W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propritor.

Chase

lamage.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884.

County

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Coroner's jury investigating the disaster to the United States Hotel building at Washington recently, censured the owners and lessees of the collapsed building, who were perfectly aware of its unsafe condition. One of the owners was Judge Cox, of the District Supreme Court.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy has cabled Rear Admiral Davis, in command of the Asiatic squadron, to be guided by the same instructions for the protection of American citizens in China as were given at the outbreak of the Franco-Chinese hostilities.

In order to avert, as much as possible, a continued decrease in the gold at Washington, which now amounts to a little over \$117,000,000, as compared with \$142,000,000 on the 1st of May, it has been decided to restrict the further payment of gold certificates from the Treasury, and, where possible, to make payments in other funds than gold or its immediate paper representative.

A FIRE was recently discovered in a closet in the National Capitol, which might have proved very disastrous but for the timely discovery.

THE Government investigation into the affairs of the New Orleans Post-office brought to light many abuses. The worst was the fact that the Postmaster's son was in the babit of purloining letters from the mail.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that the Agricultural Department estimates the American wheat crop this year at 485,000,-000 bushels.

DR. O'DONNELL, the California crank, having announced in Washington that he. would abandon two lepers on the street, orders have been given to have him ar rested and his sanity determined. The railway officials have no knowledge of leprous consignments.

THE EAST.

DAVIS' cracker and Perkins' coffee and spice mills were damaged in Boston recently by fire. Loss \$20,000.

HENRY A. FREDERICK and Dr. J. B. Weida surrendered to the Philadelphia officials. They confessed to body stealing. KATE CURRY, a girl of seven years, at Oil City, Pa., attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene. Her clothes ignited, and before assistance could be rendered she was burned to a crisp, the flesh dropping from the bones.

ANOTHER heavy gas well was struck in Pittsburgh, at Hamewood in the Twentyfirst Ward, this time on the property of Dillworth Brothers.

SoLOMON and David and Frank Slusher, of Nescopeck, Pa., in sinking a well were overcome by foul air. Solomon and David died. Frank was unconscious, but would

AN Akron, O., special says: An incendiary fire in the business part of the town destroyed seven frame buildings, occupied as stores. Loss \$22,000; insurance \$8,000. THE Governor of Montana has issued a proclamation quarantining Texas cattle from northern ranges.

by unscrupulous parties produces much

SAMUEL B. RAYMOND, Chairman, and William K. Sullivan, Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements for the Republican National Convention at Chicago, report that the total amount collected for the purpose was \$25,764, of which \$13,-221 was expended, leaving a dividend of 47 per cent. to subscribers.

ABOUT forty Cree Indians were recently turned out of their homes in the Judith country. They were placed in these homes by General Miles at the close of the Sioux war, but temporarily left them to go on a hunt. On their return they found their cabins occupied by white men, who drove

them away with rifles. CHRISTIAN A. KRIPP, a well-known character of Galena, Ill., and a man of considerable property, died in the county jail from the effects of morphine given him to ward off delirium tremens.

RETURNS have been received from assays of the black sands of the Snake River, near Walker and McQuat's Ferry, Utah, which showed \$864 per ton. These sands have hitherto been considered worthless and were sluiced away to get at the gravel, which is comparatively worthless. BLACKSMITHS, molders and foundrymen

to the number of one hundred and twentyfive, went out of the Indianapolis Car Works the other day. They had not been paid in five weeks, their wages formerly being given them every two weeks.

THE Indianapolis roads complain that the Chicago roads are not living up to tariff rates, and announce that they will protect themselves pool or no pool.

LAST spring some horse thieves arrested on Wood River were successfully defended by two attorneys, who were given horses as fees. It is now announced that the horse thieves have raided there again and

stolen every head but ten, whose value will not pay the bill for keeping the herd. JAMES A. COLLINS, of Litchfield, Ill.,

was lodged in jail, charged with forgery and larceny. He is said to be an old and desperate criminal.

A VIOLENT yellow fever epidemic has broken ont in Ures and Hermosillo, Mexico. Yellow fever is attacking the cattle in Sonora, a curious circumstance never before noted.

THE Republicans of the Fifth District of Iowa nominated Milo P. Smith, of Cedar Rapids, for Congress on the nineteenth

THE Oklahoma "boomers" were expelled from Rock Falls by the military on the 7th and the town burned. Captain Pavne and

others who had previously been expelled from Oklahoma were imprisoned. J. C. S. HARRISON, the defaulting banker

was shot in the breast. THE Democratic Convention of

Fifth District of Maryland, nominated Barnes Compton for Congress In the Circuit Court in Faulkner County, Ark., William Flynn was convicted of BTATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT shooting with intent to kill Robert Pruitt. and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. A change of venue had been

granted to Faulkner from Pulaski County. The shooting grew out of a bloody street fight in Hot Spring last February between the Flynn and Doran parties, in which William Flynn and Pruitt were engaged. WYATT AIKEN has been nominated for Congress in the Third District of South Carolina.

A LEXINGTON, Ky., special says Holt (Republican) has been elected Appellate Judge by a majority of 1,000 in a district heretofore Democratic by 1,200 to 2,500.

GENERAL.

A CONGRESS of the Latin Monetary Union will be held at Paris, October 21. Switzerland and Italy demand a modification of the terms of the convention on the threat of their withdrawal from the deliberations. THE royal palace at Athens was on fire on the 5th. Several firemen and sailors were injured fighting the flames.

ADVICES from South Africa report a severe engagement between the followers of Montiso and the Boers, in which the latter were defeated. Many warriors were killed including several Englishmen.

UPROARIOUS scenes took place in the Congress at Versailles to agree upon amendments to the French Constitution. Resolutions were offered declaring pretenders to the throne ineligible to act as President.

W. B. DURNBULL & Co. and C. H. Probst & Co., both in the sugar trade in Liver-pool, have failed. Probst fled to America. At the annual regatta on Lake Quidividy. Nova Scotia, the boat Terra Nova capsized, drowning three persons.

A HURRICANE at Sebastopol, in Crimes. killed twelve persons and did much damage to property.

STELLMACHER, the Anarchist, was hung in Vienna on the 8th. He had been con-victed of the murder of a banker and a broker.

A MALIGNANT fever was reported at San Carlos, thirty-eight miles from Panama. There were nine deaths in from twentyfour to thirty-seven hours. The inhabitants were panic stricken. It is believed the epidemic was due to intense malarial poisoning. Panama was very sickly. From ten to fifteen funerals per day. Heat intense.

GERMANY has declined the invitation of Portugal to enter a conference for the die cussion of the Congo River question.

THE Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. A HEN coop has been picked up in the

Bay of Biscay with two dead men tied upon it, supposed to be members of the crew

the land from erosion their hypothecation | ly wound in the shoulder, and the other! KANSAS STATE NEWS. Governor Glick's Pardons.

In response to a recent letter of inquiry from Mr. Crowther, of Junction City, Governor Glick replied as follows:

ernor Glick replied as follows: Brate or KANSAS, EXECTIVE DEPARTMENT { Toperka, July 25, 184. { John Crouther, Juction City, Kansas: My DRAN SIR: -Your letter of July 23 mak-ing inquiries in relation to pardons issued by myself and my predecessor in office, is at hand. It would be impossible for me without the aid of a elerk for at least a week to give you the information that you desire. So far as my own administration is concerned I have issued eighteen pardons and commutations altogether. I have issued eight pardons in liquor cases only, three conditional pardons requiring the parties to absolutely refrain from the sale of intoxicating Hquors in the future, one a woman who was convicted upon improper testimony and was very poor and had a young babe to take care of. I par-doned her out after she had been in jail twenty days, the sentence being imprison-ment for thirty days. The issued no Bardons unless requested by a very large number of citizens both Pro-hibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists in con-mection with other citizens. Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists in and ther young babe to take care of intoxication there issued no and anti-Prohibitionists in and been requested by Prohibitionists in con-metter or thirty days. The extent of fifteen hun-dred, representing nearly the entire wealth and voting population of the county, re-quested their pardon, and also furnished evi-days ago showed that the recommendations was apt-up jo. My predecessor pardoned out one hundred mat thirty-two criminals, five for murder and other lesser offenses, from the penitentiary. An examination of some of the cases a few days ago showed that the recountend and the lesser offenses, from the penitentiary An examination of some of violation of the prohibitory liquor law have been advised by Judres pronouncing the sentence and the complaint to find with my predecessor in the exercise of the pardoning power. No man can appreciate the pressure that is brought o

week are presented with a persistency and determination to have them granted that is almost irresistible. Bo far as the pardons that I have issued are concerned, I stand by them to-day, and am ready to trust them all to an honest, decent, respectable jury of fair-minded Prohibition-ists upon the evidence offered, and not a single case am I afraid to trust them upon after examining records, evidence and peti-tions. Of course parties take special pains to misrepresent and falsify matters. When one commutation and one pardon were issued the papers made the number about one thousand, and still continue to deliberately falsify and misrepresent the records, whenan examination of the records of my office, which are public and open to the inspection of all parties, will sesting. I am w dear str your obadient servart

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant, G. W. GLICK. Special Liquor Tax.

Collector John C. Carpenter has received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, a new ruling in the sale and delivery of packages of spirits. It is as fol-

lows: SiR: Your letter of the 24th inst. is re-eved, in which, referring to my letter of the sth inst. to Mr, L. L. Hollinger, of McCune, Kus, you ask: "Am I to understand that a per-son in Kansas, ordering from an authorized liquor dealer in Missouri a package of spirits marked 'C. O. D.' makes the Missouri dealer liable to the payment of a special tax as W. L. D. or R. L. D., as the case may be?" You are advised in the affirmative. When a liquor dealer ships whisky to a cus-tomer, but marks it C. O. D., he thereby in-structs his agent (the common carrier) not to

SHAKEN UP.

Courant.

The Inhabitants of the Atlantic Coast Shaken Up by an Earthquake-No One Hurt, But Everybody Seared.

NEW YORK, August 10 .- About two o'clock yesterday afternoon residents of this vicinity were startled by a severe shock of earthquake lasting about ten seconds. At this hour particulars have been received at the Western Union office here from the at the Western Union once here from the following points: The Atlantic Highlands near Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Phila-delphia, New Haven, Boston, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Spring Lake, Cottage City, Mar-tha's Vineyard and Portland, Me. At 2:15 o'clock the Atlantic High-lands experienced a second shock, but less violent than the first. At Philadelphia the coeffolding on some mar buildings aging the scaffolding on some new buildings going up on the corner of Reed street was shaken violently and some bricks on the boards were shaken off and fell to the street below. The severest shock was reported from Sea Bright, N. J., where the depot was shifted to one side, shaking up its contents and alarming

THE SOLE INMATE.

At 2:30 p. m. an ineffectual effort was made to raise the Long Branch office which had been in communication with the local office up to the time of the shock. The op-erator just had time to report the shock to gether with the fact that the jars of his battery had been overturned when the wires gave out. At Hartford a bareheaded man rushed frantically to the telegraph office holding in his hand a newspaper which he had been reading. He said he had been shocked violently, and that the plastering on the ceiling above above him had been cracked and in some places had dropped off on the floor. In Brooklyn the streets were alive with people who had come to ascertain the cause of the headed observer, on the first perceptible motion, took ont his stop watch and timed the vibration. He reported that the shock began, as near as could be determined, at $2:06\frac{1}{3}$; that the first shock lasted ten seconds, and that the "quieting down," as he described it, took nearly fifty seconds more. Off-hand guesses as to its duration varied from five seconds to two minutes, according to the observer's fright and his judgment of the flight of time. At Menlo Park and Trenton the shock was timed at 2:05 p. m., while at the more southerly points of its orbit it was felt at 2:10. The first impression which seemed to take pos-session of the inmates of the houses in New York was that the building

WAS ABOUT TO FALL,

and people ran into the streets only to dis-cover their neighbors rushing out amazed like themselves. Then as there were no evidences of a catastrophe the people re-turned to their homes, realizing that there had been an earthquake. As a rule people remained in front of their houses a few minutes, apparently trying to get at some solution of their fears and watching the faces and manner of others. Women and children, as they regained some degree of confidence, returned to their houses, the men remaining in groups in the streets discussing the occurrence so unexpected and so startling. An earthquake is a thing so unlooked for in this part of the world that its cause and the history of the most terrible ones became the topics of paramount interest. About all the people were concerned in trying to find out from those they talked with was whether a second and perhaps subsequent shocks were likely to fol-At the observatory of the United States Signal Service the time of the earth quake and its duration were noted. Assistant Observers R. Hinman and Merring were at the time in the office, about two hundred feet above the level of the streets. The first intimation of the earthquake was a slow rumbling sound like the muttering of distant thunder. It was immediately followed by a shock like that of a violent explosion, which caused the building to quiver. although it did not shake perceptibly. rattling continued about eight seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling sound which gradually died away. Immediately after the shock had been felt at the police central office considerable confusion was occasioned and the impression at first prevailed that A VIOLENT EXPLOSION HAD OCCURRED in the neighborhood. A little investigation. however, led Acting Superintendent Sanders to the conclusion that the cause of the disturbance was a real earthquake. He at once sent out a general dispatch to all precincts asking for information in regard to the shock in the city. Answers soon began to pour in, and operators were kept busy for two hours writing out reports from the different captains. It appears that the shock was felt with about the same intensity all over the city, although it produced more alarm in the thickly settled tenement dis-tricts on the east side. A telegram from the Yonkers police said the shock had been felt there also. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Jewish and Bohemian quarters, on the East side. The houses, which are mostly high and lightly constructed tene ments, were violently shaken, and the terrified inmates rushed out into the streets, carrying with them whatever of their house hold effects they could move. Children screaming with fright were borne out by their parents, who were hardly less panie stricken, and the whole population was soon massed in the center of the street. In Ludlow street, between Heister and Canal, the panic was at its height. The streets were swarming with people, men, women and children huddled together, evidently thinking their last hour had arrived, and expectg every moment to see all their dwellings falling upon them. WOMEN WERE SHRIEKING, and children bawling, while men were either swearing or praying. This was kept up for nearly half an hour, when the police persuaded the people to return to their houses. Similar scenes were witnessed in Mulberry, Jersey and Mott streets, where Italians have their colonies. The fright, however, was not so intense and after a little their loud shouts and wild gesticula after tions ceased. A few minutes the shock a gray-haired man rushed into the Madison street police station and said sev eral houses in Monroe street had tumbled down. Ambulances were called and the reserve force sent out by the Sergeant On arriving at the place indicated it was found that the street in front of a large tenement was crowded with an excited throng of people, but there was no inalled them to dication of any accident. The panic was An excited caused by an excited man, who rushed out into the street shouting, "The house is falling!"

HONORING THE HEROES. eception to the Survivors of the Greely

NUMBER 45.

File

Expedition and their Rescuers at Ports-mouth, New Hampshire—A Fitting Wel-come, Warm as Proud Hearts Could Make

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 5. Thousands gathered to witness the reception to the Arctic heroes yesterday. The streets were filled early with visiting organizations, military and civic. From the navy were the apprentice boys from the training ships at Portsmouth and Jamestown. The DeWitt Clinton Commandery and Newburyport Commandery made a fine appearance.

At 11:05 a.m. a steam launch ran up to Navy Landing, and Greely and three of his men stepped on the wharf. They were received by the committee and spectators with uncovered heads. Greely walked feebly, supported by a naval officer, and his brother, John A. Greely. The party was driven to the grand stand. Lieutenant Greely expressed a desire not to be separated from his men.

The procession started at 11:45, being viewed by Greely and his men from the grand stand. The crowd was immense, no estimate being possible. Cheer after cheer arose as the men of the Thetis, Bear and Alert' passed by, and louder cheers saluted Commanders Schley, Coffin and Emery. At noon a salute from the Navy Yard added its tribute.

The most beautiful and touching feature of the day occurred when Hewitt, Clinton and the Newburyport commander-ies reached the stand. As they passed with uncovered heads, Lieutenant and Sir Knight Greely repeatedly waved his hand and bowed with smiles of affection. When they reached a central position in front of the stand the commanderies countermarched, halted and saluted Lieutenant Greely. Then one of the bands played "See the Conquering Hero Comes.

There was a pause; then the other band There was a pause; then the other band played the soft music of "Home, Sweet Home," the effect being beautiful in the extreme. The survivors looked their thoughts as the flood of recollec-tions swept through their minds, while the music played, and when it ceased the emotion of the multi-tude of spectators found vent in most enthusiastic cheers. Cheer after cheer was called for and given with "tigers" for Lieutenant Greely and his men. Then the band of one of the commanderles played "Auld

one of the commanderies played "Auld Lang Syne," and the procession moved on. As soon as the Templars had passed, Lieutenant Greely re-entered the carriage with his wife and was driven to the Admiral's house. The other survivors followed soon after. Music Hall was packed in the evening.

The stage was filled with dignitaries. As each appeared the audience burst into applause, ex-Speaker Randall, Benj. Butler and Commander Schley F. receiving the heartiest demonstrations General Butler was greeted with three cheers. Conspicuous among those on the platform, besides the above, were Congress-man Robinson, of Brookiyn, ex-Secretary Robeson, Governor Hale, Secretary Chandler, General Hazen, Admiral Luce, Hon. Frank Jones and Captain Mitchell, of the United States steamer Gallatin. Rev. W. A. McGinley acted as Chairman, and at 8:30 Rev. Dr. Alden offered prayer, making touching mention of the dead and rendering deep thanksgiving for the preservation of those who were rescued. Mayor Treat then delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city to the rescued, the rescuers and all the visitors, saying the courage, the fortitude and skill evinced by the officers and men of this expedition have furnished another illustration of the truth that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Rev. H. E. Hovey followed with a welcome from the citizens, expressing their from pride that two Portsmouth boys were among the rescuers, and assuring the survivors that however magnificent their future ovations might be, none would be more truly from the heart than their first by citizens of Portsmouth. Secretary Chandler was then introduced. He gave a history of the Greely and the relief expeditions, saying: first duty is to pay our tribute of praise and of mourning to those devoted men who, having completed their two years of fruitful labor came southward to Cabe Sabine, and after months of starvation, borne with heroic fortitude and patience, perished as truly on the field of duty as if they had met their fate at the cannon's mouth. The people of the United States look back on their record with a just, but mournful pride, and whenever, throughout the world, the story of their heroic endeavors and sufferings is told, the memory of these martyrs to duty will forever be cherished and held in honor. With special tenderness, we turn to Lieutenant Greely and bis comrades, the only survivors of an American Arctic exploring party which reached out further toward pole than any previous explorers. For their labor and their endurance we honor them; for their sufferings we give them our pity and sympathy; and to comfort, cheer and encourage them, we promise them the gratitude of their Government and their countrymen. The balance of his speech was devoted to extending the heartfelt thanks of the Government and the country to the rescuers, calling each of the three commanders by name and extend-

A young man named Cheney Ames, a shoe dealer at Elmore's Corners, Kingston, N. Y., shot himself through the heart the other morning because his girl went riding with a rival suitor.

WILLIAM J. LANSING, a lawyer in Cohoes, N. Y., was charged with drunkenness. He tried to kill himself in the court room. When returned to the station house he seized a kerosene oil can and drank a quantity of oil.

THE depression in the iron business in Pittsburgh, Pa., is said to be greater at present than for a number of years. Many mills that continued in operation through the panic of 1873 are now closed, while others that had plenty of orders then are running slack.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York has voted in favor of a horse railroad in Broadway.

JESSE G. CARTER and Frank W. Hyde, cowboy and ranchman respectively, the former from San Francisco, and the latter from Wyoming, were sentenced in New York to the State prison, two years each, for burglary.

JOHN ROACH's ship yard at Chester, Pa., was on fire on the 8th. The loss was reported at first to be very heavy, but Roach says that it will not amount to more than \$60,000.

Four roughs were arrested in Schener tady, N. Y., recently, for interfering with the Salvation Army. An uproar ensued, and a crowd of fifteen hundred persons followed the prisoners to, jail threatening their rescue and also threatening to burn the Salvation barracks.

A DISPATCH from New York says: Com modore Garrison's inventory shows liabilities, \$14,710,228; nominal assets, \$17,677,-928; actual assets, \$3,994,818.

SEVERAL cases of Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia have been discovered among the cattle in the vicinity of Lancaster, Pa The State authorities had the infected herds quarantined.

AT the Buffalo races, on the 8th, Jay-Eye-See made an attempt to lower his record of 2:10, but failed, his time being 2:10 %.

Two miners were killed and a third was tatally injured by the fall of twenty-five tons of top-coal in a colliery at Shenandoab, Pa.

THE Kimble Coal and Iron Company doing business near Bedford, Pa., failed for \$700,000.

THE WEST.

THE Mormons carried the county elections in Utah on the 4th by the usual majorities.

HUTCHINS, the San Francisco woman strangler, has been sentenced to hang on September 12.

In view of the prevalance of yellow fever in some parts of Northern Mexico, the acting Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Collector of Customs at El Aransas Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, with Paso, Tex., to inspect the travel from the design of creating a rival city to Gal-Mexico.

OWNERS of land on the shore of Lake

9

of Indianapolis, was dangerously ill. E. S. MCMANUS, a leading confectioner. at St. Paul, suicided recently by taking

morphine. Business troubles. THE Grand Trunk Railway repair shops, beyond the southwestern Chicago limits,

burned the other night. Loss, \$15,000. LIEUTENANT J. O. MACKEY, of the Third Cavalry, has been convicted of beating an officer's servant without provocation, and will be confined to the limits of the reservation at Fort Leavenworth for eight months and forfeit four hundred dollars of his pay.

A FIRE the other night in the warehouse and lumber yards of the Key City Furni ture Company, at Dubuque, Iowa, caused a loss of \$22,000; insurance \$6,000.

THE Chicago Live Stock Exchange is determined to no longer permit the practice of "shrinkage" adopted by packers in hog purchases. "Piggy" sows and "stags" must in future be separated and sold on their own merits.

ABOUT twenty young cattle of a herd of one hundred and fifty, being pastured nine miles from Denver, have died of Texas fever in the last few days.

THE SOUTH.

An immigrant family, consisting of a man and wife and four children, perished in War Eagle Creek, near Huntsville, Ark. recently, during a freshet.

FRANK ROBERTS, of St. Louis, a deck hand on the tow boat Hayes, fell overboard at New Orleans and was drowned. A DISPATCH from Baltimore chronicles the demise of General James R. Herbert, Police Commissioner.

On the Ducktown branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad recently, a working train climbing the mountain broke from its engine and ran back at a terrific rate. The train ran on a trestle, knocking it down and causing a complete wreck.

Conductor Wynn was killed. SEVERAL persons were injured by an ac-

cident on the Missouri Pacific near Whiteboro, Tex., recently. THE Democratic Convention of the Sixth District of Maryland, nominated Fred J.

Nelson for Congress. HENRY SMITH, a colored boy on Island No. 65, near Vicksburg, was drowned re-

cently while bathing. J. S. BARBOUR was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Eighth District of Virginia Democratic convention.

THE second day of the ex-Confederate reunion at Dallas, Tex., was occupied with speech making and parades. There were many old tattered battle flags in line. A grand parade of State militia concluded the programme. There were 18,000 visitors

on the camp ground. THE people of San Antonio, Tex., have guaranteed \$175,000 toward the cost of one hundred and forty miles of railway to veston.

NEAR Fredonia, Tex., the other even-Michigan, near Chicago, suffer consider- ing, a horrible encounter took place beably from cobble stond marauders. The tween four desperate men, in which one delivered into the custody of General Hanstones are worth something in Chicago was shot through the heart, another was cock at Governor's Island by Lieutenant for paving purposes, but as they protect fatally stabbed, the third received a dead. Sebice, of the Thetis.

of the Gijon, recently run down by Laxham. A DISPATCH from London says the Lord

Mayor entertained the representatives of foreign nations at a banquet in the Mansion House. Senator Ferry represented the United States.

THE LATEST.

THREE men were killed in a disastrous fire at Catlettsburg, Ky., recently. Three others were seriously injured, and were reported in a precarious condition.

CHOLERA continues to hang about French and Italian cities. The mortality was not alarming. In Lancashire, Eng., a few deaths were reported from English cholera. FIFTY horse thieves have been hung or shot in the Mussel Shell country, Montana. during the past month.

An alarming earthquake occurred on the 10th along the Atlantic coast between Boston and Baltimore. At New York the bouses swayed and the streets were soon filled with excited people. No damage or casualty was reported, however. The shock lasted about ten seconds.

THE steamer Martha Stephens was sunk oy a snag below Boonville, Mo., the other day. Three men were reported drowned or missing. The boat run betwen Boonville and Miami.

TEXAS fever broke out recently in a drove of cattle near Lancaster, Pa. The State Veterinarian also found cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia. He ordered strict quarantine and the slaughter of the affected animals.

A GENERAL shut-down of the Fall River cotton mills began recently. The only mills not approving the shut down were the Borden County, Pocasset, Philip, Union, Narragansett and Sagamore. The cause was the dullness of the market for prints. A DISPATCH has been received at the office of the Monarch line of steamers, New York, that the steamer Lydian Monarch had arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland. THE Medical Congress opened at Copenhagen on the 10th in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Council of State and the King and Queen of Greece. The Congress includes 350 Danes, 100 Swedes, 100 Norwegians and 800 persons of other nationalities.

THE boiler of a field engine exploded on the farm of Mathew Rhodes in Jackson County, Ills., the other day, killing Herbert Newton and James M. Sullivan and seriously wounding Ed Riley.

COLUMBIAN mills, at Southbridge, Mass., burned recently. Nine thousand spindles were destroyed.

ADOLF NEILSON, Theodore Greezel and Ambrose Watts have been arrested in New York for posting a Socialist proclamation and fined five dollars each. Justus Schwab, a Communist, paid the fines.

HUGH J. JEWETT, President of the Erie Railroad, denied that he was about to resign and retire.

THE original papers, comprising a record of Greely's Arctic search and most interesting relics of that expedition, have been

tomer, but marks it C. O. D., he thereby in-structs his agent (the common carrier) not to deliver the whisky until payment of the price. He still retains the possession and ownership of the whisky upon its arrival at its destina-tion, and parts with it only when, upon com-pliance with the conditions of the sale, it is delivered to the customer. The sale is therefore completed, not at the place where the delivery is made, and he is involved in special tax liability under the in-ternal revenue laws in view of the provision of section 325, revised statutes, that: "The payment of the special tax imposed shall not exempt from an additional special tax, the persons carrying on a trade or busi-ness in any other place than that stated in the collector's register."

Respectfully, [Signed] WALTER EVANS, Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES MCGREW, a man of weak mind, was found dead recently on the floor of his hut near Topeka. He had evidently been lead several days, as decomposition had set n. He had no relatives except a wife of disreputable character. He was subject to fits, and it was supposed expired while in one.

A CALL has been issued for the Re-submission Republicans of Kansas to meet in delegate convention at Topeka, on Wednesday the 20th day of August, for the purpose of consultation and to place a State ticket n the field if deemed advisable. All Ro publicans who are in favor of a re-submis sion of the prohibition amendment to the people, either directly, or by a Constitu-tional Convention, are invited to co-operate. The call is signed by George W. Veale, George W. Martin and Joel Huntoon.

Post-offick changes in Kansas during the week ended August 2, 1884: Estab-lished-Bates, Pratt County, John L. Robison postmaster; Gordon, Butler County, Joseph W. Farrow, postmaster; Lawndale, Pratt County, Anton Wald postmaster; Lotta, Chautauqua County, Robert Irwin postmaster; Ruella, Harper County, Brenson Jackson postmaster; Wayne, Republic County, Emma G. Hill postmaster; Wilhite, Chautauqua County, Charles A. Wilhite postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Attica, Harper County, Peter M. Shleppy; Barton, Labette County, G. E. Nichols; Cicero, Sumner County, Austin Ellis; Cloverdale, Chautauqua County, Charles C. Byram; Comet, Brown Councy, Serenas F. Amend; Mount Yullor, Labetto County, Generae Luit Mount Valley, Labette County, George Lutz. THE Warden of the State Penitentiary has made his July settlement with the State. The expenditures for the month were \$15,-

933.17, and the receipts from all sources were \$10,662.07. The coal statement shows that during the month 10,452 bush-els were supplied State institutions, and 33,389 bushels were sold, making a to-t l of 48,841 bushels, at 7 cents per bushel, amounting to \$3,418.87. Since the shaft was opened the total amount mined is 2.236. heis at 7 cents per bushel amounting o \$156.527.91.

THE Topeka citizens' committee of thirtyeight met recently and decided to hold a State soldiers' reunion the second week in September. A committee of seven was ap-pointed to confer with railroad and State fair authorities and make such other arrangenents as are deemed necessary.

THE colored people of Topeka were much ensed, recently, by the action of City Marshal Thompson, who took a couple of legro women from the workhouse, and with chains on their ankles compelled them to work at cleaning the streets. An excited meeting was held and matters began to take a political shape.

ing equal praise to each of the officers and men. He closed with these words: "The Nation will always dwell with fond remembrance upon those who shared in the danger and the success of the Greely relief expedition of 1884." Charles A. Nesmith read a communication from Lieutenant Greely, giving most affectionate praise to Secretary Chandler and the officers and men of the relief expedition, for the energy and perseverance displayed in reaching the sufferers. Messrs. Bandall, Butler, Hale, Hazen,

Robeson and Coffin made stirring and an propriate addresses.

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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

HER BONNET.

When meeting-bells began to toll, And pious folk began to pass, She defty tied her bonnet on, The little, sober meeting-lass, All in her neat, white-curtained room, befor her tiny looking-glass.

So nicely, round her lady-cheeks, She smoothed her bands of glossy hair, And innocently wondered if Her bonnet did not make her fair:— Then sternly chid her foolish heart for harbor-ing such fancies there.

So square she tied the satin strings, And set the bows beneath her chin;— Then smiled to see how sweet she looked: Then thought her vanity a sin, And she must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

But, sitting 'neath the preached word, Demurely, in her father's pew, She thought about her bonnet still,— Yes, all the parson's sermon through,— About its pretty bows and buds which better than the text she knew.

Yet sitting there with peaceful face, The reitex of her simple soul, She looked to be a very saint-And may be was one, on the whole-Only that her pretty bonnet kept away the

aureole. -Mary E. Wilkins, in the Century.

A VAST COUNTRY.

Russia is a very extensive and interesting country. It reaches from the Baltic Sea to the Sea of Kamtschatka, and includes the northeast of Europe, the north of Asia, and the northwest of America—one-seventh of all the land on the earth-and holds in its sway many nations of a variety of character, habits, and speaking many languages. The vast empire lies mainly far to

the north, and you would think it a cold country to live in ; but the Russians, save in being restive under the iron sway of the one-man power, are in the main cheerful, hardy, strong, in-dustrious and prudent; and, although it is so cold, they do not suffer so much as the people of Paris and London, for they wear clothing which protects them. The poor man is clad in his sheepskin pelisse, and the rich man in his costly and elegant furs.

From Moscow, in European Russia, to Irkoutss, in Siberian Russia, the distance is three thousand five hundred and forty-five miles; and, this road being much used, many conveyances are pro-vided for travelers. Stations are located along the route at proper distances, where relays of horses supply the traveler's team with renewed vigor, while jaded ones are left there to rest till the next stage. Much of this road is well-guarded and in good repair, and for hundreds of miles it is adorned with double rows of trees, planted on each side, with sidewalk between, painted mile-posts, good bridges, and water ways, all done by Government.

The practice in Russia for winter journeys of this kind, is to travel in a covered sleigh, closely wrapped in sheepskins, or buffalo robes and furs. They start on these long journeys at night, having spent the day in bidding friends good-bye, and in making social calls, at which times. I am sorry to say, the Russians use much ardent spirits; then they push on, night and day, as fast as they can bribe the postman to urge his horses, which, being regularly exchanged at the stations, gallop on at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles in a day of twenty-four hours. his is about hour, in cluding delays at the stations. On this road, perched almost on the summit of the Ural Mountains, rather upon its eastern slope, eleven hundred miles from Moscow, is a prety and substantial town - Ekaterinenburg - a fortified city, just on the contines of Asia, for the Ural chain of mountains divides Russia in Europe from Russia in Asia or Siberia. Here flows the River Isett; here are beautiful lakes among the hills, for the Ural Mountains are vast plains, mostly of small elevations, and you ascend easily from one plateau to another, and then the next, until you reach Ekaterinenburg, where there are works in marble and precious stones, also in copper, iron, glass, etc. Russia is famous for its iron mines. The whole road from Moscow to this place is dotted with villages, towns and cities. Indeed, this road is the great artery of commerce between Irkoutsk (in Siberia) and Moscow. Irkoutsk is upon the Angara River, forty miles from the southwest shore of Lake Baikal, and is the center of the trade of Northeast Asia. As goods from Asia go west, and goods from Europe go east, on this road, often you will meet a thousand freight sleds in a day, from seven to ten hundred weight on a sled, and each drawn by one horse, and one driver to every third or fourth sled; the second horse hitched to the back part of the first sled, and so on. A great part of these sleds are loaded with tea, going west from Irkoutsk to Moscow. The Russians are very fond of tea, and one pound of tea brought over by land is worth more than two pounds shipped in vessels, where it is much injured in the damp air of the ship's hold. On this highway, even the best hotels do not furnish the luxury of a bed to the traveler. You may have a splendid room, with lounges, sofas, mirrors, tables and nice furniture, and the room well warmed, but you are expected to bring in your robes from the sleigh, and sleep upon the floor, if you would take a little rest from traveling, for a nice soft bed would unfit you for traveling in the winter in Siberia. This is traveler's choice; not that beds could not be procured. Russia is famous for its fairs; not like the fairs held in this country, for dis-play, but a genuine market day, for everything marketable, at the most public places, at stated times, as often as is necessary. In large places they are of great extent, in smaller places not so large. The population of Russia a century since was only twelve millions. Its great increase was principally owing to her extensive conquest during the last century. The ambition of Russia is gigantic. Peter the Great, who has been properly styled the "Father of his Country," gave to the arms of Russia a decided preponderance in the north of he also gave her a fleet, con-Europe quered large provinces of the Baltic, laid the foundations of the noble city

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the literature, the customs, and, to some extent, also, the laws and institutions of the more civilized European nations. The difficulties he had to encouncer in his projects for remodeling and civil-izing his dominions were of the most formidable description, and could not have been overcome by one of a less

stern, decided character. Days are required to see all the curi-osities at St. Petersburg. Among these may be mentioned the Hermitage, with its two thousand paintings, and within which are the famous Winter Gardens, the Imperial Library, with its half a million of rare volumes and manuscripts, the Museum of Peter. containing his clothes and tools, and specimens of his handicraft, the Museum of the Academy of Sciences, and so forth. In the city are nearly three hundred churches and chapels, most of which are surmounted with several golden or parti-colored cupolas, and adorned within by a profusion of ornaments, resplendent with gold and jewels. This city also has one of the finest streets in the world. -G. Bancroft Griffith, in

Ballou's Monthly.

Middelburg.

Of all towns in Holland, I think (after seeing about fifty) Middelburg about the most peculiarly representa-tive and Dutch. It has in it the most charming examples of architecture and costume that one could wish to see. It is quaint and original, clean to a degree, and not too dead and gone; in fact, on a market-day, it is for the time being about as lively and stirring a place as one could happen on; and they do say that on the occasion of the annual kermesse, which lasts about a week, the great market-place at night. when the fun is wildest, is no faint hint of those far more ancient and more nether regions en fete. So much of au affair is it here that they talk of the past one for six months, and prepare for the next one the rest of the year. In passing along some of the silent, well-swept quays under the tall trees, oue is struck by the number of well-to-do and even stately residences, seemingly the homes of the descendants of the "merchant princes" who made their fortunes here when Middelburg had a commerce to boast of. There were no tiner docks and waterways in

all the country; but, alas! fickle Commerce one fine day found other harfickle bors. The big ships sailed away one by one into the "Eternal Whither," and came back no more. The docks and basins took on the scum of idleness, busy ship-yards grew silent, and the half-finished hulks rotted where they stood. 'Tis the fate of many once thrivstood. This the fate of many once thirty ing towns. But Middelburg was only sleeping—it was a very long Rip Van Winkie drowse—there was still strong life somewhere dormant. It woke to energy and action again some fifteen years ago. When its old neighbor and ival, Flushing, began its splendid new harbors and docks and station, high hopes were held that the new life-blood let into Flushing would revive the en-tire island of Walcheven. Middelburg "shook itself together" for the longlooked-for return of prosperity. New docks, canals and basins were made, big enough to float the vast commerce she wished to see again bustling about

her long-deserted quays. But, sad to say, after much outlay of money and labor: after grand opening ceremonies and much kermessing, coy years it did not come. Lately there is a better show of shipping at both places. 'Time was'' when this same Middelburg was the richest, proudest and most powerful city in the Netherlands. Its most prosperous times were during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. when all the wines of France and Spain that came, not only for the entire country, but for towns along the Rhine far into Germany, had first to pay duty here. There exist still many relics of this powerful "octroi." There is still the "Rouenische Kade," where the wine gallcons of Rouen disgorged their cargoes and their heavy customs The wool-staplers of England duties. and Scotland had also rich and power-Burgundy, who married a daughter of James I. of Scotland.—George II. Boughton, in Harper's Magazine.

Mr. Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.

Length is not strength. Mr. Blaine's acceptance letter, though very long, will impress all reasonable readers as not at all strong. It is weakness, platitude and subterfuge far drawn out. The document will be a great disap-pointment to the partisans of the candi-date. They looked for and predicted "a key note." There is not the evidence of candor, ability, or even of effective cunning in a single line. The letter is stiff, woodeny, dry and irredeemably dull.

Manifestly those are correct who have insisted that Mr. Blaine's unquestioned ability is most apparent in de-bate and in intrigue. George F. Ed-munds has more than once taken the ground, in Republican councils, that Mr. Blaine was not to be trusted on questions involving exactness, sobriety of statement and honorableness of spirit; that his forte was to stir up the hot-heads on the other side, to devise jobs and to dodge or falsify issues: not to speak the measured and authoritative voice of Republicanism. The letter of acceptance justifies the esti-mate of the Republican candidate ascribed to the leading Republican Sen-ator. At the same time, charity is dic-

tated. Just as a man can not get out of himself, so can not Mr. Blaine supply to a letter of acceptance the qualities of largeness, fairness and solidity which he does not possess. The communica tion is devoid of uprightness and statesmanship. The tone is low. It is a cheap and transparent bid for votes. The elevation properly belonging to a National paper is wanting. Mr. Blaine has apparently been stunned by the fact that his nomination has al'enated the conscience and culture of Republicanism from the organization. He has de scended from the serene and imperial air of historic Republicanism, to huddle among demagogical misrepresentations, in the seeming hope of affiliating with class interests. A great honor has desire and hope of Republicanism that he would rise above the special pleas, the huckstering appeal and the disinal reputation as much as his candidacy has depressed the moral reputation of to Americans that a candidate whose personal qualifications had been reduced to mere "smartness," has parted even with that poor equipment in his letter of acceptance.

About the words of thanks at the outset. nothing is notable saving their artifici-ality. While affecting to indorse the platform of mingled monopoly and com-munism submitted to him, Mr. Blaine proceeds to make a new one for his own party and to manufacture one for the Democracy, too. This is the frequent device of demagogues. It serves only to make a letter which will be overthrown or forgotten. To claim that the increase of wealth between 1860 and 1880 is due to Republicanism, is one of those absurd and extravagant assertions which were disappearing from even the least effective and scrupulous journal-ism of the Republican party. Its adoption into a Presidential letter of accept-ance is simply extraordinary. Mark Twain has somewhere advised the Republicans "to claim that they are to be credited with all the increase of population as well as with all the increase commerce came not, to any great ex-tent to gladden the souls of the good burghers either of Flushing or Middel-burg. Let us say, rather, that for many burghers either of any Democrat who of wealth in the United States. That,' publican aware of any Democrat who native Americans not connected with works at, or produces, or pays for, or corporations. "A flood tide of illegal buys, or imports anything, is also aware appropriations," said Commissioner of the fallacy of such a proposition. The people, as a whole, are the factors of labor and wealth. The inferen e Mr. Blaine seeks to enforce is that Republicanism is pledged to protection and Democracy to free trade. Within his reach, when he wrote, were both platforms. Each platform pledges a revision of the tariff. Each stipulates to revise it with due regard to legitimate existing industries. When the Democracy took a business instead of a doctrinaire view of the tariff, the Republican intention to bowl free trade at the opposition was neutralized. Persistence in it is simful houses here, and at Veere, near by, under the protection of the Duke of a poverty of issues. Beating the air or barking around an empty hole is ineffective energy. In unproductive in-dustry of that kind the Republicans will only waste themselves. It will not save the public character of their candidate from discussion. They will not find the scheme successful either as a coup d'etat or as a coup d'tattoo. The claim by Mr. Blaine of credit for the Republican party, on account of free trade between the States of the Union. carries this letter to the borders of burlesque. Such free trade was established in 1787-89 by the makers of the Constitution. The Republican par-ty was founded in 1854, when Mr. Blaine was a Know-Kothing editor. It was apparently foundered in 1884, the year of Mr. Blaine's nomination. Either for creating or for not abolishing free trade between the States, the Republican party has no more claim to consideration than for the origin and income be used for giving free public consideration than for the origin and concerts in Charlestown. Charlotte continuation of the order of the sea-Under cover of a profession to be writing an acceptance, Mr. Blaine makes most of the remainder of the letter an assault on such of his fellowcitizens as belong to the Democratic party. The taste of this, in one aspiring to be President of the United States, needs no comment. It is beneath the habit of the most heated partisan. It is entirely incompatible with statesmanship. It is disgraceful in a candidate for President. To convince his fellowcitizens is a worthy purpose in a nomi-nee. To caluminate them is the dis-N. Y. Times (Ind. Rep.). tinction created by himself, for the only Repablican candidate for President that has had no character to lose." What portions of the epistle are not devoted to this foul work are employed in a defense of Mr. Blaine's "foreign policy" of bluster and jobbery, in which braggadocia and guano played coual parts, and in a rhetorical waving of the bloody shirt. The first will come up anew to the consideration of a peo ple, who have already signally condemned it. Indeed, that portion of the letter is an assault on the Arthur Administration, which the Ke ublican --It is the love of money, not money, that the Bible condemns, and the man the will be rich not the man who is the resident can settle between them-that the laboring classes are solid for mivan The un on of threat and Blaine?

treade, in the affusion to the South. will neither induce the North to re-en-act what Thad Stevens grimly called "the policy of hate and hell." nor lead the South to permit a combination of brigands and barbarians to detach her from the course which has created for

her a new prosperity and preseserved civilization among her assets. Of the civil service affectation of the man who appointed Hurlbut, Kil-

patrick, Pactridge and every adult male related to him by blood or mar-riage, to positions in the Government, nothing need be said. It will be no-ticed, however, that Mr. Blaine recognizes Congressmen as entitled to prescribe the patronage of their districts to the President-an abuse the people have expressly determined shall be brought to an end.

The letter, promised for a month and labored on for a longer period, is easily the poorest production that ever ema-nated from the pen of the adventurer, whose nomination is felt to be a National reproach. The weakness with which the bad ticket and even worse platform, foisted on them, has smitten the Blaine journalism of the country, has been noticed at home and abroad. The hope existed, both among supporters and opponents of Mr. Blaine, that his acceptance letter might do for his cause what none others put in trust of it appear to have been able to do, fortify it with plausibility, even though to raise it to respectability was out of the question. The hope is gone. Repub-licans have more to bewail, and Democrats less to combat than they expected -Albany Argus.

The Land Thieves.

There is in Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance no paragraph more evasive and unsatisfactory then that which relates to public lands. The careful reader who has not forgotten the letters which Mr. Blaine wrote to Warren Fisher will find food for thought in the found and let him a small man. The brief arguments by which the Re-dusire and hope of Republicanism that publican candidate endeavors to prove that corporations ought not to be allowed to get possession of large tracts genuous fetches and insinuations of a of the National domain. The man who ward politician are defeated. The let- used the power of his high office to enter will depress the author's intellectu- able the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company to retain a large grant of public land now writes most his afflicted party. It is a mortification virtuously about the "evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be controlled by the few against the many." It is not, however, to Mr. Blaine's connection with corporations and land-grant legislation that we now direct attention, but to the fact that the candidate. following the example set by those who framed the Republican National platform, has deliberately

avo ded the main question. This cuestion is: Shall the public lands be legitimately bought or secured under the Land laws by honest settlers, or shall they be stolea? Shall these lands be taken by honest methodswhether by individual citizens, corporations, or aliens-or shall they be taken dishonestly? This is the question which, in relation to the public domain, is more important to-day than any other. Enormous grants have been secured by railroad companies, and large areas have passed into the hands of aliens. Corrupt legislation in behalf of these companies and the propriety of allowing aliens to hold great farms and ranches are subjects which deserve stiention, but the reports of the Land Office, repeatedly sent to Congress, prove that millions of acres have been stolen in the last three or four years by McFarland, a year ago, "seems to be sweeping over the new States and Territories, threatening to eng if the en-tire public domain." By the side of the broad areas stolen by native thieves, the holdings of aliens-also secured, in many cases, by per ury and fraud-become comparatively in-significant. Because the Land laws have failed to protect the Government or the honest settler from the operations of these scoundre's, the Land Commissioner long ago reached the conclusion that nearly all of them should be repea'ed. To those who are acquainted with the facts the recent history of the distribution of our public domain is the history of successful fraud, and the Land Commissioner's reports are an admission that the thieves not only have been but are now able to defy the Government. The next Administration should be one that will wage rel-ntless war against these thieves, whether they be aliens or native-born citizens. The remnant of our lands should be preserved for honest men, and the land robbers should be prosecuted and forced to give up their plunder, whether that plunder be so-called Spanish grants in New Mexi co, or mineral land stolen in Alabama, or farming and timber land taken by fraudulent entry in the far West. one who is not familiar with the statements made by the Land Office can have an adequate conception of the extent of these robberies, or of the boldness and impudence of the thieves. It will be observed that this main question, which Mr. Blaine has avoided, involves the personal honesty or dishonesty of a great many men. Personal honesty is an issue in this campaign and can not be ignored either as paign and can not be ignored policy or relating to matters of public policy or Mr. to the candidates themselves. Blaine has been in close communication with Stephen B. Elkins and Jerome B. Chaffee, either of whom could have given him interesting information concerning land robberies in New Mexico and Colorado-robberies in which aliens were not originally concerned. Did they fail to enlighten him, or was their information offered and rejected?-

Republican Estimate of Irish Voters.

The Globe-Democral says: "We can think of but one native-born Irish-nan sent to the United States Senate for a ful term-Mr. Conness, of California. He was elected by a Kepublican Legislature in Ko2."

What is here meant by "native-born Irishman" is matter only of conjecture. Whether native-born means born in Ireland or in the United States of Irishborn parentage we can only guess. Whatever supposition be adopted the above betrays a strange lack of ac-quaintance with public life in this counry. There are at this moment serving full terms in the United States Senate Charles W. Jones. of Florida, born in Ireland in 1834, and James G. Fair, of

1831. General James Shields, lately Senator from Missouri, served a full term in the adjoining State of Illinois from 1849 to 1855. If reference is made to men who were born in this country of Irish-born parentage, the list of those who served as Senators is almost too long to be quoted. The Jacksons, the McDuffies, the McDougals, the Quitmans, the Cassadys, the Kernans, and the long list of brilliant names which have adorned the annals of the country, make the statement still more astonish ing. It is hardly necessary to say that every one of the men whose names are quoted owed his elevation in political life to the Democratic party. Those recognized by the Republican party would indeed, be found to be few and and far between.

But the Globe-Democrat makes a further frantic appeal to Irish voters, from which we quote:

"Yet still the Irish were Democrats. They did not undertake to say why, but they voted the Democratic ticket regularly and vigor-ously. In return, what have they received? A few local honors here and there, but scarcely a National recognition worthy of the name."

This sort of appeal can scarcely fail be ng offensive to self-respecting Irishmen. Not since Mr. Webster Flannigan, of Texas, asked the Chi-cago National Convention: "What are here for?" has the discussion of we public questions been put on a lower plane. The inference would seem to be that the price of every Irishman's vote was an office for himself or his friend. That he can act from motives of duty to the public, and promptings of intelligent and patriotic citizenship appears to the Globe-Democrat to be inconceivable. Is it strange that a party whose organs treat Irish voters as many chattels to be bought with offices and Government patronage finds little favor among them and rareor never gets their votes?" "What have they received?" is asked. What that is valuable and worthy their consideration do the body of voters ever receive? Good govern-ment, and equitable and equal adminis-tration of the laws. This is what they have received wherever the Democratic party has controlled legislation and administration. What are the few offices in comparison with the boon of civil and religious freedom. and perfect protec-tion of person and property? Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the people, whether native or foreign born, have no earthly conoern in the offices except to see them held by honest men and faithfully administered. It is an insult to the bonesty and an impugnment of the common sense of any class of voters to appeal to them for their votes with a promise of offices and patronage. Many Irishmen have served the country at the call of the call of any other party; but they have in no sense put themselves under the call of any other party; but they have in no sense put themselves under the Democratic party, and very few at obligations involving the freedom of their votes. The party has honored itself in honoring the men, some of whose names we have quoted at the beginning of this article. Those men achieved distinction as other Americans or worth and ability have won recognition. With them there has been no buying with offices or selling out for patronage. Considerations of the publie good, modified by such regard for self-interest as is universal in human affairs, have been the basis of the mutual trust of the Democratic party and lrish voters. We hope such considera-tions will continue and be paramount. It will be an evil day for the country when demagogues, selfish office-seekers, and mere managers of either of the in-fluential parties shall be able to trade offices and patronage for the votes of any considerable portion of the people. The Flannigan school of political morality, which seems to command the entire respect of the Globe-Democrat, is him. fortunately not recognized outside the Republican party. We trust there will be found many in that party who will refuse to receive its doctrine as a correct rule of action .--- St. Louis Republican.

But when a vacancy occurred, or a term expired, the future boss of Maine took precious good care to get his share of the appointments. And throughout his career as a leader and manager of his party in Maine there has been no more absolute political oligarchy in the United States than that established by the present Republican candidate for the Presidency, who writes such glib phrases for reform. Alike in Federal appointments and State nominations, no Republican who has dared to assert his independence of the Blaine machine, or to strike out for himself with never so honorable an ambition, has stood any chance for preferment. It was this despotic rule which led to the revolt of Nevada, born near Belfast, Ireland, in some of the best men and truest Republicans in Maine, who must now, whether opposed to him or not, smile at his characteristically "smart" assumption of the mask of a reformer. There is not an honest and intelligent Republican in Maine who will give a feather's weight to Mr. Blaine's reform sentiments.

less fortunate members of the min

The candidate's nebulous reference to his recent advocacy of a fixed tenure for executive officers was safer than a direct citation of his words would have been. He dealt only with the tenure and term, leaving the root of the evil appointment through favor or influence -untouched. One passage in his letter of acceptance indicates a willingness to concede enough to the reformers to take the minor offices out of politics, and to extend the scope of the new system to the consular and diplomatic service. But in regard to this and all other phases of the subject, Governor Cleveland can say: "All that this man promises I have done." Governor Cleveland has been always a reformer in office. Mr. Blaine has been always spoilsman in office. The people who believe in reform very naturally prefer to trust their cause to one who has been tried and found both faithful and capable, rather than to an eleventh-hour convert, whose past actions square so poorly with his present words, and whose reputation for honesty and sincerity is very much below what that of a President should be. Mr. Blaine's "me too" comes too late. He should have "set up as a reformer" three years ago, when he had a chance.--Boston Herald.

Mental Penguitude.

When the Republican committee called on Mr. Blaine to inform him of his nomination its spokesman doubtless asked him what he had in his marketbasket. We can easily imagine the Plumed Knight sticking his tongue in his cheek and replying: "Lassoes to catch meddlers." He doubtless used the statement figuratively, having no purpose, at that early stage of the same, to be more than half confidential. The committee thereupon retired,

and Mr. Blaine, assisted by two editors and a New Jersey politician, proceeded to open his basket and assort the contents. The result has been telegraphed. It is called Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. This letter is well worth reading, forming as it does a sort of humorous contrast to the Plumed Knight's career. From the Blaine point of view it is a very insipid document. The Maine statesman has suddenly grown fat in the mind. He is grave and dull. He is suddenly become seri-ous and sober. He is no longer the arregrant and aggressive politician with ing around in the bulrushes for a baby innocent enough to deceive and please Colonel Pharoah Gould and other dignitaries of the gilded Republican court. Mr. Blaine goes largely into figures of the "five and six make twentyseven' sort, showing conclusively by rules of his own invention and application that the Republican party is not only responsible for the prosperity of the country-for the increase of popu-lation and the increase of railroad mileage-but responsible also for our glorious climate and the highly esceemed seasons which have proven se fruitful to the sons and daughters of toil. Mr. Blaine plainly leaves it to be inferred that if the thieves that are now engaged in robbing the people through the medium of the Republican party are turned out of power, there will be trouble and confusion in the land, and it will be found that such men as Mr Evarts and Private Dalzell agree with Coming from Mr. Blaine, the letter is a remarkable document. It is lacking in all those characteristics that commended Mr. Blaine to the peculiar elements that demanded his nomination at Chicago. The "boom" is wanting. There is no echo of the brass band: the flim-flam of the kettle drum is not heard. Indeed, after all that has been said, the letter falls flat. It is incompetent to the occasion. It lacks mettle and vigor. Some one has been smooth-ing Mr. Blaine's mental activity with a jack-plane. The letter reads as if it had passed through the dull medium of a Philadelph'a editor's brain. The tartness and originality that ordinary observers imagine they find in Mr. Blaine's style have been rinsed and squeezed out, and his letter is just dry enough to emphasize a halting campaign. There is just one point in it calculated to attract the attention of the people. Referring to the fact that immigration from China has been prohibited, Mr. Blaine suggests, in a sympathetic way, that the time may come when it will be necessary for the Republican party to prohibit immigration from Europe. This is intended to be taken as an intimation that Mr. Blaine is ready to head a cru-sade against the Irish and German immigrants that are pouring into this country by way of Castle Gardan. This is rather a queer position for the Repub-lican candidate to take at a time when his organs are engaged in an attempt to win at least a portion of the Irish vote. This curious statement probably escared the attention of those who regress. Otherwise they would, no doubt, have been quickly called upon to "walk the plank." But to turn out Republicans who had but recently been is a construction of all of the second of the second of the much they may sympathise with such a proposition to prevent Irish and Ger-man immigrants from landing on these shores, they would hardly indorse it Altogether, the letter is weak, flat and uninteresting. The "boys" will search it in vain for un opportunity to

Boston's Trust Funds.

The sums given by various individuanduring the past two centuries and held in trust by the city of Boston have reached an aggregate exceeding \$1,370,-000. The income is spent for the various purposes designated by the giv. ers. The most common are charity. education, reading, etc. But some ar out of the ordinary. Jacob Foss created two funds of \$2,000 each, the incomes be devoted to celebrating the Bunket Hill anniversary and buying American flags for the use of Charlestown, which is now a part of Boston. Archibald Babcock, who died in 1862, left a bequest of \$3,000, with directions that the

Harris bequeathed \$10,000 to the Charlestown library, the interest to be spent in buying books published prior to 1850. James Holton established a fund of \$4,000 for giving Thanksgiving dinners to the poor, and Mary Louisa Shaw one of \$2,000 for supplying flowers and fruit to patients in the City Hospital. The Phillips street fund amounts to \$20,000, bequeathed by Jonathan Phillips in 1860, to "adorn

and embellish the streets and public places" of the city. From the proceeds of this fund statues of Quincy, Winthrop and Samuel Adams have been erected. The largest, and perhaps the most unique of these funds, is that established by Benjamin Franklin. In 1791 he gave the city of Boston £1,000 to

be lent on specified conditions to young merchants. The philosopher calculated that the sum would increase to \$582,000 in 1891, and he directed that \$500,000 should then be spent in public works, and the rest continue on interest another century. But his calculations will not be verified. The fund now amounts to \$291,000.-N. Y. Herald.

---It is the love of money, not money, which bears his name (Petersburg), and who will be rich, not the man who is introduced among his people the arts, rich.-Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton.

----This Presidental campaign is uncommonly marked in the matter of en-Republican contemporaries terprise. are resurrecting the names of a few old string-halt Democrats who flopped several years ago, and who have been recorded as floppers annually ever since, and announcing them as recent converts to the Blaine and Logan column.

-A 'longshoreman, this morning, was heard to say that Harvard College was a dummed humbug, and that Cambridge was run by the dudes. After

Mr. Blaine as a Reformer.

The contrast between Mr. Blaine as a politician in office and Mr. Blaine as a politician in pursuit of an office is nowhere more striking than in his attitude toward the reform in the civil service. A persistent patronage-monger during the whole of his public career,

without a word in any public utterance in favor of the principle and methods of the reform system, he has the hardihood to take his place as complacently on the reform platform as though had always belonged there.

The two incidents in Mr. Blaine's career to which he refers as showing reform sympathies are his selection of West Point cadets through a competitive examination, and his omission to cause a removal of the office-holders in his district after his election to Congress. With regard to the first, it may e said, without attributing good actions to bad motives, that, in opening the cadetship to competion, Mr. Blaine avoided the necessity of deciding be-tween the friends of rival candidates, and thus escaped making "one ingrate and nine enemies" by his choice. In refraining from urging removals, Mr. Blaine was equally prudent. The office-holders of his district were presumably all Republicans when he entered Con-

appointed would have stirred up a feeling which the adroit young politician publicly. was too smart to array against himself. Altoget I'ne dectrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" had not then come to be applied by the members of the majority start a "hurrah."-Allanta Constilue Section in the Republican party to the tion.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CUTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

TWO GRAY HEADS.

'Two gray heads at the gate: Lingering kisses, clasping of hands-The grand-daughter there with her baby

The horses prance, and the travelers wait; The horses prance, and the travelers wait; The driver shouts: "We are late!" The hourglass stays not its sands For the old man and his mate.

They wave "Good-bye!" from the door Hung over with morning-vines, Her soul thr. ugh her aged features shines, And the sun-streams over his white looks

pour: They are lover and bride, as of yore, their cottage under the pines, Although they are full four-score.

The eyes that look up to his, And meet half-way his caressing glance— The beautiful, heart-fresh countenance— Nothing therein does the bridgeroom miss Of her maiden tenderness: And the thoughtful years enhance Unto her hobieness.

For three-score golden years by have shared life's homeliness and

Time's plow-mark furrows the wrinkled face. But, deep in the channels of long-dried tears, A bioscoming glory appears; Unfading faith in the place Of transient sorrows and fears.

A steady life-time through Soul has been unto soul as a guiding light: They have lived in a realm where there is

Nore love is eternal, because it is true; And Heaven will be hardly new When it breaks on their faling sight Through celestial morning dew.

Two gray heads in the sun; Each in its halo of silvery light! Fair as the mountain-foreheads white, Their brows in the purchess they have won; Some lave-tales in telling are done; But the story these old lovers write Is a story forever begun. —Lucy Larcom, in Congregationalist.

THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Observations from the Gallery of the New York Stock-Exchange-Young Lady Viitors I quiring for Vanderbilt and Gould -A Busy Time.

The flutter of pink ribbons and a balmy odor of roses caused the waiting messenger boys in the Wall street en-trance to the Stock Exchange to hush their noisy chatter for a moment. A dozen pairs of eyes cast admiring glances upon a bustling party of young people who were about to climb the long iron stairway. The party included three vivacious young ladies and two sedate young men. The ladies wore bright spring costumes of blue, and pink, and olive, the charming effects of which were heightened by profuse floral adornments.

"Oh, my, what a queer place !" "Isn't it splendid?"

"Goodness, just hear the racket !" Such were the ejaculations that escaped from feminine lips in quick succession. One of the gentlemen led the way to the visitors' galleries with the air of a person who had a proprie-tory interest in the building. He was a a jaunty little man, with a brisk, knowing air. A bunch of pansies nestled in the top button-hole of his cutaway coat. The vigilant doorkeeper recognized in him a member of the Exchange to whom fortune had been kind. The squeeze in Lackawanna stock a week ago is said to have put a cool \$50,000 into the pocket of this jaunty little man.

A noise like the moaning of a gale saluted the ears of the visitors when they reached the top of the stairway. It grew louder as they advanced through a glass-floored vestibule toward a long, narrow corridor. A partly-open door at the left of the vestian advance of ten thousand dollars or twelve thousand dollars on his stock. But do you think that any member of bule revealed to the curious gaze of the the Stock Exchange would dare do such a thing? No, indeed! No member quare room dies a large. pulpit desk on one side, with two hundred or three hundred seats arranged in amphitheater fashiou. Ten or twelve men were grouped around the high desk. "This is the bond room," the young broker explained. " All transactions in bonds are carried on there, and the meetings of the govern-ing committee are also held in that room. The young ladies were impatient to find out from whence came the no'se. Their jaunty chaperon led them the entire length of the narrow corridor. and, pushing open a swinging leatherdoor, ushered the party into a small gallery at the south end of the building. It was two o'clock p. m., and the place was comfortably filled. The broker elbowed the strangers right and left, and placed his friends close up against the front of the gallery, where they could command an unobstructed view of the great trading-room. The roar of voices from below was incessant and be fairly active, and there were per-haps three hundred and fifty brokers on kers, and certain other firms which are the floor of the Exchange. They were divided up into groups of ten, twenty and thirty persons each, and to the puzzled spectators each group seemed to be striving to make more noise than its neighbor. Most of the men on the floor were young-some mere boys in appear- the market he can not afford to let 'the Here and there perhaps a graybeard might be seen, but nine-tenths of the active brokers were apparently under forty years of age. A few were bare-headed, and those who wore hats had them tilted back on their heads as though they were in the way. The more excitable men had also pushed their coat sleeves up above their elbows, and, as they waved their arms above the heads of their fellow-brokers, the rattling of their cuff-buttons could almost be heard in the galleries. It was a curious and perplexing sight -as changeable as the shifting views of a kaleidoscope, and as amusing at times as mischievous boys at play. An eager, jostling crowd, drawn together in the street by some trivial accident, will invariably form a picture of more or less interest. Here in the Stock-Exchange a "Le dozen such crowds are in view at once. Like eddies in the water, they start up from slight disturbances, expand in un-dulating circles, and then gradually break away into mild ripples here and there. At no time during business hours does the noisy activity cease. Through the length and breadth of the great blue-domed hall men hurry and scramble, rudely pushing and shouting in their eagernesss to bargain, or jostling one another in playful sport. Here at one end of the room a dozen brokers swarm like bees around a tali arms. He seems to be bristling with

doorkeepers, in shouting the names, to about him press closer and return his shouts with cries equally shrill. He make themselves heard more than ten shakes a clenched hand at them, and feet away. Each member of the Ex-immediately a dozen arms are stretched change, therefore, has a number, and whenever an inquiry is made at the toward him with vicious energy. He increases the violence of his gesticula-tions and comingly hurls defiance at the excited crowd. Then there is an the number of the desired man to apimpetuous rush, many voices mingle in pear on these conspicuous blackboards. a prolonged yell, and in a twinkling the crowd has dissolved, and two or three brokers are quietly jotting down memoranda in their little books. A rangement is on the same principle as

few feet away two men meet and ex- the electric calls in notels." "But what are those boys in uniform change mild salutations. A third man comes up and drops a remark that falls doing?" asked one of the ladies; indilike a burning lucifer in a powder magcating with her parasol a number of young men clad in brass-buttoned suits azine. Instantly there is an explosion. The three men jump up and down, beat the air with their arms. and yell like ot gray, who were dodging briskly about on the crowded floor.

Y. Times. "Some of them are pages whose services are required by the members and some of them are employed by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to Market-day is generally a holiday as well in Holland. On the slightest pretext out come all the anti-ue inery

mob, which circles about them like a whirlwind. In the m ddle of the floor another demonstration is in progress. report the sales, prices, etc. A'l of the A score of animated brokers appear to quotations sent out of the Stock Exchange as official are picked up by be having a May dance around a tall staff. On top of the staff is a framed those active and expert reporters. placard bearing the words "Denver & Rio Grande." A little further along another staff holds alo't the legend "Wabash." A couple of rods distant from this is a third post labeled "Louyou watch closely you will see them, book and pencil in hand, hovering ou the outskirts of every prowd where trading is going on. They have to be on the alert constantly."

"Are they expected to record every transaction that occurs?" said the broker's male companion. "It does not seem possible that they should be isville & Nashville." and in other places similar staffs display conspicuous in-scriptions. Each of these staffs has its cluster of men, and the larger clusters able to do such a thing amid, all of this noise, confusion and scrambling." "Of course, they do not get all of are linked together by smaller ones, forming an almost unbroken chain of surging, roaring humanity, extending from one end of the room to the other. the sales," replied the broker. presume they do not get one quarter of them, but they get all they can, and The three young ladies gazed with speechless cage ness upon the turbulent scene until their bright eyes grew round with wonder. The youngest, a fair-haired miss scarcely out of her teens, their reports show pretty accurately the condition of the market. Some days when the trading is uncommonly turned to the broker after a while, and lively the reporters don't get more than said: "For mercy's sake, what are they doing down there?" one out of every ten sales that are made. The young man smiled as he replied:

" Do, all members of the Stock Ex change get rich?" suddenly propound-

"Gracious!" said the little lady, with a pretty frown, "I don't see how any-body can do business in such a hub-look into the demure face of the questioner. Seeing nothing there to lead him to doubt the sincerity of the ques-"That is what all strangers, and estion, he looked thoughtfully up at the pecially ladies, say when they come here," said the young man with an im-portant air. "Nevertheless, in all of ceiling and pulled his mustache sav-After a while he answered agely. this seeming chaos, business, proceeds systematically, rapidly, and with a de-gree of accuracy that knows no parallel in ordinary mercantile transactions. "My unwavering regard for the truth compels me to say that all of the members of the Stock Exchange are not rich at present. Many of them, in fact, are feeling too poor to hold their seats. With a few noted exceptions, the mem-bers of this board have fared rather The men who trade here seldom have disputes, yet they buy and sell millions of dollars' worth of securities every day. They have no time for written contracts. With them minutes are as badly during the past year or two. Brokers who deal in securities on com-mission usually look for their profits to precious as diamonds, and seconds are golden. A shake of the finger, a nod of the head, or perhaps only a wink, buyers outside of the regular Wall street community of speculators. It has are frequently the only signs that pass between them in the bargains involving thousands of shares of stocks. been a long time, however, since any outside buyers have sent in orders. The general public seems to have grown suspicious of Wall street. A member-You see quickness and absolute integrity are essential to the kind of business ship in the Stock Exchange three years it is done here. When the market is ago was worth \$35,000. Now memberlively and stocks are changing in value ships are selling at \$21,000 and \$22,000 each, and during the recent panic I understood that a seat was sold for every minute, there can be no hesitating and no repudiating of bad bargains. broker's 'I'll take it,' is as binding \$20,000. Brokers that used to live at the rate of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year as the most formidable legal document are now exercising, the most rigid economy. Why, half-a-dozen fellows ever written, and after a seller has said: It's your stock,' the bargain is closed. that I know have got the retrenchment fever so bad that they will wait around Occasionally I have known the price of a stock to go up two points within half a minute after a seller had nodded a corner for ten minutes for one of those cheap yellow cabs to take them up affirmatively to a buyer, who was but

one of a score of brokers scrambling town for the stock. By simply contending that no sale had been intended at such "How much are the brokers paid for buying or selling stocks for other people?" inquired one of the party. times the seller might have realized

"In the usual run of business a broker's commission is } per cent. each way. When he buys \$5,000 worth of stock for a customer he charges { per cent. on that amount. If he sells the same stock

"What is a 'bull?"" suddenly asked USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. the maiden with the pink hat.

sible the securities that he must de-

Having acquired all of this informa-

tion the young broker's four friends walked immediately over to the Sub-

Treasury, and asked Mr. Acton to let them see the gold and silver vaults.-N.

Zeelanders.

and all the family jewels, and they wear-them in profusion, men, women and children, in Zeeland. They pile on the

and elaborate of any part of Holland. It is rarely nowadays that the men re-

sist the inroads of modern fashion, but

here they keep strictly to the costume

the closely-shaven face, has a purely fifteenth-century effect. Such a number

did I meet that reminded me of the

portraits of the Eleventh Louis of

France, or certain heads in Van Eyck's

pictures! The shirt-collars, often em-broidered with black lines, and fastened

with large gold button-links, are fif-

teenth century also. The jacket seems to be a survival of the jerkin of two

centuries later. The velvet knee-breeches are evidently a century later

four great silver waist buttons,

sort of impression that they must have

these there is the same profusion of sil-

ver plate, and both styles have on either

lander carries his brace of sheath-

knives. They are about the size and

that one takes to a good-sized ham. The

handles are often of richly-chased sil-

murderous implements, I need not say,

are carried out more to complete the

to use them in case of need. We all

The Egyptian Peasantry.

cheese!--Harper's Magazine.

or

quent Tax List of

liver.'

"A 'bull' is a person who has se-curities to sell, and wants the prices of bility, choose small figures.

-A well-drained farm is said to im-prove the health of domestic animals everything to go up." "What is a 'bear?"" "A 'bear' is a person who sells se-curities that he has not got, with the that live upon it. -Good horses are scarce and dear,

and growing more scarce and dear every year. - Chicago Tribuno. understanding that they are to be delivered at some future time, and he wants the price to go down, so that he -It is said that stove polish will be may be able to buy as cheaply as pos-

blacker and more glossy when moistened with turpentine than with any other liquid.

-If a little powdered sage is mixed with pepper and salt and is scattered over pork steak while it is cooking it will give an agreeable flavor and will lessen the purely greasy taste so objectionable to most people.-Cincinnati Times.

-- Few effects are more beautiful and striking than that produced by planting together climbing roses and clematises. The habits of growth of the two are so similar, and yet their general appear-ance is so dissimilar, that they group nicely. They both blossom about the same time. - Troy Times.

entire hoard on nearly every salient part of their person. The dress of the Zeelanders is by far the most complete -Few things in the progress of the civilized world are more astonishing than the increased consumption of wool. This is best shown in the statistical acof their forefathers. Still, if you take the *ensemble* of the male "get up," it is rather mixed in periods and styles. The hat—one shape of it especially— (there are three varie-ties) with the universal cut of hair and the obselve shapen free has a puraly than formerly.

-- Some farmers believe that clover can be grown indefinitely without ex-hausting the soil. 'This is true provided fight, who, as it turned out, did not even the clover is fed on the farm and the manure returned. There is some loss even with this method, as it is impossible to return what goes into stock sold off; but this exhaustion is less than what the clover roots get from the subsoil which would otherwise be unavailable as plant food. -- Prairie Farmer.

-A most excellent pudding is made still, as the shoes are. The silver buckles on the nether garments are often chased richly; while as for the be removed without difficulty. Take one quart of sweet milk, and subtract a teacupful; into this stir enough flour to rather plates, that half encircle the belt, embellished often with Scriptural make it like thick paste, then mix it with the rest of the milk; beat four eggs subjects in repousse, there is a vague very light, and add, and lastly stir in the prones over which you have first sifted a little flour. Boil or steam for survived since the wandering Gauls overran the islands of Zeeland. The two hours. Serve hot, with some highly flavored sauce: vanilla or wine sauce are preferred. -N. Y. Post. other style of nether garment is short, wide, flowing velvet trousers. On both

-Give your wife an efficient helper. side, back of the hip, a deep narrow pocket. Exactly where the wild Texan Ranger secludes his revolver, the Zee-Do not expect her to do the housework, Do not expect her to do the housework, the family sewing, run the dairy, eare for the poultry, harvest and preserve fruits and rear a family. If you have not tried the "help" cure, commence now, and an actual money profit will be found in the transact on. Doctor's bills will be less. Comfort will reign. shape and usefulness of the sort of knife. The food will be better. The butter ver, or the more modest box-wood carved in quaint old design. These will bring higher prices. The poultry will lay more eggs and thrive better The winter's upply of preserved fruits will be larger and more varied. Best costume of the country than for actual service, though they do not say that ev-ery proper Zeelander knows well how of all you will feel like a larger man .-Cleveland Leader.

Farmers as Bayers of Dairy Stock.

know how unhappy the most amiable full-dressed Highlander would be with-There is a class of breeders that seems out a few dirks about his girdle, and at to utterly ignore the common farmer as least one handy in his garter. So doth a purchaser of stock. They do not seem to desire his patronage. As a re-sult at our stock sales the buyers are the genial Zeeland peasant sport his pair of carvers, not nece sarily to use on a friend, but rather on his bread and mostly what we call professional breed-ers. The rule has been that the morey which has been exchanged for pure-bred stock has gone round in a little The agricultural fellah is an admir- vircle, and breeders and importers have able style of man. With good cerebral been living off themselves. It would development and much antitude and seem as if that sort of diet would get opt development and much aptitude and intelligence, with an agile and muscular very monotonous after awhile. In fact it has come to be monotonous to many breeders and they are cultivating patronage of the common farmer. The farmer is the principal breeder of this country. He is called a farmer and not a breeder, but if he should stop breeding, there would be very little le't of the live stock business as an extensive industry. It has been of late years, and is now the custom to speak of creameries as representing the entire dairy interest. The farmer is pretty nearly lost sight of. But it is the farmer who is the basis of the creamery, and it is the farmer who makes most of the butter. We are always talking of improving the dairy products, but we shall never have of the people, not of a ring. He universally good dairy products until pledges himself to execute the laws, to the farmer everywhere is interested in the reform. We need to induce him to get better cows and adopt better methods; and every time we get an inferior private dairy to be superior in character, we have extended the demand for our dairy stock, for every new importation of good dairy stock into a community advertises it and excites an interest in it. In some respects, as it seems to us, breeders have conducted their business very injudiciously. It is well known that a farmer who has no experience and if he were elected President he with pure-bred cattle, thinks, or may with pure-ored cathe, times, or may think, that the high prices which they frequently bring, is extortion and must prove ruinous to the buyer. That is a natural feeling. Large outlays for what we do not fully understand, appears like taking a leap into the dark. But like taking a leap into the dark. But the breeders and the press to a large extent have seemingly made a studied effort to keep this class of men in igno-rance of the fart that cattle can be bought at low prices as well as high. The low priced cattle usually are not as good as the high priced, but they are very much better than none, as we have frequently said; and the *Rural* and *Stockman* has tried to encourage the common farmer to attend the nubthe common farmer to attend, the pub-lie sales by assuring him that at nearly inently forward as a strong candidate all of them cattle are sold for less than | for the Presidency. He did not seek the a hundred dollars a head. Except in high honor, but the Democrats, in conthe Rural and Stockman, however, no vention assembled, thrust it upon him. mention is ever made of such sales. The Democrats ask Cleveland to ac-But we will guarantee that the time cept the highest konor within their gift. will come when both breeder and farm- Blaine asked the Republicans to confer er will thank us for this course. Our their highest honor upon him; not only purpose is to get farmers interested in pure-bred stock. We know that it is to their interest to breed up-that it will be money in their pockets. We of the Democratic party. Blaine is the would like to see our farms rid of un-profitable cows, and it is going to be no fault of ours if they are not. We do not expect to induce many who have biased person must concede that one is never given attention to the subject of in accord with honesty, the other with pure-bred stock, to invest hundreds of tascality. Honest, intelligent and pat-dollars in a cow or bull. But we do riotic men should have no hesitancy in contacts in a cow of bill. But we do expect to start a good many toward fortune by inducing them to begin with a little low priced stock.—Western Rural.

billin water Wednesday, with J

another that the public states

the set mathing instants in the

is discount H. . I fine nested II W. II , ashield gible to exceede

and some us the my provider to souther what, as it may

The Plumed Knights.

The "Plumed Knights" are in this campaign to take the place of the "Tanners" and "Wide-Awakes" of former campaigns. At the Blaine and Logan meeting in New York some days ago they wore dark treusers and long-skirted blouses, with red collars, cuffs and belts. On their heads were silver helmets topped with feathers - though it is not fine feathers that niske fine birds—and in their hands were torches in the shape of battle axes.

This parade and pomp is all very well as a spectacle; but it is to be ob-served that Mr. Blaine never fought as a knight at all; never fought as a sol-dier; in fact he sent a substitute. The American veteran soldier will hardly take as a compliment to himself this bit of mediaval humbug. The American veteran wore neither

helmet nor shield; hurled no lance; wielded no battle-ax. He as often slept under the stars as under shelter; wrapped himself in his ragged blanket, or was scantily protected by a snoddy coat on which some patricic contractor bad made one bundled per cent profit had made one hundred per cent. profit by cheating the Government. He was unable to protect his feet from mud and water in the miserable shoes with paste-board soles which some stay-at-home and substitute-buyer like Blaine had count of the production, which in the year 1830 was 320,000,000 pounds, furnished at a profit of one hundred while in 1871 it was nearly 2,000,000;-and fifty per cent. He was armed with 000 pounds. Owing to the great prog-ress made in improving the breeds of sheep the quality is also much better then formeally. He founda-tion of his present millions. He grimly tion of his present millions. He grimly faced the enemy while Blaine was dodg-ing the draft and biring another man to

reach the field. As this sort of "plumed knight" in blouse and cap Mr. Blaine might have met, in dangerous places, the "Confed-erate brigadiers" with whom he after-wards tried to frighten the country. But he waited until they quit firing bul-lets in his direction. They came to Congress without their fire arms. They were dressed in civilians' clothes, and sat peaceable, inoffensive and harmless in the House of Romesentiatives. Then reach the field. by stewing one pound of prunes until they are so tender that the stones may in the House of Representatives. Then the knight rose up, put of his rhetor-ical heimet, donned his wordy armor and hurled his "shining lance" full in their faces.

It is quite in keeping with his peace-ful imitations of war, after the real war was over, that the "plumed knights" who represent his military career in the House of Representatives should be sharp soldiers, dressed in pasteboard armor and accoutered with bogus weapons. They are honest only in resem-bling Mr. Blaine-pretending to be what they are not; mere efficies of heroes; mock knights in humbug armor, playing soldier for the amusement of spectators, as Blaine did in Congress.

There is another reason why Mr. Blaine, as a "plumed knight." is only a pretense and a sham. The knights of old were not only warriors bold, but they were required to be genuine, henest and pure. There could be no stain upon their lives, no double-dealing of falsehood or knavery in their careers. There was to be nothing for explana-tion or evasion. All was to be above-board, clear and simple; as Tennyson makes Sir Galahad say:

My good sword cleaves to the casque of men; My right hand smitch sure: My strength is as the strength of ten. Hecause my heart is pure. It is well, therefore, that Mr. Blaine

s only a sham knight, and that hurling his lance is only a figure of speech. Otherwise it would go hard with him; it would be his casque that would be cleft and his right hand smitten, sure. -Detroit Free Press. THE COURTY.

Which Shall It Be, Demagor former ?

would dare. "Which is Mr. Vanderbilt?" queried for making the sale. It occasionally one of the ladies with charming indifference to her chaperon's earnest-"Mr. Vanderhilt never comes here.

delegates in a convention. In two sec-

onds they form the center of an eager

'Why, that's business."

bub.

answered the young broker, somewhat "He is not even a member of curtly. the Stock Exchange." "Well, which is Mr. Gould?"

"Neither is Mr. Gould a member of the Exchange."

"Why, I am sure that I read in the newspapers a short time ago that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Gould were supporting the stock market," persisted the lady.

"And that was true," replied the young man, laughing softly at his fair companion's earnestness. "Those two men have separately and unitedly endeavored to do the atlas act with the stock market upon various occasions, but in all their manipulations they are of represented here by brokers. There are deafening. The market happened to certain firms in Wall street which are from them the men in front of the desk commonly spoken of as Mr. Gould's brokers, but each of these great financiers does business secretly through firms that are often not suspected of the association. When a big operator desires to make an important turn in street' know through whom he is operating. Speculators in stocks watch the regular brokers of Vanderbilt and Gould as closely as the mice in a kitchen watch the family cat. Many a smart broker has had his neck twisted in trying to nibble Mr. Gould's cheese.

"Did you ever try to get any of Mr. Gould's cheese?" asked one of the maidens, rougishly.

"Well, if I have tried I certainly have never succeeded," was the ambiguous reply.

For a few minutes every member of the quintet remained silent. Suddenly a pair of roving eyes, under the brim of a saucy pink hat, espied a lot of white numbers on the black front of the gallery at the other end of the

"Look! look, girls!" she exclaimed. "See those numbers change over there. The figures '32' nave just faded away can go there and borrow some?" and '84' is coming out. Now number '5' up in the corner has gone, and, see, '12' and '20' have just appeared on the same row. How funny. I wonder if the same thing is being done on the front of our gallery." Looking down over the railing in front of her, she added: "Yes, it is just the same. What are these numbers for, Mr. C.?"

"Those are the signs by which members on the floor are notified that somebody at the door wants to see them. man with a flushed face and up-lifted In so great a crowd, and with so much meet a sudden call made upon him by noise, it is extremely difficult for a somebody to whom he has sold stock indignation, and his voice is heard in messenger-boy to find any particular without delivering it. Such an occa-terse, piercing exclamations The men person, and it is impossible for the sion is called a 'squeeze.'"

he charges a commission of } per cent. happens that one broker will have more business than he can handle. When such is the case the fortunate broker gives some other broker a job, and divides the $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. commission with him. Then there is what we call the 'two-dollar 'brokers,' members who work without capital and buy and sell in the Exchange at the stated rate of \$2 for each 100 shares."

Bang! bang! bang! went the Chairman's little black wooden hammer on the metallic block that forms a part of his high desk. There was a barely perceptible diminution in the noise of voices, and about one-fourth of the brokers on the floor rushed pell-mell to "Those two the desk. A score of them ran up the unitedly en- steps at the side and crowded in behind the Chairman and around him and his dignified lieutenant. Several little slips white paper were handed to the Chairman, and as he read brief notices pressed up as closely as possible in their eagerness to hear. After each notice the Chairman would raise his hammer He is, it is true, deficient in some of the only to let it fall with a clatter in obedience to a nod or a shout from some frantic broker in the crowd.

"What is the matter now?" asked the three ladies in unison: "Has somebody tailed?"

'Oh. no.'' was the young broker's reply, "it is 2:15 o'clock-the delivery hour-and securities are being bought and sold under the rule for non-delivery. The rules of the Exchange provide that where securities are sold the regular way all deliveries must be made before 2:15 p. m., and when the deliveries are not made by that time the contracts may be closed under the rule after due notice to the defaulting party. Sometimes these transactions. under the rule, are important and significant, but as a general thing they imply either temporary inconvenience or forgetfulness.

"I noticed," said one of the ladies, as the party turned to leave the gallery, "that one of those tall posts down there has a card upon it with the word 'Loans.' Does that mean that whenever brokers are in need of money they

"No, indeed," promptly answered the broker. "The loan crowd that clusters about that post have stocks and not money to lend. They are prepared to accommodate brokers with loans of securities at daily rates of from & to 1, 2, 3 or 4 per cent. The loaning rate of any active stock, of course, depends al-together upon the transa tions in that stock. Sometimes a borrower has to pay an exorbitant rate for the use of stocks which he is obliged to have to

frame, he is a typical farm laborer, and as he patiently works his shadoof or waters his fields with tiny rills of the water it has raised, or diligently weeds or hoes his crops, he presents an ex-ample of untiring industry and quaint yet ingenious contrivance. He has also a love of education, and desires that his children should learn all that can be taught in the schools to which he has access. He will often pay the village teacher what for him is a very large sum in exchange for a little education, and he is anxious when he can to take advantage of European schools. He reads, too, when he can get books, and loves to know something of the great world beyond him, The dweller in a mud hut, almost roofless and destitute of furniture, is often for his circumstances a somewhat intelligent and even learned man, and he is quick of ap-prehension and readily acquires or imitates anything brought under his notice by strangers. His family affec-tions are strong, and his chcerfulness

> He is, it is true, deficient in some of the harder virtues of more northern climates, and is less self-reliant and truthful than he should be, but it must be remembered that his race has suffered oppression from a period long antecedent to the rise of our modern nations. The Egyptian must not be supposed to be represented by the rabble that howl for backsheesh at places frequented by travelers. Vagrants and beggars exist more or less everwhere, and in Egypt the observant tourist can easily see the difference between these and the men and boys diligently watering and weeding their crops from morning to night, and the women busily employed in household work. Too often. however, all are treated alike by strangers and their employes, and it is frequently painful to see decent and orderly people plying some humble trade or offering some legitimate service, in-volved in the same hard treatment which falls on idle beggars .-- Leisure

Hour.

Waiting for His Dinner.

"I say," said an exhausted looking gentleman to the head waiter of a Coney Island hotel, "will you be kind enough to ascertain what has become of the waiter from whom I ordered my dinner?"

"Certainly, sir, what time did you order your dinner?"' "Yesterday afternoon about four

o'clock.'

"I see," said the head waiter, con sulting his watch, "It is now half-past three. Very well, sir, I will do what I can to hurry him up." -N. Y. Sun.

-The total number of patents grantod for agricultural inventions is 35,960. Rural.

Blaine is a demagogue. Cleveland is not. Blaine, from the time he entered public life as' a Maine Legislator until now, has used the methods of the demagogue to keep himself in office. He has made promises that he could not fulfil, and, as the Republican candidate for President, he would have the people lay particular stress upon the promises that he makes touching the policy of his Administration. Cleveland, on the other hand, uses no chaff. He makes no promises, except the promises that become an honest man. He pledges himself to be the President see justice measured out to all men, to turn out the rascals. He will occupy the White House as a servant of the people, not as a tyrant to crush liberty or as a jobber to steal the people's

money and enrich his friends. The people have the records of the two men before them. Blaine has been an office-seeker ever since he was twenty-five years old, and after getting into office by demagoric methods he has proceeded to make the office pay. He has grown rich off positions of trust, would be surrounded by's gang o fas disreputable men as ever disgraced a cur-

W. Diamannani A. K.

Repair of antight

Anarchite burnet is to be a Dominant Start

and III He to

A sure to any

county-at-large.

was adopted.

pealed.

time.

Hunt, therefore,

On motion, B. Lantry was de

cess until 2 o'clock, p. m.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Houston

The Committee on Resolutions

was then elected Sergeant at Arms.

then made their report as follows,

Resolved, That we, the Demo-

which was read and adopted:

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

DEOMCRATIC TICKET.

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

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Democracy of the 29th Sen storial District will meet in Delegate Convention, in the Court-house at Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, August crats of Chase county, in couven-19, 1884, for the purpose of nomition assembled, accept the Demo nating a candidate for State Senator from said district, and to elect a Senatorial Committee for the en bail with joy the nomination of sung four years. The basis of Cleveland and Hendricks as the representation at said convention promise of a speedy return to the has been fixed at one Delegate and glorious doctrines of the Fathers one Alternate for every 100 votes of the Republic. and traction of 50 or more votes cast for Geo. W. Glick tor Govern or, in 1882, thus giving Morris the privileges of the wealthy and county 8 delegates. Marios 8, and at the same time restrict the priv-Chase 5.

By order of the Committee. G. JOHNSON, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secy.

The August number of Demor

est's Illustrated Monthly is unusu. ally interesting.

The Democratic editors of Kan-

sas will meet in Topeka, August 20, at 10 o'clock, a. :n.

The Leavenworth Evening Stan dard; one of the best Democratic papers in this State, comes regularly to this office.

Godey's Lady's Book tor August is an excellent Mid Summer num. ber, opening with a pretty poem, called 'The Flower Gatherers," which is made the subject of a our State demand his re election. tasteful sceel engraving.

The initial number of the Council Grovo Guard, a live, wideawake Democratic paper, edited by Meesrs. 1. Sharp and John Maloy, her death, we have lost an efficient and published by Mr. E. Sharp, officer, the schools an eminent adhas reached this office. We extend vocate, the pupils a true triend and it the right hand of tellowship, and society a useful member. hope that it may forever guard the interests of the Democracy in Morns county.

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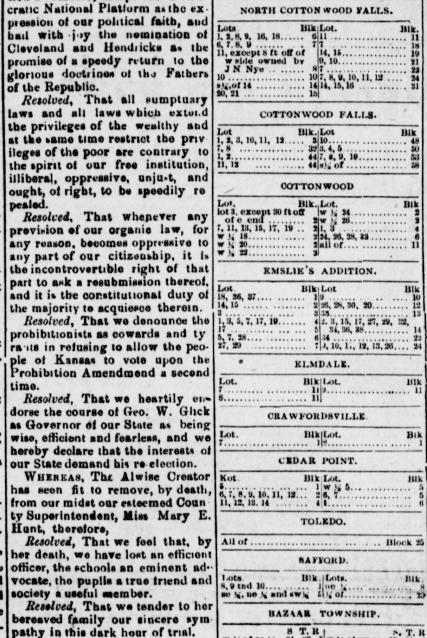
the Chase County Courant, Crichton were added to the Comfrom Bazaar and Toledo townmittee on Resolutions, from the ships, nominated Geo. W. Hays for The convention then took a re-District. Adjourned sine die. On re-assembling in the after-

FOR SALE. noon, the Committee on Order of Yearling and two year old heifers. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock Business made their report, which creek. aug7 tf The Committee on Permanent Delinquent Tax List of 1883. Organization reported L. W. Cole.

mun for Permanent Chairman, and

W. P. Martin for Permanent Secretary; which report was adopted.

STATE OF KANSAS, { COmby of Chase. } 55. 1. J. S. Lhipman, County Treasurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do here-by give notice that I will, on the first Tues-day of September, A. D. 1884, and on the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office, at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges due thereon for the year 1883. . Co Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas At my office, in Cottonwood Falls, this 25th day of July, A. D., 1884:





S. T. R. 30 19 8

32 19

state taxes.

School land sales, principa

of sw14

s of Cot.

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

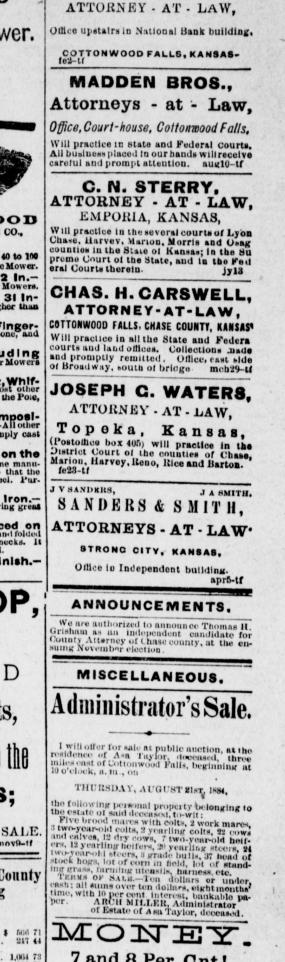
Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar,-Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar.



Treasurer, Ending

July 28, 1884.



ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM,

ton wood
river in lots
ls & 25....1
scom 6 rods
5½ ft w of ne cor of lot 4; thence w to nw cor of lot 4; thence to a point 6 rods 5½ ft w of se cor of lot 4; thence n to place lared, by acclaimation, as the This is undoubtealy a good year 8 14 of ne 14. 24 interest for a very fine State Fair, both for choice of this convention for cane % of se %. e % of ne % sw % of ne 7 and 8 Per Cnt! 19 1,064 73 131 90 3,259 \$3 County taxes Court-house interest fund. 4 12 didate for State Senator, and to se-" sinking " Normal Iustitute fund our own entertainment and profit, com at nw CALL ON Township FUNDs. Bazaar township, delqt road tax. Cotton wood township tax. cor of nw 14 of nw 14 thence s on w line of lect his own Delegate to the Sena and as an advertisement to others 117 8 torial Convention, whereupon Mr. W. H. HOLSINGER. of what we really aro, and can do. Diamond Creek tp tax, delqt road Lantry selected J. C. Scroggin, Dr. It is intended, this year, by the thence e at right angle 314 feet; 60 07 96 67 THE Falls township tax delqt road L. P. Ravenscroft, J. R. Holmes, S. sw managers to make the State Fair 415 61 156 89 F. Jones and Dr. J. H. Polin as at Topeka a great stock show. The thence n at a right an-gle 200 feet; thence w on n line 314 ft Toledo twp R. R. interest fund 156 89 n to place of begin-Western Land & Cattle Co., the Delegates to said convention. sinking. Atchison, Topeka and Sauta Fe " tax. delqt road On motion, these Delegates were 252 79 road, considering its interests iden-

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 SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. empowered to select their own general fund, \$ 423 45 tical with those of the farming and to place of beginning... interest DIAMOND RANCH, Alternates. nw ¼ of nw ¼ 23 19 8 ¼ of nw ¼ 29 19 lots 8, 9 & 10 sinking general interest stock-growing community, has An informal ballet was then had taken the initiative in placing its sinking general for a candidate for Representative, rate at one cent per mile, so that CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. which resulted as follows: Geo. O. every one may take a holiday at 5, sinking 5, interest T. R. 18 94 acres along 18 9 the w line 18 9 the w line 18 9 of sw $\frac{1}{3}$ ord 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 w of ne cor 18 9 nw $\frac{1}{3}$ ord 18 9 nw $\frac{1}{3}$ defined 18 9 rods s: then 18 9 s 32 rods; 18 9 thence w 10 18 9 rods : then 18 9 rods : then 18 9 rods : then 18 9 com 54 rods 19 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 19 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods : ... 18 9 com 54 rods 18 9 rods s; then 18 9 rods s; then 18 9 rods : then 18 9 cods : then 18 9 less 6 acres 18 9 l 8. T. R 94 acres along Hildebrand, 26 votes; J. R. Blackinterest general interest sinking 8% of se %.... lots 1, 2, 3 & 4 the close of the most fruitful year CATILE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left bere, 59; W. E. Timmons, 58. n % of ne %. lot 5 in the history of the State. nw ¼ fne ¼ sw ¼ of se ¼ lot i Two more ballots were taken, 13 19 HORSE AND MULE BRANDS .- 9 on left shoulgeneral resulting as follows, Mr. Hildebrand DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-CALF MARK .- Uunderbit, right and left ear. e ½ of lot 6... lot 10 COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. VENTION. withdrawing, after the first ballot. $\begin{array}{c} e_{34} \text{ or } 1016. & 6\\ 10x10 & \dots & 6\\ w_{34} \text{ of ne}_{34}, 11\\ nw_{34} \text{ of sw}_{34} 13\\ se_{34} \text{ ot ne}_{34}, 14\\ ne_{34} \text{ of se}_{34}, 14\\ se_{34} \text{ of se}_{36} 1_{34}, 14\\ se_{34} \text{ of sw}_{34} 16\\ e_{34} \text{ of ne}_{34}, 16\\ w_{34} \text{ of nw}_{34} 16\\ e_{34} \text{ of ne}_{34}, 16\\ se_{34} \text{ of nw}_{34} 18\\ se_{34} \text{ of nw}_{34}, 18\\ se_{34} \text{$ 12, general Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense in-curred, provided I am promptly notified. H. R. HILTON, Superintendent, Strong City, Kansae. Pursuant to call the Democracy in favor of Mr. Blackshere: S. T. R 8. T. R. down cen-ter of said river to a nw Kof nw of Chase county met in mass con-Candidates 1st. 2d. % of sw %. 24 21 w % of se %. 24 22 7 20 sinking J. R. Blackshere, 70 81 vention at the Court-house in this 14, interest point that will be 27 12-100 w ½ of se ½. nw ½ hackberry tree about 20 rods and 16 links sof ne cor of sec 33, town 20, range 6 thence nw 383/ deg, 38 rods and 10 links to a s t a k e; thence s 43 rods to a s t a k e; thence so Geo. O. Hildebrand, - -19 15, general 13 19 city, at 11 o'clock, s. m., last Sat-37 12-100 rods e of line above imentioned; then s 155 e to the sec line ithence w on the said sec line 28 1-100 rods to place of beginning a ½ of ne ½ 32 w ½ of se ½ bying a & of Cotton-W. E. Timmens, - - - 52 68 urday, August 9, 1884, for the pur-18, general 19, 20, 21, 21, 21, interest WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! 13 Majority for Blackshere, pose of nominating a county ticket WHO WANTS WATER Mr. Blackshere was then deand electing Delegates to the State b) thence w 10 9) rods; then 9) rods; then 9) rods w ½ 9) less 6 acros 13 9) loss 6 10) loss 7 10) loss 6 10) loss 7 10) loss 24, general 26, " 27, " clared the nominee of the convenand Senatorial Conventions and J. B. BYRNES tion, and, on motion of Mr. Timelecting a County Central Commit. GIANT WELL DRILL tee for the ensuing year, and were mons, his nomination was made e ½ of ne ½. 21 sw ¼ of ne ¼ 21 ne ¼ of ne ¼ 23 nw ¼ of nw ¼ 24 29, " 30, interest 30, sinking 31, general 32, interest 32, sinking 33, general 34, " 34, interest 34, sinking 35, gene, al 36, " unanimeus. called to order by L. W. Coleman, ne ¼ of ne ¼ 23 nw ¼ of nw ¼ 24 w ¼ of se ¼ . 32 c ¼ of se ¼ ... 32 Nine Inch Bore, C. H. Carswell and Prof. W. M. Chairman of County Central Com-..... thence se 83¼ deg., 38 rods and 10 links to sec Largest in the Country mittee, whereupon the call was Crichton were then presented for k of n k of se ¼..... com at ne cor of ne ¼ of se ¼; then s 21 rods; then n 1% rods; then n 1% rods; then n 19% rods; then n 19% rods; then cods to be-ginning. 33 18 read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary the office of County Attorney, and thence n 43 r o d s to place of be-ginning.... the vote stood 128 for Carswell of the committee, after which the **Guarautees** His Work and 16 for Crichton. The nominafollowing proceedings were had: To Give Satisfaction, 36, sinking On motion, H. W. Park was tion of Mr. Carwell was then made of ne ¥ 36, interest 37, general 37, interest TERMS REASONABLE. elected Temporary Chairman, and oming at a point 95% rods w of se cor of sw % of sec 27, town 20 range 6: unanimous. n % of se nw % nw % s % of sw n% of nw W.P. Martin, Temporary Secretary. O. H. Drinkwater was then 38, general 38, interest 38, sinking WELLS PUT DOWN rods to ginning.... 35 w ½ of ne ½. 35 nw ½. 35 On motion, the following comnomanated, by acclaimation, for n3; of nw 3; w 5; of nw 3; sw 5; nw 5; nw 5; nw 5; sw ON SHORT NOTICE. 39, general 39, interest mittees were appointed: District Clerk. 27, town 20 range 6; thence n15 deg, w 126 rods to cen-ter of Cot-ton wood nw ¼ of se ¼ 35 60 acres off of 8 side On Order of Business -Dr. J. W. 40, general 40, interest 41, general 41, interest John B. Shipman was then nom. 9 nw COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR Stone, Falls township; Edward inated, by acclaimation, for Pro-STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS Campbell, Diamond Creek; John 41. sinking bate Judge. 42, general 6 22 Martin, Toledo; L. W. Coleman, J. L. Cochran and I. C. Warren thence JO. OLLINGER, 43, 43, sinking 43, interest 71, general Cotton wood; Wm. Daub, Bazaar. were then named for County Su-Central Barber Shop. DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. CITY FUNDS . On Permanent Organization perintendent, and the vote stood 43 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft, Falls town- for Cochran and 51 for Warren; overp'd \$115 18. strong City. or state school fund 1st dist. In my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and bair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop. ship; John R. Holmes, Diamond and, on motion of Mr. Cochran, the NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL udgment fund Creek; Wm. Foreman, Teledo; W. nomination of Mr. Warren was J. S. Shipman, County Treasurer of Chase county Kansas, being duly sworn deposes and says that the above and foregoing shows LAND. H. Shaft, Cottonwood; Al. G. made unanimous. TAKE NOTICE & DON'T d a ne ¼ of nw ¼... il s of Cot-to n wood river in the sw ¼ of Moyers, Bazaar. Matt. McDonald and S. F. Jones 80 18 Notice is hereby given that I will offer at BE DECEIVED. As I will sell cheaper and give better terms On Resolutions -- W. E. Tim- were elected Delegates to the State the amount of money in the County Treasur-ery at this date, and the same is correctly ap-portioned to the various funds as he verily be-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1884, than any party in or out of Ka following organs and pianos : Wilcox & White, Steinway, mons, J. L. Cochran, Falls town- Convention which will meet at Tcbetween the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and o'clock, p. m., the following described schoo land, to-wit: Ap. Va Subscribed and S. D. 1884. 28th day of July, A. D. 1884. E. A. KINNE. and sworn to before me this ship; J. R. Blackshere, A. R. Ice, peka, next Wednesday, with J. L. Reed & Thompson, Standard or Peloubet. ne % of nw % s % of nw % all of the e % of se % not owned by Ap Val. Sec. Tp Rgc. Per A. 9 22 9 3 00 9 22 9 3 00 9, Kansas. Any per-Cottonwo.d; Ship. Holden, H. W. Cochran and C. H Carswell as Clerk District Court. [L. 8] Burdette, Sardetto, Christy, Setey, Fish & Son, Stering, Weber, Atterson, Jos. P. Hail. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. S66 a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pal absolutely sure. No risk. Capita business at which of 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. jan24-1yr Ne % of ne % of ... Park, Diamond Creek; A. P. Bond, Alternates. Se 4 of se 4 of ... 9 22 9 3 00 situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any per-son may have the privilege of making a bid or ofter on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. J. S. SHIPWAN, J. Pettord, Toledo; J M. Bielman, On motion of Dr. J. W. Stene, Rose or Thomas . 20 % of ne %. 23 % of nw %. 23 1. C Warren, Bazaar. the old Central Committee were E. COOLEY. On motion, John Madden, J. A. re-elected for the ensuing year. Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



C. H. CARSWELL, of this city, the nominee for Coun- injuring corn. ty Attorney, is a young man of ex-Mr. Wm. P. Martin, Treasurercellent legal attainments, in fact, it elect of Chase county, and his is said by many that he is the best father, Mr. Leroy Martin, of Los lawyer in the county. He will Angeles, Cal., were down to Em. make a most efficient officer.

poria, Monday.

O. H. DRINKWATER, Col. S. N. Wood, who is a canof Cedar Point, the nominee for didate for Congress, from this Dis-District Clerk, is an old settler, and trict, made a rousing speech at the a man who has held many offices of Democratic meeting in Strong profit and trust in this county, City, Monday night.

always serving the people well. There will be Quarterly meeting He once represented this county at the M. E. church, on Saturday in the Legislature. He is a man of and Sunday, August 23 and 24; fine abilities, and would make a preaching Saturday evening and most excellent Clerk of our District Sunday by the Rev. T. J. Hanna.

ponding Secretary.

The Democratic County Central

The Democratic convention held

largest and most enthusiastic po-

Chairman of the convention said to

Mr. Leroy Martin, formerly of JOHN B. SH. PMAN, this city, but now of Los Angeles, of this city, the nominee for Pro-California, arrived here, last Fribate Judge, has lived in the county day, on a short business and pleas. for many years, and is, therefore, ure visit. See his card elsewhere. well known to this people, and although the sun of several sum. mers has given his locks a silver hue, this is his first trip for office, and should he get there, he is woll struck sulphur in our well at a the schools. qualified to fill the position. depth of 25 feet. I. C. WARREN,

them.

of Bazaar, the candidate for County Superintendent, is a thorough scholar,a good teacher and a gontloman, and is in every way qualified to fill this office.

GEORGE W. HAYS.

Court.

of Bazaar township, the nominee for County Commissioner for the 1st District, is a man of sound judgement, excellent business qualities, and just such a man as ought to fill this offico, and we bespeak for him, as we do for the rest of the ticket, a glorious victory.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Watermelons.

Rain, Monday.

Cool nights now-a days.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett 18 very ill. Tno annual school meetings take

place to-day.

Mrs. E. A. Kinne is visiting at Junction City.

The Methodist church is to be "Timmons, it is what you have coiled, next week.

pecially the Republicans, can read, and they will brand your assertions with the stigma of "lies," and

consign you and your party to an early grave.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHASE COUNTY. Having been nominated for the office of County Superintendent, I desire to say to the voters and people of Chase county that, should] be elected to that position, I will devote my entire attention to the duties of the office, and endeavor, by all the means within my power to promote the interests of the public schools of our county. 1 fully recognize that this office, perhaps more than any other, should be kept free from partisan politics, and I can assure the people that, if I J should be chosen to fill that posi-Mr. J. B. Bynes, while drilling tion, I shall permit nothing of that a well on Mr. D. B. Berry's ranch, kind to influence me in the perstruck sulphur at a depth of 225 formance of my official duties, but feet. Pshaw! that's nothing; he shall labor solely for the good of my1-tf I. C. WARREN.

A CARD, The officers of the new Republi- To the Editor of the Courant:

can County Central Committee are, Please to say that 1 have re A. M. Breese, Chairman; Chas. E. turned from California, on a short Houston, Secretary; S. T. Bennett, visit, and that I will endeavor to Treasurer; C. W. Jones, Corresclose up all of my old business matters while I am here, and that I Mr. S. H. Fosnaugh requests us hope all who have business with

to state that the Cleveland and me will see that it is attend to your Sewing Machines repaired. Hendricks books will not be out of forthwite, as, when I leave, I will press before the 20th instant, and place all unpaid accounts in the just received at M. A. Campbell's. therefore he can not begin deliver- hands of an attorney, for collection. ing them as soon as he expected. L. MARTIN.

CHEAP MONEY.

oell's.

sale.

and see me."

M. A. Campbell's.

Committee will meet at Mr. C. H. Interest at 7 per cent., on two, Carswell's office at 10 o'clock, a m., three, four, or five years time, real Thomas's. on Tuesday, August 19, 1884, and estate security. Call on Thos. O. all the candidates on the county Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, ticket are requested to meet with Office. nov23.tf.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Pay up your subscription.

in this city, last Saturday, was the Boots and shoes at Breese's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union litical convention ever held in the Lotel. dec6-tf county, and well may the COURANT Good goods and bottom prices at feel proud of the turn out, as the Breese's. Go to the Union Hotel for your us after the adjournment thereof: ce cream.

City. First-class organs at E. Cooley been saying in your paper that for \$50 cash.

W D R A

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements.

And SPORTING GOODS.

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

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's. found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Go to Howard's mill if you want Go to Breese's for your fresh stato get the best of flour. ple and fancy groceries, and where Fresh goods all the time at the you can get the highest market price for produce. store of Breese, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are Just received at Wm. Wheeler's, Strong City, a fine stock of gold, requested to call and settle. silver and nickel watches, which Go to L. F. Miller's to have he will sell at red uced prices. A car load of Moline wagons Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campto \$5. oct5-tf

Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-Just received, screen wire cloth ple and fancy groceries and for staand window frames, at Johnson & ple dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for The best flour of all kinds, at E your produce.

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your A car load of Studebaker's wagpennies is to go to Breese's, where ons and buggies just received at you can always get tresh staple and fancy groceries. John L. Pratt, of South Fork,

has S0 head of steers, two and You can get meals or lunch at three years old, good feeders, for any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams',

A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil. and Friend street.

debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. dec6-tf and cheapest of boots and shoes to Murray Medicine Co Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to be found in this market; also, a full jy6-tf do a timited practice; and will be time of furnishing goods, notions as city, Mo.

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co, Kas.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing cuaranteed. Call on or address J dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, Office of County Clerk, July 16, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January. 1884, a petition, signed by S C Harvey and 12 others, was pre-sented to the Board of County Commission-ers of the county and State aforesaid, pray-ing for the location of a certain road, de-seribed as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the section line between sections twenty-six and thir-ty-five (26 and 35), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where the said line strikes the Cottonwood river; thence down the bank of the river to the section line between sections twenty-live and twenty-six (25 and 26), said township and range,

six (26 and 26), said township and range, thene east on said section line, to the pres-ent established road, and for the vacation of so much of the old road petitioned for by James Ausin, as lies between the point of commencement and the terminus of the above road petitioned for

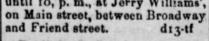
of commencement and the terminus of the above road petitioned for. Whereupon said Board of County Commis sioners appointed the following named per sons, viz: Wm Alb rtson, Asa Taylor and George collett. as viewers, with instruct-ions to meet at the point of commencement of said road, in Falls township, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing; and, Whereas: the viewers failed to meet on the day specified, or on the following

d13-tf. the day specified, or on the following day, therefore, the said viewers are directed to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday the 15th day of September, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties s

to view show the board of County Commiss By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, Sioners. County Clerk.



Before Taking. sexes. Price mail free



Youths' Department.

JESSIE'S SCHOOL.

Such a beautiful place for a "school," you Note that the place of the breezes blow; On the hillside green where the breezes blow; Where daises and buttercups grow all the day. And suashine and shadow at hide-and-seek

play. Little Miss Jessie, a dear little girl, With eyes full of sunshine and hair all a-curl, Says: "Look at me, child en, 'twill be a great pity If I can't teach you something I learn in my city."

Now little Mise Jessie is wondrously clever; and since she has learned it, I think she has never Forgotten just how she should spell the word

"cat." And it isn't. I'm sure, every child can do that. So wee little Susie and chubby-checked Jee (The weest of wee country bumpkins, you know), Look hard at their "teacher," and spell c-a-t, Which they studtly pronounce "p-u-s-s-t-e."

"Now, Susie," cries Jessie, "c-at spells cat." "Well, tat means a *masic*: I desi I know dat," Lisps the small country maiden, who thinks it more fun To be chasing the butterflies there in the sun. "O Joey, wa spell it!" ories Jess, in despair. Joe gizgles: "I seen a big saa'e over there!" When lo! in a jidy "school's out" for that day. day, For the scared little teacher had scampered

away. -Mary D. Brine, in Youth's Companion.

POLLY'S MORTIFICATION.

One day in November, soon after the arrival of her pet kitten, Polly said:

"Mamma, I'm so glad we're going to stay in the country all winter; for l think really the country is so much better place to bring up a kitten in!" Polly didn't like at all having to leave

kitty so long when she went to church. She could take kitty with her to play, or she could come in to see her when-ever she liked. She said nothing of this grievance, for she approved of going to church, but she thought about it a good deal.

One Sabbath near the end of the monch the little girl who sometimes had to be waited for was already in the carriage when Mrs. Blatchley came to the door.

"You in the back seat, Polly?" she asked. "I thought you always liked to ride in front.

"I thought I wouldn't to-day, mamma."

Mrs. Blatchley put her foot on the step of the carriage, but instead of taking her place beside Poly, she stopped in surprise. "What is that great bundle in your lap, child?" Polly started, and looked down care-

fully. "That's a muft," sne satu-heard you say just now, mamma, it was very winterish."

And, besides, why dida't you ask Nora to get your own little muff? What in

the world is that thing?" "Why, it's grandmamma's muff. I saw you put it in a big box in the cedar closet ever so long ago, and I went and got it this morning," Mrs. Blatchley took her foot off the

carriage step, and turned round. "Nora." she alled.

But Nora had gone away, and Polly cried pleadingly: "Oh, no, no, mamma: let me keep this; I like it a great deal belter.

What is the matter. Sallie?" said her husband as Mrs. Blatchley hesitated. "The child can leave it in the carriage if you don't want her to take it into church. It is better not to wait now; I'm afraid we shall be late." So Mrs. Blatchley got into the carriage.

Polly was very still during that drive. She didn't twist herself about as usual to try and see both sides of the road at once. She did not even talk. Her

oner still more firmly. The result ras another louder mew.

Her mother turned to her: "Take that kitten away directly," she commanded, sternly, "and walk about outside until we come."

At any time Polly would not have liked to go down the long aisle during service, but, now, when she had that great muff she had begun to hate, the struggling kitten ins de of it, with first her head and then her tail at its op-posite ends, and when all the people were looking at her, it was dreadful. But she got up. She could not hold the ends of the mull quite so well standing: kitty took advantage of this Herald.

in a moment, and was on the floor beside her little mistress. Mrs. Blatch-ley stooped quietly; but kitty slipped past her. The next moment Mr. Blatchley made the same attempt and succeeded in touching kitty's tail, as she slipped along to the entrance of the pew. Polly glided after, hoping to

pew. Polly glided after, hoping to clutch her favorite. But kitty was a sprite sometimes. When she didn't want to be caught nobody could catch her. All ready for a frolic, she cocked her head and watched the child coming up to her. Polly moved very cautio sky; she was deter-mined to get hold of kitty. The little creature stood still as if to let her do it. Polly bent down, her hand touched the little furry back; it was all right now.

Was it, though? In an instant kitty whisked off into the broad adsle. Then, seeing her play-mate didn't follow, she arched her back, waved her tail like a plume, and in the drollest way pranced almost up to her again. Poor Polly! She tried a second time

to seize this pet who was coaxing to be played with. Kitty ran farther up the aisle, looking back in a way that showed it was quite useless to follow. Polly's mother signed to her to take her seat. The kitten walked up and down the

aisle examining the different pews, and that set Polly, who was responsible for it all, in an agony. One lady was sit-ting alone listening attentively to the minister. She moved her away dist sometimes darting into one in a way that set Polly, who was responsible for minister. She moved her arm and kit-ty made a dart at the swinging fringe of her shawl, and sprang into her lap. Polly longed to call out: "Catch her," but before the astonished lady could

move, kitty was off again. The sexton tiptoed along, hoping to catch the little intruder, but she frisked away a good deal faster than he could tiptoe, and all the children enjoyed the fun so much, to say nothing of the grown people, that he soon gave up try-

After a while the kitten was seen walking slowly up the pulpit stairs. Poor little Polly's face grew crimson,

and she began to cry quietly. Kitty liked the soft carpet; she worked her little paws into it, and soon curled herself down. Then she jumped up again, and after turning around several times settled herself for a nap. "Oh." thought Polly, "if she'll only stay asleep." At last the service was over. The

child was sure it had been three times

as long as ever before. Nearly everybody had gone. She walked softly up to the stairs. Kitty, wakened by the general movement, was

sitting looking about her. Just as Polly stretched out her hand she heard a laugh behind her. It was the sexton. "That cat's a real imp, little girl,"

he said. "I just saw it shut up one eye and wink at you in the cutest way. It It knows the tuss its been making, I can tell you."

"Polly," said Mr. Blatchley as they

FACTS AND FIGURES.

-Arlzona, which gave us 17,000,000 pounds of copper last year, expects to make it 25,000,000 this. -There are now in the State of

Pennsylvania twenty thousand oil wells, daily.—*Pittsburgh Post.* —There is one doctor to every 650 persons in the United States; one to every 600 in New York State, and one to every 550 in New York State, and one yie ding sixty thousand barrels of oil daily.--Pittsburgh Post, to every 550 in New York City .- N. Y.

-Not very long ago tomatoes were Aside from this, the whole surface was known as love apples, and were re-garded as poisonous. Last season the canning establishments of the United wird the old lake, a quarter of a mile States put up \$52,322,952 cans of toma-toes. —The annual manufacture of beer in this country is about 19,000,000 barrels.

Counting 1,000 glasses to the barrel, no extravagant estimate, we have about 380 glasses per annum to every inhabit ant of the United States. — Chicago Herald.

-- Rev. Joseph Cook has been figuring in millions of irregular block of various about our fature population. He esti-mates that in the year 21.0 our popula-tion will be 400,000,000; in the year 2200 it will be 800,000,000; in the year so, for we were loth to turn back with-2300 it will be 1,600,000,000, and in the out one glimpse into Halema mau, the year 2400 it will be 3,200,000,000. — lake of "everlasting fire," after coming

800,000 a year, the French \$11,000,000, seeing a real fire fountain. The active the American \$16,100,000, and the German \$11,164,000.

-The cost of sites for United States buildings in various cities presents, says the Boston Journal, some very interesting facts. For a site on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, \$1,491,201 was paid; Boston, \$1,329,096, and Chicago, \$1,259,386. The cost per foot was: In

-There are eight cables across the \$64,400,000. Four belong to the Anglo-of rolling works indicated the surface while we American Company, which cost \$35,-000,000; two are owned by Gould's com-pany, which paid for them \$14,000,000; one is owned by the Direct United States, and is valued at \$7,000,000, and another belongs to the Ponyer-Mertier Company, which paid \$8,400,000 for it. -N. Y. Times.

-Of green wood one-third to onehalf its weight is water, partly depend-ing upon the time of cutting. All kinds of wood cut in January in the seams, though still comparatively inthey do in spring. Experiments have treme, a fit setting for the lakes them-shown that 100 pounds of ashwood cut selves. Gloomy and irregular cliffs and in January contained 29 pounds of crags, wrapped in clouds of sulphurous water, while the same amount cut in smoke, intensified the effect and deep-April contained 38 pounds of wate; 100 ened the awe of the beholder. As we pounds of sycamore cut in January con- were looking at the new lake, a small tained 33 pounds of water, and 40 cut in April. White-pine cut in January contained 52 pounds; cut in April, 61 pounds of water. — Troy Times. Were towing at the new lake, a small stream of lava broke from its ir-regular surface and flowed in one direction, though far below us, giving opportunity to study its current. Pres-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture, giving it strength and beauty .- Bruyere.

-New servant: "O, if you haven't

any chi'dren I can't come, because whenever anything is broken there will be nobody to blame it on but me."-Chicago Tribune.

--He who is intent upon finding his

Beautiful Hands-How to Make Them. The Volcano Kilama.

There are at present two active points that we saw a single spot of living fire in the midst of the lake, though it was only two or three feet in circum erence.

is not the case, cheap soaps, hot water and insufficient drying tend to irritate the skin in various ways.

Persons who go without gloves should never wash the hands in warm water, as it makes the skin sensitive and susceptive to chaps. Buy the best soap in the market, and if lake water is Boston Globe.
—In 1883, Great Britain had 550 war
vessels, France 356, the United States
139, and Germany not quite 400. Great
Britain had 4,980 naval officers, France
G6,649, the United States 2,033, and Germany 682. The British navy costs \$51,
S00,000 a year the Evench set of the lake. We were rewarded by
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S00,000 a year the Evench set of the lake the late of the late of the late of the lake the late of from the center of this the fiery liquid rose to the height of several feet, fall-ing with a heavy, sullen sound, only to Vor situation was too dangerous for us to remain where we want to remain where we want to remain a search of moisture. Among the diluted by rubbing with a little glycer-ine diluted with rose-water. Use a bit of chamois-skin or piece of old linen to work off the oil. It is a positive fact that this simple treatment will soften a hard hand in three months' time. If the with it. to remain where we were, but our guide succeeded in finding a spot further to the windward, where it was

Ladies who have to do housework the two the liquid lava overspread and reddened the entire surface while we the hands hardens the skin, reddens the ty of our position, and the guide thought it imprudent to remain later gauntlet or tightened wrist, and are so soil. fine in texture that every detail of housework can be faithfully executed. than the short twilight, and we willing-ly followed him as he led the way with lighted lantern in the direction of our Women who know the charm of a pretdistant beacon, now distinctly visible. As we approached the new lake for the second time the guide proposed that we take another look at it, to which we mix and knead bread, and make as good cake and short pie-crust as the iongest-tongued, heaviest-jawed, red-Northern and Western States contain from 15 to 24 per cent. less water than lakes is grand and impressive in the ex-they do in spring. Experiments have transformed and impressive in the exdeny their usefulness. At first they are disagreeably hot and will excite perspiration, which is the very best con-dition in the world to bleach the skin. Stains on the hands may be removed by the use of corrosive sublimate. This is a deadly poison, however, and must be handled with discretion. Use a quill or hair-brush and apply but one drop; and ently, just behind this stream, appeared in order that too much may not be absorbed by the tissues treat one spot at a dry season .-- Philadelphia Record. a long opening apparently not more than an inch or two in width. From this slit, or crevice, there rose before time, applying the drug every twenty minutes or so, but not so frequently if our astonished vision a multitude of

irritation continues. To whiten or bleach the skin rapidly stars and rockets. These ascended with perfect regularity to the height of one hundred feet or more, accompanied dissolve five grains of chloridated lime

Precautions Against Drought.

While it is impossible for one to make a beautiful hand, it is possible to make a hand beautiful. All may not have of drought to a certain extent by the a hand beautiful. All may not have soft, white, eloquent hands with dim-pled joints, tapering fingers, and crest-ed nails as pink and polished as a Per-sian sea-shell, but all who believe in the efficacy of soap and water and know the first principles of the manicure's art can make a hard hand soft, or brown one white, knotted joints supple, and a loss by flowing off, as is the case can cultivate the nails into any shape when the surface is hard. A loose, Few have perfect hands, but it is dency of water by capillary attraction, deep soil also permits an upward ten-

not difficult to keep them neat and clean. Those who perform manual la-bor will have some trouble, as the skin becomes dry, hard and rough; but there are persons that have never done a day's work in their lives who have rough, red hands and dry, hard skin equally difficult to treat. Persons of se lentary habits, who should have beau-tiful hands, expanse them to cold and all tiful hands, expose them to cold and all soil enables the crop to derive a certain conditions of weather; and when this proportion of moisture that it could not otherwise obtain.

The leaves of plants give off moisture very rapidly. When we sprinkle a plant with water the moisture is not abplant with water the moisture is not ab-sorbed by the leaves, as many suppose, but it arrests, temporarily, the rapid evaporation that constantly takes place, which is greatest when the season is very warm. We may safely compare a growing plant to a pump, which brings the moisture from below and dis the moisture from below and dis-charges it from the leaves. The moistwill do away with the necessity of ture is collected by the roots, which further perfuming the toilet. Wash the hands but once a day, unless abso-amount of moisture given off in a day lutely necessary; light soil may be re-moved by rubbing with a little glycer-ine diluted with ruse water.

a growing crop, not only by preventcan not have nice hands unless they ing the evaporation of moisture from the wear gloves, for the constant wetting of soil, but also by keeping the earth cool. The only method known, however, for flesh, and ruins the nails. One of the novelties of the rubber trade is the kitchen glove. They are made with a

There is another fact to be considered. Weeds and grass also give off moisture, and every weed that grows by the side of a plant intended for cropping deprives the desired plant of moisture. Sometimes the weed or blade of grass requires more moisture than the plant, and flourishes, while the plant dies. Clean cultivation, therefore, prevents the robbery of the plant of moisture by destroying weeds and grass. As two plants of the same kind growing together are rivals, the one struggling against the other for supremacy in procuring food and moisture, we should be cautious not to have too many plants to the hill. If danger occurs during drought thin out every plant that can be spared in order that the stronger and more thrifty may have better opportunities to mature. A clean surface and deep tillage will often save a crop that would otherwise be lost during a

How to Trim a Fruit Tree.

No man should start out to trim a fruit tree on a theory not based on what is wanted from its growth. A good many act and talk about the business just as if a fruit tree were grown for its timber. But the thing wanted out of a fruit tree is its fruit; this is

m Kilama, known as the old and new lakes. After a walk of two or three miles, we approached the latter and looked over the brink. We had been advised in advance that the volcano

mamma smiled, and said the muff overwhetmed her

When they reached the church the great bell in the steeple was giving out its last peals. Mrs. Blatchley alighted hurriedly and walked in at the great door. Mr. Blacehley saw Polly de-murely following with her arms buried in the big muff. He did not stop her. What harm could her childish fancy do? Besides, he was a man fond of a joke, and he en oyed his wife's unconscious air as this droll little figure walked on behind her. But the immense, oldfashioned muff was not the only reason why people turned their heads and smiled as she passed up the aisle. There was something about the muff even funcier than itself, for pushing out at one end appeared a little head of fur with bright, round eyes, eyes that moved, as the children saw, and pointed, pink-lined ears that moved too, as Polly's arm pressed hard against the alert little nose. The c ild's face was very red as she

slipped into her pevr. "May I sit up in the co ner, mamma?" she whispered. Mrs. blatchley's eyes, too, fell on this head peeping out of the rauff.

"Polly!" she whispered, so severely that the child who was already a good deal frightened, actually started. But her only answer was to seat herself as quickly as possible, and so far as she was able, stop up the ends of the muff with her little hands. All was quiet within, and soon she heard a soft pur-

ring sound as she bent her head. "It's all right, mamma," she whis-pered. "I'll answer for her."

The lady said nothing. 'She had been speaking to her husband, and Mr. Blatchley's face had its broadest smile, though as he saw Polly's eyes upon him, ne became suddenly grave,

When the congregation stood up to sing, Mrs. Blatchley motioned to Polly not to rise. But singing was the part of the service Polly liked best of all, and she jumped and peeped over her mam-ma's shoulder, to look at the hymn. Up jumped something else, too, in the depths of the muff and began to stir.

'Sh-sh-sh!" whispered Polly, sooth-

ingly. All was still; and the child's sweet little treble jo'ned in the hymn.

One, two verses she sang, then, suddealy sat down, for the motion within the muif was becoming very decided. Be ore the congregation had finished the third verse, the movement had become a commotion, and the child with a red and auxious face was trying to check her pri oner's attempts to escape. The s nging was over at last, and

there was a pause in which the faintest sound could be heard. It was then that there came a distinct angry mew. oor polly hid her face as much as

possible. It seemed to her that everynody near and far was frowning, and,

19

think you ought to have for doing such a naughty thing as this?" "I thought I could keep her very

still, papa, and, you know, mamma said just now, it was a great mortifica-tion to me. I think the mortification is all I need. Don't you, papa?" -- Wide

Awake. srieultural Implemente

About Women.

Mrs. L. Shaw says she does not believe women need allow themselves to look old until over seventy, and then if they like to settle down into the whitehaired and wrinkled old lady, it is all right. "It is the duty of women to pre-serve their youth as long as possible," states Mrs. Shaw. "The use of the bath daily preserves the complexion, and gentle exercise out of doors does much to keep women fresh-looking. The hair, if kept perfectly clean, care-fully brushed, and the roots stimulated with a tonic that it is safe to trust, will not turn gray nearly as soon as if neg-lected. Instantaneous dyes for the hair are not injurious, but those where the

process is slow generally contain sulphur, arsenic, white lead, or mercury. Blondes are not as fashionable as a few years since; therefore, yellow hair-dyes and auburn tints are now produced by those who dye at all. Heavy switches have done a great deal of damage to women's hair. Stem switches should be abolished by hair-workers, as they ruin the fiber of the hair. In regard to the complexion," Mrs. Shaw remarks, "there are perfectly pure un-guents and cosmetics, which are harm-less providing the skin is daily washed with soap and water. The best ap-plication to preserve the skin soft and

fresh is made as nearly as possible like ass' milk. This milk was used for the skin in olden times by famous beau-ties, who were bread and milk poultices on their faces at night. Dry powders are injurious, but soft, creamy cosmetics lubricate the same who pre-vent wrinkles. The women who preserve their complexions, hair and teeth, and who take pains with their toilet, are those on whom 'Time lays his hand lightly.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

-The amount of the crop of straw-berries next year will depend much on the treatment of the bed this year. A strong growth late in summer and during the first half of the autumn will give a good crop next year. Scatter manure between the rows or about the stools, and work it into the surface soil with a steel rake or hoe, if in the gar-den, or with horse culture in the field. Keep the runners out and a fine growth will be the result. - Chicago Times.

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The W. W. Suite, and the set of an and the set in the cardinal and a fait

nonlast start continentiate a single of the scattering instance which a start and the start of the start of the

looking straight through the muff to the kitten that was so tired of her close quarters. She grasped the pris-tion of the London School Board. have been instituted under the directhe light for y dur defensed Brok. A Jores Strong - Destails & Son base the Less

The Watchman. —"Mr. Jones," said little Johnny to that gentleman, who was making an that gentleman who was arafternoon call, "can whisky talk?" isted and gratified, from the wonder-"No, my child; however can you ask such a question?" "O, nothing! only rested by a louder explosion. From the ma said whisky was beginning to tell on you."—N. Y. Graphic.

-Willing to please-mistress (to lazy house-maid): "Now, Mary, you know I am going to give a ball to-morrow night, and I shall expect you to bestir yourself and be useful generally." Mary: "Yes, mum; but I'm sorry to say 1 can't dance."

-" No," said a far-sighted father, "I don't want a dog to keep the young man away, but I shall get one by and by." "When?" asked the dog dealer. "After my daughters get married." "But what will you want of a dog, then?" "To keep them and their husbands from coming back here to live.' - Philadelphia Call.

-An eye to business.

My courage strengthened as I gazed; The words came rushing to my lips, The old, old this of love was told, She glanced down at her finger tips.

And then she spoke in accents low, While blushes red suffused her check: "Rimay be wrong for me to ask, But how much do you get a week?" —Boston star.

-An Austin boy kept on throwing his cap into the air and catching it, aft-er his father had told him to keep his cap on his head. Finally his father lost patience. After a brief but painful interview, the parent threw away the strap and asked: "Now, do you know where your cap should have been?" "Yes, sir," sobbed the boy, rubbing hipself where he needed it most, "it chould have been under my plotter." should have been under my clothes,' Texas Siftings.

-A bluff old sea Captain, who was not at all posted in matters of etiquette, on having it delicately hinted to hint at a ball, that it would be well for him to put on gloves before dancing with any of the ladies, looked exceedingly astonished, and, gazing around at the fair creatures present, raurmured: "They all look nice, anyhow:" and then he said to his friend: "Never mind. I'll risk it without gloves this one evening!"-N. Y. Ledger.

-Just as the Fulton ferry-boat was leaving the Brooklyn slip a young woman, clinging to the arm of her compan-ion, leaned backward till she could see the top of the bridge tower, and re-marked: "Ob, how high!" "I have

Para Minis

Heaven here is liable to be soon soured the flower pot and it was difficult to reby incredulity and misanthropy, and he not unfrequently passes to the other ex-treme, so that, from thinking life is heaven here, he bitterly calls it hell.--The Watchman.

by

right hand corner of the lake, on the side most remote from our point of observation, the crust had been tossed into the air, under a leaning cliff, and the hot lava poured forth over the surround-ing crust. This gave way and new vol-umes rushed from the vast cauldron below.!! It rolled and rippled and bubbled in a fiery comb or surf. This process was repeated again and again, the edge of the flood always bordered with

a rutile of surf, until, in scarce-ly more time than it takes to write it, the red hot lava had surged over the whole lake, some 800 1,200 feet. The surface was not merely covered, as in the case of Halemaumau, the fountains of the great deep, not of water, but of fire, were broken up. Three islands of black lava rock were in the lake at first, and two of these melted and disappeared before our eyes, one careering on its end as it finally succumbed. At the beginning of the grand outburst we were almost ready to turn and flee, for it seemed as if the very foundations of the earth were giving away, but our guide had said: "Wait a little and see what you will see." The rocks grew perceptibly warmer under our feet and from the fissures beside us came in increasing volume the heated vapors, but still we lingered to see the whole of the great wonder. It would have been equally easy to cry aloud or to weep in silence. We could only grasp each other and watch with bated breath the display, which it is equally impossible to imag-ine or describe, but which repaid us a

thousand-fold for all it had cost. The awful grandeur of the scene Nor tongue nor pen can tell;

These lurid, never ceasing fires Are fitting types of holl. Yetglad we know a God to love Still reigns supreme in Heaven above. -Honolulu Cor. Providence Journal.

She Was a Picnic Girl.

'Carrie," said one Somerville girl to another yesterday, "are "ou going to the pichte to-morrow?"

"I will wear a water-proof cloak. I've been at picnics before."-Somer-

covers an area of forty-two square miles.-N. O. Times.

Pulverized horse-chestnut. water, and wash the hands.

Cosmetic gloves are reputed valuable for this purpose. The simplest and perhaps the best night-glove consists of a large mitten filled with wet bran. Run the hand in it, tie at the wrist, jump into bed, and if you are not evehalf-hour carrying on imaginary boxing matches you have a clearer conscience and a better digestion than most of the women who have tried them.

And now the real cosmetic paste, which is composed of the following ingredients: Tincture of benzoin.....1 ounce.

Beat eggs and oil together. Coat the hands with the mixture and draw on gloves two sizes larger than the hand. Violent perspiration will set in, espec-ially if the gloves are rubber; the skin will become hot and moist, you will tumble and toss on a sleepless pillow, hear all sorts of frightful noises, have visions of hob-goblins, dragons, sandbaggers, burglars and murderers; the night will be so endless and your nervous system so worked up that you will jerk your suffering hands out of the hot pudding-like cases, throw them across the room, and go to sleep--if you have more sense than vanity. Red hands are caused by hard work,

tight sleeves and allowing the hands to hang cown. Tight lacing has some-thing to do with this hateful coloring. Wear the clothes loose around the body, especially at the waist and armholes, take eight or ten foot baths a day, and have the water as hot as can be endured. The best way is to set on the bath-tub, turn on both faucets, and after cutting off the cold water allow the temperature to go up to the point of endurance. It will not be necessary to parboil the pedals. If this treatment, with outdoor exercise, does not counter-act the the lurid hue, you have too much blood in the system and had better negotiate with the family doctor for a bleed with cupping-glasses. Carry the hands up, as that position will send the blood back to the shoulders.

Sweaty hands may be partially cured by dissolving a spoonful of alum in the water. A few drops of aromatic sul-phuric acid in the water is also recommended. Powder the hands well after moistening them with bay-rum and wear open gloves or lace mitts as much as possible. People who have moist hands perspire freely and should bathe at lesst once a day. Wet, clammy hands can not be pre-

scribed for here, as such a condition is suggestive of enfeebled health or imperfect digestion, and requires the at-tention of a skilled physician.-Chicago Tribune.

-Don't shake the hornet's nest to see If any of the family are at home.

down to the hard-pan as to the purpos of its culture.

The way to trim a tree is that which gives us the most luscious harvest. It's the sun that helps to this return for our care. The right prusing, there-fore, is that which leaves the tree spray so that the sun can tint with its pencil, and ripen by the chemistry of its rays, every fruit.

Most men begin the work in the lower limbs, and lop them until, year by year, the tree takes a form as lank as a lean and feather-stripped turkey. But the place to begin is at the top,

unless the maze of criss-cross branches puzzles your downward sight and work. If so, cut out first those interlacing limbs; then, starting from the tree-top, so lop the limbs and sprays as to leave none to chafe its fellows, and that each radiating branch may stretch from the trunk or main limbs outward into a space open to the sun and air all around its fronds and foliage. It needs, besides the wit to judge about this business, a good deal of courage to rightly prune. Most men are timid about the duty; they fear lest the cutting out of so much wood will shorten the crop. Have no such fears; no well-bearing tree does its best unless the fruit is thinned. Though the number will be less, the better size will make the quantity about the same, and the quality far superior. So, if you thin out the branches, you virtually thin the fruit, without the job of picking off the little settings, and, at the same time, open the tree to sun and air. There are fewer men who have the courage to thin their fruits than to prune thoroughly.

As to dwarf trees, it used to be the plan and counsel of orchardists to cut in first, before much swelling of the buds, about half the last year's growth. I don't think that counsel wise. A dwarf tree (according to the experience of the veteran nurseryman and pomologist C. M. Hovey) never fruits well till you leave it to shoot up as it lists. All you need do is to stake it, if the slender roots do not stay its "wabble" in the wind, and to thin the fruit sets, if too many for a perfect crop.—General William H. Noble, in Rural New Yorker.

-There is an error in the common saying that we ought to speak only good of the dead. We should say only good of any one, living or dead, unless we are compelled in the fulfillment of a real duty to say what is bad. But, whether it be good or bad, we should speak the truth.—The Congregational-

-It is said that by the following sim-ple method almost instant relief of ear-ache is afforded: Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the stem into the aching PBL.

"I am. Are you?" "Of course." "What do you intend to wear?"

"My white muslin, of course. What do you intend to wear?"

ville Journal.

-The city-actual-of New Orleans

Religious Department.

TWICE A CHILD.

"Now-I lay mo-down-to-sleep." Strange, sad words, that summer 1690, Strange yet that all should weep, As they heard that plaintive croot.

" I-pray the-Lord-my-soul-to-keep." Low the aged grandstre lay, Drifting to that dreamless sleep Which awakes to higher day.

" If-I should-die before-I-wake." On the sunken ifps a smile, et no word the silence break. Or his thoughts to earth beguile.

I-pray-the-Lord-my-soui-to-take." One glad sigh, 'lis nature's last, Child of God: awake! awake! Life's dark wight forever pust!
 -Mrs. M. L. Sanne, in Detroit Free Press.

VICTORY IN DEFEAT.

Our Saviour announced one of the great laws of Christian life when He said: "Except a grain of wheat fail into the ground and die, it abideth and recreation in the performance of an alone, but if it die Et bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose, it and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep to unto life eternal." It is the law of sachifice-a willing sacrifice and surrender of the present for the sake of the fatture-an abnegation of selfish personal interest for the good of others, and for the public welfare. No great principle was ever more signalk illustrated than was this in His own earthly life. By our high vocation asiff is disciples, we are under the same law, and we me bound to take that, wonderful life of self-denial and of personal sacrifice as our own rule of Chrisstian character. We may never in this world be able to rise to the ull measure Riversify the alletments of life, and of its requirements. Still, we are under obligation, as His followers, to imitate His example to the extent of oar ability. and of the grace given to us. "No man liveth to himself."

If success in life had to be measured single product. In accordance with the by our own worldly desires and ambigreat Creator's more benevalent designs, tions, few men, even among the good. we have a world of endless variety. So also it is kindly designed that there could ever wear the crown of wictory The world is too apt to set ar imagina shall be a great wariety in human exry and arbitrary standard of success, perience. Most benevolently it is arranged that sorrowfulness may be reand to pronounce failure upon all those who fall below it. But true success is lieved by joyfalness. This is very neednot to be determined by any standard of dollars and cents, or by any attainsful. The words of Divine Wisdom de clare that "a merry heart doeth good like medicine." It is health ul to be ble amount of worldly wearsh and giory. In the service of Jesne Christ. The cheerful. Cheerfulness is the best of distinction between worldly success and medicine. Forcibly, though hyper-bolically, has it been said that "every failure, victory and defeat, is broken down on ignored. In His service, and sigh dr ves a mail in our coffin, but by this fundamental law of His kingevery laugh draws one." dom, it is the high province of the perfect maniar. Christ to win success in is indispensable to the vigor and elasthe midst of all apparent failures, and ticity of the haman powers. Certain diversions or an usements are essential to snatch we tory from defeat and death to physical, mental and spiritual well-being. They are wells in the desert, refreshing and strengthening; resting-places in which toil may relax its rigor. itself. For, as said the Psalmist of Israel long ago: "The steps of a good manare ordered by the Lord, and He delighteth in his way. Through he fall he shall not be utterly cast down: for and weariness be exchanged for rest; the Lord upholdeth him with His oases where despondency and wretchhand." Many a man in Goll's service edness may give place to buoyancy and gladness. It is suggestively said that "lute-stringe sound all the eweeter for has accomplished more by this ideath than he had ever accomplished by this life; and often the grandest successes of character and of in uczec have been being sometimes letidown." Manifest-ly it is advantageous: to both the body wonan the schools of attiction and of and the mind, or the soul, to have a persecution unto death, by those whom a lessening of strain now and then. A primitive Christian playing with birds the would have called failures. In His kingdom there is no ultimate failure of the good, the true, the right. vindics ed his conduct by comparison with the bow, which if constantly bent What seems failure and defeat is but becomes useless. Thoo maily, in differ-ing from him at this point, have essenthe means to a nobler success and a sublimer victory. "Peace hath ben vic tially failed as to being worth y ensamtories no less renowned ther war." ples of the proper influence of Chris-"They never fail who die in a great cause." Man's failure is aften (God's tianity. Thus they have, un wittingly as it may be, dishonored their name oreattrinmph So far, indeed, is true smooss from being prevented by what the world calls defeat and failure, it often accuss, that under God's all-wise government, the highest successes of life are won by the good and the brave under the stern hard discipline of repeated thinks and disasters. And wirtue never shipes so respleadent in the man or the Nation battling for the right of a great cause as when it comes forth at last from all its fiery ordeals, to be crowned with victory. It is thus that the sublimes: destinies of Nations have been achieved. It is, thus that the noblest characters amongmen- the patriots, phikanthropists, sages, statesmen, apost es ofliberty, preachers of righteousness, meformers of abuses, and missionanies.et the cross -through all ages, have passed through trials, overcome dithculties, surmounted all defeats, and marched onward to their amaraschine cerowns of victory. Wi hout this ante-cedent discipline of the cross-the reing defeat-they would not only have um, and a still larger number from would have been unverte at last, but would have been unprepared for its glory and jay when it did come. Thus, and thus only, in this world of opposition, of sin and of suffering "Men may rise on stepping stones Or their dead selves to higher things." The Jews of the Sanhedrim and the Roman officials were no doubt ready to pronounce failure on the life of Jesus, and defeat on His cause, and on all Hi claims, when they saw Himexpire on the evess, and His lifeless body laid in the quiet sepulcher of Calvary. There was probably not one of all His disciples, although it involved the abandonment of all their dearest hopes, who would not have joined in the same verdict. But how superficial, and how ut-terly wide of the truth, was such a judg-ment! The cause of God and of aruth was not dead, and could not die, although the divine messenger from God and the noblest marter that truth over had lay apparently quushed and powerless in the graze. Such a life and such a character could never die. There was no defeat and no failure possible, under God's righteous reign, for a career, and a character and a cause like that. The blinded rulers might say what they ebose about the removal of the body by His disciples at night. But that life had not been lived in a corner, nor that and its ordinances is simply to say: "I light of the world hidden under a don't like the minister." Of course you It was bound to make its power felt in the daylight of all nations. It was bound to have its early resurrection morning. It had fought the battle of life bravely, and in the right of earth ter." and Heaven had won the victory. It illustrated forever, by the grandest of all examples, the sentiment of success in failure and victory in defeat. Now, the practical lesson from all this is that, in the service of Christ, each true-hearted Christian has the opportunity to win success on the same

POLITICAL ITEMS.

stands firmly at the post of duty, and does his whole duty. Our Divine Master, in His darkest hour of trial -It pains us to call attention to the het that the Irishmen who are bolting the Democratic ticket invariably drop and in the very article of death, could look back upen His life and forward to their h's. - Cincinnati Enquirer. -It is rumored from Washington His glory, and cry: "It is finished." Let us catch the spirit of His great ex-

There is no failure to the man who

Wells in the Desert.

It must be conceded that there is no

small demand for occasional relaxation

cago Interior.

in tears.

that Blaine did not write his letter him. self. This will not do. Mr. Blaine ample of living unto God, of selfwill not be permitted to shift the resacrifice for the good of others, of self-consecration and devotion to al! sponsibility.

---- A young woman, on being asked the highest and best ends of this mortow her father was going to vote, re-plied that she didn't know. This gives Blaine a clear lead of at least 90,000 in tal existence. Then shall we attain to the measure of the stature of the perfect man in Christ. It matters not Massachusetts. where our lot in life is cast, or what

----It is announced with consideraour field in labor may be -- if we have ble flourish that Harriet Beecher Stowe this spirit of work and duty, we shall and her husband are for Blaine and Logan. Sure enough. We had forgot-ten abont Harriet and "hubby." never fail; we may make our brief lives successful and victorious.-Chi-

-A hard-workingman fell down on a banana-skin last week, and has since been unable to do any labor; which proves conclusively that the votes of the workingmen will all be thrown for Blaine.

assigned life-work, and in pursuing an appointed way in life. All toilers and ---- We have analyzed Mr. Blaine's travelers need to often come to refreshletter cf acceptance, and our candid ing fountains that they may be rewived judgment is that it does not begin to compare in directness and perspicuity with the Mulligan letters. - Cincinnati and strengthened. This common and universal want may be met by properly attending to the urgent demands for re-Enquirer.

pose and pastime. The wise man has -- The Republicans would like the said: "To every thing there is a season, Democrats to get into a light on the tariff. but the Democrats do not mean and a time for every purpose under heaven. A time to weep and a time to to oblige them. Administrative reform and hillsides of Jamaica. haugh; a time to mourn and a time to is the issue, and it will be kept so .dance." Lancing is expressive of re-Exchange.

jeicing as the opposite of mourning, even as reaping in joy follows sowing -The West Virgin'a Democrats smile at the boast of the Blaine men that they will car y that State. "There isn't enough money in the United States Treasury to do it," they proudly say.— It is manifestly the wisdom of God to hence, in making this earth for man's The Argus. residence, He did not form it into one

---- Taccept the nomination with a continuous plain, nor assign to its sea grateful/heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities," writes General Logan, "and if elected shall endeavor to disgang-plank thrown from the vessel to the shore. sons one un aried temperature, nor constitute its broad basom a field for one charget the duties of the office to the best of my ability." Logan will not be Keith, of Port Limon, Costa Rica, and is 'consigned to C. A. Fish & Co., of New Orleans. She makes regular obliged to strain himself.

---- The letters of Blaine and Logar have been so disappointing that the pa-Most benevolently it is pers are beginning to advise Cleveland Hendricks to be brief. Let 'em go. They have the right side of the question. They can meet the requirego. ments of the occasion if they only stick to administrative reform.

---- The studious refusal of the Demsteamer to take the Heredia's place. ocracy and the Independents to rise to Bluefields, although destined in the the Blaine bait of the tariff alarms the Starwoute managers. The Philadelphia Recreation, as an aid to cheerfulness, Press solemnly announces that it will make the tariff the issue, if it has to take both-sides itself. It does so unconsciously on most questions.-Albany Ar ques.

> ---- A lady remarked, the other day, that Mr. Blaine was quite a good-loking man, if he was anything dike his picture. This is regarded as especially significant, inasm ch as the lady has been stone blind for the last twenty years, and shows conclusively that he will estry all the doubtful States.-Boston Herald.

-The Democratic National Conrention closed with the .hypn "Amerina.'Lof which the words begin:

" My country "is of theo, Sweet land of liberly, Of thee I sing."

The Republican National Convention, of Bluetieltis. The Mosquito negroes Blaine being the maminee, appropri-ly closed with the tane entitled "The Mulligan Guards."—Albany Argus.

----- A laboring gentleman, apparentby of Irish extraction, when asked who indeed, by consequence of its greater he should vote for, said dis "com licent owness and thesiality. This

For Half a Life-time.

Mrs. John Gemmell, Milroy, Mifin Co. The Republic of Nicaragua can scarcely be said to enjoy any communi-cation with this section. The port of Pa., in the Spring of 1864 injured her spine and partial paralysis ensued. For nearly wenty years she was unable to walk. In Bluefields, which is nominally under the Spring of 1888, she was advised to use the sovereignty of Nicaragua, is in the Mosquito kingdom, and is as much under the influence of the English Gov-St. Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain. The first application gave instantaneous relief. Before the second bottle ernment as the province of British was exhausted she was able to walk and is Honduras. Although situated at the mouth of one of the most beautiful and cured.

HURLING bricks at each other is a mis-leaneous sport,-Whitehall Times.

Better Than Diamonds,

Better Than Diamonds, And of greater value than fine gold is a great tonic and renovator like Kidney-Wort. It expels all poisonous humors from the blood, tones up the system and by acting directly on the most important organs of the body stimulates them to healthy action and restores health. It has effected many marvelous cures and for all Kidney diseases and other kindred groubles it is an invaluable remedy. simply the port from whence the English Moravian missionaries and a few loreign residents ship the spontaneous products of the soil, that are painfully collected by the labor of submissive but brutalized Mosquito negroes and Rambos, to the mother country-En-Of late years the foreign residents

FLIRTING on pleasure-yachts is a marry-time custom.-Philadelphia Call.

Farmers' Folly.

the agricultural possibilities of the locality. The banks of the Bluefields River are remarkably fertile, and the Farmers' Folly. Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with car-rots, annatto, and inferior substances, not-withstanding the splendid record made by tho Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors. banana, pine, plantain and cocoa attain a high degree of perfection in a soil and climate in every way suited to their greatest developments. The fact is the bananas of Bluefields rank in American markets with those produced ou the Isthmus, and are possibly superior to those grown on the route of the Costa competitors. Rica Kailroad, or on the fertile plains

EVERY artist loves his sweet'art .- Whitehall Times.

Colden's Liquid Beef Toule Will cure indigestion, dyspepsia or loss of appetite. Colden's, no other.

The house of correction-The printing-

LADIES of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility, may have health renewed and life extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints specially incident to the female constitution. We not only have a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her remedies are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

A SIGN of good breeding-Getting the prize in a dog shew.-Philadelphis Call.

In the Diamond Dyes more coloring former port completes her cargoes at Corn Island. Mr. Brownell, Keith's Corn Island. Mr. Brownell, Keith's sgiven than in any known Dyes, and they business matrager at Port Limon, in-formed the writer that the business on this route was increasing so rapidly that Mr. Keith was looking for a larger and book of directions for 2c. stamp. that Mr. Kelth was looking for a larger

Twe King of Greeco-Oleomargarine,-N. Y. Graphia.

IF your breath is offensive, your nostrils fetid and filled with putrid matter, and you are rapidly becoming consumptive, use Papillon Catarrh Cure; you will be purified and permanently cured.

A BUSINESS that is run into the ground-Artesian well boring.-N. Y. Journal.

ERTSPELAS, Ringworm, Carbuncles, Boils and Pimples cured with Papillon Skin Ours. Try it.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is not only leasant to take, but it is sure to cure.

It is still a question of considerable doubtwhich a woman can do best-drive a heator talk politics.

It is said that glue is used in the cheaper grades of ice tream. That is ice-cream

NOMATTER if the piano is a grand or up-



CATARRH CURE. Has received the commendation of thousands af-licted with that dreadful disease, CATARER. It is a

flicted with that dreadful disease, CATARHE. It is a positive cure, and so pleasant to use, that when once applied, the effect is so apparent, that the treatment is continued with confidence. It does not smart or irritate, but soothes and heals. E. M. HORTON, car accountant of the I. C. R. R., writes, under date of Nov. 19, 1877: "Papillon Catarrh Cure, cured me of an obstinate offensive catarrh of fifteen years standing." JNO. W. STREFFER, M. D., 30 Aldine Square, Chica-co., writes, July 15, 1881: "Papillon. Catarrh Cure, Cure, Cure, Status, M. D., 30 Aldine Square, Chica-ro, writes, July 15, 1881: "Papillon. Catarrh Cure,

go, writes July 15, 1881; "Papillon Catarrh Cure, cured me of my recurring Rosz CoLD in a few days. I have suffered for years, tried every remedy I knew without benefit; finally tried this remedy and the cf. feet surprised me. I shall prescribe it for Rosz CoLD, CATAREH and HAY FEVER, being confident it will

JAMES S. COOK, 12 Rockville Place, Boston, Mass., writes Sept. 13, 1881: "Papillon Catarth Cure cured me of catarth after all kinds of remedies had falled. I insufflated a few days and must say the disease com

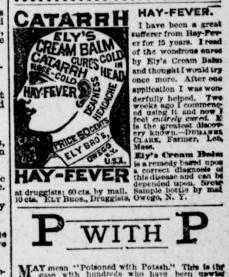
insuffated a few days and must say the disease com-menced to cure at once." PETER G. THOMPSON, 179 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., writes Sept. 10, 1881: "Papillon Catarrh Cure sured me of hay fever. I have recommended it to a great many, and all have been benefited wonderfully." Papillon Catarrh Cure is purely vegetable, and is a positive cure for catarrh, roke cold and hay fever. For sale by all druggists.



For above amount will forward to any address, co-curely packed, one of our English Double Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guna, hue twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Gunas 10 on 12 hore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send C. O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good faith. Every gun warranted. Illustrated Cata-logue Free. Address E. E. MENGES & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

.LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S .. VEGETABLE COMPOUND All those painful complaints and Weaknesses so common * • FEMALE FOPULATION. *

Price & in liquid, pillor based of the second secon e Change of Life. over sFaintness, Flatulency, destroysall craving ularits, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. Blasting, Headaches, Nervous Prostrution, Debility, Skepleasness, Depression and Indi That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, kache, is always permanently cured by Ist stamp, to Lynn, Mass, for pamphet. Letters of stamp to Lynn, Mass, for pamphet. Prostration, on and Indi ausing pain, d by its use, t. Letters of nquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists



MAY mean "Polsoned with Potash." This is the case with hundreds who have been newing onough to take Sarsaparillas. Potash antetures, can, nutil direction is aimost fataky impaired. Berthy Specific is a vegetable remedy, and restores the system to health and builds up the waste made by these cotenas.

near future to become a port of great importance, can rot be said to be much of a business center yet. It contains probably twelve hundred inhabitants. although it boasts of but three business houses that earry on a traffic with the outside world. When-banana-planting assumes greater importance, and when the exclusive policy forced on the non-inal king by the English Moravian missionaries is overcome by outside in-tiuence for the nost of the non-missionaries is overcome by outside in-tiuence for the nost of the non-missionaries is overcome by outside in-tiuence for the nost of the non-missionaries is overcome by outside in-tiuence for the nost of the nost fluence, or by the assumption by Nica-

ragua of the territorial sovereignty it holds over this virtual British possession, the port of Bluefields will soon take its natural rank as the distributing and receiving center of the products of one of the most fertile tretches of trop-

ical country on this planet. Exclusive of its foreign residents, and a few Nicaraguan settlers, but little can be said in favor of the inhabitants and Zambos are, as as general case, a brutal, drunken race; mor can the socalled royal family be considered as an exception to the general rule, unless,

their woman captives. It possesses all

ments at times burst ferth in full flame

their heathen countrymen by their sau-

The same iniquitous, commercial sol

icy which forced the unfortunate Chi-

soul, thousands of unfortunate Zamboe

and Mosquito negroes have filled, and

more of frum-while it has served to

chants-must be attributed the disso-lut- habits of the Mosquite negroes.

Mosquite kingdom, with but very few

exceptions, appear to think more of

British commercial prospering than they

do of the welfare of the souls com-

mitted to their charge, and enjoy

the reputation of being far-seeing

bear; thus, until the Monroe doctrine

Americans alone, whether of Latin of

and Zambos of the Carribean coast can

O. Times-Democrat.

kip."-N. Y. Tribune.

The Protestant missionaries of the

perior grade of dissoluteness.

Lucy P. Miller, made regular trips to this port, she ascended the Bluehelds River for a distance of more than twenty miles from its mouth. At present the little Heredia, which has succeeded the Miller on this route, runs up the deep river to the banana plantations along its banks, and loads with the golden fruit through the simple medium of a

Alcaragua

important rivers of Central America,

Bluefields has no interior communica

tion with the Republic proper, but is

have begun to pay more attencio-

When the New Orleans steamer, the

This steamer is owned by Miner C

monthly trips to Bluefields and Port

Limon, and when fruit is scarce at the

gland.

9

as Christians, and braught rearoach on Him whose followers they profess to be.

There are warious social pleasures which are of great value for perposes of relaxation from the sterner engagements of life and the graver calls of duty; and their chief recommendation is found in their tendency to prosecute that cheerfulness of mind, the import ance of which can headly be oweresti mated. A true manisis a socialsbeing, and not less may be said of a true Christian. The want of sociality and sociability is at leastas unchristicn as it is unmanly. These qualities are esthe valley of Back a well Of all others the Christian, though passing through that valley, should make it a well. should be cheerful, and in order to do this he must unbend the low of thought and work occasionally. Relaxation is certainly a Christian daty. No man has a right to destroy himself by care and toil any more than by poisen. More relaxation of bodily and mental exertion

It is not religion which tlenies this needful and indispensable relaxation. Religion denies no rational enjoyment of this life, nor does it forbid any inno-

cost amusement as a relief from undue anxiety and overwork. If any one ought to be happy, and to show it his looks, speech and conduct, and in all his social intercourse, it is the Christian. He, of all others, should, in pass ing through the valley of Bass, make it a well. -- Watchman.

A Tlimsy Excuse.

"I den't like the minister!" That ettles the matter If you don'tillise the minister, you have no duties to perform. Not liking the minister absolves you from all responsibility. The fact that you "don't like the minister" releases you from your vows. If you are a trustee or steward you need not take may further interest in the financial affairs of the congregation. The fact that the people entrusted you with certain duties which you engaged to perform, is apither here nor there if "you don't like the minister." Of course you needn't pay anything if you "don't like the minis-ter." Certainly not. The easiest of all ter." ways to get rid of supporting the church need not go to prayer-meeting; why should a man pray if he "doesn't like the minister?" There are a number of reasons why some "don't like the minis ter." Some of these reasons are good, no doubt; but many are the reverse. Neither the good nor the bad absolve a hearer from his duty. Perhaps it would

be presumption to ask why you "don't like the minister?"-N. W. Christian Advocate.

-Many a mau in his haste to flee pertunity to win success on the same in and in the fields without him, has for-principle of duty and of self-surrender. Paul gives us the secret of his own great life when he says: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." harbor within him.—Kingsley.

baint done nuthin', and his cowcum- race was originally the miscegenated bers are yaller's a saffun bag." The widespread unrest existing amongst the agricultural classes is an evidence of the attributes of the negro, without any the injury that would be entailed by of his better qualities, and, in fact, is Democratic domination. $\rightarrow Baston Post$ fast dying out. From among a popula-

---- A very singular thing happened on a home-car recently. A gantleman thought to canvass the occupants as to their Presidential preferences. He had taken the votes of two old ladies, and then ingaired of the only male rider beside himself: "Who are you going to wole for my friend?" when the un-sympathetic individual replied: "Go It is clear from this incito thender. dent that Mr. Blaine's majority in Massachusetts can not be less than 70,000. -Baston Pest.

The Grand Jingo Surplus.

Mr. Blaine is distinct and emphatic on one subject, if he is tricky and evasive on others. He wants the surplus revenue, rolling up at the average of \$100,000,000 searly, to comtinue. "No dollar has been wasted," cries

are filling, drunkards' graves, and to the annual sale of a few hundred hogsheads Mr. Blaime, and so he insists that the accumulation, of the great corruption surplus shall not cease. What is Mr. Blaine's excase for has g-

ing on to the supplies? "It is epplies to the reduction of the debt," he says, and the consequent relief of the burlen of taxation.

So in order to pay rapidly and injuricastly to the banking interests of the the reputation of being far-seeing country a deat which bears an interest shrewd and prosperous business men of three or three and one-half per cent. As the regeneration of this people, if he insists on piling the "burden" of such regeneration is possible in the deep tezation on the people of to-day heavi- degree of degradation into which they ly enough to raise \$100,000,000 a year have been permitted to descend, must move than the Government needs! be intrusted to other and more disinter-

In his defense of the surplus Mr. ested hands, so must the future polit-Blaine stands alone. The Republicana incal regeneration of this locality proaffect a desire to wipe it out. The goed from another source. Some Tariff Commission was framed with er principle than mere commercial pros-that pre-tended object. The Tariff hill perity and activity must be brought to perity and activity must be brought to of the Keifer Congress was passed un-der the false pretense that it would reis inforced and America is ruled by duce the surplus.

Mr. Elaine is therefore in conflict, of Anglo-Saxon descent, and swayed by with his party. More than that-he is in direct conflict with the platform of the convention which nominated him.

"The Republican party pledges it-self," says the Chicago platform, "to reduce the aurplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of morizontal reduction, but by such methods as will gelieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the equatry." Now comes Blaine, the candidate,

into the field and repudiates the platform. The Democrats cry out against the earplus, he says, but we will keep it where it is. "Not a dollar of it is wasted."

The surplus is needed to carry out the magnificent Blaine policy. It is the capital of Jingoism, the hope of the buraneers, the life and soul of a Free

Lance Administration. "Keep the surplus!" is the Blaine show. What will be the overburdened people's reply?-N. Y. Would.

right, it sometimes furnishes some right bad music. progeny of the European pirates and The vice that never sticks to young

ple, though they are more exposed to it than any other-Advice. - The Judge. A VICTIM of chicken-stealing says that he is a good deal like a base-ball player because he is frequently out on a fowl. tion of 10,000 souls the Moravian missionaries have managed to pluck some

few hundred brands from the burning, CONTEMPT of court-The small boy who but unfortunately these ignited fraghange around the parlor and makes face at his big sister's beau.-N. O. City Item. and are then only distinguished from

A SENSIBLE shoemaker will never offend milkman by presenting him with a pair of pumps.

A-zoung lady up town has hair so long that it sweeps the floor, but the young lady is not at all like her hair.—Merchant nese, at the point of the bayonet, amid scenes of blood, of flame and of revolu-Traveler. tion, to purchase opium from British

merchants, has permitted these savages As a rule the eye is no more a criterion of character than a single hair is of the strength of the butter in which it is found. -N. Y. Journal. the unrestricted use of ardent spirite. If ander the ban of this policy millions of Chinese have been ruined, body and

WE heard of a man the other day who was said to be mean enough to steal a coat of paint. But he can't equal the party who tried to steal a dog's pants.-Oil City Derrick. Or a law suit.-Boston swell the coffers of a few white mer-Post.

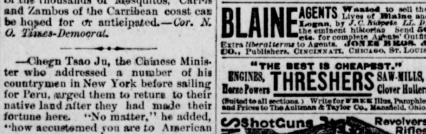
> THE woman of the period don't mind getting late to an express train, but it is when the mail train deaves her that she wails.-The Hatchet.

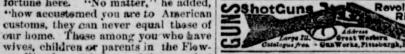
> A New ENGLAND poet has written a bird poem entitled "Chirrup? Chirrup!" yet he would get mad if any one should call him a chirrup-ode-ist. - Philadelphia



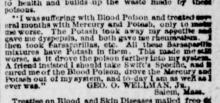
Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soan Sold by Druggists. One cake will be sent on receipt of 25 cents is any address. WM. DREYDOPPEL, Manufasturer, 208 North Front Sirver, PMIadelphia, Pa.

WM. DREYDOPPEL, Manufasturer, 268 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa BEST and most economical Laundry Soap for Undergarments (cleans precisily Merino, Woolene and Undergarments (cleans precisily Merino, Washington, Soap. Bornax Scap. Sold by all wholesale grocers and first-class retailers. a policy exclusively American, no po-litical regeneration or moral fettering of the thousands of Mesquitos, Caribs









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THE RAILBOAD COMMISSIONERS. kind of freight transported from any othe

Interesting Poluts in their First Annual Report-Another Decision.

The following interesting points are taken from the first annual report of the Kansas

The Following interesting points are taken from the first annual report of the Kansas Bairoad Commissioners: "The Commissioners: The Commissioners: The Commissioners, * have no power or deended necessary. To have invested the commission with the power to enforce its would have been necessary to have frequent is not the changed description of the changes desired or deemed necessary to have given to the commission with the powers of a Court of the sasigned duties, with such ministerial officers attached to the board as are usual and necessary to have given to the commission at the powers of a Court of the assigned duties, with such ministerial officers attached to the board as are usual and necessary to such tribunals, to execute its infunctions and mandates. It would have been improper complained of a formal judgment and decree upon the evidence which should be for regularly ormation gathered from personal observation, or the example to the suit. The supervisory powers of the commission would in such case of the have endered it necessary to matter as a should be for regularly ormatice party to the suit. The supervisory powers of the commission would in such case of the board of a farmal judgment and notice party to the suit. The supervisory powers of the commission would in such case of the commission would in such case of the commission would in such case of the commission would be for regularly organized courts to act judicially upon evidence which has never been disclosed to the posing upon them those limitations in the existent of a railroad company. Thus the supervisory powers of the commissioners general the powers in the subervise of functions which are necessary to make the evidence which has never intended to be existed upon them those limitations in the existence observing, that as the irritation, the evidence which has never the neded to be and the requests and recessary to make the the supervisory powers of the commissioners general the power of the commissioners general the power of the supervisory from the first answers: Bailroad Commissioners: * have no power

terests, to a new and untried system of regu-lation, imposing restraints at numerous points where before there existed unrestrained freedom, shall wear away, all reasonable re-quirements or advice of the board will come to possess the character of commands to rail-road, managers. Such has come to be the con-dition of things, after the lapse of time, and parties have become accustomed to the new order of things in other States wherein com-missions have been in existence a number of years. years.

The mode of enforcing rates fixed by the Commissioners has been the subject of criticism. The law provides that the rates which the board shall decide to be reasonable which the board shall decide to be reasonable and which shall be certified to the corporation against which complaint was lodged, shall be accepted and posted up in a conspicuous place in each depot on the line of the company's road, which shall be designated by the board, and that such rates shall, in all actions between the company and shipper, be held to be prima facie reasonable.

and that such rates shall, in all actions between the company and shipper, be held to be prima facic reasonable. It is quite probable that in practice the ma-chinery already provided for the enforcement of rates, embraced in a decision of the Com-missioners, will prove sufficient, at least in all cases where the Commissioners' rates are reasonable. None are more fully alive to the fact than managèrs of raliroads, that the Com-missioners are not simply three unarmed men-but they represent the majesty and power of the Stale, and that their official utterance con-centrates the opinion of a million people. Un-less the decision of the board upon the ques-tion of rates should be manifestly unfair or anjust, these men know that it would not only be futile to resist them or refuse to adopt them, but that to do so would tend to invite public opinion and feeling which could only be satisfied by measures of retaliation, and would result in a state of things detri-mental alike to the interests of both people and raliroads. The burden of proving to the satisfication of a court and jury that the Com-missioners' rates were unjust to the company would be an undertaking of such mannitude and difficulty, at least in the majority of in-stances, as to deter even the rash and pre-sumissioners' rates were unjust to the company would be an undertaking of such mannitude and difficulty, at least in othe majority of in-stances, do minute and technical details, which can only be grasped and their signif-cance perceived by the prolonged study of trained minds, before a body of men pos-sessed of neither aptitude nor the experience and training that fitted them for such investi-gation, and with every presumption of law and fact against the company, and with every interest and prepossession of the triers, the jury, arrayed in oposition. Raliroad compa-nets have never courted the verdicts of juries to any great extent, even in cases where the jury was entirely free from the bias of inter-set; it is hardly to be expected that -ost; it is hardly to be expected that they will tempt them against strong feelings of self-in-terest. If factious opposition should be offered by a railroad company to the proper orders of the board, an appropriate remedy could be suggested and applied. In view of the fact that railroad corporations appeal with some reluctance to courts, and that they are not likely to in the case of Commissioners' rates, unless rery good grounds exist for do-ing so, we are not at this time prepared or deem it necessary to suggest any changes in this respect in the law. As it stands, the com-pany decided against possesses a right, to ap-peal from the decision of the Commission to a regularly organized court, a right which in some form should be preserved as a safeguard against possible wrongs which either mis-takes or the abuse of power might inflict. **REDUCTION IN RATES.** Long prior to the passage of the law creat-REDUCTION IN RATES. Long prior to the passage of the law creat-ing a board of Railroad Commissioners, and at the time the present Commissioners en-tered upon their duties, a strong impression prevaled in the public mind that the rates charged for the transportation of freight over the different lines in the State were too high and ought to be reduced. The maximum rate bill introduced into and passed by the House of Representatives, which, however, finally gave place to the act which left the matter of rates to be dealt with by the Commissioners, created considerable disappointment and in-tensitiet the discontent which aiready pre-valled among a large class of the people. Up to that time no information existed outside of trailroad offices showing the financial condito that time no information existed outside o railroad offices showing the financial condi tion of the various railroads operating in Kansus, their doings in transportation, and the geaeral system of tariffs prevailing upon them. This information existed in volumithem. This information existed in volumi-nous forms upon numerous records, and was not readily accessible to the board. Immedi-ately upon their organization, the board pro-ceeded to gather the tariffs of the differ-ent lines, and to reduce them to such forms uso would render them con-venient for study and use. This, in connec-quired time to accomplish. Other informa-tion with the olffer work of the board, re-quired time to accomplish. Other informa-tion which the board decued necessary from the to time to an intelligent understanding of their work, was called for, to which the seemed to be practicable. In the meantime much imparience mailfosted itself at what some regarded as the slow movements of the some regarded as the slow movements of the provident of the form the source indicated managers maintained that their rates were plaints coming from the source indicated managers maintained that their rates were plaints were file to proceed upon evidence duit complete and exhaustive. Under the provent of the Commissioners, if adverse to the claims of the railroads, would be tested from the courts. It was obviously unjust to every interest involved, and would have lacked com-to the entered upon an investigation which was intended to affect intervises of great the intervised at the source indicated provention the spirit and intent of the law, the spinning, in all mitters requiring ex-tophing the board, and invite the fullest in originating and the company complained from the head investigation, to bring the partie of an intervised at an investigation which was intended to affect intervise of great the investigation, to bring the partie of plane with the spirit and intent of the law, the semining, in all mitters requiring ex-tophore the board, and invite the fullest in origin might be arrived at, and that the de-cision when made should posses the weight of a conclusive judgment upon the matter, the can only obtain after parties have have they obtain great the shourd posses the weight of an one obtain afte nous forms upon numerous records, and was not readily accessible to the board. Immedi

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Another Decision.

The following correspondence explains itself, and covers an important point:

ATCHISON, April 5, 1884 E. J. Turner, Secretary Board Railroad Com-

missioners: DEAR SIR:-Since your decision, July 19, 884, in matter of Missouri Pacific Railroad DEAR STR:-Since your decision, July 19, 1884, in matter of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company refusing to receive cars of the Han-nibal & St. Joe Railroad loaded with coal, the Missouri Pacific have adopted the plan shown in expense bill No. 200, hereto attached. I claim that this mileage charge is unusual and contrary to law, and that a similar charge is not made by other railways in this or any other state, and that this charge is not made on any other business by the Missouri Pacific are re-ceiving coal from other lines without making charge above set forth, to-wit, from the Wabash & Pacific Railroad and from the Atch-ison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Yours Truly, A. A. CAREY. COPY OF EXPENSE BILL. CENTRALIA STATION, C. B. DIVISION, { July 29, 1884, { Messrs, F, A. Strickler & Co. to Missouri Pa-cific Railway Company, Dr. For transportation from Atchison, Kas. W. B. No. C. 2,031, July 28, 1884. Car No. 5,013, Initial Han.

ARTICLES.	Weight	Rate	Freight .	Charges.	Total
Soft coal Dis. Atchison to Centralia 62m Dis. Centralia to Atchison 62m Total124m 3c per mile.	10000	614	\$17.63 94	\$20,00	\$38.50

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

A Judge Renders an Important Decides as to Trials for Violating the Law. MUTATINE, IOWA, August 6 .- Judge Hatch, of the Seventh Iowa Judicial District, has rendered an important decision as to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace under the new lowa prohibition liquor law. The Judge says he holds that Justices have no jurisdiction to try, determine or pass judgment upon cases under this law other than to hold a preliminary trial and bind defendants over to the District Court. The decision is based upon the opinion that the penalties of the new law exceed the jurisdiction of Justices. By this decision all liquor cases commenced here under the new law are dismissed. The question is one of great importance and will be appealed to the Supreme Court. Petitioner Pfeffer, by habeas corpus proceedings, sought to be released from restraint by defendant as Sheriff of Muscatine County. Both parties fully agreed upon the facts, which are that the petitioner was con-victed before the Justice of the Peace of selling intoxicating liquor, (first offense), and sentenced to pay a fine of \$75 costs and was, committed until costs were paid. Judge Hayes said the only point made relates to the jurisdiction of Justices in such cases. This question is determined by a penalty provided. The law in question pro-vides that for the first offense the defendant shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction pay a fine not more than \$100 and costs, and stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, and not be entitled to the benefit of the pro-visions made for poor convicts until he shall have been imprisoned sixty days. The constitution of Iowa says all offenses less than felony and in which punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment of thirty days, shall be tried summarily, before a Justice of the Peace and no person shall be held for a higher, offense unless through instructions of the grand jury. The general rule in cases other than for selling intoxicating liquors is that no commitment follows at all for nonpayment of costs. According to the terms of the penalty for selling intoxicating liquors, a defendant who could not pay the costs, even if only a farthing, would have to languish in jail perpetually, except as he might be relieved or provisions made for the benefit of poor convicts, and even here he must stay in jall sixty days, whereas in all other cases the law in its plenitude of an other cases the law in its plentude of mercy only provides for thirty days' inspris-onment. It would seem that this would, or might be punishment. Although counsel for the State agreed otherwise, the Supreme Court has said that costs are part of a penalty, but not of fine, which Judge Hays says is conclusive of the point under consideration. The Judge lays stress on the word "punishment" being the one used in the constitutional inhibition, and says it must be conceded that the "punishment" provided does or may exceed the above quo-ted constitutional limitations.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

The Foundation Stone of the Pedestal

Laid on Bedloe Island. NEW YORK, August 6 .- The storm yesterday interfered very much with the carrying out of the programme for laying the corner stone of the pedestal for Bartholdi's statue at Bedloe's Island. About five hundred persons were present. These for the most part were officials identified with the ceremony, members of the Masonic fraternity and invited guests. All stood for three hours, during a drenching rain, while the programme of exercises were being observed. If it had been a good day doubtless the 10,000 people expected on Bedloe's Island each paying fifty cents admission, would upon Indian lands: have been there. The guests were met on their arrival at Bedloe's Island by one hun-dred men from the Fifth Arrillory U.S.A.

dred men from the Fifth Artillery, U.S.A.

CROOKED OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The special ommission which has been investigating the condition and management of the New Orleans Post-office submitted a report to | building in Roach's ship-yard. The flames found the facilities of the office ample, bus the force inefficient through lack of proper training. Organization or discipline, they say, does not exist in the office, nor does any system of promotion based upon indi-vidual merit, and they add that they found everything arranged apparently more for the personal convenience of the clerks than for the necessities of business. They say that the Postmaster possesses but a limited knowledge of the actual work of the office and makes little or no effort in inform binactif of the necessition effort to inform himself of the necessities of the service, rarely visiting the working floor or seldom consulting with his subor-dinates; also that while too much ought not to be expected of the Assistant Post-master, in view of his comparatively recent appointment, yet they feel constrained to say his selection for the place was un-wise, because of his "inferior judgment, lack of discretion and inability to maintain discipline." They further say they found the mailing division without organization or discipline, mail matter, especially news-they (the commissioners) having found one hundred and forty of them in junk shops and others used as cotton packages or made into hammocks. They express the opinion that the want of energy on the part of the chief of this division is in part owing to the failure of his superiors to support him. They say also that the office of collection clerk, with a salary of \$900, has been held for some time by George W. Merchant, a for some time by George W. Merchant, a son of the Postmaster, who has rendered very little service, his work having been done by the cashier, and they add that this office is entirely unnecessary and should be abolished. They report having found an employe carried on the rolls as a "porter detailed as detective," who rendered no service himself, but who hired an old colored man at eight dollars per month to do a little sweeping, that being the service which called for the employment of a porter, and they recommend that this office, as well as that of chief porter, be abolished. They also recommend that the title of the official now known as 'secretary and auditor" be changed to "official secretary," and the salary of the office be reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,200 per an num. They recommend an increase in the salaries of certain clerks, aggregating \$1,000 per annum, and reductions aggregating \$1,000 per annum, and reductions aggregat-ing \$2,450. They also report having made inquiries relating to depre-dations on the mails at this office and failure of the Postmaster to report them and say with respect to this branch of investigation that it was found that just be fore their visit fifteen letters addressed to M. A. Dunlap had been abstracted from the mails in this office; that circumstances pointed almost conclusively to the son of Postmaster as the person who stole them; that when the facts were reported to the Postmaster he obtained possession of and ourned certain fragments of the missing letters, thereby destroying important evi-dence against the guilty person, but he afterward promised to exclude his son per-manently from the office.

OKLAHOMA.

The President's Proclamation Ordering the Arrest of "Baomers"-Captured by Troops.

The following orders were recoatly issued fifty, being pastured nine miles from the city, have died of Texas fever in the last from Washington in regard to trespassers few days, and five others are sick. The General Orders No. 83, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washing-ton, July 31, 1884: The following proclamation of the President

A SHIP-YARD BLAZE.

morning a fire was discovered by a watch-

man in the blacksmith shop, a frame

What an Investigation Brought to Light John Roach's Ship-Yard Receives a in the New Orieans Post-Office. Scorching. Scorching. CHESTER, PA., August 9 .-- Yesterday

the Postmaster General yesterday. The soon spread to the punch shed, also frame, Commissioners say in their report that they and covering nearly an acre of ground. All efforts to save this immense building were given up, and attention directed to saving the binding shed, a short distance away, but the efforts of the firemen were unavailing, and it was soon destroyed. The firemen then directed their attention to the foundry, a large brick building adjoining the binding shed, and it was only by herculean efforts it was saved. Telegrams were sent to Wilmington and Philadelphia for assistance, but the fire was gotten under control sufficiently to counter-mand the orders. The principal loss has been the punch shed, where there was a great deal of heavy aud expensive machinery, valued at \$350,000. The rolls alone cost \$10,000 to \$12,000 apiece, and there were three or four sets of these. There were six set punches valued at \$6,000, and other machinery proportionately expensive and required in daily use as it enters but the required in daily use as it enters into the shaping or preparation of all plates and iron used in a ship. Much of this machinery was new, and will require several months to replace. The loss in the binding shed will reach over \$200,000. The buildings themselves, although sheds, were worth \$50,000. The loss on both buildings and machinery is said to be fully covered by insurance in Philadelphia, New York and English companies. The ways under the Old Dominion ship Seneca, to be launched, Tuesday next, caught fire, but the flames were subdued before any dam-age was done to the vessel. The fire throws about five hundred men out of work, and will virtually stop the yard and suspend work on the Government cruisers for some time. Roach was at his

summer residence in College Point. Later—Roach arrived late last night. He states that the loss will not be above \$60,-000; that the works will go in the morning as usual, and that the loss is confined to the frame buildings, which will be replaced im-mediately. No damage was done to any of the vessels in course of construction, and all the men will be employed, as there is much work to be done at once.

LIVE-STOCK NOTES.

Opposition to the "Shrinkage" System in Uhicago-Several Outbreaks of Cattle Disease Reported.

CHICAGO, August 9 .- There has been much dissatisfaction among commission dealers at the Stock Yards for a long time over the operation of the shrinkage system in the sale of hogs. Under it packers could contract for a drove of hogs, then send in men who would arbitrarily decide that so many were what is known as "piggy sows" and "stags" from whose aggregate weight about forty pounds each was shrunk or docked, and there was no appeal and the loss was charged to the farmer. A short time ago the Live Stock Exchange passed a rule that hereafter hogs should be sold on their merits; that these "throw outs" must be selected in advance of sale and taken out of the herd to be sold separately on their merits; also entirely doing away with shrinkage. In order to give time for negotiations with the pack-ers the rule was not then put iuto force. As no tgreement was reached, the commis sion men resolved to put the rule in force; beginning at once.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Vanderbilt's household expenses are said to reach \$250,000 a year.-N. Y. Sun

-Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, says ne is pleased with his success in Eugland, but he will never leave America again. - Chiengo News.

-Twelve curss of coffee every day is the elixir which keeps a Virginia lady ninety-nine years old, happy and healthy.-Chicago Herald.

-Charles Waters, aged nine years, of St. Louis, accidentally swallowed a spider while at play, and, despite all efforts, he died in about an hour.

-During his forty years' work in his diocese, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has ridden more than thirty thousand miles on horseback.-St. Paul Press.

-The young women of Schenectady, N. Y., have resolved to girlcott any young man that smokes or goes out of the theater between the zets .-- N. Y. Times.

-Lieutenant Schwatka, who explored endless arctic regions and returned unharmed, fell over a chair in his own parlor the other day and broke his arm. -Boston Globe.

-Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, brother of the late President James Buchanan, has a cottage at Cape May this year. He has for fifty years been the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Oxford, Pa. -N. Y. Herald.

-Ezekiel Eads, who died at Athens. N. Y., recently, at the age of sixty-five years, was born without ears and had no apertures where his ears should have been. He was able, however, to gather sound through his mouth.-Albany Journal.

-Martha Zaranizez, of Germany, reached Castle Garden with her family recently. Martha is one hundred and twelve years old, and her children, who accompanied her, are from eighty-eight years down. They went to Montana, where the family, seventeen in all, will found a colony.— N. Y. Times.

-The Bismarck Tribune has the following breezy social item: Mr. Wil-liam Von Kuster and Miss Clara Kindli will stand before the hymeneal altar and swear to defend, cherish, and protect each other through the storms and blasts and cy-clones and blizzards of the remainder of their earthly career.

-An actor who accompanied Mrs. Langtry in her American tour, now concluded, says that she is keen in business. She would take a curtain peep at the audience and size it up in dollars. Driving through a city she would note the bill posting, and express her opinion as to whether it had been well or ill done. The manager's statements were conned over carefully, and objections, if any, were politely made. In asking ques-tions of her business staff and company she was direct and to the point, but withal so polite, so very polite, that at times it was embarrassing. Altogether, Mrs. Langtry impressed her employes and others with whom she came into business contact as a woman well able to take care of herself .- N. Y. Graphic.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

DENVER, COL., August 9.—About twenty young cattle of a herd of one hundred and -Don't buy a coach in order to please your wife. It is much cheaper to make her a little sulky .- Chicago Sun.

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pany, Atchison, Kas.: DEAR SIR:--We are in receipt of complaint, DARY, Atchison, Kas.: DEAR SIR:--We are in receipt of complaint, with accompanying expense bill, from A. A. Carey, of Atchison, a copy of which we en-close you. From these it appears that you charge the shipper in this instance, in addi-tion to the regular and established rate for freight, a mileage rate on the car in which it is transported. This is not only unusual, but in our opinion unlawful. The rate of freight both in contemplation of usage and the law covers all lawful charges that can be made against the shipper. Besides, it appears to us that this mileage charge is in fact and purpose an evasion of the order of this board in respect to receiving loaded cars from a connecting line for shipment or transportation over the receiving line without a change of cargo from car to car. We have advised the shipper of this opinion and trust you will hereafter confine to it. E. J. TURNER, Secretary. By the board.

The Loss of the Amsterdam.

NEW YORK, August 8.-Dispatches were received at the office of the steamer Amsterdam in this city giving the names of the lost. They were Henry Schellenberg and

William Dicks, steerage passengers, and Treminer Brommel, coal passer. Captain Gove, of the steamer Brooklyn City, plying between Newport and Bristol, arrived here Sunday. Yesterday he stated that his steamer and the Amsterdam were together from the morning of the 29th of July to the morning of the 30th, and parted about noon that day one hundred and twenty miles from the scene of the wreck. On both these days Captain Gove says he found himself eighteen miles off from where he ought to have been and his steering compass practically useless on account of weather disturbances. This, he suggests, must have been the case with the compass of the Amsterdam, and thus caused her to go ashore.

A Flambeau Fight.

TOPEKA, KAS., August 8 .- The Manhattan Flambeau Club, just organized, con-

tracted with E. F. Vaughn for forty of the Vaughn flambeaux, to be manufactured in this city. On learning of this fact the council of administration of Lincoln Post Flambeau Club served notice on the parties manufacturing the flambeau that the club owned the improvement patented, and would prosecute any violation of its rights. Litigation is likely to grow out of the affair between Mr. Vaughn and the club. Mr. Vaughn was formerly a member of the Lincoln Post Club, but withdrew Wednesday night.

Coal Miners' Strike,

ELIZABETH, PA., August 8 .- A mass meeting 'of the miners of the first, second and third pools was held yesterday afternoon, which was attended by over a thousand men. Resolutions were adopted to continue the strike for three and a half cents per bushel, until operators concede the adance. A committee was also appointed to visit the fourth pool and endeavor to persuade the miners to come out.

Chinese Lepers Sent Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 8 .- Nineteen lepers were sent back to China to-day by the steamer Oceanic. One escaped before sailing, but was recaptured. The city full fare and gave each five dollars. The special dispatches received here from the East about O'Donnell's lepers caused much amusement. He hasn't any

with a corps of policemen. The Governor's Island Band played several National airs, including the "Marseillaise." Comptroller Grant was the only member of the New York City Government present. At the appointed time the stone was laid by the Most Worshipful Master of the Grand Lodge of New York and immediately twenty-one guns were fired from old Fort Wood and the band played "Praise God frem Whom all Blessings Flow." Deputy Grand Maser Lawrence, in his address, said "Never since the building of the Temple of Solomon, have Masons participated in a work more exalted than this." "Hail Columbia!" followed, and with the "Marseillaise" again was introduced Albert Lefevre, the minister in charge of the French Consulate General. He said: "In a few weeks the statue of Liberty transported by a French ship of war would arrive in this country and be erected upon the spot. Travelers arriving from Europe would behold it, and to all it would be a type of the protecting influence of a free nation. The American Government never suspended the reign of law. It never resorted to proscriptive measures, and after the conclusion of the great struggle, it entrusted to Lib-erty the task of healing the wounds caused by the war. William Allen Butler then delivered an oration, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises closed with a benediction by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Patton. Upon arriving again in the city the musicians halted before the French Consulate and played a French national air, the compliment being acknowledged by Lefevre person and dipping the French flags. The company then proceeded to the Washing-The ton building, upon the site of Washington's headquarters, and partook of the hospitality of Cyrus W. Field.

Electric Freaks.

TRENTON, N. J., August 6.-Lightning played a good many freaks in and near this city Monday. Trees and barns were struck, cattle stunned and several persons badly frightened. A tree on Calhoun street was struck and the noise caused a horse to run away. A man standing at the corner of Greene and State streets was partially stunned. The roof of a house on South Warren street was partly burned. The most curious freak was with a horse car on State street. A bolt of lightning flashed through the car, blinding the horses and the driver. The horses dashed to one side, threw the car off the track and dumped the driver into the street. The driver was not injured

The Loss.

JERSEY CITY, August 6 .-- The loss by Monday night's fire is estimated at \$250,-Several hundred men are at work 000. clearing away the debris. A barricade has been erected across the river end of the depot and trains are now leaving and arriving within two hundred feet of their former position. A temporary railroad office is lo-cated at Taylor's hotel. A vast quantity of books and records were destroyed, but val-uables and plans are in safes, which are too hot to open. The company will rebuild the depot on an enlarged scale at once. No lives known to have been lost.

A Merchants' Cotton Exchange has been

organized in Little Rock, Ark.

The following proclamation of the Presideut of the United States is publicked for the **ID**-formation and guidance of al. concerned: By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation: WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot pre-parations for an organized and forcible pos-session of and settlement upon the lands of what is known as the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian Territory, which territory is design-mated, recognized and described by the treat-ies and laws of the United States and by the executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only; and. investigate. SERIOUS OUTRREAK IN PENNSYLVANIA LANCASTER, PA., August 9.-Several cases of Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia

executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only; and. WHEREAS, the laws of the United States'pro-vide for the removal of all persons residing or being found in said Indian Territory with-out the the express permission of the Interior Department. Now, therefore, for the pur-pose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes in said Indian Territory and that settlers may not be induced to go into a country at great expense to themselves where they cannot be allowed to remain, I, Chester A. Arther, President of, the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intend-ing or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who do so offend that they will be speedily and imme-diately removed therefrom by the proper offi-cers of the Interior Department, and if neces sary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said In-dian Territory. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day have been discovered among the cattle in this county. 'The State authorities had the infected herds quarantined. An Actress Laprisoned in a Large Trunk Rescued with Difficulty. dent occurred at the Park Theater Wednesday night. Miss Minnie Figman of the Frand Opera Company was in the ladles' dressing room and went to put some of her ardrobe inches in height and five feet long. In leaning over she lost her balance and fell in.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be aflixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thou-sand eighteen hundred and eightyty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and eighth. CHESTER A. ARTHUR. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

By the President: FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of By command of Lieutenant General Sheri-dan. CHAUNCY MCKEEVER, A. A. G.

ARRESTED. HUNNEWELL, KAS., August 8.--Rock

afternoon. The printing office was burned and the press and material sent to Fort Smith with Captain Payne and G. B. Cooper, and the editor placed under heavy guard Two companies of cavalry, under command of Captains Moore and Valois surprised the camp early in the morning and are now bringing in all "boomers." The parties who have been caught in the Territory a second time are to be sent to Fort Smith. All others are now being put across the line into Kansas. Major Lyons, the attorney for the Cherokee Nation, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Green, of the Cherokee Nation, were on the grounds and superintended the move ments. Major Lyons and E. A. Schnell

various points indicate exceedingly favorable crop prospects throughout the province and territories of Manitoba. Abundant raia caused a remarkable growth of straw, but the grain is now rapidly maturing, the weather being very warm. Harvest has commenced this week on the Bell farm on Indian head, where 9,000 acres are under crop. The wheat is above the average. The Canadian Pacific Railway's experimental farms, extending at intervals along three hundred and fifty miles of the railway west of Moose Jaw, promise an abundant crop.

An explosion at an oil refinery at Green point I., I., recently caused a loss of \$7,000

few days, and five others are sick. The disease was communicated from a herd re-cently brought from Texas and placed in an adjoining pasture. All necessary steps to prevent the spread of the disease are being taken. All all the disease are being taken. We keep a very large watch AN OUTBREAK IN IOWA.

NEW YORK, August 8 .- A singular acci-

getting the trunk open. Miss Figman was

A Life of Crime.

SICK CATTLE IN COLORADO.

dog. - Cheyenne Sun. CHICAGO, August 9.-A Des Moines, Ia., special says: Notice has been given the -Lightning recently struck a house in the suburb of Chicago, and nearly State Board of Health of an outbreak of a tore the shoes from the feet of a young fatal cattle disease at Lamar, seventeen catlady. The reason why it didn't comtle having died in twenty-four hours. The plete the job was because it didn't have State Veterinary Surgeon has been sent to time_Burlinveon Free Press.

> --Thoughtful girls now use the patent safety-pins to fasten their belts, except of course when the evening is so stormy that no callers are expected. Then they use ordinary pins and indulge in onions. - Philadelphia Call.

-A masher of our acquaintance was too modest to ask his girl from her papa. She undertook the negotiation, and was sent back to the happy lover placarded on her back with this inscription: "With the author's compliments."-The Judge.

in a large trunk, three feet six ---Mrs. Judge Carpenter made arrangements to hire a colored lady to do As she arose the lid struck her head just as she screamed, and rendered her unconscions, The lid had an Excelsior spring lock which closed and the cooking, or at least she thought she had made arrangements, but she was mistaken. "I do my own marketing, and I shall expect you to accompany held the girl a prisoner. Jennie Pierce, another member of the company said Mrs. Carpenter. "Den we me." can't agree. I neber allows myself ter eard her screams, but could not unlock the be seen on the streets in company wid anybody who carries a basket."-Texas trunk, as the key was inside. An-alarm was given and Coyle, the gas engineer, Siftings. came to the rescue and tried to open the trunk, but could not. He bored holes in

-"Is yer larnin' ennything at skule, Thomas Jeffe'son?" "Yes, fader." the sides to give the girl air. Finally he secured a heavy crow bar and succeeded in Thomas Jeffe'son?" "How many am two times two dozen aigs?" "Four dozen." "All good 'uns?" "Yes, fader." "No, dey isn't. aigs?" You nebber seed four dozen all good aigs in this town. Yer pergress back-'ard, sah. Yer knowed more'n dat afor yer went to skule, sah. Two times two dozen aigs ain't more'r about free dozen and a half, sah. D'ye heah, sah?"-N. Y. Graphic.

> -"You swesr positively that it was on Sunday morning that you heard the woman shout for help?" "Yes your Honor, positively." "This affair oc-"Yes, your curred some months ago. Couldn't it have been Saturday morning, or Monday morning, instead of Sunday morn-ing?" "Impossible, your Honor." "But why?" insisted the Judge. "Man's memory is not infallible. Why are you so positive that it was Sunday morn-"Because when I first heard tha ing ery for help I was out in the back yard digging angleworms."-N. Y. Sun.

-A colored man was at police headquarters yesterday to complain that some one had stolen his horse and wagon off the street and to request unusual energy on the part of the police. "Oh, we'll get the rig back in a little time, I guess," said the official. "I hope so, sah, I hope so. I hope you'll get him back afore noon." "Got a job for the afternoon?" "No, sah, but if de puese when the dat hope fords him de pusson who stole dat hoss feeds him oats fur dinner, which he probably will. it'll take me six weeks to get him back whar' he'll relish old straw bed agin!"-Detroit Free Press.

taken out in an unconscious condition, and for a time it was thought she would die. She is one of the handsomest members of Falls was taken in at two o'clock yesterday

the troupe and very popular. Butler Will Run. Boston, June 7.- The following letter is self-explanatory: Boston, August 5, 1884. To Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sua, New York City: DEAR SIR:--As a means of reaching more querists than I can do in any other way, I write you this note for such use as you choose to make of it. I do intend to stand by the nominations of the Greenback and Laboring Men and Anti-Monopolists, and hope every-body will vote for me who thinks that is the best thing to do. I will give the reasons for my action, as goon as I can have the benefit of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, that whore I disagree with him I may do him no in-justice. Very truly your friend and servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. self-explanatory:

struck off the last copy of the Chief. Manitoba Crops.

BRIDGEFORT, CONN., August 9 .- James WINNEPEG, August 7 .- Advices from Abbot, alias Francis Stevens, was arrested here for forgery, bigamy_and theft. He came here from Tarrytown three years ago and was soon arrested for murder at that place but discharged. Since then his wife has resided in this city. A year ago he married another woman, lived with her a few days and left her. Last June he mar-ried a Miss Molton, of New York, and the second day after marriage secured her

jewelry and fifty dollars in cash, and dis-appeared. Of late he has had extensive correspondence and the police think he is engaged in some swindling game. Ten earthquake shocks near Rome on Wednesday.