Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

NUMBER 36.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL.

Is the Senate, on the 2d, the calendar of Less the Senate, on the 2d, the calendar of cases upobjected to was proceeded with and many bills were read the third time and cased. The House bill fixing rate of postage on mail matter of the second class, when sent by persons other than publishers or news agents, was passed in the shape it came from the House, except that the newspaper limit of weight for one cent postage was extended to four ounces... In the House a resolution to adjourn on the 23d of June was introduced by Mr. Eldridge. The House then took up the Legislative Appropriation bill with amendments at reported by the Committee of the Whole. The anandments prohibiting committee clerks from performing work of a private character for the members was rejected. The amendment exempting all distilleries which mash ten bushels or less from the operation of the previsions of title 35, revised statues, except as to the payment of the tax, was adopted Yeas, 118; nays, 74. The remaining amendments were agreed to and the bil passed. Yeas, 118; nays, 46. Representative Stewart, of Texas, introduced a bill authorizing the Fresident to issue a proclamation carrying into effect the Mexican Reciprocity Treaty whenever he is satisfied that the President of Mexico has issued a similar proclamation.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Senate, on cases unobjected to was proceeded with and

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Senate, oh the 3d, resolved that when it adjourn it be until the 6th. In accordance with unanimous understanding the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the calendar of cases unablected to. Among the bills read a third time and passed was a bill introduced by Mr. Conger granting an annual leave of lifteen anys absence with pay to letter carriers. The bill passed authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Hays military reservation to the Edils County Agricultural Society of Kansas; the bill providing for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas. A bill passed fixing the cost of the site for the public buildings at Leavenworth, Kas., at not to exceed \$160,000; and the House bill authorizing the construction of gridges across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kas., and near the town of Rulo, Richardson County, Neb. Sixty-two bills in all were passed... In the House, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, as a question of privilege, called up for consideration the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands. Passed. The House resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit the Oregon Central land grant. An amendment offered by Mr. George, of Oregon, to confine the forfeiture to unearned lands was lost by a vote of 66 to 97. The vote on the passage of the bill stood yeas 134, nays 22—no quorum.

The Senate was not in session on the 4th.

THE Senate was not in session on the 4th. .In the House, Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Buildings, submitted a report on the charges of corruption or collusion in regard to the selection of a site for a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y. The report was agreed to and a sub-committee was authorized to be sent to Brooklyn for further investigation. The Oregon Central land grant forfeiture was faken up and passed: Yeas, 188; nays, 26. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Senate amendments were concurred in the joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the relief of sufferers in Louisiana from the overflow of the Mississippi. A bill was passed amending the act to exclude public lands in Alabama from the operation of laws relating to mineral lands. The provisions of the bill were extended to the States of Louisiana, Florida and Arkanass. Mr. Henley, of California, then called up the bill forfeiting the lands granted to the California & Oregon Raiirond, except such lands as were granted for that portion of the road which was completed before the 1st of July, 1880. After vigorous remarks by Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, in support of the bill, a vote was taken on its passage. It stood: Yeas, 33; pays, 13. There being no quorum the House 20 journed.

The Esenate was not in session on the vania, from the Committee on Public Build

THE Senate was not in session on the .. In the House, on motion of Mr. Peters of Kansas, the Senate bill passed authorizing the constructson of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kas. The House then proceeded to vote on the California and Oregon Land Grant Forfeiture bill, with the result of yeas 145, nays 6. There was no quo result of yeas 145, nays 5. There was no quo2m. A call of the House disclosed the presence of 210 members, and the bill was passed;
yeas 159, nays, 10. Mr. Payson. of
Minols, called up the Senate bill to repeal section one of the act entitled "an act
making a grant of lands in alternate sections
to aid in the construction and extension of the
Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in
the State of Missouri, to Helena, in Arkansas,
approved July 4, 1866. In consideration of the
forfeiture the Iron Mountain Railroad Company is released from the obligations of
land grant railroads. The au endment was
adopted excluding from this release that
part of the railroad between Pop ar Bluff, Mo,
and the Arkansas State line, and as amended
the bill was passed. Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana,
called up the bill for the forfeiture of the New
Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg land grant.
Messrs. Ellis, of Louisiana, Belford, of Colorado, and other Republicans fliibustered.
Without acting further the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE public debt statement for May showed a decrease of \$4,763,241. The available cash balance was \$147,817,660. In the Court of Claims at Washington, on

the 4th, the cases arising out of the unsettled differences between the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company were set for a hearing November 24, to which date the Court adjourned.

DELEGATE MANZANARES, of New Mexico, appeared before the Committee on Appro priations and asked for Congressional aid for sufferers by the overflow of the Rio Grande River. He'read a telegram from the Santa Fe Board of Trade urging im anediate action. The telegram announced many people were in distress.

THE following additional particulars of *'s death of General Babcock have been received: General Babcock, with clerks from the Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse Diswicts, arrived on the tender Pharos off Mosquito inlet, Fla., on June 2. A large vaale boat with seven men went off to him about twelve o'clock. On her return Babwick and party embarked in her to come whore. On the outer bar breakers the steering oar was broken, and the boat Hiled and capsized. The General held on to the boat until she reached the shore besakers, when he and all the hands were corn from the boat and he with three others were drowned.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Cornelius Vanderkilt, Sidney Dillon and others have been eted Directors of the Southern Canada

A SCHENECTADY dispatch says President Potter, of Union College, cables his accept-Five hundred laborers employed by the bollins Bros., contractors on the South Pennsylvania road, struck recently. They congregated at Somerset with banners flying and armed with clubs. During the evening a number of them got into a free escaped over a year ago. light on the Diamond, and one man was Latally injured by being struck on the pistol practice of Bogan Cash in South Car Moines & Northern only one.

pay the strikers off, when trouble is expected, as about two hundred Italians will be discharged.

THE schedule in the insolvent assignment of James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank, shows: Liabilities, \$4,230,-281; nominal value of real and personal es-

A PORTLAND, ORE., special of the 4th the 3d, resolved that when it adjourn it be says: Complete returns of the State elec-until the 6th. In accordance with unantion are still wanting. The majority of Herman, Republican, for Congress, will be fully 1.700. It is believed Thauer, Democrat, has been elected Supreme Judge. The returns received are that the Legislature will have a Republican majority of four on joint ballot.

In the United States Court at Winona, Minn., in the case of the United States vs the Duluth Iron Company for cutting timber on Government land, the jury found a verdict against the defendants for \$4,000.

G. T. FOSTER & Co., wholesale medicines at Detroit, bave failed. JOHN T. EMERY, a ticket broker, suicided

at Columbus, O., recently. MACALISTER & Co.'s planing mills at leveland, were damaged to the extent of \$30,000 the other morning, by a fire of un-

known origin. A Coshocton, O., special says: The Democrats of the Sixteenth District renomnated Beriah Wilkins for Congress, Charles C. S. Brady and George M. Jewett lelegates to Chicago, and instructed them

or Tilden and Hendricks. FIVE members of the Democratic Naional Committee, who form the sub-committee of arrangements for the coming National Convention, met in Chicago on

he 4th and appointed local committees. THE Elevated Railroat till, which had een dragging along in the St. Louis Municipal Assembly for many montas, and which everybody thought was killed, was taken up by the Council, recently, and

W. J. SPICER accepted the general management of the Chicago & Grand Trunk

MISS CORA PETERS, a young lady of wenty-two, has been missing from her home at Vevay, Ind., for a week. She was sent by her mother for some groceries and

never returned. A GANG of drunken roughs went to the agency of Gipps' Brewing Company at Streator, Ill., and demanded drink. being'refused they assaulted the son-in-law of the agent, who was in charge, and he lrew his revolver and shot one Mike Ryan. The wounded man was not expected to live

MRS. JONES, an old lady living a few miles north of Stanwood, Mich., was walking to town on the railroad track recently and was caught upon a long bridge by a freight train. To escape she leaped from the bridge to the water, a distance of thirty eet. When picked up she was unconscious

and could not recover. ADOLPHUS BLOOMENAU, of Bay City, the jockey crushed under his horse at the races at Lansing, Mich., diel next day. Ed. Nichols, injured at the same time, was re

SEVERAL horses died and and a numb were sick in the vicinity of Shabbona, 111. The disease was said to be pink eye. Some farmers also lost a number of pigs, the latter from undetermined causes.

A DECLINE of three cents in whisky at Cincinnati on the 6th was regarded as a disruption of the pool. A lead ng dis iller, a member of the poll, directly declared to customers that he would not base invoice: on pool quotations of high wines, but would base on \$1.08. That action becoming known, the quotation of high wines dropped o that figure.

M. D. SHAY, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes at Chicago, has failed.

THE Convention of Exposition Fair Managers of the United States met in St. Louis on the 31 for the purpose of organizing a general association for the United States and Canada. A temporary organization was effected by the election of H. J. Hill, of Toronto, as Chairman, and S. W. Yea man and F. J. Wade, of St. Louis, as Sec. retaries. About forty delegates were in

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Paducah, Ky., recently, destroyed two of the finest business buildings in that city, owned by Mrs. Fowler and W.

THE Kennesaw Manufacturing Company, of Memphis, has assigned.

In the Cadets' target practice from the frigate Wy ming, at Annapolis, Cadet Taylo stands No. 1 in first class next year. The other star members were Diffenback, Fenlon and Chase. Frederick N. Kress was the only star member of the second

class. A. W. KELLEY, the poet, known as 'Parameus Mix," died recently at Frank-

THE Quarantine and Sanitary Confer ence at New Orleans, adjourned to meet at Pensacola, in May, 1885.

COLONEL THOMAS BUFORD, who killed Judge Elliot, was brought over to Louisville from Indiana, the other day, poverty stricken and dying, and returned to the Central Lunatic Asylum, from which be

head with a stone. The contractors will olina, died recently, after suffering greatly ! KANSAS STATE NEWS. for three months

Ir was reported that fourteen persons were killed recently in an accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Dennison and Gainesville, Tex.

WHITE and black outlaws were committing outrages in Beaufort County, S. C., burning bouses, destroying crops and stealing stock.

It was understood that the directors o the Louisville & Nashville road had been requested to resign, in order that leading stockholders might be given the work of reorganization.

GENERAL.

BERLIN dispatches state that Germany's colonial policy is being much discussed by the Crown Prince Frederick William and

A WOMAN was arrested at Varanda, Hungary, recently, who confessed that she poisoned four husbands and one hundred children in the past two years. . A number of accomplices were also arrested. THE American cricketers met the Gentle-

men of Ireland at Dublin. The Americans pany was therefore requested to restore to secred in the first inning 220 and Ireland 88 scored in the first inning 220 and Ireland 88. EARL GRANVILLE was preparing a note to Washington in relation to the collection of conspiracy funds within the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE French -Parliamentary Committee

inquiring into the importation of American | been rather discouraging reports, especially salted meats approved the report, agreeing as to corn. The wheat of the State is in to such imports after the meat is by excellent condition, while fruit looks well. to such imports after the meat is by microscope or otherwise minutel examined. At the same time it urges the prohibition of the importation of fresh meats from countries where it is known trichinosis exists.

HERR ANDERSE, a German land-owner ucate poor youth, on condition that they abstain from mi.itary careers and do not study theology.

THE Manitoba Legislature passed to

erms of settlement offered by the Federal vorce, and this led to the quarrel. Government. The Governor has prorogued the Legislature.

with petroleum at Vienna, recently, and was burned to death in a few minutes, making the tenth s i ile in two days.

In a violent shock of earthquake May 19th, on the island of Kishin, near the mouth of the Persian Guif, twelve villages were destroyed, two hundred persons killed and many wounded.

PRINCE BISMARCK, while stopping the other day at a hotel in Friedrichsruhe, was jeered and hooted by the crowd until he grew wild with rage and sent for the

A FIRE in Liverpool recently destroyed three thousand bales of cotton in Zerega's warehouse. The aquarium in Bishopsgate. London, with several lions and bears wa

THE annual statement of the Nickel-Plate road showed a deficiency of \$908,000 in meeting its fixed charges. ENGLISH Liberals threaten to vote

the Nile.

THE LATEST.

THE Nationalists paraded the streets of Newry, Ireland, on the 8th, with bands and banners. A meeting was held outside the town, and on the return of the Nationalists from the meeting they threw stones, and when they reached the Prot sant quarter of the town the Projestants retalia el. Sey eral shots were fired. The police and troops interfered. Four Nationalists and several Orangemen were arrested. Many persons were injured.

TWENTY deaths occurred at Havana from

yellow fever during the past week. FRANCE and England have agreed upon a basis of conference upon Egyptian affairs. The terms of the agreement have been imparted to the powers. They affirm the principle of temporary occupation of Egypt by England, to which no limit is fixed, propose an international control of the lowers to audit the whole system of revenue and expense in Egypt. England recognizes the suzerian rights of the Porte throughout Egypt, including the Soudan. and France formally abandons all claim of

J. H. SQUIER & Co., bankers and brokers of Washington, closed their dcors and made an assignment recently. They dealt principally in army and navy accounts, and were unable to realize on them in time to meet unexpected demands from outside creditors.

WINSLOW & ROGERS' shoe factory at Salem, Boston, burned recently. Loss, \$100,000. Believed to be incendiary.

THE corner stone of the new Catholic Church of S'. Francis Xavier, corner of Grand and Lindell avenues, St. Louis, was laid on the 8th with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of an immense throng of people.

A suit has been filed against the direc H. Ricke. The loss was estimated at tors of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, by over two hundred depositors. charge negligence and dishonesty, and ask the court to make the directors and officers personally liable for the deposits.

THE Senate was not in session on the 7th. The House discussed the repeal of the timber and pre-emption laws, and on a vote being taken, no quorum was present, when an adjournment took place.

THE other evening the large round house and repair shops of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northwestern Railroad, at Des Moines, Ia., burned to the ground. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Nine en. maining masonry and iron work for the cen gines were destroyed, also all the machinery stalls in the repair shops, together with one passenger coach. The approxi-mate loss was \$125,000. The two latter roads were left with no engines to send out trains. The St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern had only two engines left on

W. F. Tomlinson is the new managing editor of the Topeka State Journal.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners issued a decision recently in the complaint of Pinney, Mudd & Co, against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. The Board says: The complainants, by com-plaint of date April 22, 1884, allege as matter of complaint that on the 4th of the same mouth complainants shipped over the respondents' railroad, trom Cherryvale to Fredonia, both points in Kansas, one car load of wire, weight 22,400 pounds, at the rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds, making a total charge of \$60.50. On the May following an additional complaint was tiled with the Board by the same complainants, showing that on the 30th of April the complainants shipped from Cherryvale to Fredonia one car load of wire, weight 26,970 pounds, upon which a like rate of 27 cents was charged, making a total charge of \$72.80. After considering the response of the railroad company, the Board were of the opinion that the charges complained of were illegal and also unreasonable. The respondent comregular tariff rate, and to hereafter conform to the rules laid down by the Board.

THE report of Hon. J. M. McFarland, State Statistical Agent for Kansas, is just prepared and makes a good showing for the state, although for some sections there have Especially is this so regarding apples.

JOHNNIE COMBS, aged fifteen, son Samuel Combs, hung himself in his father's barn at Newton recently. He left a note bidding good bye to his father and sister and expressing a hope to meet all good peo who recently died, left 700,000 marks to edple in Heaven, but not his mother, and he went to New York to get such parties, as I could buy oil with parties here and in Oil mother as the cause.

A MAN named Elliott was badly cut by THE Manitoba Legislature passed to third reading a resolution rejecting the Elliott had aided his wife in securing a di-

Upon recommendation of Congressman he Legislature.

An unknown man saturated himself has been appointed a cadet at West Point

CONGRESSMAN PERKINS secured allowance of pension recently for Martin, of Walnut, and an increase of pension for James Wallace, of Howard.

A TRIP through Leavenworth County showed that the corn in some places had just appeared above the ground and in others was several inches high. It looked very nice and healthy. Wheat was beginning to head and there was a great deal sown. The farmers were complaining cheat, a kind of wild wheat, or tare, which At the Government House in Ottawa, the police found a dynamic cartridge near the main entrance, connected with a line of wire to a maple grove.

Seemed to be springing up in great profusion in the fields. This was especially noticeable in new fields. The Kaw bottoms were reported to be full of it. It heads up like oats and can plainly be distinguished from

A COLORED barber in Topeka was badly left the other night. He thought lie was to be married, and with the license in his pocket started out for that purpose. But his Manced tailed to put in an appearance, and refused to yield to the persuasions of a delegation of the man's friends who hoped to induce her to keep her promise.

A PEANUT "butcher," named George against Gladstone if he surrenders to Hurley, was arrested recently in Topeka France or Europe England's position or for robbing his room-mates.

A Young man named Alonzo Taylor was drowned in the river at Argentine recently. He was sporting on the bank with a large dog which somehow got between his legs and precipitated him into the water. Young Taylor could not swim and soon sank. He was the sole support of his widowed mother.

THE Quaker City steam mills and elevator at Clay Center was destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss, \$40,000; insurance. \$17,500. The property was owned by ex-

Mayor C. R. Barnes. THE State Board of Charities recently awarded the following contracts: Dry goods -Bullene & Co., Lawrence: Tootle, Hanna & Co., Kansas City; Geo. Innes & Co., Lawrence. Groceries—McCord, Nave & Co., Kansas City; M. W. Manshenker & Parkhurst, Davis & Co., Topeka; Joseph A. Wil-ber, Leavenworth. Boots and shoes—Vic tor B. Buck, Kansas City. Drugs-Campbell & Cutler, and Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City. Chemicals-George Leis. Lawrence. Teas and spices—Wm. A. Wilson, Kansas City. Hardware—Kitchell & Marburg. Crockery—B. C. Clark, Leavenworth. The bidding was spirited.

THE bond proposition in aid of a branch ine of the Central Branch from Effinghan to a connection with the Kansas Central. was carried in Benton Township, Atchison County, but defeated by a small majority in Kapioma Township, and the enterprise will therefore fall through unless a new election shall earn; the bonds election shall carry the bonds.

STEPHEN FRANKLIN recovered one thousand dollars from the Topeke Transporta tion and Omnabus Company recently.

About a year ago Franklin and another workman were badly mangled by a safe falling on them while they were assisting in its removal, but his companion died.

Post-office changes during the week ending May 31: Established—Drury, Sumner County, James S. Van Wegan, post-master; Eli, Cowley County, Eli Thorp, postmaster; Haworth, Republic County, George C. Haworth, postmaster; Sappaton, Rawlins County, George P. Winter, post master. Postmasters appointed-Grantville. Jefferson County, Clarence I., Frisbie: Home, Marshall County, Jacob Beveridge: La Harpe, Allen County, Mrs. Eliza Blower; Mendota, Ellis County; John Mc Jr.; Mentor, Saline County, Mattnew M. Maxwell; Norwood, Franklin Coun ty, Mrs. Esther B. Langdon; Moss Springs. Davis County, John E. Reagan.

SEVERAL days ago Governor Glick ad ston, asking his opinion as to whether, under existing laws, the State House Commission ers were authorized to contract for the re tral building of the State House, or any part thereof. The Attorney General said in re ply, "that it appears to be the duty of the Commissioners to proceed without delay with the erection and construction of th State House, the only-limitation being that they shall not bind the State by contract for the expenditure of a greater sum of money than has been appropriated for such

RIDDLE'S RIDDLE.

The President of the Defunct Penn Bank Tells Why Things are Thus. PITTSBURGH, PA., June 3.-President Riddle made a statement of the affairs of the Penn Bank and the causes which led to its collapse. In it he charges the bank directors with being concerned in the oil pool, which wrecked the bank, and tells how the failure was brought about. He recites how the position of the Presidency was forced on him, and he soon discovered that loans on oil collateral were exceeding the collateral at the low prices then ruling. He complained to Cashier Reiber and the Vice-President, who he had told to have these accounts made up, and he told them he could not see what was to be done unless by personal exertion they could get all the people to buy enough oil to put the prices up, and buy enough on the bank's account to make good these accounts. "I told Mr. Reiber," he said, "and I told part of the board, viz: T. B. Laughlin, and J. N. Brown, A. M. Cavit and Major Swearingen of my intention, and told all of them that I would not then or any other time buy a single barrel for myself. I had only a wish to make up these accounts. I went East and the board knew the nature of my errand. I had a lot of people there to buy, and a lot here to buy. The sole purpose of this scheme was the profits of the bank. I had no individual interest in the venture at all. In May, 1882, a large lot of oil was bought and the price advanced. . In the midst of this I was again taken sick. That was the time the accounts named in the papers as ficticious accounts were made; some here for any gain to go to the bank to make up these old bank accounts; others for individuals who would hope for a divide. Now then, I want to say that these directors did know all about this after I

on their individual accounts, as the accounts in bank will show." Riddle then gives in detail the names of parties engaged in speculating with the funds of the bank. The official statement of the bank directors, made later, characterizes Riddle's allegations as false in every par-ticular. They assert they knew nothing of the oil speculations until after the bank sus-

City. I told these directors of the purpose of my going. They brought out one of the parties that transacted business through me

CAUGHT AGAIN.

Well-Known Bank Robber and Thief Ar-

rested in Fifth Avenue New York. NEW YORK, June 3.-Rufe Minor, a wellknown bank thief, was arrested in Fifth avenue for complicity in the robbery of a bank in Augusta, Ga., March 24. He was taken South. Minor, who is about fortyfive years old, has been implicated in nearly all the large bank robberies which have been committed in the past ten or twelve years. He is an associate of such men as Johnny Jordan, Big Rice, Lit-tle Horace, Little Billy Burke and Molly Matches. He is of good appearance, has great gift of gab, and possesses the art of When arrested he gave the name of George Williams. The last time he was arrested Inspector Byrnes after the robbery of by Inspector Byrnes after the robbery of the Bank of Baltimore, September 25, 1882, of \$82,000, he managed to escape conviction. He is also known to have been among those who robbed the First National Bank of Detroit of \$32,000 in 1879, the Middletown Savings Bank of \$56,000 in 1881, and the Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company of \$71,000 in railway bonds in 1882. He also had something to do with smaller affairs, such as the Brooklyn Post-office and Providence Gas Company robberies.

Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The following is the public debt statement for May: 4½ per cents. \$ 250,000,000.00 48. 737,605,550.00 38. 242,894,000.00 570.883,211.31

1.489.532.15 risk of stings. 12,578,275.26 320,818,75 389,468,637.49 \$ 389,368,637,49

61,160,798.82

18,120,320.12

655,198.87

States
Interest repaid by companies
by transportation service...
By cash payments—5 per cent.
of net earnings
Balance of interest paid by the
United States... Knocked Into a Cocked Hat.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 3.-Word re ceived from the Indian Territory says B. J. Fuller, a Kansas stockman, while in transit with a herd of cattle from Arkansas to Kansas, through the Indian Territory, was arrested and his stock seized by the Cherokee authorities, who acted under Cherokee laws, which prohibit driving stock through the Nation, between April and November. The United States authorities immediately released Fuller and rescued his property. Indian Agent Tufts, in dismissing the case. The Cherokee authorities have no right to arrest and take possession of the property of a United States citizen, under such circumstances." This is a test case and virtually annuls that part of the Cherokee stock law.

Exit Frame Buildings

PORTLAND, ORE., June 3 .- Fire to-day destroyed a number of wooden buildings here. Over half a block was swept away, very little being saved. The loss will exceed fifty thousand dollars. The insurance is about half the loss. The fire is attributed

How toHandle Bees.

Some people get into a fury of excitement whenever they see a bee or hear its hum, though it be only intent on gathering a little honey from the nearest flower. They shout and wallop about them with hands or handkerby an enemy. Such are just the people who generally get stung. Let the bee alone, even though it is buzzing close to your face. In all likelihood it is only animated by curiosity. Make a fuss about it, strike it, or get it entangled in your clothes or hair, and blame yourself if you feel its iavelin. blame yourself if you feel its javelin. When engaged in collecting honey or pollen from the flowers, no amount of teasing will cause it to sting unless you hurt or entangle it. Even when a swarm fills the air you may safely walk about in the midst of it, only let your motions be slow and deliberate. Should they alight on your hands or face, never mind, they will soon fly again; they are only resting. In such a case go slowly aside, and give yourself a gentle shake or two, but refrain from brushing or beating at the bees. Avoid, however, standing in the line of the flight of bees going from or returning to their hives. At such times they have such an impetus that before they are aware of your presence they get en-tangled in your hair, and are apt to resent your obtrusiveness. So much for one's passive behavior. Let us now suppose ourselves engaged in necessary action. First let us learn these princi-

1. Bees never attack when their stomachs are filled with honey or other liquid sweet. This is their normal condition when swarming, and therefore they are then harmless, as also when returning laden to their hives.

2. Neither do they attack when thoroughly frightened. We frighten bees by blowing smoke among them, or by rapping rather violently on their

3. When bees are alarmed in a hive by smoke or concussion, their first impulse is to fill their honey-bags from their combs.

4. Bees in a hive that is constantly being rapped against will in a few min-utes rush bodily out from among their combs into an empty skep or box set

Suppose now we wish to get all the bees out of a common straw hive. We provide the 'needful empty skep and four wood or iron pins, six or seven inches long, a roll of burning rags, unless we possess a modern bel-lows, smoker or tobacco pipe, and a stool or empty pail, on which to steady the hive while operating. We now approach the hive, blow three or four whiffs of smoke into the entrance to drive in any loiterers, gently raise the edge from the floor board, and repeat engaging a cashier's attention while a confederate is sneaking the cash to perfection. The smoking. Without the least jar, now lift the hive boldly up, and gently turn the mouth upward. If the bees show any sign of being ill-natured, give them a puff occasionally. Set the crown of the hive on to the stool or pail, and see that it is steady, and having the side where the bees are thickest raised an inch or two, now fix the empty skep over the other by sticking two of the pins into the lower hive, about an inch or two below the highest part of its edge, so as to support the edge of the empty skep. The other pins, sharp-ened at both ends, are placed as sup-ports between the skeps. They will thus touch each other at one side, the other being open so as to give a full

Now commence rapping, gently at first, but gradually with more force, against the sides of the lower hive. In a few seconds the bees will commence to run as if for life fo the upper hive. Among them may be seen the queen if a sharp lookout be kept. The great art here is in keeping the bees in one continuous, steady stream. Once they a stand it is not so easy to dislodge them. Five to ten minutes should suffice to finish the operation if the room be warm. The driven bees may now be shaken about or tumbled from one hive to another without the slightest

If the weather be cold, or the operation to be performed at a season when there is no unscaled honey in the hive, a little warm syrup should be sprinkled on the bees before commencing to drive.

In our modern hives we use less ceremony in dislodging the bees. After a whiff of smoke we simply lift the frames of comb one at a time, give them a shake in front of the hive or skep we want to get the bees into, and in a minute whisk off the few that remain with

In getting bees into a hive we either pour them down in front of it, directing their course to its entrance with a feather, or shake them at once on the top of the frames, and cover instantly with a

To secure a swarm that has issued and clustered on a tree or bush, we advise, if possible, to cut the branch off after all are settled. If this be done gently, the bees can then be carried to he stand they are to occupy, laid down at the door of their new hive, and directed with a feather, as before: otherwise we hold an inverted skep below the cluster, give the branch one sharp rap, cover the skep, into which the bees will fall, with a cloth, and carry it to its future abode.

To make a simple examination of a colony in a bar frame hive, the quilt is removed, a puff or two of smoke given, and the frames are lifted one at a time, with as little jar as possible. Both side can be examined, the queen seen and captured if desired, and the entire secrets of the hive discovered without hurting a bee or receiving a sting. Dublin (Ire'and) Farmers' Gazette.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing ta take newspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is arima facile evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUL.

"SPACIALLY JIM."

I wus mighty good-lookin' when I was young, Peert an' black-eyed an' slim, With fellers a-courtin' me Sunday nights, 'Spacially Jim.

The likeliest one of 'em all was he, Chipper, an' han'som', an' trim, But I tossed up my head an' made fun o' the crowd, 'Spacially Jim!

I Said I hadn't no 'pinion o' men, An' I wouldn't take stock in him! But they kep' up a-comin' in spite o' my talk, 'Spacially Jim!

I got so tired o' havin' 'em roun' ('Spacially Jim!) I made up my mind I'd settle down An' take up with him.

So we was married one Sunday in church, 'Twas crowded full to the brim; 'Twas the only way to get rid of 'em all, 'Spacially Jim.

A SHATTERED INTELLECT.

"Help! help! help!"
I started to my feet in a tremor of fright as this cry rang through my room, and gazed at the partition wall which divided my apartment from the room next to it in helpless terror. Then I bethought me of the hall, and rushing out there I knocked on the door next to

Silence, followed by a low demoniacal

laugh! "What is the matter?" I called. "Open the door, if you need help." A voice evidently that of an aged woman, called out:

"Go away!" Then I could hear her laugh and mutter to herself, and I went back to my room. On the way I met the boy who

was janitor of the building.
"Who has No. 27?"
"Some crazy vomans," he answered in disrespectful haste, and was gone before I could ask another question.

A mad woman in the next room! Surely fate was unkind to me. I had come here to improve my own mind, and found myself tete-a-tete with idiocy. I could move out, but I had only just moved in, and ducats were as scarce as hen's teeth. I was preparing myself for dramatic readings, and spent the most part of my time in the drill work of the profession, with intervals devoted to the rendering of classical music, con amore. I comforted myself with the belief that however hard my poor demented neighbor shrieked and raved in her insane ebullitions, I could drown her out with an opposition bedlam, and I decided to stay where I was and attend to my own affairs.

If I had only done so! "Mind your own business" is a homely formula, but it is a little classic of sensible, pertinent advice, which we would do well to engrave on the ritual of our daily lives in letters of gold. So

much for parenthesis.

I studied aloud. I raved and ranted to develop my voice. I paced my chamber in a long white gown and holding a tallow candle in my rigid hand, while I strode up and down, repeated in sepulchral tones:

O-w-it dam-n-ed spot, owit I say-

head. There I lay and shivered until

Then I saw a pale, still woman with a resolute face, coming out of number "How is your patient?" I asked hur-

riedly as she passed me on the landing.

The woman stared at me a moment as if she did not quite understand. "The-the insane woman,"

plained. "Oh, yes, much better, but I cannot stop to talk," and she hastened away while I wondered whether she was a nurse to the mysterious woman shut up

there, or a relative. possibly a daughter. I decided on the latter when I overheard the fond language she used to-ward the poor demented creature. Never a harsh or reproachful word, but the tender endearments of an affection that was as self-sacrificing as only the strongest filial love can be. And so proud and careful of the unconscious sufferer that no eye was allowed to rest upon her in that wretched state.

I honored and respected such devotion, and soon in my own way I longed to assist the sad and silent woman, who shrunk from the advances of strangers, in her labor of love. I began by ing tiny bunches of flowers at the door. Then small offerings of fruit, and I had a selfish reward in the silence and peace that followed each occasion. I could hear the patient softly laughing or talking to herself, and I even imagined she had learned to expect the tributes of my sympathy. Who knew? It might even act as a new mind cure, this outside diversion from an unknown source.

Several times I had tried to talk with the daughter-as I had decided her to day. We want to make up ten columns - but her manner was so reserved, and so strange, that I began to think she, too, was non compos mentis; that they were, in fact, a mad family. But I had learned that she filled a responsible things, we do not yield to the hen; we position during the day, and that her construct artificial hatchers and hatch whole life was given up to the cheerless society of the wreck whom she protected with such devotion that I had never yet caught a glimpse of her. I felt that to lp such a sorrow was a privilege, and I desired no thanks or acknowledg-

And vet-I will confess it now-it was sometimes hard to bear. The ravings of insanity are never pleasant to listen to, but there was a peculiar weirdness in the muffled cries that rang through the deadening walls.

But there came a climax, as there does to most of the tragedies of life, and it did not come a moment too soon, for I had fallen into a nervous condition that, if I had been a fine lady, would have caused my friends and myself great apprehension. But I am not a tine lady, and the few friends I had lived far away and did not trouble themselves about me. And I had become absorbed, fascinated, haunted by the nameless terror on the the other side of my partition. I too, was beginning to laugh hysterically; to scream "help" —Utica, N. Y., has start and "murder" in my sleep; to mutter, room exclusively for girls.

and jabber incoherent words. My face had grown white and wild looking. I fancied that every next door neighbor

avoided me, as if afraid of me—ha! ha! the idea is too funny! One evening, just at dusk, I went home from a rehearsal for a performance in which I was to appear, and, all absorbed in my part, toiled wearily up to my room in the fourth story and walked in without unlocking the door, so unconscious was I of my surroundings. But the room was lighted and a woman sat there sewing; the furniture was strange—nothing was mine. I had made a mistake and walked into No. 27. The woman who sat there alone rose as if ashamed and stepped back.
"I beg your pardon." I said, as I re-

covered myself, "but it seems I have made a mistake. I was thinking so busily, Idid not notice."
"Won't you sit down? Take this—"

nook and corner was visible to the eye: the bed was there, white and unoccupied; no one was present except we

two. "Who is it? What is it?" I gasped, turning pale and sick. "My parrot," said the woman, calmly, pointing to a gray African parrot

sitting sleepily in a cage in the corner. "I dare say she often amuses you with her noise. She is a very tragic bird. I am very choice of her, but some day you may borrow her, if you like her for company."
"I would like to ring her neck," I said and went home.

The next time I met the janitor I was a crazy woman in that room.

"Ale vimmins bees crazy," he said, with a cynical smile. "I tells her you vas crazy mit your own selluf."

"Told her I was crazy?"
"Yees, and she was africet, too." Then I was a mad woman. I had been fooled and outwitted by a lout of a boy, and that bird I most despised, a poll parrot.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

The New Rich of New York.

The third circle of New York society

is based on money-money alone-and so freshly made as to contain a clinging odor of the manner of its making-not always fragrant. Its members are apt to be vulgar, if from no other cause from their pecuniary ostentation and love of display. They have not had wealth long enough to become accustomed to it; consequently they are restless in their desire to advertise a fact which affords them so much shallow importance. As a rule, they are but halfeducated, and their manners are defective. They tend to noise, self-assert on, and boastfulness; they rehearse their lives, seldom romantic or enticing; they strut and swaggar from conceit and consciousness of what they have accomplished. As money is their sole test of worth and significance, they are not squeamish as to the method of its obtainment, and they do not inquire, therefore, too closely into the antecedents and record of the members of their set. They form a kind of buffs company whose pretensions and extravagance would be diverting, if not repelone-two; why then tis' time to—
"Save me! save me! help! help! for God's sake, help!"

I dropped my candle, jumped into bed, and drew the bed-clothes over my head. There I lay and shivered with the same than the park, the costlict clothes, the biggest diamonds, the highest voices, and the worst pronunciation. They are forever advertising themselves in every possible way by more of the same time. mouth and by paragraphs in the newspapers. Their dearest arbition is to be thought fashionable, and they are so diligent to this end that outsiders are often made to believe them all that they assume to be.

They are very fond of frequenting the watering places, notably Saratoga-they do not affect Newport, where Knickerbocker or Mayflower bleed, backed by a big income, asserts itselfand of attracting attention by their gaudy turnouts and their miscellaneous prodigality. The members of other circles rigorously avoid these shoddvites, as they are commonly called, and the shoddyites have, therefore, little society save of their own sort. This always annoys them, and they spend more lavishly than ever when they make an advance that is repelled, being under the impression that cash is social as well as financial capital, and that its reckless disbursement is a passport to a better circle they are always trying to enter. It is their misfortune that they can conceive of nothing higher or holier than money, and the blunders they commit from this misunderstanding are manifold and momentous. If they were fashionable the prejudice against fashion would not be without reason, for they are odious to every one possessed of self-esteem and delicacy.—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A National Fault.

If we could only learn that there are but twenty-four hours in a day. But it is a national fault with us to try to crowd about thirty-six hours into every of matter into a nine-column paper. When a hen refuses to sit before she is ready, thus teaching humanity a lesson of patience and the eternal fitness of construct artificial hatchers and hatch out twelve dozen chicks in forty-eight hours. If plants and vegetables refuse to grow for us as rapidly as we think they should, we force them into hotbeds and make them keep step with the times. We fly past the wind and out-strip the birds with our railway trains; we make water run up a hill; we light our streets without oil, gas or candle; we take the sting out of lightning with platinum tips; when we can't fly we run, and if we have to walk we don't; we simply sit still and telephone. We go up stairs in an elevator, and we call a messenger boy or a policeman or a hack with an electric bell. We won't even make the physical exertion to shout "fire," we press a button or pull down a hook, and a machine gives the alarm for us. We are going to be physically lazy. If it be true, as the scientists say, that unused members and organs disappear, in so many genera-tions the American people will be a nation of men without legs.—Hawkeye.

-Utica, N. Y., has started a reading

A Forecast.

In 1876 Tilden and Hendricks were elected by a conceded popular majority of 168,737, and by an equitable Electoral majority of twenty-five. Through an infamous conspiracy of Republican leaders, sustained by the Grant Adminstration, the Electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana and one of the votes of Oregon were fraudulently given to the Republican candidate Hages, who thus secured a nominal majority of one, and was declared elected. The scandalous illegality of that decision is not to-day

Asputed by any honest Republican.
In 1880, during the greater part of the Presidential campaign, scarcely any-body doubted that the election of Hancock was assured. By a desperate effort, however, involving the pledge of place and patronage by the Republican nominee, a corruption fund of several million dollars was raised among mill-"Won't you sit down? Take this—
"I'll kill you! Help! help!" shrieked a discordant voice—the voice that haunted me.

Cabinet positions, diplomatic appointments, and even a United States Supreme Court Judgeship were bar ered preme Court Judgeship were bar ered preme consideration. evoked a promise of immunity for the Star-route thieves. With the "soap" thus provided Dorsey was enabled to debauch Indiana in October, and still had left a surplus adequate to colonize New York in November. The Demo-cratic vote for Hancock in this city (123,-015) was phenomenally large, but its potency was offset by brigades of imported Republican adherents who were protected and encouraged by the Federal Electoral machinery. It is even affirmed that Mr. John I. Davenport himself supplied the census proof-slips and the Board of Health transcripts by which so many hired devotees of the asked him how he dared to tell me there grand old party were enabled to vote was a crazy woman in that room. upon the names of dead or absent citi-

If frauds of this sort are to be tolerated and encouraged, we had better abandon the pretense of being a selfgoverned people. Having been so long in power, and having twice perpetuated its rule by means of criminal practices, the Repub ican party will not this year consent to retire without a despesse struggle. Hence the Democracy must be vigilantly prepared to encounter and overcome the tactics resorted to in 1876 and 1884.

Thirty States win probably align

	Elec.		Ele
Democratic.			
Alabama		Colorado	
Arkansas	7	Illinois	
Delaware	3	lowa	
Florida	4	Kansas	
Georgia	12	Maine	
Kentucky	13	Massachusett	
Louisiana	8	M chigan	
Maryland	8	Minnesota	
Mississippi	9	Nebraska	
Missouri	16	New Hampsh	ire
North Carolina	11	Pennsylvania	
South Carolina		Rhode Island	
Tennessee	* 12	Vermont	
Texas	13	Wisconsin	
Virginia	12		September 1
West Virginia.	6		AND THE RESERVE

joined list of doubtful States: California..... 8 New York... Indiana...... 15 Ohio......

Of these 103 doubtful Electoral votes, the Democrats will require at least 48 in order to elect their nominee. Should they carry New York and Indi-ana, or New York and Ohio, or New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, or New York and the three Pacific States, they will win with votes to spare. But in order to do this, they must exercise unusual vigilance, besides nominating a strong and popular ticket Notwith-standing all the stereotyped nonsense that is tarked and printed concerning our "business interests," the vast bulk of the intelligent business men of the country-petted monopolists includedare in favor of a thorough and whole-some change of administration. A couple of hundred business men of New York declare themselves for Arthur; ten thousant business men in the city are opposed to him. The conviction is daily gaining ground that a shaking-up and overhauling of men and methods at Washington would be beneficial to the whole country. Thus a hopeful op-portunity is afforded the Democrats to purify the Government, if they do not orfeit it by blundering or neglig nce .-

N. Y. Star. Republican Complaints.

The American, of Philadelphia, which is Republican in its sentiments, is of the opinion that Mr. Arthur's Administration has done very little to commend the Republican party to the confidence of the people. It says that with the exception of Mr. Gresham, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Teller there is not an officer in the Cabinet who has not been either a cipher or a burden on the party. It is questionable whether Teller is entitled to the benefit of this exception, but it is certain that what is charged against Mr. Arthur's Cabinet is substantially

The administration of the Department of Justice the American regards as particularly disgraceful. It moreover laments the fact that it burdens the record with scandals up to the very eve of a Presidential campaign. The failure to convict the Star-route offenders was discreditable enough, being attended with circumstances which left but little doubt that convictions were not desired, but the complete breakdown of the prosecution of Kellogg points direct'y to intentional de av in the proceedings until the criminal should be enabled by lapse of time to plead the statute of limitation in bar of

punishment. The delinquencies of the Department of Justice can not stand examination without being found connected with circumstances extending away back to previous disreputable practices of the Republican party. The Star-route thieves were men who had for years been serviceable to the party in those devious ways which had so often contributed to its success. They gave it the advantage of the abondant resources of their knavery in many a campaign. To punish them for dishonest conduct which enabled the furnishing of "soap" for the carrying of elections would have been ungrateful and

inconsistent .- Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot. -At a yearly meeting of Friends in railadelphia it was ascertained through epistles that 'in no instance was there a report of any Friend being engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicants.'

A New Eru.

After the close of the war we had an era of Christian statesmanship. The Republican leaders went into the business of sanctification and emulated the

'umbleness of Uriah Heep.
There was the Reverend Vice-President, Henry Wilson, the moral shoe-maker, unctuous with holiness, whose deportment in the presiding chair of the Senate gave the daily sessions the semblance of a prayer-meeting.

There was Vice-President Prof.

There was Vice-President Prof. S huyler Colfax, with an ever-present beatific smile which seemed to lift its possessor above all worldly desires and follies, and imparted to his countenance the appearance of a perpetual paternoster.

There were the devout Dawes, the pious Boutwell, the upright Kelley, with Hoar, Sherman, Bingham, Pome-roy and others, all duly recorded on the calendar of political saints.

Unfortunately, Credit Mobilier got corner on Christian statesmanship, and political holiness, in the language of

the street, was "wiped out." We are now in an era of speculative Statesmanship. A President of the United States steps out of the White House into a stock-broker's office. A Secretary of the Treasury leaves the Cabinet to try his luck at building a new Stock Exchange in New York.

Judges resign from the bench to accept richly paid sinecures in railroad corporations. A Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue throws up his position for the purpose of prosecuting claims against the Government and securing heavy fees through his familiarity with the weak points in the Government's

armor.
The evidences of the speculative political era crop out in other ways. Shrewd operators interested in heavy litigation buy a seat on the Supreme Court Bench for a liberal sum for a Judge they can use. Speculators in mines, manufacturing companies, National banks and railroads purchase seats in the United States Senate. Congressmen like Blaine and Edmunds vote for land grants to railroads and then speculate in bonds and stocks of the benefited corporations. Judges on the Bench and representatives of the people in the halls of legislation render decisions and pass laws in the interest of enterprises in which they have a pecuniary stake.

Just now there is a sort of Credit Mobilier corner on speculative statesman hip, as there was some years ago on Christian statesmanship. In one day's paper we read of the bankruptcy of the car manufacturing company of the speculative Chairman of the Republican National Committee, United States Senator Sabin, for several million dollars: of the complete failure of the stock-broker's firm of the great commander of our armies. ex-President Grant, for ten million dollars; of the small s nash-up of the stock-brokerage business of John F. Smyth, the ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and of the caving-in of a syndicate to speculate in coal lands and corner lots, composed of Garfield's late confidential agent, Thomas L. Nichols, ex-Governor Charley Foster, of Ohio, the Republican ex-Speaker Keifer, Sen-ator Plumb, of Kansas, and Woodpulp Warner Miller, United States Senator from the great State of New York!

Alas! it looks as if the era of speculative statesmansh p were destined to be no more substantial than the era of Christian states nanship, and as if the Republican politicians who in the present day trade in stocks, coal lands, corner lots and car manufacturing companies were doomed to as hopeless bankruptcy as overtook the Republican politicians who traded in religion and morality a few years ago. -N. Y. World.

The Political Darkey.

Just about this time the dismal wail of the dissatisfied political darkey, who has not been getting his share of the Federal patronage, is heard in the land. The weary colored laborer who has toiled until he has become sunburnt in the Republican vineyard, and has done most of the hard voting, has, by some strange oversight, been overlooked in the distribution of offices. It frequently happened, during the war, that where a battle was raging, there were not trees enough to protect the officers. That is pretty much the way is is in the political campaign. There are not offices enough for the white Republicans, hence the complaint of the colored voters that they are not in comfortable positions are highly unreasonable and most outrageously ungrateful. The colored voters have to grin and bear it; but when the time for conventions arrive, they lift up their voices, and say they want their share of offices; and if they do not get them, they, the colored voters, are liable to fall a prey to the enemy when the time to vote comes.

It is a self-evident fact that the Republican party, in dividing out loaves and fishes, does not treat the colored voter fairly. He is not treated as if he belonged properly to the famblack sheep. There may be a nigger in the wood-pile, but there is none in the Cabinet. When it comes to sharing the political bed, the colored brother is left out in the cold, regardless of the lowness of the temperature. He is worse off than the boy who had a selfish brother, who took his half out of the middle of the bed, and allowed his companion to sleep on both sides of him. The colored voter is not allowed in the bed at all, but is kicked out of the house, and told to hunt a boardinghouse where colored people are taken in. The colored man has to put up with coldness and studied neglect from the

Administration until the Presidential campaign opens, and then, as we have stated, he looks black, protrudes his lip, kicks, and otherwise behaves like the bad little nigger that he is; but he is speedily calmed down by promises, and threats to turn the Democrats loose on him. When election day comes on, he is an indignant colored voter no longer. He votes early and often, and in the hope of "forty acres and a mule," or some foreign mission, he rolls up the usual Republican majority. He may promise during the campaign to vote the Democratic toket but when he comes to vote the ticket, but when he comes to vote he is the same unreliable darkey he always was .- Texas Siftings.

-Forest fires destroy more timber in the United States than the lumbermen. | -N. Y. Graphic.

Slander and Libel.

To say injurious and untrue things of another is slander. A person who suf-fers such an injury may bring an action against the person who slandered him, and recover damages for his loss of character and reputation. To charge a person with having committed a crime is slander. For example, a man who says that his neighbor has committed murder or burglary may be sued for it. In England it is no slander to accuse a person of having committed a trifling offence. To say of another: "He is a common beggar and fortune-teller,' does not render the person liable there. In the United States, however, such words are held to be slanderous, because they bring disgrace upon the per-

son of whom they are spoken

The following are a few accusations of crime that have been decided to be slanderous: "He is a convict, and has been in the penitentiary." arraigned for stealing hogs, and if he had not made good friends, it would have gone hard with him." "He is a knave and a rascal." "I will venture anything he has stolen my book." "You swore falsely at the trial of your brother John."

To say of a person that he has a disgusting and contagious disease, for example, the leprosy or the plague, is a slander. Statements such as these have a tendency to drive a person from all

pleasant society.

Another form of slander is to charge person with misconduct in his business. To say of a tradesman that in carrying on his business he is a swindler is a slander. A person who accuses a clergyman of drunkenness, or a tradesman of keeping a bad place of resort, must pay damages if he is sued for it. The public will have nothing to do with those who do not conduct themselves properly. It is only fair that those who are wrongfully accused should be able to make the slanderer

pay the loss. A slanderous statement made writing, or printed, or a picture cal-culated to bring a person into public contempt and ridicule, is a libel. A malicious picture showing a person's physical defects is libelous. No person has a right to parade the misfor-

tunes of others before the public.

There is no slander when a statement, however malicious, is true. The truth is not slander. But in some cases the truth when written or printed is a libel.

In certain cases statements are privileged. Lawyers, while arguing a case, have a right to make any statements that bear upon it. Jurymen and witnesses are also protected so long as they act under the belief that they

are doing their duty. Members of Congress and other legislative bodies may say what they please while on duty in the place where they meet. This right was given them in former times, to prevent jealous King from punishing members of Parliament who did their duty. Candidates for public office may be criticised freely. The people have a right to know every thing about those who ask for their

In all cases of slander and libel, the catements must have been published that is, made to a person other than the one who seeks damages. It is not slander to make injurious statements of a person to his face, when no one else is within hearing .- Youth's Companion.

No Apologies.

days," said an eminent publicist, once, in talking to a friend about his early married life, with its hard struggles. its plain living and high thinking. were poor enough, and we lived a good deal on baked beans with no pork.

"Some folks didn't like beans with no pork to season them; but mother' (mother meant his wife) "never made any apologies. When company came she put on an extra plate, and said dinner was ready just as cheerfully as if there had been ten courses.

"If they liked us well enough to comagain, they were always welcome. It was a kind of test. If they preferred pork, they stayed where it was plenty. To our thinking this frugal housewife proved her claim to be considered a lady more conclusively by making no apologies than she could have done in almost any other way. Does the chronic apologizer ever stop to think how selfish she is, in considering the petty annoyance of being in this or that direction less perfectly appointed than she could wish, rather than the ease and confort of her guest?

For what guest can be at ease having been made to feel that he has come at an inopportune time-that some other day his hostess would have been more Not a Case of the "Survival of the ready and therefore more glad to see him?

A lady, well-known to the society of two cities, is a chronic maker of excuses. If you go to a large dinner-party at her house, you feel by some spiritual magnetism the unrest of her own spirit—the wearing anxiety lest everything should not go off well, which makes it impossible for her to be quite at her ease. "I beg your pardon," she says, at the

end of your prettiest speech, showing that her thoughts have been other-

If you go to a family lunch or dinner, she does wish you had been there yesterday, when the soup was better, or that you had come to-morrow, instead, when some other dainty would have been attainable.

"Do you go often to see Mrs. So-andone friend asked of another, in our hearing. "No, I don't," was the answer, "I'm

sorry, too; she is such a kind little woman; but I could not stand her apologies. They always made me feel that I had come at the wrong time.

If the thought could be present to hostess that to apologize profusely is, inevitably, to make her guests feel that they have come "at the wrong time," surely she would avoid this error. since the very essence of good breeding is that genuine kindness of heart which strives to make people comfortable and not uncomfortable, happy and not unhappy .- Youth's Companion.

-It is the custom among the French to kiss the forehead and not the lips. When the American girls began to wear bangs they knew what they were about.

Good Tillage and Book Farming.

I have been telling some pretty big stories in your paper, not from any de-sire to brag at all, but because I had an object in view. The object was to stirup those farmers who needed it to improve their farming. Some of your readers are first-class farmers already, and do not need any stirring up; tosuch I am not writing. But there are farmers who keep along about in the old rut, and seem to think that because they bave always done things in a certain way it must be the best way. They ride by steam and send letters by fast mail. and messages by telegraph, but still farm it about as their fathers did in the days of stage coaches, only that they use a little more machinery. To such I want to write two letters. In this first letter I want to propose to-

you, brother farmers, that you take one lot on your farm, and begin on it now to do the very best farming you possibly can. Keep an exact account with it, and see just what net profit it will pay you. Charge for all seed and labor what it is worth, or what it cost you, and charge for all manure put on, dividing the cet foils have ng the cost fairly between each crop in rotation, and interest on the value of the land, and on the cost of all permanent improvements, such as underdraining, clearing off stones, etc. Take one of your best lots, clear it of all obstructions, and underdrain every wet spot. If it all needs drainining, drain t. Get the best tools in the market for horoughly working and pulverizing the soil, and then use them without stint. Manure your land if it needs it, and donot forget to thoroughly pulvesize the manure. Put in the crops best suited to your locality. Select a good rotation; the one best suited to your soil and crops. Do everything just when it ought to be done. Get the best of seed, and put the product of your land into the nicest possible shape for market. If you do all this honestly and faithfully, I think you will be surprised, before you get around once with your rotation, at the profit of such farming. You will not go back to the old way after having once tried this kind of farming, nor will you need to be urged to try it on another

I am speaking of improvement in tillage, but but of course with this you want other improvements, such as improved breeds of cattle, sheep and swine to which to feed your products. If you have not the capital to do all this, sella part of your land and get it. If you have two hundred or three hundred acres of land, and are "just about making a living," from it sell half and make more money with less worry from the other half. If you have but little land, and are in debt for that, why then you must start in a small way, but start all the same, and if you are faithful it will be the surest way to get out of debt. A correspondent (the one whose pigs ate the corn and then died, instead of letting him eat them-I am real sorry for him) asked in a late paper for my balance sheet. I suppose he wanted to find out how much money I could save. It is a very pertinent question, as one can have a large income with little or no net profit.

I can easily answer, as for the last three years I have salted it nearly all downinto one pile—a new house and furniture, which cost three thousand five hundred dollars. This was all saved, and some more, on a fifty-five-acre farm (thirty-five to thirty-six acres cultivated, remainder pasture) in three years, after living well and pay ng hired help en, and an other running

repairs, taxes, some new tools, etc., etc. A letter before me from Mr. W. H. Bonner, of Georgia, one of your correspondents, says: I am surprised to learn that you keep five horses or your little farm." I kept six work horses last year, and have the same number now. And if my friend should happenaround in the busy season, he would find three or four and prehaps five men-at work in the field. Plenty of horses and plenty of help means thorough tillage, and work done when it ought to be-two very important points in farming. As to whether it pays to keep so many horses and and so much help on so small a farm, you may decide for yourself from the figures given above. Some farmers have tried spreading their work over a large area of land; if they have not been successful as they could wish, let them now try concentrating all their energies on a small area. Let your motto be, "more bushels to the acre-more cattle on less legs." Keep as much help, as many horses, make as much manure, but use them on fewer acres, systematically, and see if you do not clear more money .- T. B. Terry, in Country Gentleman.

Fittest."

I started to write upon birds, yet have straved upon insects. But since I am upon insects I may as well speak about one or two other things which have interested me very much in this lower stratum of animal life. I had always known the dragon fly-or devil's darning-needle, as he is more generally known—to be the hawk of the insectribe, and had rather encouraged him as a destroyer of mosquitoes. One day I was sitting in the woods and a strange. nondescript creature passed rapidly by me and alighted on the side of a tree. It had a big yellow head and a long black tail, and it was altogether a puz-zler. So I went over to look at it, and found it to consist of a large yellow but terfly and a huge dragon fly. The latter had caught the butterfly somewhere and flown away with it, and I stood there and watched him eat it, which he altogether did, biting off and discarding the wings, indeed, but leaving no ves tige of the body. I took up a stick and mashed the dragon fly after his meal, thinking it an outrage and a degree or two worse than cannibalism that sc hideous and diabolical a creature should destroy and eat the beautiful butterfly. Perhaps this dragon fly had a perverted taste, and I hope this was the case, for I never saw another one flying at any higher game than mosquitoes and midges. I approve of their warring upon these, but that they should ear butterflies appears to me a species of vandalism.—Cor. N. Y. Sun

-In washing wooden dairy utensils use first hot water, then cold, and lastly See that they are well dried.

should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving name and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

MY WIFE SHALL HAVE HER WAY.

My little wife shall have her way,
I often tell her so;
For she has both the wit and will
To choose the right I know,
And if sometimes she chooses wrong,
She's sure the fault to find,
And tell me in a little while—
"My dear, I've changed my mind!"

"I'm really in distress,
I cannot show myself again
Without a new silk dress.
To-day, I saw such lovely suits,
I felt just like a fright!"
A said: "go buy the very best,
You always do what's right."

Instead of that she changed her mind, And said, to my surprise:
"Why should I spend our money, dear,
For other people's eyes—
"This dress is very pretty yet,
"Twill last for many a day?"
I answered, with a loving kiss:
"My wife shall have her way."

Sometimes she says: "I'm going to call;
I'll take a carrige, Jack."
"Why do!" I answer, "roads are bad,
And you'll be sooner back."
At night she asks: "Why should I spend
Five dollars, calling, pray?
I took the cars." Was I not right
To let her have her way?

Year after year as summer comes, Year after year as summer comes,
She's sure to say to me:
"The city is so hot, let's rent
A cottage by the sea."
"Do, love."—She looks at one or two,
Then says: "At home we'll stay:
Home's better, Jack, and cheaper, too!"
"My darling, take your way."

And so it is through all my life, Whate er my wife shall want, It is my will, it is my way, Her will and way to grant. For if I do not contradict,
And if I do not slight,
Then I can trust her every time
To do the thing that's right.
—Lillie E. Bart, in N. Y. Ledger.

A DAKOTA BLIZZARD.

Carrie Welton locked the school-house door and walked down the dusty highway towards the farm house she called home. She was very tired, and the long mile before her seemed interminable. Just then there was the sound of wheels, and a span of bay horses were reined up close beside her.
"Would you like to ride home, Miss

Welton?" some one said.

Carrie looked up in the sun-browned face of Alexander Hall. There was no

smile in his grave eyes, and the shadow of a frown was visible on his brow. "I thank you-no. I would prefer to walk," Carrie responded.

"Very well. Get up, ponies." And the span and buggy whirled past her, leaving a cloud of dust to settle upon her linen dress and straw hat as she trudged along the highway, looking very

flushed and angry.
"The idea of thinking I would make up with him in this way!" she said, mentally. "No, indeed! He will have to apologize before I ride with him again. I could see that he was just as set and stubborn as ever. No doubt he intended to give me another lecture, and thought this would be a splendid opportunity. He will learn that I have some

dignity, I can tell him."

Carrie was so tired she ate but little supper that night, and retired early to her room to think over matters in solitude, away from the clattering tongue of good Mrs. Smith, who felt it her solemn duty to "entertain" her boarder -said entertainment consisting in recitations of the neighborhood affairs, past

she bore it vary heroically. But to-night she was too nervous to endure the ordeal. Mrs. Smith's voice grated upon her nerves like the filing of a saw, and she flew to her room for protection, pleading a headache. In truth it was a heartache which troubled

the girl.

During the last six months she and Alexander Hall had been very good friends-such very good friends that they were, in fact, lovers, and needed only a few words to belong to each other for all time; words which would have been spoken ere this but for an unex-

pected event. Smithtown boasted of two stores which, of course, were visited at certain periods by drummers. One of them, a handsome, dashing fellow, had recently Smithtown. Everyone in the little town

knew why he had remained He had chanced to see Carrie Welton one evening at the store making some purchases, and he was not at all slow to express his admiration for the teacher. He begged the favor of an introduc-

tion, which, owing to the somewhat informal manners of Smithtown society, it was not difficult to obtain, since everybody knew everybody there, and the handsome agent seemed a very nice fellow indeed, one whom all the young ladies would be glad to consider an acquaintance.
Mr. Parker attended church the fol-

lowing Sabbath, and walked home with Carrie, much to the indignation of Al-

He took it upon himself to say some very cutting things to Carrie when they next met, to rebuke her for her readi-

ness to receive attention from a cloth-ier's "dummy," as he called Mr. Parker, and they parted in anger. The next meeting was that on the

Carrie congratulated herself on her behavior, and then cried herself to sleep. But she was sure he would come again in a day or two, and then she would be a little more gracious, and take him back into her favor, for really Smithtown was very dull without him. But Alex. did not come to her the next day or the next, and a whole week went by without her seeing him.

Then a strange report came to her "Alex. Hall has an auction to-day,"

one of her pupils remarked. "An auction. What for?" Carrie asked wonderingly.

"Why, he's going away-going to take up a claim in Dakota. He's sold his farm to Mr. Roberts, and to-day he sells off his horses and machinery. "Does his mother go with him?" asked Carrie with a dull pain at her

heart. "No, she is going to Iowa, to her daughter. Of course the farm belongs I wonder who will be my neighbor?" to her, and the money will be hers; and queried Carrie,

she says she does not want to go into a new country. But Alex. is wild to go, and pa says he will be a rich man in a few years—that the land out there will sell for a big price."

It was not a very orderly school the emainder of that day. Carrie seemed to be in a sort of nightmare.

Could it be true? And was he going

away without coming to say good-bye to her, and this shadow between them?
But he did, all the same. Three horrible days and nights went by, and then she saw him pass the school house on the afternoon train which would bear

him from Smithtown.

It was the noon hour, and she and several of the larger girls were sitting under a spreading oak, watching the smaller children play "ring around the roses.'

As he passed by he swung his hat to the children, with whom he was a favorite, and said: "Good-bye, girls! goodbye, boys!" And then he was gone. How the dreadful weeks wore by Carrie could never tell. But they did go

by, and the end of the term came at last-in August. It was three months since Alex. Hall had gone. Mr. Parker had visited Smithtown once during that time, and had been astonished to have Miss Wel-

ton turn her back upon him very delib-

erately when she met him at the village

He was not accustomed to this kind of treatment from pretty girls in small villages; for Mr. Parker was one of the young men who had "a sweetheart in every port." and he fully resolved to make Miss Welton his Smithtown sweet heart; and now all his plans were upset by the very disdainful manner of that young lady herself.

He sought an explanation by post, but his billet-doux was never noticed, and he was obliged to look elsewhere for a sweetheart to make his number

good. The very day that school closed Carrie received a letter from her uncle Tom. Uncle Tom was her only near relative, a roving man of Bohemian tastes, a sort of jack-at-all-trades, and good at none. But now he seemed to have found a new location where he would be liable to remain some time.

"I am in Dakota," he wrote, "and I've taken up the nicest claim you ever saw-one hundred and sixty acres. I have built me a little house, and I keep old bachelor's hall. I go where I please in the day. I am only five miles from the railroad, and people are coming in and villages going up fast. I have plenty to do and see—odd jobs of carpenter work, to keep me in living expenses, and then I go back to my shanty and sleep nights. You know I was a soldier two years in the late war. Well, that counts just so much time on my land, and when I once own it I can sell it or keep it for a homestead, as I choose. Lots of women are taking up claims. Now, I've been thinking of you, Carrie. There is a splendid quarter section a little way from mine. It will be picked up soon, and if you want to make money, and have the grit to stand roughing it, you'd better be the girl to pick it up. You must have saved up something, teaching so steadily as you have for five years. It would cost you but little to come out here on a land-holder's ticket, but a little more to put up a small cabin, and but a little more to keep you for six months, and then you just about own your land-at least you've only got to make periodical visits to it after that. And you can find enough to do in the meantime. And you can wear your old clothes and dress When Carrie felt well and happy, and as well as the best of them. And in a few years you will be a rich woman, she hare it your hardings. price, it is so admirably located and

fertile. Carrie had no sooner finished the letter than her mind was formed to go. She hated Smithtown and everybody in it, and the further she could get away,

the better. She wrote her uncle that she would arrive within the next three weeks, and she was with him in less than two.

"I have the lumber already for you little home," he said, as he drove her from the station to his "bachelor" home.

Somehow she was lighter-hearted and happier since she knew she was in Dakota, than she had been for months. self. It was because she was in the same country with Alex. Hall. It gave same country with Alex. Hall. It gave foundation.

Carrie felt her heart sink with fear.

"In the morning I will take you out and show you your claim," continued her uncle. "and I've chosen this site for your cabin. It'll be about a mile from mine-just a nice walk for you when you get lonesome."

The next morning was bright and

sunny, but of course windy.
"What a wind! Does it blow often like this?" asked Carrie, as they rolled along over the smooth prairie.

"Wind? Why, this is a calm day; my dear," said Uncle Tom. "Just wait until you have seen a Dakota blizzard, my dear, before you talk of wind."

Carrie could not see where it "began' or "left off," she told Uncle Tom. It rubbing her hands and calling her was like all the rest of the country—just land and nothing more, prairie melting into prairie as far as the eye could

"Well, but I know where the invisible lines lie," responded Uncle Tom.
"Now over yonder on that knoll your cabin will be built after we have attended to the legal formalities, and that is the extreme southern limit of your claim.

A little south of it there is a slight ra
"What do you mean?" she asked. vine, and then another knoll. The ravine is the dividing line between two

quarter sections." Carrie, anxious to know who might be

her neighbor.
"I don't believe it is taken, though I heard something about it the other day. Some fellow was, looking it up, I believe There are some dozens of them around almost daily. That was the reason I was

in a hurry for you to come."

A few days later, after the legal formalities had been attended to, Uncle Tom drove Carrie out again to look at the cabin that was in process of erection on the opposite knoll.

"Why, that claim has been taken, too!

"I can find out at the land office," Uncle Tom replied. He did so and gave Carrie the desired

information the next day.

"It's some fellow named Hall—A.
Hall," he said. "He's just sold out his interest in some claim about tifty miles north of here, and now he's taking up this, which he intends to keep as

homestead. They often sell out at a nice figure after staying a few months loved you.' on a claim. Some fellow pays them a good sum for their chance, and they go elsewhere."
"A. Hall."

Carrie felt a sudden leaping of her heart and a curious excitement. it was not likely that this was Alex. It would be too wonderful to be true,

Yet it was Alex! She saw him at the post-office the next day, and passed him without so much as a glance.

Alex. looked as if he had seen an ap

brute and an idiot when he left Smith-town. In the left Smith-town. He had realized it a dozen times since

the first place in her heart. And now their residence during the winter. The she was here in Dakota! How strange! Ispravnik resides in Verchoyansk, a than anything else. His civilization knowledge that Carrie's claim and

furnished, and the occupants moved in. Alex.'s was the more pretentious of the the public officials transact their they don't like the smell they throw it two in the exterior, and Carrie's the more sumptuous within. For she had brought her books and she had a few style and their large brick stoves or cooked meat with disgust, but deligntplants, and with those indescribable feminine knick-knacks, which some women seem to create by a turn of their

hand, her rooms were very cozy.
Yet she was not very much at home She passed a great deal of her time at tunities for sending letters by the Cos-Uncle Tom's, setting his "bachelor hall" to rights, and mending and darning for him.

But she went to her desolate little

house to sleep. She was not timid—she knew that no harm could come to her there.

She knew that the law of kindness prevailed in this new country, which was better than any law, to keep ful, the price var ing from two dollars prowling at night and hiding in solitary the peace," to bind the people together. She occasionally saw Alex., but they

never recognized each other, yet there was to her a sense of protection in the knowledge that he was so near. "Got acquainted with your neighbor yet, Carrie?" asked Uncle Tom, after a month had passed.

"No, and I don't want his acquaint nce," answered Carrie, rather icily.
"Nice fellow, I think," said Uncle Tom. "He's got business in him, and will make a successful man. He's taken up a tree claim now. I was talking with him to-day.'

"What's a tree claim?" asked Carrie. "Oh, you plant so many trees and and have 'em growing at a certain stated time—say two years—and the land is yours. He said you might do

"He is taking an interest in my affairs, is he? Well nobody thanks him for his advice," snapped Carrie in a voice very unusual to her.

of her six. She had made a great many friends, and had read, and sewed, and made her Uncle's cabin and her own very tasty, and comfortable, and neat with her handiwork.

She felt that her time had been very well employed and the days had not been long. And yet she and Alex. had never exchanged a word. No onenot even Uncle Tom-knew that they

had ever been friends.
One November day Carrie was "tacking a comforter," which she had pieced together out of bits of calico. The wind had been blowing with increaseing fury from the northwest all day.
Towards evening it became terrible,

seemed to shake the little cabin to its

This was something beyond any of her former experiences, and she remembered what Uncle Tom had said of a "blizzard."

"This surely must be a blizzard," she thought.
Higher and higher rose the wind; louder and louder it shrieked. The walls of the house shook, trembled and

Carrie was conscious of being lifted up into the air by some unseen force, and whirled through the darkness and then he had to say, but it seemed far less, falling. After that she knew nothing

for a brief space.

She was only stunned, and when she By and by they came to Carrie's opened her eyes she found herself still 'quarter-section,' as Uncle Tom called in her own room, but with everything still in a confused mass of ruin about her, and Alex. Hall kneeling by her,

"It was not necessary to come over." she said. "I am not not hurt in least.

Alex, broke into a laugh. "Come over?" he repeated. you who have come over, Miss Carrie; and tipped him into the mud. you made the first call in spite of yourself. And very glad I am to see you,

"I mean that you came, house and all, and planted yourself right in my dooryard with a thunderous clatter. I "Who owns the other one?" asked thought the whole village had arrived. It is a wonder your neck was not broken, my dear. Are you sure you are not injured?" he asked, with tender concern. "Do you really mean Alex., that my

house blew over into your yard?' "I mean just that, Carrie. I always thought your cabin rather shaky—mine is twice as substantial—and now you will be obliged to accept my hospitality for the present. Fortunately, I have a man and wife stopping with me this week-friends of mine from Northern Dakota, whom I am entertaining until spends his time on the cars reading inthey get a house built. They have slept stead of looking at precisely the same

wake the good woman now, and she will attend to you."

The next day Alex. said to her: "Since you unbent sufficiently to call upon me in such an unceremonious manner, Carrie, before I beg your pardon for my old disagreeable meanness, can't you stoop still further and marry me, now that I do most humbly crave your forgiveness? I have always Of course Carrie could not refuse.

"Pon my soul!" said Uncle Tom, when he had heard the whole story. "It's better than a magazine yarn! You're the heroine, Carrie, and Alex. is the hero and I am the sort of good angel, you know, that fixes up things."
"You and the blizzard," laughed Carrie.

The Lena Delta.

The delta of the river Lena, to which paration, and took a step forward and then stood still, chilled by her cold glance in which there was no recogniuluss, one of the subdivisions of the After all, it was his own fault. He Verchoyansk okrug. Formerly the vilknew he had conducted himself like a lage of Shigansk, about midway bethis district, the center of the fur trade -realized it constantly, in fact-with a and headquarters of the Ispravnik. dull heartache whenever he was alone with himself,
But he had never been quite brave or maniy enough to write and ask her pardon, believing ere this Mr. Parker had the first place in her heart. And now A greater surprise awaited him in the rambling village near the headwaters has progressed so far that he likes raw of the Yana, consisting mainly of about meat less, though he will still pick up cabin were just opposite his own.

The two cabins were completed and there is quite a large church, a schoolThen there are others who before they ovens and double glass windows are the ed in raw flesh and bones, putting them only comfortable, healthful abodes north on the ground like a dog, under his of Yakutsk in this section of Siberia.

The mail arrives once in three months, Max Müller, who saw the same boy, but there are besides occasional opporsacks, who act as guard to the political exiles sent from the south. The route through the mountains being rough and full of difficulties, especially for trans-porting trains, clothing, provisions, and, n fact, all necessaries of life are scarce and fifty cents to four dollars a head. There is a force of about twenty Cossacks stationed here, whose chief duty is in connection with the exiles and in

guarding the Government property. The Ispravnik travels through his district once a year to collect taxes, and as seeds, roots, bark, leaves, grass, to inquire into the condition of the both of which characteristics were pepeople. (Each male native is taxed of the Government and church.) ing sent word of his coming, the head man of the various districts, the golovah and starosters assemble at Bulun, the principal village in the Shigansk uluss, an absolute repugnance to clothing of sometime during the winter to meet him and transact the public business.

During the summer the route between Verchoyansk and Bulun is practically while Victor's voice was imperfect and to dispatch a messenger on urgent act without superintendence. One of a business to Bulun, it took the native couple of wolf children of Oude, India.

Why Bagby is Still Uumarried.

However much nerve a young man must possess before he can ask a young ady to become his wife, it certainly requires more for him to work himself up to that pitch where he can unblushingly ask her father for his consent in the matter. One night last summer Bagby was drawing near the abode of his affianced when he saw her father in the yard. What better opportunity could ever present itself? With a trembling step and a giddy brain he approached to within ten feet of where the old genman was seated and gasped: "Please sir." The person addressed made no response. If a force-pump of forty, horse-power had been injecting blood into his head it could not have been worse. He moved forward about two inches. "Please, sir, I-I-." This was as far as he got, for his tongue seemed to be as thick as an arctic overshoe. The old gentleman did not seem to move a muscle. Bagby moistened his feverish lips with his tongue, and then began where he left off: yo—" He could proceed no farther Composing himself a little, with a desperate effort he began at the beginning: "Please, sir, I love your daughter, and This was about one-third of what there was so much remaining. It was now getting quite dark. The old gen-tleman's indifference made Bagby more desperate, and he determined to finish what he had to say, come life or death. "Please' sir, I love your daughter, and I wish to make her my wife. Do you give your consent?" and with the question he rushed forward and flung himself on his knees before the old gentle man. Just then came a gust of wind, and the old gentleman, which proved to be a scareerow, placed there to frighten the robins, fell over on Bagby, is still unmarried .- Bow Bells.

-Captain John Aaron, of Barren Island, Md., has an apple tree, now quite old, that has never bloomed but three times. The first time it bloomed one of his sons died. Some five or six years afterward it bloomed again, and another son died. Last year it bloomed a third time, and a daughter died. It stands near a graveyard, and notwithstanding appeals from different mem-bers of the family to have it cut down Mr. Aaron stubbornly refuses to have it molested. - Boston Journal.

-It seems a little strange that a man will sit in his parlor surrounded by books, and spend his time looking at pictures through a stereoscope, when he soundly through all this blizzard. They kind of landscape all around him are used to the country. But I will - Chicago Journal.

Beast Men.

The young lad at school, when he begins the study of the classics, and reads of Romulus and Remus being suckled and raised by a wolf, an animal that he has heard and read of as being one of thinks to himself what a terrible lot of has unraveled much that renders it not improbable that the old Roman historians spoke the truth, for children have been discovered reared in caves possessing animal habits and tastes-wolf characteristics-that has led naturalists to assert that wolves do raise children. The beast-men and wolf-children of India and Europe resemble savage races on the one hand and many wild animals on the other in the non-possession of other shelter than that which is afforded by the caves and forests They have no proper dwelling, and no capacity for constructing any. In India they live in caves just as do the wolves, with which they associate, and by which it is believed in some instances they are brought up. Gerhardt says that at the Lucknow Mad-house was an elderly felden by a European doctor. These wolf-children, as they are called, tear says the wolf-child would devour anything, but preferred raw meat. He even ate half a lamb without any effort. Even a quilt stuffed with cotton, given him in cold weather, was torn by him and partly swallowed.

These children have a number of animal characteristics that have puzzled places and sleeping by day; lapping or sucking water like an ox, horse or dog, which the Aveyron wild boy did; eating raw flesh; snapping at flies and canni-balism; smelling food before eating it and eating acorns and raw fruits, such as seeds, roots, bark, leaves, grass, culiar to the two boys above mentioned. about four rubles, or two dollars, Ferocious biting—the boy found with yearly, in money or furs for the support the wolf and her cubs in India flew at and tried to bite children. Such children never smile, are insensible to kindness, and show no signs of joy and impassible in consequence of the numer-ous rivers which have to be crossed, and the boggy condition of the tundra along the coast. Upon one occasion, it ed to educate Peter, the wild boy, but having become necessary in the summer he could not be taught to do the simplest the woods has been those of a wolf, and

despite all the reformatory efforts he died as he lived, a beast-child. There are some scientific men who claim that these children are abandoned idiots who have been left to perish; but this would not account for the traits that are so peculiarly wolfish. It is not impossible that the common people of India are correct, and that their foster-

mothers are wolves. There are many savage tribes who live as animals do, by grubbing up roots. Some relish lice, like monkeys. The Digger Indians eat lizards raw, only pulling out their tails. They eat dead horses and moldy meat, while the Apaches love dead horses and asses. The Dokos and Mencopies eat raw food, and the fierce Zulus eat carrion. Bruce and Baker say that the Hamram Arabs eat steaks cut raw from live oxen, and the Neddas of Ceylon eat wild honey, monkey, deer and boar flesh .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

Distinguished Bachelors.

Pope, Pollock, Herrick, Goldswith, Macaulay, Watts, Hans Andersen, Vol-taire, Swinburne, Newton, and a host of others were bachelors. Pope. who was known as the interrogation point of literature, hated women. Dr. Watts was said to have written one of his sweetest hymns after being refused by a woman. James Buchanan, the bachelor President, was something of an author, and used to publish his love verses in the papers.

In art the bachelors were also numer-

ous. Raphael, Angelo, Landseer, Joshua Reynolds, and Beethoven were never married. Congreve, the dramatist, was a specimen of the bachelor lady-killer, and Swift, bitter and malicious as he was, was really of the same order. Cowper was of a tender, sensitive nature, and was as shrinking as the petals of a dainty flower. At twentyeight he met with a love misfortune, and the wound never healed. Keats, also tender and modest, had been affected by Cupid's darts, and never recovered.
Pope had the iron driven into his soul by his deformity, which made him all the more bitter.
Dr. Thulenbourg and Adam Smith

had curious stories about their love own simple and chitdlike way. Turner, the artist, had his life shaped and sharpened by his love shadow, and parte." ner, the artist, had his life shaped and sharpened by his love shadow, and he became reserved and dropped into the hard line of money-making. Something serious prevaded his writings and recently off over Munjoy, Me. People were surprised at seeing apparently were surprised at seeing apparently a brick house some six stories high.

Goldsmith was a blundering bachelor. and his life might have been changed, good-natured and lovable as he was, had he married. The ideal bachelor was Whittier, who was everybody's friend, gentle, good, and kind. Next come the clams, of whom Hume is a the most ferocious of all the carnivora, distinguished example. Incased in his thinks to himself what a terrible lot of liars these old classical authors were. But of late years scientific investigation at everything, and even defending sui-But of late years scientific investigation cide. Nowhere in his correspondence could be discovered an evidence of

warmth and sentiment.

The corpulent bachelor authors make a long list. Hume was the fattest of the fat. Not appreciated at home, he was intoxicated with the praises of Paris, and made a failure in the salons as a society man. Gibbon's corpulency was even ridiculous, and he went through several courtships, but forgot that his fat kept pace with his fame. After reading several chapters of the "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" to Lady Elizabeth Foster, he got on his knees to make his proposal. She refused, and Gibbon could not regain his feet until helped by two stout peasants.

Buckle, Boyle and Spencer were never married, and the fact may have been that many of them never had time. Humboldt was a general favorite in society, and was courted and feted; he was witty and sharp at repartee. Though his name is associated with lonely rivers, unpeopled wastes, mountain peaks and travel, he was never known as a husband. Buckle was always an invalid and devoted to his mother. Erasmus was a very facetious man and the best critic of his age. Horace Walpole, who for sixty years satirized men, women and things, loved to write letters. In his old age he became infatuated with Miss Berry, but feared that the world he had so long ridiculed would laugh him down. Pope delighted to write letters, and would send half a dozen copies to his lady friends. Though many detested the "wasp," he was devoted to his mother, and was self-sacrificing. Macaulay was never married, but his noble nature shone out in his letters to his sisters. When one of them got married he said he had nothing left but his ambition.—Foreign

While There's Hope, There's Life.

A few years since a book by that name made everybody ask: "Is life worth living?" to which Punch, with a good living ?" deal of philosophy as well as fun, an-"It depends upon the liver." swered: A prominent English physician has undertaken to answer the question in another form. He says not only that life is worth living, but so well worth it that a man can and ought to prolong it that it does not depend so much upon the liver, or any other organ, as upon the liver-the one who lives.

He declares that though there are ome maladies which must kill, life in most cases may be prolonged by sheer hopefulness, and that, reversing the old maxim, so long as there is hope there is life. Some live by their excessive muscular vigor; others by their feeling powers; others by their mental or nervous energy. This last class is very large. They live on by sheer power of hope and courage. Their bodies are weak and crippled, but their "go" is remarkable; they live on when everybody is puzzled and wonder how they

He maintains, moreover, that a mar may live on when one organ is deranged by shifting the burden to another. Instead of fretting himself because his Uncle Tom wondered what had come who was sent on the duty seventy-two over the girl, usually so sweet tempered, days to perform the travel, which in died in the midst of Anglo-Indian civil-fact and make his lungs do extra work The weeks went by, and November winter can easily be done in seven or ization, but the child considered he was in vitalizing his blood; so that, if that the weeks went by, and November eight.—Report of Lieutenant Schuetze. In captivity all the time. His habits in fluid does not flow as effectively as it might, what does flow shall be pure. The very fact of relieving the diseased

organ may cure it.
When a man hopes his brain is stimulated, his nervous system is healthfully excited and vital energy is increased. Increase in vital energy means that disease may be conquered, or at least out-

This sounds well, and undoubtedly is sound in another sense. Yet there still remains the practical difficulty of excitng hopefulness in those who are not hopeful. Some have a genius for hopefulness. Others are naturally depressed.
All of us are born either "bulls" or "bears." Some, too, have will power; others lack it; and whether those who have it not can strengthen it by being told to exert it is a question.

Then as regards hopefulness in disease. Who are more hopeful than those almost dead with consumption, who often on the very day of their death believe that they are on the road to recovery? So far from helping them to recover, physicians say this hopefulness often hastens the end, by making them reckless and unwilling to take the ordinary precautions of diet and habits which even well people observe. On the other hand, who so gloomy, so hopeless as the victim of liver complaint? He exaggerates his disease, forebodes his early death, perceives no light or warmth in the sunshine nor color in sky or flowers. He often recovers, even after he has abandoned all hope, and as soon as his functions are restored is happy and blooming once more.

But in spite of these exceptions this doctor is probably right. The more hopefulness, the more "spirit" and "go" a man can continue to awaken in himself, the more likely he is to postpone the hour which the melancholy man foresees so long in advance, and, like the coward, by fearing death dies a thousand times, while the brave man dies but once .- Detroit Free Press.

-Of the origin of the work "jingo" apid's darts, and never recovered. a correspondent of the London Specta-had the iron driven into his tor says: "It seems likely enough that the word is pure Basque. 'Jinco' is the Basque for 'Dieu!' The Basques were famous sailors in the last century and the century before, and our own seamen affairs, and even Hans Andersen, as may have caught the word from them without understanding it. This explagentle and lovable as was his nature, had his trials, and told his story in his nation was given me some years ago by

paintings.

Lamb was defined as the self-denying bachelor, because he gave up marriage on account of his sister. Gray and Erasmus were old-maidish bachelors.

were surprised at seeing apparently a brick house some six stories high, the colored bricks, the windows and all being plainly seen, floating in the air. The sight was a beautiful one.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Flag on the Court-house has been at half mast ever since the adjournment of the Republican National Convention. We suppose it is in honor of the funeral of Blaine and Logan, most assuredly, toretells, at the coming November election.

Show at Riverview Park, Kansas City, will be held from October 30 to November 6, 1884, inclusively. that the Democratic party of Kan-For information concerning rules and space or stalls, address Edw. Harem, Secretary, room 37 Live Stock Exchange building, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Democratic State Convenwill be held in Topeka, Wednesday, August 20, 1884. The offiernor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary tle-Democratic editors. of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, two Presidential Electors from the State at Large, and one Elector from each Congressional District.

The following resolution offered by Judge Devenny at the recent Democratic State Convention was, on motion of Dr. J. W. Stone, of this county, to suspend the rules, passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we declare our ment and equal justice that we ourselves enjoy. We deplore the system that ruins a whole people for the benefit of a few thousands. land extended to the American colonies in their similar struggle national rights.

greater pertinency and effect in the same mail. Prof. Snow will furnish, from time to time, papers repudiate him on account of his concerning noxious insects and less canvass and an easy triumph for the opposition, are, in our judgment, very much in error. Mr. Blaine is a fertile and sensa tional politician, and he will force Tilden said years ago the opposition can not elect its President with less than a mej riy of two thirds; and this wise observation is as true now as when it was first uttered. It will not be enough to defeat Mr. Blaine at the polis; it will not be enough to how eagainst him an immense majority of the Electoral College. Fraud and force will be breught into play by the Republican office-bolders in 1884 just as freely as they were in 1876. Mr. Blaine as a man of don. the fighting from the start. Mr. 1876. Mr. Blaine is a man of desperate expedients. His party is a desperate party. The sins of the Republican party are so great, the corruption of its rule so extreme, its history or these many years has been so revolting, that, with prudent counsels, a good candidate en parent her lost child, for his and a judicious and patriotic plat torm, the Democracy may now to his recovery, the father, Mr. J. win a great victory for the country. reward of \$50. The description But we warn them that it will be no boliday tisk, that every point Weight about 135 pounds, heavy will be Lot'y contested, and that set, dark hair and eves, heat every advantage they may gain will have to be fought for in tre menduous earnest."

EDITORS TO THE FRONT.

Kansas editors, especially Democoming to the front as candidates ear .- Quincy (Ill) Herald. for any political office, but we propose to break the rule somewhat in this campaign, and compout as would like to experience the pecu present. char sensation that is said to creep H. E. Ewing, Cammander.

he Chase County Courant, reserve and flings himself before the people as an aspirant for office. Yes, we have thought the matter all over, weighed well the grave responsibility we will have to assume, counted the cost, and resolved to make the sacrifice. The senior editor of this paper is candidate for Presidential Elector from this Congressional District, and as Butler county did not get represented in the delegation at Topeka, last week, and as our gallant Democracy is deserving of some recognition at the hands of that party, that the nomination of the next Democratic State Convention. Not only this, but we would like to see the list of Presidential Electors made up exclusively from the ranks of the Democratic editors The Second Annual Fat Stock of this State. The nomination would be purely honorary, and no better opportunity could be offered to show the Democratic editors sas, at least, appreciate their work of the show, railroad rates in the good cause Brethren, what say you to this proposition .- Butler County Democrat.

Mr. Fulton is right about this matter, and we hope that he or some other Democratic editor, outside of Chase county, will be nomtion for nominating a State ticket inated from this District, and that the entire Electoral ticket of this State will be made up of those who cers to be nominated are: Gov- have to stand the brunt of the bat-

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING INSECT DEP-

In order to secure the greatest practical benefits of entomological science to the farmers and truit growers of the State, the State Board of Agricultural respectfully requests that information in regard to any and all insects depredations which may occur during the ensuing season, be sent at once to the Entomologist of the Roard, Prof. F. H. Show, Lawrence, Kansas. The information should be accompanied, whenever doubt exists as earnest sympathy for Ireland in to the species, by specimens of the her struggle for the self-govern insect committing the depredation, together with as full an account as possible of the character of the depredations, whether it be upon and we recall with gratitude the the leaf, the stem, the root, the sympathy and devotion that Ire flower or the fruit of the plant attacked. The insects should be for their most sacred and essential sent alive, if possible, and may be safely committed to the mails if inclosed in a stout pasteboard box The New York Sun, in speaking (like a torche bex), or in a small of the nomination of Blaine, says: tin or wooden box. The postage "A great many Republicans are op on such packages is only one cent posed to Mr. Blaine. . Some of an ounce, if no writing be inclosed. them would reject him on account The name or initials of the sender of the stains on his public career should be written upon the out. In the District Court of Chase county Kanas exemplified in the transactions side, together with the address; of the Mulligan letters, but there and a full account of the insect and der the firm name and style of Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Plaintiff's. are others, and their objection is of its work should be sent by letter, crazy notions and Quixotic policy how to destroy them, for publica when he was Secretary of State. tion in the reports of the Board, But those whose imagine that, be- which are distributed to all parts cause of such disaffection, the of the State, and which will be country is now to witness a spirit- sent to all those furnishing information on this subject.

> R. W. JENKINS, President. WM. SIMS, Secretary.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS

CASE. On the 16th of April last, there grief and fear; she being under the impression that her son has possibly been made away with by the other lad. The Herald, under these circumstances confidently appeals to its brethren of the pr sthroughout Kansas, Texas N - braska and southwest Missouri, to aid in restoring to this grief-strick. detection or information leading W. Brown, of Quincy, Ill., offers a of J. M. Bown is as follows: rather large and round, forehead rather low, with coarse, stubby biar; has a few tooth plugged wi h silver. Henry Davis weighs about 125 pounds; is square built; has sharp features, smooth, oily tongue, with a tumor about the size of a cratic editors, are very modest in small pecan on front part of one

C. A. R. Regular monthly meeting of a candidate. We have never been Post No. 15 June 21. Business of a candidate for any office, and we importance. All member should be C. C. WHITSON,

Adjutant.

DRY COODS, ETC.

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

Of goods ever brought to this market,

DRYGOODS

CONSISTING OF

NOTIONS. CROCERIES.

COFFINS

FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE, CLASS WARE,

TIN WARE

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO CO TO

FERRY& WATSON'S Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their

BARGAINS

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

E. A. Hildebrand, George O. Hildebrand and S. F. Jones, partners doing business un

as, Pauline Thomas, George Rewinan, Henry Harris, Tabitha Harris and Theodore Zoelener, Defendants.

To the above named defendants, Adam M. Clay and Pauline Thomas, of parts unknown, you and each of you, will take notice that E. A. Hidebrand George O. Hildebrand and S. F. Jones, partners doing business under the firm name and style of Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, of the county of Chase, and State of Kansas, did on the 4th day of June, A. D. 188; commence suit against said defendants and filed their petition in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, against the said L. W. Clay, Polly Clay his wife, Adam M. Clay, John Walruff. John Quinn, I. G. Thomas, Pauline Thomas, George Newman, Henry Harris and Tabitha Harris gave a mortgage to one Zoelener, defendants, above, setting fourth that the stid defendants, Henry Harris and Tabitha Harris gave a mortgage to one George Collett, Jr. which was afterwards assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs herein, together with the note thereby secured, on lots eleven (11), thirteen (13) fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty-two (22), twenty-four (24) and terwards assigned and transferred to plain tiffs herein, together with the notes secure thereby on parts of the above described pre-terty to-wit. Lots number seventeen [17] and nineteen [19], block number two [2] town of Octonw od now strong City, Chas

and nineteen [19], block number two [2], town of Ootton's od now "trong City, Chase county, Kansas, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, of the sums respectively of 4500 and 4900 sec reling, to the terms thereof in said mentage provided, and that since the giving of said in Frages the said defendants of alm some laberes instain premises, and oraying that said defendants may pay said sums now a timed to be due, with loterest amounting to about \$23.50, or that said premises may be sold to pay the sums, and that the said defendants Asiam M. Clay and Pauline Thomas are not fied that they and each of them are required to answed demug or otherwise the its of aid position on or before the 16th day of July, 1884, o said petition will be taken as the against them, and each of them, and judgment rendered accordingly, and they and each of them will be forever barred, and forcelosed, from all jight, title, estate, property and equity of redemption in and to said above described premises.

emption in and remises.

Dated, June 4th, 1884.

Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, by Madden Bros., their att'ys.

[Attest.]

E.A. Kinne.

Cierk District Court.

\$66 a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pay the olutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which pf either sex. young or old, c: n make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty write for particulars to HALLETT & CO. Portland. Maine.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE,

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

STEEL GOODS!

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

Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

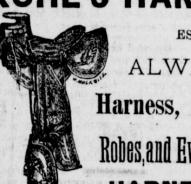
Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do

all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS,

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the HARNESS BUSINESS:

ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.

UBLIC SALE.

We will sell at auction, on the farm of Hinkle & Harvey. east of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1884.

95 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE SHORT-HORN STOCK CATTLE.

Consisting of yearling steers, heiters, cows and calves.

A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS WILL BE CIVEN

On all bankable paper, at 8 per cent. per annum.

W. S. SMITH, Auctioneer.

HINCKLE & HARVEY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To whom it may concern:
I announce myself as a candidate, on the principles of temperance, for the position of senator. Yours, truly, W. H. CARTTER.

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 is wild lands and stock ranches. Well tered, improved farms for sale. Li

for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

JOHNR. KOFEL.

Watch Maker and Jeweler.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS,

Will take watches, clocks and jawelry for

will take watches, clocks and Jaweiry for repairing; and all work warranted to be in done first-class workmanship. Through my long experience in Switzerland, Paris and London, also in a number of first classjewelry houses and watch factories in America, I am able to give satisfaction. Give me a call.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

Leave orders at central Hotel. ap3-tf

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

BE DECEIVED.

E. COOLEY

Give me a call

NOT A DRUG

1109 ATHIT GIRARD ST, PHILE, PA. A NEW TREATMENT.

For Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Dispepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, baving received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN." prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claumed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so called "Incurable" diseases to do all that we

ricurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starky & P. len. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine. genuine. wm. D. Kellev, member of Congress

rom Philad libbs.
T. S. Aithur, Editor and Publisher Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-V. L. Conrad. Elitor Litheran Observer." Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in regards to our professional and persons standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness of or testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest

personal character.
Onr "Freatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery of and mode of action of this remarkable and mode of action of this remarkable curstive agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Corsumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchius, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address

DRS STARKEY & PALEN.
1169 and 1111 Girard Street, Philada., Pa.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law.

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

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

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

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Jadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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

J V SANDERS, J A SMITH, A W HARRIS. SANDERS, SMITH & HARRIS.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY

7 and 8 Per Cnt! CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and everybody who feels at all interested in the subject of TREE GROWING, will confer a subject of TREE GROWING, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for copy of my catalogue for season of 1884, free to all. Prices low, Trees good, and packing superior. Address J. C. PINNEY, Proprietor Sturgeon Bay Nursery, mch27-10t Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

J. W. TRICH

IS THE MANUFACTURER OF THE

Following Brands of Cigars "Affectionate," "Home Ruler," "Palace Car," "Golden Days" and "Nancy." oct26-6m

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

Largest in the Country

Guarautees His Work To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

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

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop.

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

TORPID BOWELS,

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fulliness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and domand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTTE PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "seavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constination, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT's are the first that have done me any good. They have maded me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Soldeverywhere 252, 0656, 44 Mutray St. N. V. old everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Muzray St., N.Y.

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in er out of Kansas, en the following organs and pianos:
Wilcox & White. Steinway,
Reed & Thompson. Chickering,
Standard or Feloubet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

100	lin.	3 1n.	5in.	bin.	% 001.	1 60
1 week	\$ 1 00	\$1 50	\$ 2 .00	\$ 3 00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
3 weeks	1.50	2 00	2.50	4 00	6.50	13.0
I weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3 25	5 00	9 00	17.0
					14.00	
8 months	4 00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.5
I mobohe	6.50	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.0
Local no					the fir	

sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items unlier the head of "Local Short Stops."

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer a public sale, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1884,

land, to-wit:			App
Se		Rge.	
Ne % of ne % of lt		6	\$ 4 00
Nw 14 of sw 14 of . 16	22	6	3 00
Improvements			400 00
Sw 14 of sw 14 of 16	22	6	3 50
Improvements			100 00
Ne % of ne % of 1	5 20	6	3 00
Nw % of ne % of 16	20	6	3 00
Se % of ne % of 16	20	6	5 (0
Improvements			450 00
8w 14 of ne 14 of 16	20		3 50
Improvements			50 00
No w of nw % of . 16	20	6	3 00
Nw % of nw % of 16			3 00
Se 14 of nw 14 of 16		6	3 50
Sw 4 of nw 4 of 16		6.	3 25
Improvements			200 00
Ne % of se % of 16	20	6	8 00
Nw 4 of se 4 of 16		6	3 00
Se % of se % of 16		6	3 00
Sw 4 of se 4 of 16		6	3 00
Ne 14 of sw 1/4 of 10		6	3 00
Nw 4 of sw 4 of 16		6	8 00
Se 16 of sw 16 of 16		6	3 00
100 74 OI SW 74 OI 10			0 00

Sw 14 of sw 14 of .. 16 20 6 situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any per son may have the privilege of making a bic or offer on said land, between the hours of le 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. SHIPMAN, Co Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

It rained Saturday.

Look out for frauds. Cool, Monday morning.

A nice rain, last Friday.

A nice rain, Friday night.

Mr. Nat. Scribner has returned to Kansas City.

Miss Nannie Cartter is expected home, this week.

Willie Hillert is confined, to the house, with sickness.

Mr. M. A. Campbell was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. F. E Smith, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. L. F. Miller is repairing the

ceiling of the Court-house.

Miss Clara Bailey, of Elmdale, has gone on a visit to Ohio.

Mr. Sam. Baker, of South Fork,

has gone on a visit to Illinois. Mr. Wm. Martin, of Strong

City, is again well and about. There was a very heavy hail

and rain storm, Sunday morning. Mr. J. L. Cochran is putting up a new carpenter shop for himself.

The Stock Growers' Association will hold its next meeting, August

Mr. M. H. Pennell left, Saturday, for La Junta, Col., for his

Mrs. Wm. J. O'Byrne, of Emporia, was visiting at Strong City, re cently.

Miss Carrie Breese has gone to Emporia to receive instructions in

Farmers, beware of frauds in every shape, for they are abroad in the land.

Mrs. Dr. R. W. Fisk, of Council Grove, was visiting in Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. Gamer sold his steers

Scroggin for \$1,185. The rise in the river, last Sun day, washed out a portion of Mr.

A. S Howard's dam. Mr. Pat. Raleigh, of Strong City,

is plastering the house of Mr. H. S Lincoln, at Matfield Green. Miss Ada Pugh has returned

from Lawrence, where she was at tending the State University. Mr. J. W. C. Gall, of Illinois, is

visiting at his brother in-law's, Mr. T. B. Johnson, of Strong City. Mr. A. A. Walters, the telegraph

operator, at Strong City, is in the "far West," on a month's leave of

was in town, Friday.

Married, at Newton, on Sunday, June 1, 1884, Mr. Frank Ollinger, formerly of this city, and Miss Nancy Sykes, both of Newton.

Married, at Emporia, on May 25, 1884, Mr. Wm. L. Cazaly and Mrs. Anna Shaft, daughter of Mr. John Barr, of Elmdale, both of Chase county.

The various Fourth of July Committees are working with an earnest that bespeaks a good time at the coming celebration, at the Fair grounds.

About half past 6 o'clock, Saturday morning, while Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bond, of South Fork, were their house and took \$15 from the

Mrs. L. D. Hinckley will leave on this afternoon's train, with her two grand-children, sons of Mr. Ed. E. Hinckley, of Leadville, Col., for a month's visit to that gentleman.

Mrs. Marsell, of Nashville, Tennessee, mother of Mrs. G. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, and Mrs. Nick Walker, of Neodesha, Kansas, sister of Mrs. Hildebrand, are visiting at that lady's.

sister, Mrs. McFadden, of Strong boch joints, one fore foot white, City, returned, last Toursday, from a two weeks' visit at Ottumwa, Iowa, and on Monday night, Mrs. tion leading to the recovery of McFadden returned east.

While coming down the hill at Spring creek, near the Fair ground, on Monday morning, in a sulky, in the breast and on the right arm, tonwood Falls, Kansas. inflicting some slight bruises.

On Wednesday evening of last blue," and about twenty-five box Office. cars, loaded with their accoutrements, etc., passed west over the For eggs, butter, chickens and oth-Santa Fe railroad, bound for New er products, at Pennell's restaurant

Flagstones are being gotten out this week at Emslie's stone saw mill for part of the walks on Main street in Council Grove. We think when the Grove once sees the beauty of these sawed stone walks she will have none other, and also find that Strong City is the place to get supplied .- Independent.

The teachers of Chase county, no doubt, will take that lively interest in the Normal Institute this year that they have taken in the Institutes of the past, and make it a grand success, in an educational point of veiw, as well as being an enjoyable re union of the teachers. Remember, it will begin June 30.

The following is a list of the petit jurors for the July term of the District Court: Falls township -Sol Varner, J. W. Harvey, Jacob North, W. G. McCandless, Jesse Jones, Joseph Shaw, J. W. Stark, J. S. Stanford, W. H. Moore. Bacaar township-Frank Corbin, P. B McCabe. Toledo township-C. A. Hancock.

On Friday last Sheriff Griffis arrested L. Turichi on a charge of entering the house of Mr. H. F. Davis, in this city, and took him before 'Squire F. B. Hunt, who, after giving him a hearing, bound bell's. him over in the sum of \$300 to appear at the next term of the District Court, and, in detault of bail he was remanded to jail.

The following is the population of Chase county, by townships, as returned by the Assessors: Bazaar -families, 201; population, 1,165; Cottonwood-families, 220; population, 1,150; Diamond Creekfamilies, 113; population, 507; To-(twenty one head) to Mr. J. C. ledo-familes, 165; population, 904. Falls-families, 426; population, 2,037. Total-families, 950; pop-

ulation, 5,763. The Chase County Normal In stitue will commence on Monday, June 30th, 1884, and will be conducted by Prot. John Deitrich, ot Burlingame, assisted by Prof. J.

M. Warren. A printed programme will be sent out as soon as prepared by the Conductor. For further information address MARY E. HUNT,

Co. Supt. man who had been selling lini- to \$5. ment and varnish in these parts, went to the jewelry store of Mr. Mr. W. C. B. Gillespie, travel- John R. Kofel and took therefrom get the highest market price for ing salesman of the St. Louis Type a silver watch belonging to Mr. C. your produce.

Foundry and Paper Warehouse, C. Watson. He was followed to Osage City by Under-Sheriff Chas. Houston and brought back a hearing before 'Squire Hunt, who fined him \$25 and costs.

J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, a prominent farmer and stock grower of Chase county, was in the city on Tuesday, and says that he will begin cutting Alfalfa grass, this week. He has over two hundred acres of tame grass, and says that it will all make a big yield of bay. He says that there is no longer any ques tion as to whether tame grass will be a success in this State.- Last week's Emporia Democrat.

PATERTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, at town shopping, a man entered during the week ending June 3d 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C .: Samuel Dexter Lecompte, Leavenworth, thill coupling; Albertis Martin, Painville, windmill; Geo. H. Herrington and David G. Millison, Wichita, type writing machine.

\$15 Reward.

Strayed from A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, one gray mare, coming 3 years old, branded "A. Z." on left shoulder, also one black mare, coming two Mrs. J. T. Dickinson and her years old, hind feet white up to nearly to knee, some white on forehead. The above reward will be given to any one giving informathese animals.

FOR SALE.

A stone blacksmith shop with two fires and all necessary tools; also, a residence of five rooms, good cellar the horse Mr. Thomas Parivn was and well, and two lots. Apply at driving began to kick, striking him this office or to Wm. C. Giese, Cot-

CHEAP MONEY.

Interest at 7 per cent., on two week a special train of welve estate security. Call on Thos. O. coaches loaded with "the boys in Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law nov23.tf.

CASH,

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at

Go to the Union Hotel for your ice cream.

jy6-tf for \$50 cash. Two houses for rent. Apply to M. H. Pennell.

Oranges, lemons, apples and cider, at Pennell's. You can get your staple dry

goods at Breese's. Go to Howard's mill if you want

o get the best of flour. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Go to E. W. Brace's for your

dressed fish every morning. Parties ind bted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

I have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON. Go to L. F. Milier's to have your Sewing Machines repaired.

Home-made bread, cakes and pies, fresh, every day, at Pennell's. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp.

Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & Thomas's.

If you want to get a good square meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Pennell's restaurant.

Read the Public Sale Advertisement of Hinkle & Harvey, to be found in another column. Dr. Ewing Smith, Dentist, will myl-tf

be in Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, June 14, to remain one week. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. dec6-tf

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', his drug store.

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce.

Ge to the Star Bakery for all kinds of candies and nuts, cigars J. D. STROUSE. and tobacco. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her

mmense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the Last Saturday, Geo. Payne, a reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries and for staple dry goods, and where you can

R. F. LAFFOON

here, Tuesday, and yesterday had Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Which he will close out

AT COST!

Best Line of Dress Goods to be found in the County:

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CROCERIES, CLASS, QUEENS, AND WOODENWARE.

MRS. E. LAFFOON, MILLINER, Does all kinds of Stamping to Order.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

HEALTH AND HOME."

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR. Address-

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SETH J. EVANS,



PROMT ATTENTION

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

BAUERLES' F.

CONFECTIONARY



lank, hungry - look . ling friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restau rant and grow

AND BAKERY.

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHNSON & THOMAS.

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS.

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

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS

Hast side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

"A penny saved is a penny sarned;" and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where

you can always get fresh staple and fancy groceries. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., on Main street, between Broadway

and Friend street. The telephone between the depot in Strong City and Union Hotel in this city is now in thorough working order, and messages will be transmitted over it at ten cents a messages.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save the save time save the save them; and the best way to save the save time save time save time. The following described property: One thorough-bree buil, five years old; twenty cows and calves; thirty I and 2-year-old affects and steers; forty head of full-blood Berkshirand Poland-China hors; several teams of good work horses; two brood mares with foal; one 2-year-old oolt; two superior 2-year-old fillies; two yearling colts.

My farm will be offered for sale or rent at the same time. dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

WANTED. From twenty to forty acres of land

broke on C. C. Watson's farm on Rock creek. Apply at Ferry & Watson's, in this city.

The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, and see me."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The under signed will offer for sale at public auction, in Strong City, on

Saturday, June 21, 1884,

the same time.
TERMS OF SALE: For sums under \$5.00 cash; above \$5 00, 5 per cent. off for casi Approved notes at 6 months at 10 per cen

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a half mile porth of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

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

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "ENTERPRISE"

MEAT MARKET, L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR,

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS

Fresh Meat Every Day;

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens

HIDES AND PELTS. Wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U.S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The tastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All inteligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine jan1-1v.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly sour to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex. succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ngusta, Maine. jan27-1v

A GARDEN FOR \$1.00.

20 packets choice Flower Seeds (our selection), cluding WILD GARDEN SEEDS (a mixture 100 varieties of Flower Seeds), for \$1.00. VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR \$1.00. BOTH the above for \$1.75. Gardener's Hand Book telling you how to grow them, sent Free with

34 Barclay St., New-York. LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY Greenhouse, Bedding Plants,

B. K. BLISS & SONS,



PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Miss Lilian Smith, aged twelve years, has opened a shooting gallery in Nevada City, Nev. The young lady is a phenomenal shootist.

-Daniel Wolford and his twelve grandchildren took the temperance pledge at a Cooper Union temperance meeting in the presence of 1,500 people. -N. Y. Times.

-Miss Eva Mackay, daughter of the bonanza king, is at the head of a society of young ladies who go about doing what good they can among the worthy, and deserving poor of Paris.

-The widow of Chief Justice Sprague of Toronto, Canada, died of grief for her husband. She had been well until she heard of her husband's death, and then took to her bed and died twelve

—Annie Russell, aged eight years, came from Templemore, Ireland, alone, en route to Mrs. Hussey, Miller's Corners, near Clifton Springs, N. Y. A tag bore her address, and she got to her destination safely. - Syracuse Journal. -Mrs. Dubys, daughter of General

hibiting more than 350 varieties.

-Patrick O'Regan, who was chief officer of the British Coast Guards over fifty years ago, is living on Brewster street, near City Point, Boston, aged one hundred and four years, and good for many more.—Boston Herald.

the Corean Empire, has displayed the flag of that country at his office in New York. The flag is red, with a central figure called the "Tackin Fir"; otherwise, the "Great Extreme," or "The first great cause, least understood."

There is no Judge on the English, Irish or Scotch bench who has attained the distinction won by Judge Daly, of New York, of having held judicial office for forty years. The nearest to it is Lord Fitzgerald, from 1860 to 1882 a Judge of the Irish Queen's Bench, and since a Lord of Appeal. He is sixty-seven years of age. Judge Daly is sixty-eight.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Dr. Henry T. Whitney, a native of Lunenburg, Mass., who, with his wife, has been connected with the mission of the American Board at Foo Chow, China, for seven years, has returned to this country, bringing a Chinese girl, daughter of a wealthy Chinaman, who is to study medicine at Washington, D. C. After completing her education, she expects to return to practice in her native land.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

A burglar alarm clock went off the other night without arousing the family. It went off with the burglar.

-The dog is not so much below man-kind, and is certainly to be congratulated rather than commiserated on one thing-he doesn't have to send his collar to a laundry every week .- Lowell Citi-

Silver dimes of 1807 are worth thirty cents each. Ah, dear, it seems to us the last dime we had must have been somewhere along in that year. But it was only worth ten cents then.

Just our luck.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—A colored man came into a Galves-tion newspaper office and wanted to Elevated City Railways Cause Eye

er, you must have got hold of some poor crossties attracted a large quantity of deetle kid who's just begun bizness!"—

yesterday of a rather good thing which occurred when he was a boy. He and several other chaps heard a poor woman in a miserable shanty praying for bread, and it was suggested that they procure a dozen loaves and throw them down same experiment was also tried in the strate below. We passed a magnet along the gutter of the street near the stations, where dust the travel was attended by great dangers, and no man ever rode away from home without his rifle. As a common precaution of safety, when a traveler saw in the distance the smoke the chimney. This was done, and after Broadway, through which no elevated awhile the boys knocked at the door and railroad runs, and while iron particles awhile the boys knocked at the door and asked: "Well, auntie, did the Lord send were attracted, the quantity was far you any bread?" "Yes, indeed." was less than at the railways. By passing

-Grushing a serenader.-A youth went forth to serenade The lady whom he loved the best, And at her house his footsteps stayed Until the moon had gone to rest.

He warbled till the morning light Came dangling o'er the hilltop's rim; But no fair maiden blessed his sight, And all seemed dark and drear to him.

With heart aglow and eyes ablaze
He drew much nearer than before,
When, to his horror and amaze,
He saw "To Let" upon the door.
—Hockensack Rep

Hired Help.

Mrs. Jooblewizzle had hired a new and a very green errand boy and she sent him with a basket and some money o get some groceries. When he came

"John, did you get the cabbages?"

"That's wot you tole me to git," he answered, with a lazy drawl.

"Did you get the potatoes?"
"That's wet you tole me to git."
"That's wet you tole me to git."
"That's wet you tole me to git."
"Did you get the soap?"
"That's wet you tole me to git."
"Did you get the sugar?"
"That's wet you tole me to git."

"That's wot you tole me to git."
"I know that," she shricked after the same monotonous reply floated up to her for the fifth time, "but did you get

"No, ma'am, I lost the money, and some dang thief uv a boy stole basket."—Merchant Traveler.

Italian Methods With Lime-Mortar.

A correspondent of the Builder gives a few details of the Italian method of making and using lime-mortar which are new to us, and of considerable interest, as are nearly all the particulars of construction as practiced by these skillful workmen. In the opinion of the Builder's correspondent, most of the modern Italian processes are identical with those practiced in the same country by the ancestors of the present inhabitants two thousand years ago; and he believes that the good quality of the Roman mortar, which has been proverbial for centuries, belongs equally to that made every day in Naples or Perugia. As everyone knows, the custom gia. As everyone knows, the custom among the Italian masons is, on commencing work upon a new building, to dig first a pit, large enough to contain all the mortar required for the work, into which is put lime enough to fill it within a foot or two of the top. Water is then poured in until the pit is filled, and the mixture is left to itself, care being taken only to add water as that first put in is evaporated or absorbed. first put in is evaporated or absorbed. W. T. Sherman, owns a plantation at Pass Christian, Miss., and the place is famous for having one of the richest rose gardens in the entire South, exhibiting more than 350 varieties.

As mortar is wanted, a portion of the lime is taken from the top of the mass, but the lower portion, which will be used to mix with the plastering mortar, remains undisturbed for years, and acquires a smooth, pasty quality much prized by the Italian architects, who place a value upon the lime which they effect of this mode of preparation is seen -Consul General Everett Frazer, M in the perfect stability of the mortar, which never swells or cracks, and, when used in brick work or stone masonry, is never observed to give rise to those disfiguring efflorescences which are almost inevitable with us. On plastering mortar thus made there is no Around this figure are four groups of difficulty in laying the fresco colors which are used in Italy with such splendid effect, but which burn out into splendid effect, but which burn out laid pale and unsightly patches when laid upon our raw, half-slaked mortar. With lime treated in this way work

can be executed which would be impossible with such materials as we employ. As an instance of this the correspondent of the Ruilder quotes the battuto roofing which is constantly used to cover costly and important buildings in Southern Italy, and which consists simply in a thick coating of lime-mor-tar, spread over the timber work, and beaten continually with heavy clubs for ten days or two weeks in order to consolidate it. The climate of Southern Italy is rainy, if not cold, but these roofs, which, if made of what we consider good lime-mortar, would transmit water good lime-mortar, would transmit water like a sponge, serve there to protect for centuries the house beneath. The same kind of work is used for floors, taking the place which would be filled among us by cement concrete, and the beaten lime floors appear to be as hard and smooth as anything that we construct with much more costly materials. That this difference in quality between our own and the Italian mor-tars is due to the mode of treatment rather than the original character of the lime used, is indicated by the fact that many different varieties of lime stone are employed there, according to circumstances of locality or conven-ience, without any material variation in the result; the Italian workmen having learned that art which we care so little for, the making the best of poor or indifterent materials .- American Architect.

very fine iron dust. Each passing train deposits its quota of iron, not only on -A well known oil producer told us the crossties, but upon the street below. the reply, "and he made the devil's children bring it."—Oil City Derrick.

Granding a distance of only six was attracted than by passing it along an entire block on Broadway.

These particles varied in size from one-sixteenth of an inch to dust so fine as hardly to be distinguished by the naked eye, and were frequently entirely invisible, requiring the aid of the microscope to reveal them. Viewed tory of Indiana have been thorough, and under the microscope, their dangerous character becomes apparent. The greater part were bordered by a jagged fringe with very fine points, compared with which the point of a cambrio needle appeared dull. Not infrequently the projections were hook-shaped and barbed similar to a fish hook, which will account for the difficulty in removing them from the eye, into which they have been driven-the closing of the eyelid and the rubbing which thoughtlessly followed, assisting to more firmly embed them in the cornea.

In order to determine whether iron iron particles could be attracted while floating in the air, a magnet exposing about one square foot of surface was suspended in mid air under one of the net was by no means a strong one, it attracted to itself iron particles in spite of a strong wind which blew at the time.

Further, the awnings of shop keepers along the lines of the elevated railroad are discolored by iron rust in a very short time, and require frequent renewals, since washing fails to remove the stains which the rust produces.— Scientific American.

Conceptions Potency. Scientific and Social

dreamers, but expressed far more the antagonism of brute force to that subtle ideal force with which it had to struggle in vain. For ideas have their own laws of growth, and as the tender shoot of some vegetable organism will up-heave the heavy sod or split the hard rock, so will the development of some new conception often defy the constraints of material compression. The minute egg of the coral animal may grow into an oceanic islet, or into a reef besides which ships may sail for days, or even into a densely peopled land, with its railways, cities and busy commerce. Similiarly, an idea from the brain of some Descartes or Hobbes, some solitary sage of Konigsberg, or a Genevan skull, full of imagination, but the relations they bear to temporary politids. We believe that many of the errors of even the most extreme school of Nihilists are the outcome of one recondite and mistaken philosophic idea, pound of black bread and a half pound apparently quite remote from the sphere of politics. This idea may be shortly expressed as the mechanical conception stevedores work eighteen hours a day. of the universe. But if we are right in believing that this conception is at the lic. They are astonishingly powerful, root of such political errors, they have also a common origin from a source my own men. Many are eighty and much less remote. They may be con-sidered, in the first place, as develop-agility or strength; and they are sidered, in the first place, as developments of the main political error of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose dreams have had results which now threaten so much of Furgrey with results which now the someness of youth." "The Greek boatthreaten so much of Europe with revo- men," says Judge Woodruff, of Conlution and anarchy. This main politi- necticut, "are very athletic and powercal error is the conception that the art of politics is a mere matter of counting fast and dine on coarse bread, figs, heads, one man being absurdly represented to be "as good as another." In Smyrna, where there are no carriages. Hence arises the profound error of regarding a nation as a mere loose aggre-gate of similar units, instead of as an organic whole composed of a system of mutually related parts (having very different values and very diverse functions) from the family upward. But this imaginary reduction of one national, organic whole into a mass of separate, similar atoms is really but one of many examples of that modern tendency to regard all action as merely mechanical which has increasingly invaded every branch of knowledge, to the profound zilian slaves—are all strong, healthy detriment of morals and religion .-British Quarterly Review.

Who's a Hoosier?

A story is told by some of the old residents of the State to the effect that the word was first applied to Indianians about the time when Madison was the healthy, and enduring; but, on the concenter of a large pork trade, and the trary, where the people live chiefly on farmers for a hundred miles around flour and meat, as in great commercial would drive their hogs there in great or financial centers, they are nervous, droves. The peculiar noise that they dyspeptic, weak, and incapable of hard-

the country to hail a cabin by calling out: "Who lives here?" and "Who's here?" About the time of the treaty of peace with the Indians, in 1818, and mon precaution of safety, when a traveler saw in the distance the smoke from a camp or cabin fire, he would call out, upon coming within hearing distance, "Who's here?" and from the response he would know if he was among friends. From a corruption of this form of salutation the people of Indiana were called Hoosiers. Doubtless settlers, in writing back to friends at their old homes, would say that they "were among the Hoosiers," and in a few years the appellation sprang into general use. General W. H. H. Terwho may be accepted as authority, says that this is the true origin of the word, and Governor Wright is credited with saying that it was a corruption of the form of salutation of the early settlers of the Western country. A critical interpretation of Finley's poem seems to give proof of this explanation.—Indianapolis Journal.

-Henry F. Waters, the London agent of the New England Historic-Genea-logical Society, has discovered among the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the will of Sir George Downing. The Boston Post says: "It is an interesting fact that he, a Salem boy, a graduate of Harvard College in

-Troy, N. Y., has a three-legged boy baby. The doctors want to cut one of the legs off, but we think it should be let alone. No doubt when the boy gets a little bigger he will delight to play around railroads and he will not have more than two legs left when he grows up.—Philadelphia Call.

Wheat Meal and Wheat Flour.

Bread, it has been said, is the staff of The first Napoleon's hatred of and contempt for "idealogues" expressed in part the practical man's scorn for mere bread are vitally important, not only in regard to health but intellect and morals also. If one live right he will probably think and act right. Hence, What shall we live upon? is a most important question. The fact that nature contructs the human digestive apparatus and provides fit substances for it to work upon is disregarded by those who contend that art can interfere advantageously in this matter, and the experience of the world is ignored when it is asserted that flour is superior to meal as food. It ought to be remembered that dyspepsia was quite unknown until after flour came into use, and that it is not now a "national disease" among races and people who do not eat flour. The empty of morals, may, in the course of a few centuries, transform the aspect of who use flesh as an article of diet. the civilized world. The present is a time when scientific conceptions have a quite exceptional social potency, and we venture to think that some of those who have attained currency merit more attention from non-scientific readers than they have received. diet is oatmeal and potatoes. The food than they have received on account of of the Grecian and Roman gladiators

was figs, nuts and hard black bread. The Russian grenadiers, in the Napoleonic wars, were as fine soldiers as were ever marshaled. Their ration was a stevedores work eighteen hours a day, In Smyrna, where there are no carriages, they carry from four hundred to eight hundred pounds." Lieutenant Paine declares that "one of these carried nine hundred and sixty pounds." Mr. Jewett, of Portland, Me., asserts that a coarse-bread-eating laborer of the Canary Islands carried on board his ship a mass of barilla that four stout American seamen had tried in vain to lift." well known that the rice-eating people of the world—the Japanese, Chinese, zilian slaves-are all strong, healthy and long-lived. The laborers of Laguayra carry barrels of beef and pork on their shoulders from the landing to the Custom House, at the top of a hill too steep for carriages. They never use flour or meat. So, the world over, wherever the people live on coarse vegetable food, they are active, strong,

word comparatively recent, and it can not be accepted with credence for the reason that the palmy porkopoly days of Madison were long after the Hoosiers only one class of animals—the anthronic manner. The respect are like man. Evaded City Railways Cause Eyeston newspaper office and wanted to subscribe to the paper. "How long do typor want it?" asked the clerk. "Jess long as it is, boss; if it don't fit the shelves I kin 'ar a piece of mysef.— Texas Sifangs.

A ragged little girl in a London sachool was recently asked why Adam and Eve were turned out of Paradise. She promptly answered: "Because they returned to the returned out of Paradise. She promptly answered: "Because they returned to the clerk of the mare successfully cured, the part had been evicted for non-payment, of reent several times within a few months, — "Boy!" he called as he snapped his fingers at a post-office boot-black, "are you the lad I handed a dollar bill to pesturday to get changed, and you beat and out of thirteen center" "No, sir," "look out!" "How do you know you sin't?" "Cause: do I look like a bey whold beat you out of a shilling when I could walk off with the dollar? Strangs or, you must have got hold of some poor feele kid who's just begun bitzess."

A magnet little girl in a London rescaled in the clerk of the iron from the stose of the realization and the realization and the size of a sewing for the realization and the size of a sewing find the could walk off with the dollar? Strangs of the everation of the clerk of the iron from the stose of the realization and the find particles being a natural adaptation between man the light to be removed by magnets. The floorer meth im at the door, "I was the custom among the early loneers in Indiana in traveling through the country to hail a cabin by calling the country to hail a cabin by calling the country to hail a cabin by calling the benighted. He hall the proposed have a large quantity of feeled kid who's just begun bitzess."

Levaled Troubles. The floorer he Hooseier has decome known.

The introduction of the clevated ra above the lodgment of iron dust in the eyes had become known.

The first that is known of the word the pearing in print was in 1830, when the decome hand. The floorer has not travel or pass

the study of his life, said: "Man must eater into direct physiological relations with his food. If the butcher, the miller, the baker intervene, he destroys natural adaptation, for these intermediate agencies render the process un-natural. Every artificial preparation weakens the natural functions and impairs digestion."-Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Fresh Paint.

The current belief among householders that the smell of fresh lead paint is noxious is founded on pretty general experience, but is opposed by the belief, equally current among chemists, that lead compounds are not volatile. A fact recently brought to our notice seems to support the domestic theory. The basis of the useful and popular luminous paint is known to be sulphide of calcium. Now, this compound, when unprotected by varnish, glass, or some other impervious substance, is slowly acted on by the acids of the air and sulphureted hydrogen is evolved, which blackens lead paint. This is well known, and can easily be avoided by proper protection of the paint. But the curious thing is that unprotected luminous paint is found to be perceptibly blackened by the fumes from fresh lead paint. There seems to be only one possible explanation of this -namely, that a surface freshly covered with lead paint does actually emit some volatile compound of lead. We believe that many physicians could confirm this view from their own observations in regard to newly-painted houses .- Luncet.

—Cinnamon Bun: Make your paste just as you would for ordinary buns; roll it out into suitable lengths for the size of your bun, and then butter these rolls well, and as you twist the roll into the occasion and was pointed out to form the size of your bun, and because the folds some the fold form, place between the folds some cinnamon, currants and sugar. Then wrote to her, and, though she had overhearing, perhaps, remarks on the place your buns in the baking pan, never met him, she liked his letter and redness of her nose, or some defect in strewing white pulverized sugar over replied. A pleasant correspondence the whole.—N. Y. Times. replied. A pleasant correspondence followed, and soon a meeting was ceremony the choir again formed in pro-

Beckleton's Bees.

Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed the other day, and the new generation, leavng the hive, went over to an adjoining block, and settled in cone-shape on a peach tree. Hiving bees, when not managed skillfully, is a painful performance. The bee does not know that the human family admires his proverbial industry, and often stings the man who eeks to establish a home for the bill collector of sweets. The entire neighborhood was aroused when Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed, and children, both white and black, assembled to see the fun. Mr. Beckleton was not at home when the insect muster occurred, and in hand by the hired gentleman. A p. m. spring wagon with an impromptu hive was brought around. The unsuspecting horse, lashing the flies with his tail, soon attracted a scouting party of bees. The poor animal, stung to desperation, kicked and snorted, and breaking from his fastenings, ran out into the street and pawed the ground. A member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, came along, and seeing the horse tangled in his harness, but not observing the bees, approached with kind solicitude.

"It's a shame," said he to the hired gentleman and other persons who stood near, "that you allow this horse to tangle himself in his gear. Whoa! Good Lord!" and waving his hands in the air he struck a trot, while a swarm of bees hovered around his devoted eranium. He ran to the street crossing, thrashing himself with his hat, reach ing there just as a car came along. Some of the bees "zipped" the mule and with a lunge the animal jerked the car from the track and ran against a fence. The only passengers were a fat man who sat reading a pamphlet on the Banting System, and an old maid who carried a little porte-monuale sachel. A prominent bee went into the car and drilled a cavity into the fat man's jowl, and a companion buzzed in and saluted the maiden lady on the neck. Banting's book flew out of the window and the beads on the portemonnaie receptacle rattled as the old maid lifted her skirts and rushed from the car. The pain that a lean man can endure without striking demonstration will bring intensified fits to a fat man, and on this occasion Mr. Banting waddled from the car and fell over a tree box blown down by a recent storm. No sooner had he left the car than a dozen bees followed him. They crawled around his collar, leaving tracks of fire, and delighted themselves by a dance on his bald head. He bawled like a steer, broke down a garden fence, and when last seen, he was traveling towards the equator. The old maid had considerable trouble with her skirts, and her high-keyed shricks must have rent the neighborhood like the wailings of the equinoctial wind.

When Mr. Beckleton reached home and learned that his bees had swarmed, he went over to assist the hired gentle-

"Hold on there," he cried. "Don't fight 'em. Let 'em buzzaround. They won't hurt you. See?" as the bees began to buzz around his ears. "Wait a droves. The peculiar noise that they kept up in driving the swine—sounded ships.

The instinct of animals now domesticated is an unerring guide to food, while man's diet is a mass of acquired habits.

The instinct of animals now domesticated is an unerring guide to food, while man's diet is a mass of acquired habits.

Comparative anatomy, however, teaches the first plug hat, and in trying to fight off a bee that showed a disposition to settle he struck the peach tree and jarred the buzzing cone to the ground. Then he knew that man was made to moan; that life is full of sudden pain and cries. That bravery which would prompt a man to rush forward and rescue a fel-

> When Mr. Beckleton reached home, after the bees grew weary of his society, he looked like a bloated bondholder. and that evening, as he lay on the floor of his front gallery, a man who saw him said: "Blamed if I don't believe old Thingenbobem will swell up and bust." Oh, no; bees will not sting you unless you molest them.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Made it on Oil.

"And you made that suit of clothes out of it? "That's exactly what I did," replied the thin man, proudly. "My wife's done a little sewing now and then, and had tifty dollars saved up. 1 went to her and explained how the market was. Told her there was sure to be a boom, and that now was the chance of a life time. You know I have been going pretty ragged lately."

The cold tea man nodded his knowl-

edge of the fact. "Well, I demonstrated to her where there was a fortune in sight if I only had that fifty dollars. She said I'd lose it, but I promised her I wouldn't; that I'd only operate on the safe side, and on a day of January last, with acrued inter-dead-sure thing. So she let me have the money and I went down to the Ex-lars and forty-four cents. — Boston money and I went down to the Exchange. Oil was then selling at \$1.10. Transcript. knew it would go to \$1.20, because I had the pointers, you see. So I just stepped out and bought this suit of

"Well?" said the cold-tea man, expectingly.

"Why, where does your oil speculation come in?"

the safe side of the market? Ain't I will remain until the wound is healed. ahead of it? What's the matter with The operation was witnessed by a numyou?" and the thin man walked off with ber of physicians and students. - Utica dignity. - Pittsburgh Chronicle - Tele- Herald

to the occasion and was pointed out to ing girl who has usually to walk up the Mr. Wilcox. On his return home he aisle the observed of all observers, and —Wild hogs are becoming quite brought about. It proved a case of mutual love at first right.—Milwaukee groom down the aisle to the entrance case.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-The Prince Imperial of Austria speaks, it is asserted, every dialect known in the Austrian dominions, except Turkish.

-- Thirty States and Territories have mere men than women, and seventeen States and Territories have more women than men .- Chicago Times.

-A colored preacher in Buffalo gave notice to his congregation recently that he wanted less shouting and more money in the future. - Buffalo (N. Y.) Express. -The city fathers at Olean, N. Y., have instructed the police to compel all

boys under the age of fifteen years the management of the affair was taken to vacate the streets after 8:30 o'clock -A five-year-old girl fell from a thirdstory window in Cincinnati, recently,

but a gentleman passing by saw her coming, caught her in his arms, and saved her from any harm.— Cincinnata A couple of Flushing (N. Y.) squirrel-hunters caught a Canadian stoat or ermine, which was nested in a tree. It

whipped their dog before they killed it. It is the first known to have been caught on Long Island. -The adage that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good" finds a new illustration in the report that the health record of Cincinnati has greatly

improved since the flood cleansed the unwholesome districts. -Johnson Sides, a Piute Indian chief, says that the order of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, prohibiting the free riding of Indians, is beneficial to the tribe, and that there are less maimed

redskins than formerly. -Until 1823 not a single steam vessel had visited Maine waters, and the appearance of a puffing, smoking steamer in Casco Bay, in that year, terrified some of the superstitious dwellers on the islands and the coast.—Boston Post.

-Lovers of the so-called "blood oranges" will be interested to hear that their favorite fruit having fallen short, certain dealers now prick the skins of ordinary oranges and then subject the latter to a bath of colored liquid .- Checago Inter Ocean.

-A native Jehn at Catskill has fixed up an old Concord coach and painted on the sides the words "Sally Hoe." Nobody has as yet pointed out to him his mistake, and the vehicle is likely to cause many a laugh this summer as it goes up hill and down dale .- Troy (N. Y.) Times.

-Miss Jennie Cassedy, of Louisville, who is incurably confined to her bed as an invalid, is nevertheless prominent as superintendent of a flower mission, and now she wants to send bouquets to all the prisons, penitentiaries and reforma-tories in the United States. She thinks it will humanize the inmates while the flowers last. - Louisville Courier-Jour

-An eccentric hermit woman died recently at Shirley, England, and among her effects an old piano was sold for half a crown. It turns out to be of the year 1730, thirteen years after the making of the first piano in England. Offers of seven hundred and fifty dollars have been made for this antique, which is valuable in the history of piano making.

-One of the only two remaining Roman milestones in Great Britain is in Cannon street, London, the other being in Chesterholm, in Northumberland. There is Roman work about the Tower of London. Until quite recently an old Roman turret was standin hundred yards of Ludgate Hill station, and in Cripplegate may yet be seen a splendid specimen of the original Roman

-A report having been generally cir-culated that a cinnamon bear belonging low-mortal from a swarm of angry bees has not yet been discovered. Man has many virtues but this self-sacrifice is not had been set free, it led to a tragedy recently. A miner who was intoxicated took refuge in Joe Connolly's barn, near by, and one of Connolly's boys, hearing the movement of the man, ran to the house, and, obtaining a shot-gun, fired into the hay where he was lying, and seriously wounded him.—N. Y. Mail.

-From a French State paper, lately brought to light, it appears that in 1770 the following Parliamentary decree was solemnly passed and duly registered under King Louis XV.: "Whosoever by means of red or white paint, per-fumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, cotton wool, iron corsets, hoops, shoes with high heels, or false hips shall seek to entice into the bands of marriage any male subject of his Majesty, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and declared incapable of matrimony.'

-Jonathan Wheelock deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank, in Concord, March 23, 1833, one hundred dollars bounty money which he had received as a Revolutionary soldier. Two other deposits of fifteen dollars each were added to it—April 15, 1834, and April 9, 1835. The money still remains in the bank, and amounted on the first

-Hugh Fagan, a Utica boy, fourteen years old, went to Albany, N. Y., re-cently to have a huge tumor removed from his neck. The operation, which necessitated an incision seven inches in length, was successfully performed by two doctors. The excised mass weighed nearly two pounds. Fagan showed wonderful grit both before and after the "Ain't I got this suit of clothes? cperation, and refused all stimulants.
Didn't I make 'em on oil? Wasn't I on He walked to the hospital, where he

-A very pretty custom, which has since been followed, was introduced at —Ella Wheeler's marriage had its romance behind it. When the Army of the Cumberland held its reunion in Savoy Chapel Royal, London. The chair formed a procession down the

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Beeswax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as smooth as glass.

-Unless sheep are kept in a uniformly thrifty condition "jointed wool" is the result.

-It is a good plan to let hens run mong the currant bushes where there is trouble from currant worms. -As the weather becomes warmer

the water used for drinking must be changed often. Fowls appreciate plenty of cool water in summer. -A nice loaf cake is made of one-half cup of butter, one and a half of sugar,

one of sweet milk, two of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda, the whites of four eggs. Flavor with rose or almond. -- Boston Globe.

-Chocolate Frosting: Six tablespoons of chocolate, six tablespoons of sugar, six tablespoons of milk, butter size of walnut; put on the stove, let boil ten or fifteen minutes, stirring all the time; when cold flavor with vanilla; put between layers. - Detroit Post.

-- One of the sources from which spring many troubles is the fence cor-If nothing else will reach it try the hoe. It is much better to spend a small proportion of the time at the source of danger than to be constantly at work endeavoring to eradicate the weeds which are fostered and nourished from the fence corners.-Prairie Farmer.

-An excellent way to wash black cambric and calico dresses is first to prepare water for it thus: To four quarts of cold water allow a pint of wheat bran, boil it for balf an hour, then strain it and wash the dress in it. Do not use soap unless there are grease spots and then only on those. Blue the starch deeply and iron on the wrong side. - San Francisco Chronicle.

-A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "If any one has a pear tree that bears spotted or cracked fruit, let him sprinkle wood ashes freely over the soil, beneath the tree, as far in diameter as the branches extend-not a light sprinkle, either, but a liberal dressing. Then wash the bark thorwith strong soap-suds (old fashioned soft soap preferred) with the addition of lime water and a little flour of sulphur.

Fashion, Items.

The round waist will take the lead as the bodice par excellence for summer toilettes.

Jet-beaded turbans, trimmed with pom-pons and aigrettes, powdered with jet or glittering with jet-beaded laces, will be much worn on the promenade, with stylish costumes of black surah, Ottoman, or gros grain silk.

Cotton Sicilienne, a soft glossy mate rial closely resembling silk, is used as a foundation for dresses made of Oriental and other fancy nets and laces.

Until the sun becomes more powerful, plaids, plain cloth dresses, and tweeds will continue to be worn. The "tailormade" dresses consist usually of but one fabric, but lately there appears to be a mixture of materials in the formation of these trim lady-like costumes, and sometimes is seen a mixture of these materials. This is, however, not in the elegant taste of a dress of one plain color, simply braided or trimmed with flat rows of braid of a deeper shade than the dress fabric. American women seldom or never feel comfortable or fashionable. They require the aplomb and the shoulders of a French woman to wear them with either grace or distinction; but still the fashion for plaids continues, and is likely to do so throughout the season-for many of the new summer goods are made with exceedingly large plaids, some of a very pronounced

type, and consequently very ugly.

Hand-painted sashes of silk or satin, in pale or dark colors, will be much worn this summer over simple house dresses of French muslin, organdie and lawn. With more dressy toilets for the evening, graceful little sleeveless jackets are made to match.

Neckerchiefs of fawn-colored or pale cream-tinted China washing silk, dotted all over the surface with small bouquets of rosebuds, and bordered with a wide ruffle of Spanish or Oriental lace, are dainty and novel; some of these are so large as to quite cover the shoulders when adjusted, answering very well for a dainty wrap when but slight protection is needed.

By far the most fashionable color to be employed by the modistes this summer in conjunction with the white toilets which are to abound, are pale green, Persian, mauve, and the many shades of yellow, from delicate primrose to deep ecru. White over pale-colored slips will be very elegantly worn. Transparent black dresses will be quite as popular, and the newest mode with these is to line the bodice only with color, the skirts being all of black—the bright color of the bodice-lining appearing in the ribbons which loop and hold the soft, full drapings of tunic and underdress

Very attractive summer toilets of French embroidered Nainsook are exhibited, the skirt consisting of a deep, elaborately-worked flounce, alternating with tucked spaces, each tuck measur-ing about an inch and a quarter in depth. The last of the tucks reach up the skirt to within a few inches of the belt line and there is no extraneous drapery. The waist upon some of these dresses is of the round "Josephine" style, closely shirred; or there is a short basque, trimmed with narrower embroidered ruffles, and a tucked chemisette set into the square opening at the throat. Both styles of corsage is worn with a belt to which is attached a large flat bow and ends of ribbon fastened toward the right side of the bodice, a little to the back

and often quite under the right arm. Embroidery, without doubt, is to rage again this season. Every sort of dress is trimmed with this beautiful garniture in some way or other. Every fabric either silk, woolen, or cotton, comes in patterns with so many yards of embroid ery attached. Veilings, French cashmeres, foule, and albatross cloths, and most lovely batistes, silk muslins, organdies, and most Nainsooks, embroidered in white or in a variety of pale shaded hues, are each and all displayed, and at the present time the most recherche and attractive dress goods or exhibition .- N. Y. Pest.

Work for Clever Girls.

What can the clever country girls do to make a living for themselves and feel independent? Not long ago I was ever in Eastern North Carolina and I found the question answered in some places. found some nice well educated girls cultivating small fruits and vegetables for market. They didn't plow the ground but they planted and heed and weeded and gathered the crop. I saw and sent them North, and their sales of baskets and freight to market was thousand for their work and watching and constant care. Well, those girls are proud and independent. Their father had five acres and he was making money-a good deal of money. I never saw a nicer business, nor one so simple and sure. The land was poor and sandy. The rows three feet apart. When the plants get well set a plow opens a furrow close by on each side and this furrow is nearly filled with cotton seed, and then the earth is thrown back on the cotton seed. after that the vines are mulched with fine straw and that is all. I never saw vines as small hundred and forty on one plant. They laid on one another. This vine had been picked three times and there were and the girls averaged fifteen quarts by that time. They begin again at four in the afternoon and get fifteen quarts more. When they hire pickers they pay two and a half cents a quart to girls ries nor spill them and do not eat every big nice one they come across. But this is not all. These girls have

got a crop of raspberries just behind and they will make two or three of ours for the market is nearer, but I cise is so good for their health, and the furnished with good clean water .- Masoccupation so cleanly and delicate and suchusetts Ploughman. suits their nimble and delicate fingers so well. Woman was the first gardener we read about, that is to say she was the first to pick the fruit, and I have

Dog Teams in Idaho,

Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

During the day of my arrival I saw a few men sweating under the labor of pulling two sacks of flour on a toboggan, and several dog trains. These dog trains are amusing, it not admirable, as a means of transporting freight. They are made up of Indian dogs, collies, mongrels, scrub yelpers, Newfound-lands and mastiffs, with now and then a bull-dog. The driver goes behind and urges them on with snow-balls, now and then finding it necessary to go forward and make a lazy cur work up to his collar by giving him the bight of a packing rope. Poor brute! Probably it is his only bight of any kind for many hours. I asked one dog team man what he fed to his dogs, and he said. said:

"Tallow and Indian meal."

"Are they trained? "No; we pick up all sorts of dogs and work them in very soon by putting a good dog on the lead."

"Do they ever balk?" "No; dogs is the blankest fools in the world, while they is the sagaciousest animals. Why, them dogs near about pull their toe-nails off comin' up a steep hill, they bark out their delight when I go up and pat them on the head and call them 'good dogs,' Horses or no other animals won't be fed on such taffy. Why, these dogs will stand it to trying to stop a departing railway train. be cussed for miles and then be tickled

to death at a pat on the head." The merchants say the dog teams spoil goods like the mischief. They are all the time tipping them over and rolling them around.—Cor. Philadelphia

—The Egyptian Times gives a lengthy definition of the word "Pasha." According to it, the title is derived from two Persian words, which signify "the feet of the Shah," and derived from two Persian words, which signify "the feet of the Shah," and dates from the days when Cyrus gave to his different officers of State the names within the next six or eight years.—Burof hands, feet, eyes and tongues, according to the different vocations assigned to them. Thus the title conveys in its derivation the idea of military

-The "shawlette" is the latest fashionable wrap introduced by the Boston hop-kepers.—Boston Post.

F. eding Chickens.

To feed chickens with the best food in proper quantities at the right time, requires experience, good judgment, and constant watchfulness. There is a great difference of opinion as to what food is best; while some contend that whole seeds are best, others are quite as certain that fine ground meal is best. its sixteenth year show a good degree of Why this difference of opinion? May it prosperity. not come principally from the want of

tle baskets and the baskets into crates always feed whole corn to chicks as of Virginia and North Carolina. soon as they are large enough to swal- dians seventy have already graduated had averaged thirty cents a quart. Their low the smaller kernels, contending total expenses for hire of help and cost that the chicks grow better and keep healthier than on fine meal, which clogs at the agencies as teachers, mechanics, two hundred dollars, and this left a up the crops and very frequently causes death.

From both observation and experience we are fully satisfied that when fine meal is fed great care must be taken to feed with regularity and to not overfeed so as to let the meal get sour. To omit to feed until the chicks are very hungry and then give them all of the fine meal they will eat is dangerous to their health if not to their lives, because they crowd their crops so full it swells and becomes a mass so compact that it fails to pass off, hence the death of the chick. But when whole corn, or other seeds are fed, there is not that or berries as numerous. I counted two danger of souring if left over from one day to the next, so the chicks do not get so hungry as to overload their crops. Of the many thousands of chicks we have raised, and given no fine meal two hundred and forty left. They frequently picked a quart from three plants and left many not ripe. They pick till eight o'clock in the morning we have never lost a single one by indigestion; but when we fed meal we frequently met with losses by indigestion.

Until the chick is a week old smaller seed than corn must be given, or the corn must be cracked; but after the and two cents to boys, for the girls are chick is a week old pop-corn may be more careful and do not mash the bergiven, and it will be readily eaten, at least this is our experience covering many years. We are fully satisfied that the health of the chick is greatly improved by feeding whole seed in place of fine meal. For the first few days grass seed, millet and the small are growing currants and gooseberries and talk about going into potatoes and beans and grapes and all that; well, why not. Fruit growing is a nice business for girls and so is raising. bles. Those girls have the advantage and sweet, in fact young chicks should of ours for the market is nearer, but I be given only the best of food. Irreguhave never seen the time that nice lar feeding should be avoided, and also strawberries couldn't be sold at home over feeding. If chicks are to be kept for twenty cents, and that will make lots of money. And then again the exer-sweet food at regular hours, and always

Vemiting Babies. There is an absurd idea that a vomiting babe is therefore healthy. It is foralways thought she ought to have been forgiven, for her first thought when she as too many are, with various indigestifound the fruit good was to give her ble articles, can so easily throw off such husband some. But he, like an old objectionable food; yet it would be still rascal, went and laid the blame on her more fortunate if mothers were more and tried to get out of the scrape. judicious and would not use such food. Now, there is a chance for our girls to The vomiting is simply to rid the stommake some money. Let them try a ach of offending matter, this being the small patch, say one-fourth of an acre. Plant out in August and have a good crop of fruit next spring. It can be done. I heard a Nashville man say cited, or, still worse, is in anger, or that two years ago there was no such when she has used improper food, may well dressed in an entire plaided costume. Plaid dresses in one particular resemble the Paisley shawls once so pped a day from one town, the town means of avoiding unfavorable results. of Franklin, and they netted twenty Or it may be true that when the babe is cents a quart or six dollars a bushel, very thirsty, or unusually hungry, more and the girls did most of the work. 1 wish the dear creatures were all rich the only safe means being its ejection. enough to live without work and only had to work when they felt like it, and I fected, not materially injuring the never see ladies of culture and refine-child, though it would be better not to ment doing drudgeery but what it impose this extra labor, giving only shocks my humanity, and I want a what is needed, remembering the small society established for the preventation of cruelty to angels. But work is the common lot for man, and for woman too, and I reckon they are happier for it.—

what is needed, remembering the small society established for the stomach at birth, holding about a wine-glass full. But when the food is improper; or the mother's milk has been made unfit for the stomach, the vomiting is the result of sickness, and then it is not as easy a matter, or not as safe. It should always be regarded as a bint, either that the food is improper, or that too much has been taken.—Golden Rule.

Blue Grass Breeders.

Mr. R. S. Withers, of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have such confidence in St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, that I use it on everything; myself, my horses, my negroes. Everybody and every horse, for all kinds of aches and pains, believe in its sovereignty as a cure."

"OH, mamma," said little Pau, when the new baby was shown him for the first lime, "can I wear baby's dresses when I grow tall enough?"—Philadelphia Call.

"Alonzo, dear, do you believe in ghosts?" she asked dreamily. "No, daring, I do not," he replied. "Well, Alonzo, that ghost to show you are not superstitious." Then they fell into a sweet, calm sleep.—Preizel's Weekly.

A MEMBER of the Shaker fraternityman with an attack of the ague. - The

"MISTHEE, misther, what have ye done?" called a native of Wicklow to an Englishman who had just tied his horse to a telegraph pole. "Well, Pat, what's the mater?" "Jist this, yer honor. Ye've hitched your horse to the magnetic telegraph, and ye'd be in Dublin in two minutes if you don't look out."

A WILD wave-That of an excited person

SAID an absent minded school teacher: "I hear a quiet noise in the right-hand cor-ner of the room. I know very well who the guilty party is, but I will not mention his name. It is Tommy Jones."

This is the season of the year when the ives a word this anatomy goes asleep.—Philadelphia

lington Free Press.

"WHAT is the reason," asks Mr. Henry George, "that the men who work the hardest get the least?" Lack of brains, Henry

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Miss Flight, "how dizzy I am! my head spins round like a top." "A very happy simile," remarked Fogg; "for everybody's head, you know, is a top."—Boston Transcript.

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

What This Beneficent Enterprise is Doing for the Education of Indians and Colored People.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., held its anniversary exercises on Thursday, May 22, and the reports made on this There have been on its weeded and gathered the crop. I saw an acre of strawberries that two sisters had planted and they made a frolic of it, that is, they went at it with a will, and took a lively happy interest in it, and they gathered four thousand quarts and said they would get a thousand more, and they packed them in the little baskets and the baskets and the baskets and the baskets into crates a laways feed whole corn to chicks as an acre of strawberries that two sisters had planted and they made a frolic of knowledge as to the best method of knowledge as to the best method of students—the former preparing to go such circumstances instinct necessarily takes the packed their people, where and one hundred and twenty Indian students—the former preparing to go such circumstances instinct necessarily takes the packed their people, where and one hundred and twenty Indian students—the former preparing to go such circumstances instinct necessarily takes the packed their people, where and to teach their people, where a takes the pack of sight. All seemed to be going well, when, in an instant, the engine, applied the air the colored common schools, especially to be and they packed them in the little baskets and the baskets into crates. rolls the past year five hundred Negro and gone back to their homes in Dakota and in the Southwest, and are employed farmers and hired hands. Not over seven have gone back to Indian ways, and eight have died. On the whole the record of educated Indians who have in the past three years returned from Hampton to their homes has been satis-

factory.

The school has been built up since 1868 at a cost of about \$400,000; and is free from debt. It is now seeking an endowment for its annual expenses, which are \$50,000 in excess of aid received from the Government. It is a private, not a public, institution, duly incorporated, and is aided only in a moderate degree by the Government, which helps the Indians only.

The Trustees are making a special effort to secure sixteen thousand dollars to build a new dormitory for colored girls, two hundred in number, who are now greatly crowded and suffering for want of room. General S. C. Armstrong, the principal of the school (address, Hampton, Va.), will gladly receive and acknowledge contributions for any of the purposes of the school, which is an attempt to solve two of the race problems of our country. It is conducted on the manual labor plan. Students work out on the farm, or in the shops, the most of their expenses. They have earned this year over \$35, 000. The whole six hundred—a little less than one-half are girls—are literally working out their own salvation. This feature of self-help commends the school to the confidence and interest of all good citizens.

-Baked Beans: Take one quart of beans and soak in cold water all night. Next morning parboil till the skins wrinkle Then put into the bean pot with a very little mustard, pepper and molasses. Put on top a half-pound piece of lean, salt pork: fill up with warm water and put into the oven. Put in more water as it boils out, letting them get dry towards the last.-

-A colored man went to the Cambridge, (Md.), gas works with a bucket recently and asked for three quarts of gas. - Baltimore Sun.

A PERFECT MEDICINE CHEST.

SING SING, N. Y., POST OFFICE, 1 One week ago, while engaged in my du-ties as Assistant Postmaster, I was taken with a violent pain or kink in my back; it was so painful I could hardly breathe, and I ached all over my body. I immediately sent for an ALLCOCK'S PORGUS PLASTER and applied it over the seat of pain; in twenty minutes I was entirely relieved and cured. I have used Allcock's Plasters in my family for over twenty years, and curing coughs, colds and pulmonary difficulties. They are a perfect medicine chest; they cure without the slightest pain or inconvenience, never leaving a mark on the President of Village of Sing Sing, N. Y.

A HEALTHFUL DIURETIC.

Bound Brook, N. J., } April 2, 1883. } You advise placing Allcock's Porous Plasters, in dyspepsia, on the pit of the stomach; in ague-cake, on the spleen; in torpid liver, over that organ; but I really think you should also recommend that one or two Plasters be put over the kidneys. They stimulate, strengthen and act as powerful diuretics, thus casting out many poisonous acids and salts. I have had fever and ague; all remedies I took produced little or no effect until I put an Allcock's Porous Plaster over each kidney; their action being more than doubled, the ma laria was quickly washed away. I have also had several attacks of rheumatism and two of gout, and by applying the Plasters over the local pain, and also over the kidneys, I again found your Plasters wonderfully efficacious. H. K. THOMAE.

Beware of imitations. "Allcock's" is the only genuine Porous Plaster.

SERVANT—" Master, master, the house is on fire." "Oh, tell your mistress of it; I don't meddle with household affairs."—

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Is a reliable remedy for local skin diseases. Any physician acquainted with it will say so.

THE greatest miss take in a young wo-man's life is her husband.—Detroit Free

ALL weakness and ill health owes its origin to an impure state of the blood and a weakness of the urinary and digestive organs. A medicine that will strengthen organs. A medicine that will strengthen these organs, and at the same time purify the blood, will assist nature in curing nearly every disease that human fiesh and blood is heir to. Such a remedy is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and, although it possesses no cathartic or diuretic effect, its use will soon establish a regular habit of body as well as cure weakness of the kidneys, indicated by urinary sediments, nervousness, etc.

What the hungry fish said to the an-ler: "If you're not too busy, drop me a

The question whether young women shall pursue the same line of studies as their brothers, seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitutions. Arguments on this subject are inely handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

"BUCKET-SHOPS" are probably so-called, because they make their customers turn

Whatever portion of the time you take, Sunday is always the rest of the week.

POKER-players borrow money from their uncle to pay their ante. - Chicago Tribune.

A THEILLING EPISODE.

Locomotive Engineer's Instinct-How He Saved A Train and How He Saved Himself.

On one of the darkest and stormiest nights of the recent unusual winter, the express on one of the leading New York railroads was moving westward from Albany. The engine's headlight threw a strong reflection in advance, but the storm was so blinding it was almost impossible to distinguish of us can account for the dread of coming disaster and death, and to the wondering inquiry of his fireman he simply said: "I feet that something's wrong." Seizing a lantern he swung himself down from the cab and went forward to investigate. Everything appeared to be right, and he was about to return to his engine when his eve about to return to his engine when his eye caught sight of a peculiar appearance at the joint of the rail next to him. Brusa-ing the accumulated snow away, he looked a moment, and then uttered an exclama a moment, and then uttered an exclama-tion of horror. The rails on both sides had been unspiked and would have turned over the instant the engine touched them. What inspired this attempt at train-wrecking is unknown, but it was presumed the confed-erates of some prisoners who were on the train hoped, in the confusion of an acci-dent to deliver their friends.

dent, to deriver their friends.

Engineer John Donobce, of Albany, to whose wonderful instinct was due the sal-

whose wonderful instinct was due the salvation of the train, when asked by the writer why he stopped his engine, said:
"I can't tell way. I only know I felt something was wrong."
"Do you have these feelings often when upon the road?" continued the writer.
"No, very seldom, although for the past twenty years I have been in a condition to feel surveybergion et almost anything."

twenty years I have been in a condition to feel apprehension at almost anything."
"How is that?"
"Why, I have been a victim of one of the worst cases of dyspepsia ever known. I have not been confined to my bed, as like thousands of others, I am compelled to work whether able or not. Indeed, when it first began I had only a loss of appetite, a faint feeling that would not go away and a bad taste in the mouth, but I finally got those terrible craving and gnawing feelings that make life so unbearable and are known as general debility."
"What did you do?"
"I tried physicians until I became dis-

"I tried physicians until I became dis "You certainly do not look that way.

"You certainly do not look that way

now."

"Oh, no, indeed, I am in perfect health now," was the reply "and I propose to continue so. My nervousness is entirely gone; I can sleep sights; the aching numbness has disappeared; the pale, siemly appearance has given place to the color of health, and I have readily put on flesh. This is what has been accomplished by means of Warner's Tippecanoe. If I can be cure I atter a chronic illness of nearly a quarter of a century I believe all suffering in a similar manner can be restored by ing in a similar manner can be restored by using the same great remedy." Such is the testimony of a man who could detect and remove unseen danger on

the road but could not remove the dangers from within his own system until brought face to face with the great preparation above-named which did so much for him and cando as much for all those who require it.

LADIES' hats may be cheaper this spring than last season, but we notice that they come higher than ever.—Norristown Her ald.

Cancer for Fourteen Years!

Cancer for Fourteen Years!

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 14, 1884.

I have for 14 years been a sufferer from a running sore on my face that everyboly called a CANCER. I have used over \$3.00 worth of medicine and found no relief. About four months ago I bought one bottle of Swift's Specific from Dr. H. E. Heinitsh, and since have bought five others, have taken it, and they have CURED ME sound and well! My face is as five from a sore as any body's, and my health is perfectly restored. I feel like forty years had been lifted off my head. Yours thankfully,

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Blood and Skin Diseases THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A KNOCK-DOWN argument—"I shall never be found out, and I need the money more than the boss does."

M. M. Devereaux, of Ionia, Mich., was a sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the Kidneys and suffered terribly. My legs were as big as my body and my body as big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now I am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle. All druggists keep Kidney-Wort, which is put up both in liquid and dry form. From Death's Door.

and dry form. A GOTHAM youth calls his girl "Ice Y. News.

WHY do we neglect a cough till it throw us into Consumption, and Consumption brings us to the grave? Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Persevere till the disease is conquered. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders.

A ROCKLAND woman calls her husband "a glacier," because he moves so mortally slow.—Rockland Courier.

SCROFULA, Scald-head, Tetter, Rose-rash, False-measles, Nettle-rash, Lichen, Red-gum, Branny-tetter, Dry-tetter, Shingles, and all diseases of a scroulous nature are cured by bathing the diseased skin with Papillon Skin Cure. Sold by druggists.

Long-winded preachers may not be very musical, but they are great composers.—Texas Siftings.

The Simple and Perfect Dyes. Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Druggists sell them. Sample Card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

When a man is bent on evil there is generally something crooked about him. OFFENSIVE incrustations and ulcerated

nostrils are permanently cured by using Papillon Catarrh Cure. By druggists. BANKS and base-ball clubs differ in their

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. Women, all women, are beautiful-in the

If a cough disturbs your sleep, one dose of Piso's Cure will give you a night's rest.

5,000 Agents Wanted Double Quick!!

BLAINE AND LOGAN by H. J. RAMSDELL. Blaine's personal friend an reference as author. The people demand this work

because the most **Zeliable**, Complete, Interesting and **Richly Illustrated**.

Containing Fine Steel Portraits, (nearly (0) pages),
also sketches of former Fresidents Election Laws,
statistics, etc. etc. Will be First Out, Seli
Faster and Pay Biggest Profits. Beware
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P. S.—Outfit ready. Send 50c for one and save time.

PAPILLON

BLOOD CURE.

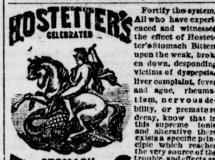
It is not an alterative. It restores the blood to a healthy condition. For all diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, as liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulence, stomach-ache, jaundze, constipation, colic, vomiting, nervousness, wakefulness, back-ache, neu-ralgia, and sick-headache, fits of epilepsy, amemia, or poverty of the blood, chlorosis, especially in young females, suppressed or painful menstruation, wakefulness, and fe-male weaknesses, this medicine is absolutely certain. Being purely vegetable, it can be taken into the most delicate stomach. A num-ter of recent testimonials are profuse in maise of this excellent remedy. Its properles are stightly cathartic, acting more directly apon the liver. It is very pleasant to take.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00. Direc-

SPRING

Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is mos something to assist it in throwing off the impurities which have collected by the sluggish circulation of blood during the cold winter months. Swift's Specific is nature's great helper, as it is a purely vegetable alter-

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., New York Office, 159 West Twenty- Phira St.



TRAMMEL NETS FISHING TACKLE.

E. E. MENCES & CO. Direct Importers of Guns and Gun Goods,

121-123 West Fifth Street,



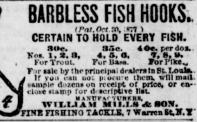
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for namphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

XX.-CAUTION.-XX. As BLUE FLANNEL Garments

are sold as the "g-nuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill, The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from "PHE MIDDLE-SEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS, sold by all leading clothlers, must bear the "SILK HANGERS," furnished by the Seiling: Agents to all parties ordering the goods.

WENDELL, FAY & CO., STUING ACCUSANY

SELLING AGENTS, MIDDLESEX COMPAN S6 and S8 Worth St., New York; 37 Franklir Boston; 314 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.







5 TON WAGON SCALES, Tare Beam and Beam Box \$60 and JONES he pays the freight-for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF SINGHAMTON, Elighamton, N. Yo

THE "ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS."

The Beat Cure for Liver and Billous complaints, Coativeness, Headache and Dyspepsia. Price, E.Sc., at Druceists or by mail. Samples free. St. Bernard Pill Makers, 83 Mcrcer St., New York PISO'S CURE FOR Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
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HAR Rigs & Water sent C.O.D. Enywhere. Whole-sale & Retail. Price-list free. Goods guaran-steed. B.C. Strehl, 157 Wabash av., Ohleago-

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Candidates for President and Vice-President—The Platform—National Committee-James G. Blaine, of Maine, Nominated for President, and John A. Logan,

of Illinois, Selected for Vice-President. The Republican National Convention to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled at Chicago at noon on the 3d and was called to order by Hon. D. M. Sabin, Chairman of the National Committee. After a temporary organization by the election of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Chairman, and the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday's Session.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for Permanent Chairman. The report was adopted by a vote of the Convention, and General Henderson escorted to the chair. Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, was also reported by the committee for Secretary and elected by the Convention. A resolution to bind each delegate to support the nominee of the Convention called forth an animated Among those who spoke strongly against its adoption was George W. Curtis. The resolution was finally withdrawn. Many resolutions were offered, among them one in regard to woman suffrage, all of which were

referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At the evening session the Committee on Credentials announced that they would not be able to report before morning, and a resolution was presented that five hundred tickets of admission be distributed to Union veterans present, but the Chairman announced that tickets had already been issued for every seat in the hall. The resolution was voted

As the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were not ready to report, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

Thursday's Session.

When the Convention assembled the Committee on Credentials reported that they had been in almost continuous session since their appointment, and as a result, reported upon the contested cases, awarding seats as follows: First Alabama District, Slaughter and Threet, sitting members; Seventh Alabama District, Moseley and Bingham, sitting members; Third Texas District, Mallory and Carter, sitting members; First Georgia District, Wilson and Blue, sitting members; Second Illinois District, Ruger and Peper, sitting members; First Kentucky District, Favor and Bragg, sitting members; Fourth Maryland District, Jordan and Rogers, sitting members; Sixth New York District, O'Brien and Brady, sitting members; Nineteenth New York District, the recommendation was that the sitting delegates and their alternates and the contestants and their al ternates be admitted as members, each delegate to have half a vote. Sitting Delegate Sayres, of Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, was given the seat. In the Virginia contested case the committee unanimously reported in farvor of seating the Mahone delegates. In the Fifth Kentucky District, the sitting delegates and the contestants were admitted with the right to half a vote each. The report of the com-mittee was agreed to with but one dissent-

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then reported rules for the government of the Convention, which brought out quite a lengthy discussion. Several amendments were adopted and the report as amended was finally agreed to.

A majority of the Committee on Rules,

who had been directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention, reported

wed, That in future Republican Nadional Conventions representation by delegates shall be as follows:

First—Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large, if any, elected in such State at the last preceding Congressional election.

Second—Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates.

Third—Each Coggressional District shall be entitled to two delegates.

A minority report was also presented, but after a warm debate, which continued at

after a warm debate, which continued at some length, the majority report was adopted. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then made a report from that committee, which report was unanimously adopted.

The Platform.

The Platform.

The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficial—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men; for a united Nation assuming the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government; and it accepts anow the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

GARPIELD.

We lament the death of President Garfield

all the relative value of gold and silver coin

all the relative value of gold and silver colaage.

COMMERCE.

The regulation of commerce with foreign
nations and between the States is one of the
most important prerogatives of the General
Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such
legislation as will fully and efficiently carry
out the constitutional power of Congress over
Inter-State commerce. The principle of the
public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for
the protection of all classes of the
people, and we favor legislation that shall
prevent unjust discrimination and excessive
charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the
fair and-equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a National
Bereau of Labor, the enforcement of the eighthour law and a judicious system of general
education by adequate appropriations from
the national revenue whenever the same is
needed.

PROTECTION TO CITIZENS.

We believe that averywhere the spectacion

education by adequate appropriations for the national revenue whenever the same needed.

PROTECTION TO CITIZENS.

We believe that everywhere the protect to a citizen of American birth must be seen to eitizens of American adoption, and we far the settlement of national differences by ternational arbitration.

PAUPER LABOR.

The Republican party, having its birth in hatred of slave labor and a desire that all may be truly free and equal, is opposed placing our working men in competition wany form of servile labor whether at home abroad. In this spirit, we denounce the portation of contract labor, whether fr Europe or Asia, as an offense against spirit of American institutions, and we plee ourselves to sustain the present law restring Chinese immigration and to provide st further legislation as is necessary to carry its purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The reform of the Civil Service auspicious begun under a Republican administratishould be completed by the further extens of the reformed system already establish by law to all the grades of the service which it is applicable. The spirit and purpof reform should be observed in all execut appointments, and all laws at variance with eyelects of existing reform legislat should be repealed, to the end that the digers to free institutions which lurk in power of official patronage may be wisely effectively avoided.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands are the heritage of the ple of the United States and should be reser as far as possible for small holdings by act settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition large tracts of these lands by corporations individuals, especially where such holding re in the hands of non-resident aliens, and will endeavor to obtain such legislation as tend to correct this evil.

We demand of Congress the speedy recov of land-grants which have lapsed by reason non-compliance with acts of incorporation all cases where there has been no attempt good faith to perform the conditions of signates.

The grateful thanks of the American process.

grants.

THE SOLDIERS.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1877 so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pension be given with the date of disability or discharge, and not, with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entanglements with the foreign nations, which gives us the right to expect that foreigners shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

THE NAVY.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce.

zens and the interests of American commerce.

American Shipping.

We call on Congress to remove the burdens
by which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we
have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and which takes no law from superior
force.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Resolved. That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories, should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories.

of the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that it should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be. The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a Nation and not a mere confederacy of States.

STATE RIGHTS.

The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate.

system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate.

THE BALLOT.

The stability of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count, and a correct return, and we denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in the Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all political rights.

The National Committee. Those States ready to report here each named its member of the National Committee as follows, and the Convention then took a recess until evening.

tee as follows, and the Convention ther took a recess until evening.

Alabama—William Young.

Arkansas—Powell Clayton.

Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.

Colorado.

Caiifornia—Horace Davis.
Deiaware—Daniel J. Leighton.
Georgia—W. H. Johnson.

Illinois—Pavid T. Litler.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson.

Kansas—John A. Norton.

Kentucky—E. Moore.
Louisiana—W. P. Kellogg.

Maine—J. Manchester Hoden.

Maryland—J. E. Geary.

Massachusetts—W. M. Crapo.

Michigan—John P. Sanborn.

Minnesota—M. J. Norton.

Missouri—Robert T. Van Horn.

Nebraska—Church Howe.

Nevada—Thomas Wren.

New Hampshire—Edwin Follet.

New York—John D. Lawson.

North Carolina—Lott M. Humphrey.

Ohio—A. L. Conger.

Oregon—J. T. Apperson.

Penusylvania—— Jones.

Rhode Island—H. A. Jenckes.

21th Carolina—John B. Johnson.

Tennessee—W. D. Brownlow.

Tennessee—W. D. Brownlow.

Tennessee—W. D. Brownlow.

Texas—C. C. Binkley.

Vermont—George W. Hooker.

Virginia—Frank S. Blair.

West Virginia—John W. Mason.

Wisconsin—Edward Sanderson.

Arizonia—Clark Churchhill.

New Mexico—William H. Ryners.

Dakota—Judge Bennett.

Utah—Charies W. Bonnett.

Johns A. Carej.

Wesning Joseph A. Carey.

Washington—W. D. Miner.

District of Columbia.

When the Convention assembled in the evening, the Chair announced that under the rules the order now was the presenta

The friends of each candidate, as his name was presented, sent up enthusiastic cheers. The proceedings continued until nearly two o'clock in the morning, when the Conven-tion adjourned until eleven o'clock Friday.

Friday's Session. The convention assembled at the appointed hour, and soon after being called to order proceeded to take an informal ballot the fact that the nomination was unani-

by States. THE FIRST BALLOT. The following is the total vote on the first ballot:

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from	District of Columbia	1	7						
the	Florida	1	14						
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, MIII	South Carolina	1 7	2						
TONE	Tennessee	13	11		0				
very on of	Texas	10			-				
on in	Utah Territory								
ot in	Vermont		91						
such	Virginia Washington Ter	2 2	"1			111			***
Such	West Virginia	12							
2 7 1		10		6					
peo-	Wisconsin	10	2						
late	Wyoming Ter		-	1::-					
dged	Total	224	000	02	62	30	19	0	4
bled.	Total	001	1010	1 00	00	1 00	1.10	*	-
Dicu,			100					-	

A second ballot was taken without ma terial change.

THIRD BALLOT.

STATES. Alabama......Arizona......Arkansas..... Delaware Distri't of Columbia Florida Georgia daho Territory... 12 4 ... 12 4 ... 1 3 24 18 4 3 7 2 5 1 16 ... 12 11 4 Maine.
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri Montana Territory Montana Territor Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Wexico Ter New York New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina...
Tennessee
Texas

Total...... 375 274 69 53 25 13 8 When the State of Ohio was called, Judge Foraker arose and said: "For what I sup posed to be the best interests of this party I presented the name of John Sherman to this convention; also, supposing it to be for the best interests of the party, we have until now favorably and most cordially sup-ported him. Now, also, in the interests of the party, we withdraw him and east for James G. Blaine forty-six votes." [Tre-

mendous outburst of applause.]

The secretary then announced the result of the fourth ballot for President as follows: Whole number of delegates, 820; whole number of votes cast, 816; necessary to a choice, 411.

FOURTH BALLOT.

ents of the Government; and it accepts	Indiana-John C. New.	The second secon	
ow the duty of leading in the work of prog-	Iowa-J. S. Clarkson.		Gen. Hawl John Loga Edmu Arth
ss and reform.	Kansas-John A. Norton.		Gen. Shern Hawley John Sherm Logan Edmunds Arthur Blaine
GARFIELD.	Kentucky-E. Moore.		
We lament the death of President Garfield.	Louisiana-W. P. Kellogg.		Sherman. ley Sherman. n unds ur
nose sound statesmanship during a long	Maine-J. Manchester Hoden.	STATES.	: : 5 : 2 : 2
me in Congress gave promise of a long and goessful administration, a promise fully		DIALES.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
alized during the short period of his office			
Desident of the Heited States His die	Michigan-John P. Sanborn.		: : : P : P
President of the United States. His dis-	Minnesota-M. J. Norton.	Company of the Company of the Company	
guished successes in war and peace have deared him to the hearts of the American	Mississippi—J. R. Lynch. Missouri—Robert T. Van Horn.		
ople.	Missouri-Robert T. Van Horn.	A THE REST OF THE REST OF THE STATE OF	
	Nebraska—Church Howe.	Alabama	8 12
PRESIDENT ARTHUR.	Nevada—Thomas Wren.	Arizona	
In the administration of President Arthur recognize a wise, conservative and pa-	New Hampshire-Edwin Follet.	Arkansas	11 3
otic policy, under which the country has	New Jersey-Garrett A. Hobart. New York-John D. Lawson.	California	16
en blessed with remarkable prosperity, and	New York—John D. Lawson.	Colorado	6
believe his eminent services are entitled to	North Carouna-Lott M. Humparey.	Connecticut	6 12
d will receive the provided are entitled to	North Carolina—Lott M. Humphrey. Ohio—A. L. Conger. Oregon—J. T. Apporson.	Dakota Territory	2
izen.	Oregon-J. T. Apperson.	Delaware	5 1
THE TARIFF.	Pennsylvania— Jones. Rhode Island—H. A. Jenekes.	Distri't of Columbia	1 1
it is the first duty of a good Government to	taloge Island—H. A. Jenekes.	Florida	3 5
otect the rights and promote the interests	outh Carolina-John B. Johnson.	Georgia	24
its own poonle The largest diversity of in	Tarna T C Dinklay	Idaho Territory	2
istry is most productive of general pros- rity and of the comfort and independence the people. We therefore demand that the position of duties on foreign imports shall made not "for revenue only," but that in	Vorment Goorge W Hooker	Illinois	34 3 6
sity and of the comfort and independence	Vermont-George W. Hooker.	Indiana	30
the poorle We therefore demand that the	Vermont-George W. Hooker. Virginia-Frank S. Blair. West Virginia-John W. Mason.	Iowa	24 2
position of duties on foreign imports shall	Wisconsin-Edward Sanderson.	Kansas	18
made not "for revenue only" but that in	Arizonia-Clark Churchhill.	Kentucky	9 15
ising the requisite revenues for the Govern	New Mexico-William H. Ryners.	Louisiana	9 7 1
ent such duties shall be so levied as to afford	Dakota-Judge Bennett.	Maine	12
curity to our diversified industries, and pro-	Utah - Charies W. Bennett.	Maryland	9 15 9 7 1 1
ction to the rights and wages of the laborer.	Idaho—Sherman A. Coffin.	Massachusetts	3 1 18
the end that active and intelligent labor as	Montana-James E Mill	Michigan	26
ellas capital, may have its just roward, and e laboring man his full share in the national	Wyoming—Joseph A. Carey.	Minnesota	14
e laboring man his full share in the nations	Washington-W. D. Miner.	Mississippi	2 16
osperity. Against the so-called "economic"	District of Columbia.	Missouri	32
osperity. Against the so-called "economic" stem of the Democratic party, which would	District of Committee and blad in the	Montana Territory.	2
grade our labor to the foreign standard, we	Truck the convention assembled in the	Nebraska	10
ter our earnest protest The Democratic	evening, the Chair announced that under	Nevada	6
ter our earnest protest. The Democratic	the rules the order now was the presenta-	New Hampshire	6 3 2 3
of the burden of unnecessary taxation by	tion of candidates for President. The Sec-	New Jersey	17 1
e of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a se reduction of the surplus. The Repuba-	tion of candidates for Tresident. The Sec-	New Mexico Ter	2
n party pledges itself to correct the in	retary called the roll of States, and when	New York	17 1 2 2 29 30 9 2 1 1 46 1 1
n party pledges itself to correct the in- ualities of the tariff, and to reduce the sur-	Connecticut was reached, Mr. Brundige took	North Carolina	8 12 1
us, not by the vicious and indiscriminate	the stand and nominated General Joseph R.	Ohio	46
ocess of horizontal reduction, but by such	Hawley in a speech of some length. The		
method as will relieve the taxpayers with	The most in the opposition to the same and the same	Pennsylvania	DU SULL
t injuring the laborer or the great protect	next State reached was Illinois. Senator	Maoue Ismud	
it injuring the laborer or the great protects interests of the country. We recognize importance of sheep husbandry in the	Cullom addressed the Convention and placed	South Carolina	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
e importance of sheep husbandry in the	in nomination General John A. Logan.	Tennessee	11 12
nited States, the serious depression which it	When Maine was called Judge West, of Ohio,	Texas	15 8
now experiencing, and the danger threat	Triben museumen stange record of conte	Utan Territory	2
ing its future prosperity, and we therefore	rose, and in a forcible manner presented the	Vermont	8
spect the demands of the representatives of	name of James G. Blaine. Then came	Virginia	4 20
is important agricultural interest for an ad-	I New York when Mr Townsend ascended	Washington Ter	2
stment of the duty upon foreign wool in or	the platform and in an eloquent address	West Virginia	12
stment of the duty upon foreign wool in or er that such industry shall have full and ade	the place of the second of Chapter A father	Wisconsin	2
late protection.	presented the name of Chester A. Attitut.	wyoming Ter	2
THE CURRENCY.	When Ohio was called Judge Foraker		
We have always recommended the best	nominated John Sherman. Then the roll	Total	539 207 41 7 15
oney known to the civilized world, and we	proposeded until Varmont was called where-	The Chalman of	this point for the
ge that offorts should be made to unite al		The Chairman at	this point, finding him
mmercial nations in the establishment of	upon Governor Long took the stand and put	self unable to make	e his voice heard in th
international standard which shall fix for	in nomination Senator George F. Edmunds	confusion which	prevailed, handed th
mothational standard which shall ha to			

written announcement to the Secretary, who read it as follows:

"James G. Blaine having received the votes of a majority of all the delegates elected to this convention, the question now before the convention is, shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous."

The tremendous shout of ayes sent up by the vast multitude clearly demonstracted the fear that the resultation restricted. mous

Adjourned untill evening.

LOGAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT At the evening session John A Legan, of Illinois, was nominated, and without any other names being mentioned, the Senator was chosen for the second place on the

Brief Sketch of Mr. Blaine.

James G. Blaine, the Republican nominee for President, was born on January 31st, 1830, at the Indian Hill farm in Washington County, Pa. His father was one of the heaviest landed proprietors in the State, and the son spent several years in early youth at school in Lancaster, O., living in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time Secretary of the Treasury and an uncle of young Blaine. In 1843 he entered Washington College at Washington, Pa., and graduated in 1847, at the age of only seventeen years. After his graduation, Mr. Blaine taught for some years in the schools of the neighborhood, at the same time mak-



JAMES 6. BLAINE, REPUBLICAN NOMINER FOR PRESIDENT.

ing a decided mark as a magazine and nwspaper writer. In 1853 he went to Kennebec, Maine, where he had been asked to assume the management of the Kennebec Journal. Shortly afterward he accepted the control of the Portland Advertiser. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature and served there four years. At the beginning of his last term of two years, was chosen speaker and preformed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of that body. In 1862 he was elected to Congress. He was repeatedly re-elected from the same district, and in 1869 was made Speaker of the House. His rulings were always prompt and accurate, and it was not often that his bitterest enemies could find a flaw in his parliamentary armor. When General Garfield was elected President after the memorable struggle in the convention of 1880, he ten-dered Mr. Blaine the position of Secretary of State. He retired from the Cabinet shortly after President Arthur's accession.

John A. Logan, Nominee for Vice-President.

John A. Logan, nominee for Vice-President, was born in Jackson County, Ill., Febportant public offices, and is at present one of the United States Senators from Illinois.



JOHN A. LOGAN, NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Exposing a Mesmerist. GALVESTON, TEX , June 6 .- A lively sensation was created here by the exposure of Prof. E. G. Johnson, who has been doing the town for over a week as a mesmerist. The exposure was made by two of his attaches, Norcross of New Orleans, and Alonzo Collier of San Antonio. They assert that they had learned their parts well under the tutorage of the Professor and that he had refused to pay them for their services, and hence the exposure. Johnson claims that the assertion is false and intended to injure him in his business. A personal difficulty between Johnson and the parties named ended in the arrest of the boys, who were fined by the Recorder for disturbing the peace, and committed in default. Johnson is booked for another performance here, but it is not known whether he will or not aftempt again to appear before a Galveston public.

Lincoln, Neb., Items.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 6 .- A laborer on a gravel train, James Tighe, about twenty years of age, unmarried, fell between two cars near Pleasantdale at seven o'clock last evening, and was instantly killed. His father lives between Valparaiso and Ray-mond. The body was brought here and awaits the arrival of his father. A seventeen-year-old daughter of a farmer named Steele, while going to visit a neighbor last Monday was assaulted by a tramp and thrown down three times in an attempt to outrage her. The tramp was followed eight or ten miles by mounted men but escaped in the darkness.

Miss Cora Peters, a young lady of twentytwo, has been missing from her home at Vevay, Inc., for a week. She was sent by her mother for some groceries and never re-their terms of office is four years.

Helpful Hints

When oats or other feed get low in the granary, instead of straining to reach them nail a stout strip to a bucket or box, with which they can be easily lifted. A horse of mine takes especial delight in rolling in mud or manure. I tie an old broom-stick to the currycomb and stand off at a clean and safe distance until I get the worst of it re-moved. If in plowing the land side horse is a lazy one and crowds over against the one in the furrows, take an inch board about six inches square, and through a hole in the center drive a wooden pin sharpened at one end. Tie this to the back-band of the furrow horse so that the lazy one will strike it every time he crowds, and he will soon get tired of doing so. Always have on hand a paper of copper rivets of assorted sizes and a piece of oiled leather for cutting strings to keep the harness mended with; then breaks can be readily mended, or those threatened in tugs, lines, straps, etc., either by riveting or sewing with a stout leather string. When a calf persists in sucking after being separated from its dam for several weeks, take an old halter and through the strap passing around in front of the nose put nails, having the points filed sharp and standing outward. A piece of leather sewed over the heads keeps the nails in place. With this halter on the calf the cow will kick and keep it at a distance, and it will soon give up in disgust. Formerly I was often annoyed and delayed by the loosening of nuts on coulters or rolling cutter, until I hit upon the plan of putting leather washers under the nuts, which stopped their working loose. If at work in a field where you cannot place the jug of drinking water in the shade set in the furrow, throw a bunch of grass over the mouth to keep it clean, and plow the jug un-ler. The ground will shield it from the not sun, and being cool and damp will help keep the water cool. In plowing, to keep dirt out of the shoes, take the egs of an old pair of trousers and cut off pieces about a foot long. At opposite points of each sew two strings. Draw the pieces on over the shoes, tie the strings down underneath just in front of the heel; then fasten the upper ends of the pieces around above the ankles with elastic garters. For a marker to 400,000 good healthy sprouts last year. ay off corn rows among stumps, put If the annual sprouts could be sold at a wo wagon wheels on an axle of a moderate price the condition would be length to keep the wheels just the distance apart the rows are desired. Any stout stick of wood will do for the axle. Fix on a seat to ride if desired. This marker will pass over ordinary stumps, and can be easily turned to avoid those directly in the way of a wheel .-American Agriculturist.

Miser and Speculator.

Your miser starves himself and does no harm to others. Your banker who gambles in great schemes dresses and lives like a gentleman—like a great many gentlemen put together, and all of them very rich—and when he falls he draes down with him thereards. of them very rich—and when he falls when you are tired of them you can at-he drags down with him thousands of tack them and annihilate them by enerwell-to-do individuals, and along with them the business and other legitimate them that other crops can be successinterests which give employment to thousands of laboring men and women. Everybody holds the miser in contempt, but everybody admires the prince of the greatscheme. The latter has stables crowded with horses which he never sees. His different country and city establishments are maintained at a cost of thousands of dollars a week. His ruary 9, 1826. He has been prominently before the country since early manhood. He served as a Lieutenant in the Mexican War and during the late War of the Rebellion and during the late War of the Rebellion are paid for in diamonds, and his path is etrawn with gold. When the miser Giddings,) who bellowed so loudly, he family select their attire from a home marked distinction. He has filled many imdies nobody is injured, and his grave is

(Mr. Taylor.) soon forgotten; but when the prince falls, there is wailing over a wide space of territory, for his extravagance and fall have taken the bread out of many

children's mouths.

It is held, and perhaps properly enough, that the law must not say to any "You have enough; you must be contented with that; you must not only live, but let live; you must curb your made use of the remark at which the rapacity and permit others to have gentleman exhibite an undue degree of their fair share of comforts and luxucheck the passion for great and un-earned wealth which has taken possession of so many men, who are otherwise worthy of respect? This passion has uprooted many of the old systems of business. It has destroyed safety, and put public and private confidence on the rack. It threatens a breaking up which will do incalculable damage. Most certainly there can be not many more cases of wholesale scoundrelism on the part of men in positions of trust without creating a panie whose melancholy effects may run through several years. The gentleman miser must be checked. The avarice which insists upon millions for private use must be stopped. Lorenzo Dow told of an avaricious farmer who, given the whole world, wept because he had not a patch outside to plant potatoes in. Had the farmer been located in Wall Street, or at the head of a bank, nobody today would find anything extravagant in the character.-N. Y. Graphic.

-Katie Wilte, daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest farmers of Hoboken, eloped recently with a poor clerk. and on returning for the forgiveness of the old folks received some words of admonition that bore heavily upon the bridegroom, and were then received into full family communion. - N. Y. Times.

—A lot of homing pigeons, belong-ng to Samuel Hunt, of Fall River, Mass., were released at Washington, D. C., at eight o'clock the other morning. They arrived home at 3:03 o'clock, flying 365 miles, air line, in seven hours and three minutes, or 1,186 yards per minute.—Boston Herald.

-It is better that young women who "see no harm" in midnight assemb-ages, frequented without the knowledge of their parents, should die. They put themselves in dang r of a fate worse than death. - Freeman's Journal.

-Mr. Beecher said in a recent sermon: "If some angelic reportorial band could write the mother's fancies of her child, with all her imaginings and her thoughts it would be fit reading for the library of heaven.

-Out of twenty seven States, com-

The Irrepressible Blackberry.

The lucious blackberry is a general favorite, and is very palatable and healthful when used in various ways. But I am not successful in its culture, hence, my opinion of the bushes is not tempered or moderated by enjoyment of the fruit. I planted, about eight years ago, Hoosae Thornless and Sable Queen, varieties very hardy, compared with some others, yet killing back in winter. They are set in rows of apple trees, according to advice of eminent horticulturists. I have ploughed and cultivated east and west between the orchard rows every year, and most of the time have done nothing to the blackberry bushes, yet now they occupy the ground about twelve feet wide, with every indication of continuing their spread until the whole orchard is over-

I have seen the Sable Queen, loaded with large and beautiful fruit on other's grounds, but in all these years I have not had a quart. I have not protected mine, only as deep snows have lain on them through the winter, so they winter kill, and my regret is that the winter killing does not extend to their foots, but every year new sprouts, and a wider area, are for my consideration. I had everything cut smooth down last June, but in the fall new roots were plenty. In regard to blackberry bushes in general of the native kinds out in the field, I have ploughed and harrowed them, and cut them clean in hoeing, then when the ground has been in grass have mown or pastured them, and in every way abused them, and still the blackberry roots are alive and send up shoots every year for the past twentyfive years.

I believe many men get awfully stuck by following the advice to set out blackberry bushes in orchards. One writer says the lower end of his orehard is in blackberry bushes; they bear abundantly and grow so rank that a step-ladder must be used to gather some of the highest fruit. We can imagine the apple trees inaccessible, and the fruit, if it drops upon the ground among those bushes, is hopelessly lost. Another writer has ploughed up an acre of blackberry bushes and believes he can 400,000 good healthy sprouts last year. much improved. But in my case theycannot be sold, and will not bear fruit, and will not die, and will not be killed, and they are among apple trees where thorough cultivation cannot be practiced unless the apple trees are dug up.

Persons in this cold latitude will rarely succeed in fruiting the best blackberries. And in warmer sections it will be well to plant blackberries in some useless part of the farm and call

The Retort Courteous.

When a certain bill was under discuss on in the Thirty-third Congress, Mr. McMullen, in advocating the re-(Mr. Taylor.)

Mr. Taylor, who was entering the hall just as this allusion was made to him, replied that he would rather have a sleek head than a blockhead.

Mr. McMullen then said: "I intended nothing personally offensive; which no one ought to have known better than the gentleman himself. I excitement to produce a little levity; ries." What, however, shall be done to neither of us ought to complain of our heads. If united, there would not be more brains than enough for one common head.

Mr. Taylor rose to reply, and no objection being made, said: "I am the last man to make an improper allusion, though the first to defend myself from offensive remark. I take back what I said after the personal explanation of my friend from Virginia, with whom I have had long intercourse. I think neither he nor myself, nor the whole House, has more sense than the country demands at our hands."-Ben. Perlen Poore.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	THE GENERAL MARKETS.	
1	KANSAS CITY, June 19,	1884.
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers\$5 70 @	6 30
1		4 75
	Native Cows 3 25 @	4 75
	Butchers' Steers 5 15 @	4 75 4 75 5 70
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy 4 60 @	5 15
4	Light 4 90 @	5 00
1	WHEAT-No. 1 1 02 @	1 03
8	NO. 2 80 40	81
	No. 3 76 @	78
1	CORN-No. 2. 43 60 OATS-No. 2. 43 60 OATS-No. 2. 28 63 RYE-No. 2. 50 69 FLOUR-Faney, per sack 2 35 66 HAY-Car lots, bright 7 00 65 BUTTER-Choice dairy 14 60 UHEESE-Kansas, new 11 62 EGGS-Choice 10 64	45
1	OATS-No. 2 28 @	291/
	RYE-No. 2 50 @	29 14 55 2 40 7 50 16
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 2 35 @	2 40
	HAY-Car lots, bright 700 @	7 50
d	BUTTER-Choice dairy 14 @	16
	BOOS Chansas, new 11 @	16 12 12 134
	EGGS-Choice 10 @	12
	PORK-Hams 12 6	134
	Shoulders 71403	91
3	Shoulders	13¼ 9¾ 9¾ 10
	LARD	10
	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed. 15 @	
	POTATOES-Per bushel 45 @	50
	ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers 6 25 @ Butchers' Steers 5 50 @	
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers 6 25 @	6 75
Я	Butchers' Steers 5 50 @	6 15
	HOGS-Good to enoice 5 10 @	5 35
	SHEEP-Fair to choice 2 50 @	4 50
	PLOUR-AXA to choice 3 15 @	4 50
	WHEAT-No. 2 red 105 (6)	1 00
2	CORV No 2 mired	500
	OATS No 2	9054
•	DVE No 9	02.14
3	PAPE 18 AN O	19 45
	COTTON-Middling 10 @	111/
•	TORACCO-Now Luce 440 G	4 75
g	Medium new leaf 6 25 60	5 75
1	Butchers' Steers. 5 50 60 HOGS—Good to choice. 5 10 60 SHEEP—Fair to choice 2 50 60 FLOUR—XXX to choice 3 75 60 NO. 3 92 60 OATS—NO. 2 mixed 53 60 OATS—NO. 2 77 60 OATS—NO. 2 80 60 62 OATS—NO. Medium new leaf 6 25 60 COTTON—Middling 10 60 TOBACCO—New Lugs. 4 40 Medium new leaf 6 25 60 CATTLE—Good Shipping 6 20 60 HOGS—Good to choice 5 35 66 SHEEP—Fair to choice 5 00 60 SHEEP—Fair to choice 5 00 60 WHEAT—NO. 2 red. 87 65 NO. 3 87 66 NO. 3 87 66 CORN—NO. 2 Spring 871460 CORN—NO. 2 Spring 871460 OATS—NO. 2 50 50 60 OATS—NO. 2 50 60 60 OATS—NO.	0 .0
,	CATTITE Good shipping 6 90 A	0 00
	HOGS Good to choice 5 25 G	5 60
1	SUPED—Fair to choice 5 00 C	5 50
2	FLOUR-Common to choice 500 @	8 00
	WHEAT-No. 2 red 87 @	881/
3	No. 3 89 @	9012
H	No. 2 Spring STLO	8714
1	CORN-No. 2	55
	OATS-No. 2. 30 @	3214
	RYE 60 @	631/2
	RYE. 60 @ PORK+New Mess. 18 75 @	19 00
,	NEW YORK.	
	CATTLE-Exports 6 10 @	7 65
	HOGS-Good to choice 5 00 0	5 60
	COPTON-Middling 1016	1014
	FLOUR-Good to choice 4 50 60	6 75
•	WHEAT-No. 2 red 102 @	1 0.00
Ü	HOGS—Good to choice 5 00 6 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1 06
	CORN-No. 2 56 60	6.1
,	CORN-No. 2 56 G OATS-Western mixed 384 @ PORK-Standard Mess 17 50 @	40
	PORK-Standard Mess 17 50 @	17 75