trees can be transplanted from the woods; this can be done in the fall or the spring. The little trees should be taken up carefully, with as much of the root as is possible, and planted in a well-prepared soil the same depth at which they stood before. The tree will respond to clean culture as readily as corn, or will show neglect by a slow, stunted growth, if weeds and grass are left to grow about their roots. - Utica Herald.

-For felons take the root of the plant known as dragon root, or Indian turnip, either green or dry; grate about one-half a teaspoonful into four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; simmer gently a few minutes, then thicken with bread crumbs and apply as hot as possible. This can be heated again two or three times, adding a little each time. If the felon is just starting this will drive it back: if somewhat advanced it will draw it out quickly and gently. It is well to put a little tallow on the poultice, especially after opening, to pre-vent sticking. This same poultice is good for a carbuncle, or any other ris-

ing .- Exchange. -To whiten flannel, made yellow by age, dissolve one and one-half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds of soft water, and also two-thirds of an ounce of spirits of ammonia. Immerse the time, and wash in pure water. When and stood more than six feet above the black or pavy blue linens are washed, surface of the ground. Soap should not be used. Take instead Bill says that, still in blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. - Boston Budget.

"Parsonitis."

This is also known as Clergymen's Sore Throat. It is of frequent occur-rence to ministers, but it is far frompeculiar to them. It is very troublesome to them from its interference with their professional work, and it naturally attracts more notice in them. It is quite doubtful whether it is due to the use of. the voice. It is probable that the real cause is due to their sedentary habits, lack of relaxation, and their habitual mental strain. Similar conditions give rise to it as often in others, with whom

the voice is not specially used. Its seat is the pharynx, that part of the mouth just above the windpipe and gullet -- which is in a state of low chronic inflammation. It renders the use of the voice quite fatiguing. Though it may cause a hacking cough, the inflammation does not extend to the larynx the vocal box; the latter is merely irritated by its proximity to the inflamed pharynx.

The ailment is confined almost wholly to persons whose work is in-doors and involves much mental anxiety, and who have little recreation and exercise. Their digestion is generally imperfect; the nervous system is not duly nourshed, and waste matter is not fully eliminated from the blood. Suffering from debility and lack of energy and depression of spirits, they are apt to think themselves consumptive, and easily become a prey to quacks. But though the disease often lasts many years, yet, according to Flint, "there is no tendency to eventuate in an affection of the air-passages, or in tuberculous disease; its existence is, to some extent, evidence of the non-existence of tuberculosis."

In this disease, the patient must be mainly his own doctor. All the medicine in the world can do him no permanent good, unless the cause is removed. If he can travel, or, for a season, change from city life to rural life, a cure would be almost certain.

But he must at any rate change his habits. He must throw aside all fear of a fatal issue of his ailment; he must ab- Dublin drove on an outside car from jure quack medicines; he must lessen the barracks to the North Wall quay, a his mental strain; he must secure daily distance of about four miles, and on recreation and vigorous exercise in the open air; he must have an abundance shilling. Pat fixed his eye attentively

build up his general health. ally changing the kind .- Youth's Com-

A Mushroom Story.

Bill Embro and Jack Tyler yesterday returned from a prospecting trip among the mountains to the southward of Lovelock, in the supposed range of nickel mines. They say that those who have dust, and see if your knives do not formerly been acquainted with the polish better. sink of the Carson would not know them under their present affluence of vegeta-tion. The rains have clothed many of the mountains in green from base to summit. All the rocks have their shaded sides covered with trailing festoons of moss. Seen at a distance of a mile or two, some of the large castleated piles resemble the ivy-covored abbeys of the old world. While out in that region the boys one night had a queer experience. They had spread their blankets on a level patch of ground, under the lee of a big rock, and turned in for the night. Both men had been asleep for some hours, when they were awakened by a shaking of the ground.
"What was that?" demanded Bill.

"What was what?" returned Jack. "Why, I thought I felt myself haken.

"Well, so did I; but what then? It vas merely a light earthquake shock. The two men were soon asleep again, but presently Bill awoke and cried out: "Jack, what are you poking me for?"
"Me! That's good; what for are you

poking me?"
"I have done nothing of the kind." "There!" cried Jack. "there it is

again! Did you feel it, Bill?" "I feel it now," said Bill. "There is omething lifting the bed."
"Blowed if there isn't! And don't

you hear that queer ticking and cracking noise?"

"Durnation, yes! and the ground is certainly heaving up. Durn if I don't believe there is a hot out square under us!"

"By the Lord Harry, that's just what it is! What a queer smell there is! Don't you notice it?" and Jack arose to a sitting posture. Looking about, he said: "It's awful dark, but I'm going to get up and see what's going on about here." As Jack so remarked, he threw out his legs to arise, but instead of striking the ground with his feet, as he expected to do, he found his legs suspended in the air-he couldn't touc bottom.

"Good heavens," cried he, "here's the dickens to pay! The earth has opened and we are lying on the edge of a crevice that may be a thousand feet deep, for all we can tell. Put out your hand, Bill, and see if you can touch the floor on your side.

"No ground in reach," answered Bill, after groping about for a time—"there must also be a big crack on this side. We seem to be tottering on a mere pinnacle of ground."

"Yes, and the way it's heaving and working under us, it is liable to tumble in at any moment. But what can we do in the dark?" and Jack groaned. The two men lay in a perspiration of fear for nearly two hours before the gray of dawn begun to streak the East, being each moment disturbed by mys-

terious noises beneath their blankets,

which came pressing up like strong bubbles rising through a bed of thick When daylight came, the two men, to their great wonder, found that instead of there being a crevice on each side of flannel, stir well around for a short them, their bed had been lifted bodily,

Bill says that, still in a great fright. two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and says he, "I saw a wonderful sight. All peeled), into which a teaspoonful of under our bed was a perfect mass of ammonia has been put. Wash the linen with this, and rinse them in cold springing up beneath our blankets, that springing up beneath our blankets, that had lifted us into the air, and given us our fright.

"How do I account for such a sudden and strong growth? Well, under the lee of the rock was an old camping place of the Indians, and the ground was naturally moist and rich. The germs of the mushrooms are everywhere in the ground, ready to spring into life under proper conditions. Now I suppose that our blankets and the heat of our bodies warmed the ground and caused the mushroom germs beneath us to spring into life. The mass of mushrooms would have been a fortune for us, could we have at once landed the whole in San Francisco. We were afterward somewhat disturbed by mushrooms coming up of nights and rolling us out of bed, but we had come to understand them, and we were not so frightened as we were that night under the lee of that big rock. We saw some that we traveled two miles to reach, thinking they were the tents of prospectors. No doubt you have heard something about the big mushrooms that are growing out in Eastern Nevada this season? one night, one came up squarely between me and Jack. All at once it gave a mighty heave and sent Jack rolling down the side of the mountain and left him hanging over the edge of a--; but there is Jack now, across the street. Excuse me, I want to see him about our nickel assays," and away Bill rushed to meet his chum. - Virginia City Enter-

-Two Austin gentlemen, Colonel Yerger and Sam Bass, were talking about the comparative intelligence of animals. "I think that a horse is the most intelligent animal," remarked Colonel Yerger. "No, sir, the horse is not. The rat is the shrewdest and smartest little animal I know of. It has a wonderful power of discrimination. The rat never sets fire to a store by nibbling at matches, until everything is insured for more than its value. A rat who is in that line of business is sharper than a fire insurance agent with a sixtyounce brain and thirty years' experience."- Texas Siftings.

-Shortly after the Crimean war, two officers who were quartered in of nutritious food; in a word, he must on the coin and ejaculated vociferously: "Bad luck to the Czar of Roosha." As a temporary relief, he may let his physician mop his throat with a medicated solution, and show him how to do it himself. He may also use, for a considerable time, simple tonics, occasiongentlemen that used to be in the army." Albany Times.