# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propritor.

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

### VOLUME XI.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

NUMBER 1.

# A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE International Prime Meridian Conference recently began a session at Washington, D. C. Forty delegates were present at the opening, representing twenty-three counties. Admiral C. R. P. Rogers was made permanent chairman and on assuming the chair he expressed the hope that a Prime Meridian would be agreed on

without any trouble.

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided that the claims of the heirs, James and ents by the Cherokee Indians, under treaties of 1817 and 1819, can not be allowed.

FROM the report of the Sixth Auditor of the Government Treasury Department, it appears that there were \$40,622,059 of postage stamps sold during the year just

THE estimated amount required for the support of Indians for the next fiscal year is \$7,238,559. The present appropriation is

THE Government Light-house Board recently issued orders for the building of a large light-house and keeper's dwelling at Grand Maries, on the northern shore of to New Orleans, over the Southern Pacific Lake Superior, and also for the erection of two keepers' dwellings at Point Rays, on the coast of California.

THE colored war veterans of Central New York lately celebrated the thirtythird anniversary of the rescue of "Jerry," the fugitive slave, at Syracuse. Fred Douglass delivered the address.

MRS. HEINREITH, a German wife at Pottsville, Pa., killed Miss Mary Linderman recently by stabbing her to the heart. Jealousy of her husband was the cause.

MISS MARY BABCOCK, of Troy, N. Y., has recently followed the example of Miss Morosini and married her father's coachman. MISS SARAH CARPENTER, a lyoung lady of New York City, has been mysteriously missing from home for some days. All lately entered in broaddaylight by thieves, search has so far proved futile.

A VERY strange disease recently appeared among the stock of the Shenandoah Valley in Pennsylvania.

Some villain recently fired into the car in which Governor St. John sat on his way from Cariisle, Pa., to Terre Haute, Ind. No one could be found upon whom suspicion rested. St. John took the matter coolly, although the ball grazed quite close to him and shattered the window very badly.

THE Glen House, which burned recently at Mt. Washington, N. H., was one of the largest hotels in the mountain regions. A slight wind prevailed and caused the But out of the net income of the estate he north coast. destroyed. Loss over \$225,000, insurance works of public utility as are calculated to \$1,000,000 to the Royal College of S \$100,000. The hotel will be rebuilt immediately.

A CHINESE laundryman recently married a white woman at Cleveland, O. He soon applied for citizen's papers.

FRANK S. CHANFRAU, well known for his impersonation as "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," and who was stricken with apoplexy October 21, died the day after without having recovered consciousness. His sons, Henry and Frank, J. Hillager, a leure, his business manager, and Dr. John McGill were at his bedside. So calm was his departure that it was only in arranging the pillows that Tayleure discovered

Ar. Lost Creek, Pa., Abram and Dan Hinkle, brothers, were killed by an explosion of the sulpher-packer at No. 2 colliery, a few days ago.

MARSHAL SWARTZ WILDER, the leading criminal lawyer of Allegheny County, Pa., lately died of congestion of the brain.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce met on October 2d and passed resolutions urging the President to co-operate with other nations for the purpose of bringing to a close the Franco-Chinese war which is greatly damaging the commerce of the forced to marry her the next day. Nes-United States with China.

BRICK POMEROY, who is now publishing the United States Democrat in New York. and who formerly resided in Denver, was indicted for perjury at the latter place a few days ago. He has also been charged with swindling and obtaining money under false pretenses. Requisition papers have been issued for his arrest.

DR. P. F. McSWEENEY, of Notre Dame University, Indiana, who is supposed to ago in the former city and unanimously be insane, recently made application for employment at Erie, Pa., offering to engage in a wide range of employment. Among others he offered to saw and split wood, teach Latin and Greek, or "tend bar." A REGISTERED letter containing \$10,800

between New York and East Hampton, A PARTY of fifty Osage children will at-

tend het school at Carlisle, Pa., where the tribe will pay \$8,000 rone year's instruct himself not long ago, at Waldron, Scott tion for them.

# THE WEST.

ANDREW J. COOPER and other Chicagoans have incorporated at Springfield a company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to operate a gold mine in Michigan.

WILLIAM M. WOODSIDE, of Chicago, in a mile race at Boston for professional bicyclers, was defeated a few days ago by R. James, of England, one foot,

A CLOUD-BURST at Pachuca, Mexico, on September 27th, caused the death of thirty | an increase of pay. persons and inundated valuable mines and works. The fall of rain was tremendous.

THE eminent American tragedian, John McCullough, whose genius has for years been the pride of America, has broken down in health and all his dates have been canceled. At Chicago he forgot his lines in Virginius and went on speaking from greatly pleased with the haul that they

his condition and failing memory he flew which have taken place during the last into a rage and attempted to use his cane few weeks every member of Johann Most's on his informant. It is thought his mind revolutionary committee in Austria has may be restored to him by care, but he is undoubtedly suffering from softening of the brain.

dianapolis Sentinel on October 2d for Mr. sinking fund. His protest was couched in Blaine to answer, relative to his marriage in Kentucky.

On October 1st, at Chicago, the Funeral Directors' Association of the United States | Russia. commenced its third annual convention. GENERAL WILLIAM A. THROOP, a well-

fatally on October 1st. A GANG of men called at Dennis Me-Grath's house in Providence, R. I., one reported her at Washington for a fine of night not long since, inviting him to ac-Catherine Bigby, for compensation for the reservation in Ten See granted their par- morning McGrath's body was found in the Cairo for Khartoum on September 27th. river. His temple was stove in, and everything indicated that he had been murdered.

A number of arrests have been made. THE Funeral Directors' Association of America recently held its third annual ses- Road has recently been made by the Chief sion at Chicago.

is left to his three children in equal shares. Pacific Ocean by next Spring, at the latest. Some small bequests are made to relatives

and friends. WHEAT to the amount of 1,000 tons was not long since shipped from San Francisco route, destined to Liverpool.

A QUADRUPLE murder recently occurred near Fullerton, in Nance County, Nebraska. In addition to the four persons found dead-two farmers, a child and woman-it | countries. A permanent International Buis believed that other farmers, who have reau was formed. lately disappeared, were murdered. There gain.

Nor long ago a bighwayman at Indianapolis stopped a street car at eleven o'clock at night and demanded the driver's cash, which was refused. He then pulled his Mullinan, the only passenger on the car at the time. The murderer is unknown.

THE large jewelry commission house of C. R. Wardell & Co., at Indianapolis, was who stole between seventy and eighty very fine watches. The proprietor had merely stepped out for a few moments.

# THE SOUTH.

CHICAGO capitalists are said to be armiles, through the cotton belt.

was recently filed at Baltimore, Md. It is dated Deer Park, August 8, 1884. He be- to impose a small poll tax on every person progress of society."

PATRICK MINNIE, a hotel keeper at pathological science. Courtland, Ala., was lately murdered by a mob. The cause of the outrage is not

Tur foundation of the new State House in Charleston, W. Va., latel; caved in, doing great damage to the butiding.

An engine and freight cars on the Texas Pacific Railroad were wrecked October 1, member of his company, and C. W. Tay- near Plaguemore, Tex. The fireman was scalded to death and the engineer slightly injured. JOHN H. FLYNN, Master Mechanic of the

Western & Atlantic Road and President of the American Association of Master Mechanics, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 1. Forest fires recently did very great dam-

age near Petersburg, Va. BILL SMITH, colored, lately assaulted a olored girl in Franklin County, Mississippi. He was taken from a magistrate by a party of men and hanged.

JOHN TINGLE, James Allison and William Felner, notorious counterfeiters, were recently arrested at Fort Worth, Tex. ANTONIO MALDONADO recently enticed Nestera Ramirez from her home in San Antonio, Tex., and outraged her. He was

tera is just eleven years old. PATRICK MINNIE, a hotel-keeper at Courtland, Ala., was mysteriously murdered by a mob October 1st.

PATRICK MINNIE, who is proprietor of a hotel at Courtland, Ala., was recently murdered in a mysterious manner.

TWENTY-FIVE leading stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville road met not long adopted a resolution to issue \$5,000,000 in additional bonds, or sell 50,000 shares of unlisted stock, the proceeds to be used in discharging a floating debt of \$4,735,000.

WILLIAM A. WHITE lately caught George Lee, a chicken thief, in his hen house at in bonds was recently stolen from the mail Danville, Va. Lee broke loose to run away, when White shot and killed him. His ac

tion is commended. JOEL BLAIR, a Deputy Sheriff of Grayson County, Tex., accidentally shot and killed County, Ark., whence he had gone to capture a horse thief.

THE New Orleans 'Longshoremen's Association lately notified the various foreign shipping agents, steamship lines, barge owners, and others, that members of the association would not work on vessels where non-union men were employed. There will no doubt be a strike soon. The dissatisfied freight-handlers, it is said, will join issues with the 'longshoremen and make an effort to force their demands for

Mr. HARRINGTON, Secretary of the Irish National League, complains of the falling off of the receipts from the Irish in Amer-

THE police authorities of Vienna are Richard III. and Richelien, as though noth- have lately made of Anarchistical plotters. ing had happened. When admonished of They believe that in the wholesale arrosts

been captured.

THE Italian Diplomatic agent lately submitted to the Egyptian Prime Minister New interrogatories were filed by the In- a protest against the suspension of the milder terms than those employed in the identical note presented by the representatives of Germany, Austria. France and

On account of the recent seizure of the American schooner Island Bell by the cusknown citizen of Detroit, shot himself toms collector at Gananoque, Ont., the revenue cutter Bibb overhauled the Canadian schooner Annie Falconer at Charlotte and \$500 because the Captain had no manifest. GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY and staff left

> THE famine in the dis r ct of Bengal, India, is growing serious, Government relief

proving inadequate. An inspection of the Canadian Pacific Engineer of Government lines. He reports THE will of the late E. C. Larned, of that a force of five thousand men is at Chicago, was probated recently. It dis- work on each side of the Selkirk Mounposes of \$300,000 worth of property, which tains, and that track will be laid to the

THE statue of Bach was unveiled at Essenach, Germany, lately, in the presence of the royal family.

An attempt was lately made to blow up

the Council House at Salisbury, England, the explosion causing but slight damage. THE Copyright Congress has decided that authors belonging to the Union shall enjoy equal rights with natives of all contracting

THE Duke of Cambridge is going to visit is no clue to the murderers, but the general belief is that it was done for the purpose of troops stationed there. Great precautions will be taken to insure the safety of the Duke in the "enemy's country.

THE English steamer Cordillera was recently stranded in the Straits of Magellan. THERE are rumors in Panama of a revorevolver, fired two shots and killed Albert | lution against the Ceroera Government, led by General Benj. Ruis.

> earthed in Cracow, involving the arrest of seven persons. In Lyons, France, 30,000 workmen have

Another dynamite plot has been un-

long been out of employment, and stormy meetings are frequent. It is said that a son of O'Donovan Rossa was lately in Paris boasting that he had

50,000 francs with which to buy dynamite. It was recently proposed by the Italian ranging to build a railroad from Monroe, soldiers to subscribe for the sword of honor La., to Pine Bluff, Ark., a distance of 150 for King Humbert in recognition of his heroism in going among the cholera pa-THE will of the late John W. Garrett | tients at Naples to minister to their wants.

queaths to his children all his real and per- landing at Calais or Boulogne, the money sonal property subject to certain trusts. to be used in improving the harbors on the flames to spread with great rapidity. The devotes \$50,000 annually to educational SIR ERASMUS WILSON, an eminent Brit-

furniture and fixtures of the house were and benevolent charities and "to such ish doctor who died recently, bequeathed promote happiness, usefulness and the London. The interest on this sum is to be devoted to the education of young men in

It was recently estimated by the Rail way Age that 2,533 miles of track have been laid in the United States since Jan uary 1.

On October 4th there were 524 new cases f cholera and 174 deaths in Italy. There vere twenty-five deaths in Genoa and fifty in Naples.

The charcoal sheds attached to George P. Whittaker's iron works at Principio, dd., recently took fire. About 160,000 tons of charcoal were consumed.

IT is said that Mr. Nimmo's statistical eport on foreign commerce will show that he entire exports of manufactured prolucts from England to all other countries lo not equal the internal commerce of the United States in like products.

JAMES LOVE, a colored desperado of Denver, was lately sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The crime for which was sent up was the stabbing of Tom King. Love was a member of an "Uncle

Tom's Cabin" Company. THE fifty-fourth semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church recently opened at Salt Lake City. President Taylor made a congratulary address, and Apostle Woodruff followed. In the afternoon Apostle Lorenzo Emith complimented the congregation on the number of babies present, and poasted that the opposition of the whole nation could not prevail against fruitful "The Lord," Apostle Erastus Snow said, "had given us the earth, and we must multiply and replenish it." The Taberna-

It is announced that Tennyson is about o publish a new dramatic poem. The subect is "Thomas a Becket." THE imports of dry goods at New York luring the week ending October 4, were

e was about half filled.

Ir is reported that Mr. Russell Young, he American Minister to China, has been trying to negotiate a peace between China and France, but without success. It is

stated that Mr. Young acted entirely on his

wn responsibility, and was not requested act by either Power. DR. J. W. MARTIN, of Little Rock, was ecently pursued by a mob, who charged im with the commission of an outrage on the person of Miss Hattie Lecherer, who

belongs 'o a very estimable family.

GEORGE STEVENS recently kidnapped bis 3-year-old little girl at Pittsburg. As the kidnapper was led into the police station the little girl continually cried for "mam-DURING the week ending October 3rd

there were 194 business failures in the United States and 25 in Canada-a tota' of 217, against 213 the previous week. The failures in the Southern States' were more numerous than usual. A HURRICANE recently swent over Ice-

and. Nineteen trading vessels and sixty fishing boats were wrecked off the coast, and thirty two vessels were disabled. The oss of life was appalling, though the particulars were a long time coming to light.

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Kansas, Colorado & San Juan Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Emporia, filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State the other day. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000, and the incorporators are John W. Loy, Samuel Loy, F. D. Loy and J. S. Gibson, of Americus, and Eskridge, J. S. Watson and D. A. Stahl, of Emporia.

An interview having recently been given in a St. Louis paper, in which a man named Rieves stated that he knew personally that the nctorious Bender family had been killed in attempting to escape from Kausas, Governor Click addressed a letter to Colonel York, whose brother was one of the victims, asking for the facts in the case. In reply Colonel York wrote from Des Moines, lowa, that the whole story was a pure fabrication. The Colonel added: "My brother, J. H. York, of Fort Scott, was visiting me when the article appeared, and we determined to take prompt measures to trace the authorship and responsibility of the article and we will make inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a person as Captain Rieves lives at Appleton, Mo., and it so will call upon him and request proof of his statements. We will give \$2,000 for proof that the Benders were killed, and with such proof we can trace their connection with others. In my opinion state-ments such as the one in hand have been put in circulation from time to time to prevent a continuance of the search, and it is quite remarkable that these statements that the Benders were killed are revived simultaneously with some positive movement tending to their discovery."

HON. GEORGE TAYLOR the first man elected to the Kansas Legislature upon the Prohibitory Amendment issue, died recently at Clay Center, aged seventy-six years.

CHARLES RICHARDSON an employe of the Auditor's office, of the Santa Fe Rail-road was attacked by foot-pads in Topeka the other night, knocked senseless by a blow over the head with some heavy instrument, and while in that condition was robbed of a gold watch and chain and a small sum of money. He was found the next day, and it was thought could not recover.

SAYS the Wichita Eagle: "Young Walter W. Vrooman, the fifteen year-old phrenologist who lectured in Wichita a short time since, has been taken up by Dr. Turner, who says he is the best examiner in the world and offers five hundred dollars to any one who will point out a mistake made by the boy." Walter is a son of Judge Vroo-nan, of Topeka.

BURGLARS recently entered the store of T. H. Randall, at Mount Hope, Sedgwick County, and carried off about five thousand dollars' worth of property.

THE fruit growers of Atchison County have organized a horticultural society, with John M. I dee as President and T. F. Cook Secretary

DAVE LANE, hostler in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe round-house, was run over by freight cars and killed in the yards of the company, at Atchison, the other day.

THE charter for a new railroad was recently filed with the Secretary of State. The name of the proposed line will be the Wyan-dotte, Nebraska & Northwestern Railroad, and the incorporators are: D. E. Cornell, E. S. W. Drought, B. O. Davidson, Niek McAlpine, John D. Cruise, of Wyannotte; L. T. Smith. George T. Anthony and A. Caidwell of Leavenworth, and E. E. Richacdson, of Kansas City. The road is to run rem Wyandotte in a northwest direction to Bestrice, Neb. It is stated that the preliminary survey will soon be made and steps

taken to commence work at once. THE Governor has issued a proclamation setting forth that Finney County has 1,569 bona fide inhabitants, 373 of whom are actual householders, and has appointed H. M. Wheeler, A. B. Kramer and John Spa County Commissioners, and H. E. Went-worth County Clerk of said county. He.

porary county seat. AT Honey's Brewery in Topeka, the other day, an employe named Scheegre!

was caught in the belting and badly injured before being released. THE Topeka G. A. R. Flambeau Club recently attended the Soldiers' Reunion at Chillicothe, Mo., and gave a pyrotechnic display for the edification of the "boys." George Fowler, jr., of the Fower Packing House, went before Judge Betts, of Wyandotte, a few days since, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of young Archi bald Currigan, paymaster of the firm, charg-ing him with embezzling about \$5,000. The young man is only eighteen years old and had been married only three days previou to his arrest, after a courtship of only two weeks, having met his bride at the Kansas City Fair. The young wife is less than eighteen years old. It was about the hour of closing when the arrest was made, and the bride was awaiting her husband in an adolning room. Becoming impatient at his no in surrounded by a crowd, and noticing the

appearing, she sought him out, and seeing look of despair on his countenance, asked him what was the matter. have stolen, and am in the charge of Sheriff," he replied. "Oh! My God, Archie, she exclaimed, and then fainted in the arms of a by-st-nder, and was conveyed home. The young man cried bitterly when arrested, and turned over to Mr. Fowler \$3,200, of which \$1,900 was deposited in Northrup & Son's Bank, in Wyandotte, \$900 in Kansas City bank, and the remainder i Kansas City, Kan., real estate. His mode of stealing was to have a number of names of persons placed on the pay roll who never worked for the firm, and his position as paymaster afforded him ample opportunity o draw their checks without his employers knowing of the fraud. The prisoner was taken to jail. His father resides in Canada and is said to be wealthy. Extravagant ideas of living caused his downfall. He of January.

A. M. Lewis was recently arrested by

Wyandotte County upon the charge of hav-ing obtained cattle to the amount of over \$5,000 under false pretenses, and taken to Emperia for trial. The defendant claims that the transaction was entirely legitimate and that other parties are trying to avoid

dling the responsibility on him.

A MILITARY prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, who had been employed about th post-office, and who only had forty days more to se ve, was recently given a package containing eighty dollars to deliver to the ostmistress. Instead of doing so he skipped out to the city and commenced squander-ing the money. His forty days will probe bly be entended to five years.

# THE CRUSHER CRUSHED.

He entered the car with an off-hand grace,
An easy smile, and—r sample case.
Two seats in one did he lightly whirl,
Across from a not ill-looking girl,
With a novelette and a cart-wheel hat;
"Alone, by Jove! I will have a chat
Ere we have gone ten miles," he said,
As he fitted his skull-cap on his head.
"The girls who travel in Texas are
80t suaps as a rule—too fresh by far,
Just lend them a book—lift the window sesh
No trouble at all to make a mash."
He did not know that the maiden small
Had been on the road two years last fall;
A female drummer with "grip" immense
And a lot of good, shrewd, common sense.

This is the time and proper caper.

This is the time and proper caper.

"Miss, will you look at the morning paper?"
And there on the margin the maiden read:

"To do you a favor, I'd give my head,
That I might reap, in time, perchance,
One gentle word—one kindly glanee."
The engine whis led, the train slowed in
At a station known as the town of Lyna,
The maiden rese with her sweetest smile
To the festive masher scross the aisle,
And said, as she straightened her frills and lace
"You may help me off with my sample case."

—Merchant Traveler.

# THE KING OF ITALY.

Startling Contrast Between Two Monarchs— opularity of King Riumbert—the Commands Both the Respect and Affections of His Subjects—A Gracious Queen.

The doings of two monarchs are brought into startling contrast just at present. The Emperor of Russia is visiting at different points in his realm, and his approach brings as much terror to the unfortunate inhabitants as would the coming of the cholera. At one point one thousand people were imprisoned, while all were put under what was practically termed military law. The executioner travels in the Emperor's wake. As Richelieu says, "Be-hind thee stalks the headsman." How long would the people of the United States stand such a ruler? They would hardly go to the trouble of making a glass bomb, if a good stout tree branch and a suitable rope were available. If the cowardly Russian gets blown up, it hand, without even the velvet glove over it, is his method.

The King of Italy at the present moment is in the thick of the cholera in-fested region of Naples. Wherever he goes crowds follow him, and he is today the most popular man in Italy. It is astonishing that kings are so slow to learn that the surest protection they can have is to take away the desire that anybody has to shoot them. Nobody peror Alexander who would be only too There now, tune up and howl.' glad to have a shy at him.

frequently met Kings. A newspaper "Well, why can't she behave herself? Every time she sees I am getting ready pany. I never had the pleasure of to go to any place, she makes a point of dining with any of the European mon-archs, probably because they didn't "Put down papa's cravat, darling. know I was in town then, or perhaps | She's too young to know any better. their cooks had a day off at the time I was in the capital. Still I had once a very good view of King Humbert, and the pleasure to wish she had never been born." of seeing his Majesty make them a very low bow-and it isn't every day a King takes off his hat to you.

Mr. Whitney and family, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., were seeing Rome under the guidance of their guide, philosopher and friend, Rev. Dr. Van Meter, who for many years had been establishing free schools in Italy and doing good generally. This reverend gentleman had presented a very fine American copy of the Bible to King Humbert, and had also given a nickel-plated plow, made in Illinois, to Prince Torlonia, under the hope that it would do something to improve the agricultural methods of Italy. The Prince, besides being the est man in Italy and the most devout Catholic, owning in his own name a dozen splendid churches in Rome, is the most extensive farmer in the Kingdom, and he thinks much of his handsome American plow. But of this more some other time. My business to-day is with the King, not with the Prince. As the carriage drew up in front of the hotel, which is diagonally opposite the Bar-berina Palace, and before any of us got out, the coachman pointed up the hill that passes the Barberina Palace, and than his English.

said: "De King, he come." Then he made the same remark in Italian. which was generally better understood Down the steep cobble-stone hill came four coal black horses. They were the most fiery animals I ever saw. and most of the time a couple of them were on their hind feet, pawing the air with their front legs. The vehicle was a wagon with high seats and of very strong workmanship, but highly finished and polished. The King was the driver, and he sat on a seat that was slightly above those occupied by his three companions. His sturdy legs were firmly braced against the bottom of the strong dashboard, and he held those four wild horses with his left hand, while with his right he frequently raised his hat to his cheering subjects. Any man who could manage with such case, by one hand, four such horses, that were evidently mad for a runaway, had no little nerve and muscle. The King was dressed in a dark suit that differed in no particular from the costume of any other well dressed gentleman. The hat he raised was an ordinary \$2.50 plug, and when he took it off he showed a bullet head as closely cropped as if he had just got out of State Prison. "Each particular hair"—what there was of it—"stood on end like quills of the fretful porcupine. His face was one of great firmness, and there was little in its lines to show that he would risk his life treely for his fellow-men in the slums of Naples-the vilest spot on earth, as far as my observation goes. His huge mustache, about one-twelfth that of the United which swept from each side of his face States Government. —N. Y. Sun.

like the wings of a bird, gave a fierce military air to his appearance. He seemed to me a man who would stand no nonsense, and would relentlessly have his own way about everything. were all standing up in the carriage as the horses came prancing past and the ladies enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs, while we men folks took off our democratic hats. The King seemed to know that we were Americans; his dark face lit up with a smile that went far to counteract the brigandish effect of the great mustache, and he took off his hat and made a bow to our party, all the while keeping a tight rein on his energetic horses. The three men who sat in the wagon with him wore each a lowering scowl and each had his arms folded tightly over his breast. They were dressed in a most gorgeous and resplendent uniform, that dazzled such simple republicans as we were. The two in the back seat had their backs turned to the King, and their feet braced against the hindboard

out moving a muscle as the wagon jolted over the stones of Rome.

No one who saw King Humbert would doubt for a moment that he is a born ruler of men. He is a King that the Italians are proud of, and he drives around Rome without a body-guard near him. He has done much for the sanitary welfare of the Imperial City. The new Rome which he has caused to built on the heights near the railroad station is much like those parts of Paris erected by Napoleon III. In his New Rome there is little of even the dreaded Roman fever, to which other parts of the city are subject.

of the vehicle. They sat stolidly with-

The Queen of Italy drives around in an even more democratic manner than her husband. She is generally seen in a little, low phaeton, drawn by ponies. These docide little animals clatter along in alively manner over the rough Roman streets, and the Queen herself is a very will be largely his own doing. The iron spends almost all her time in visiting the poor and helping them. There is little doubt but it is largely the influence of this good woman over her fierce-look-ing husband that has helped him to set such a noble example to the panicstricken Neapolitans.-Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

# When He Came Home.

wants to shoot king Humbert, and he is safe unguarded in any part of his kingdom. On the other hand there must be thousands of victims of Emular to let things alone, will you?

I have no desire to seize on this occasion to ventilate the fact that I have frequently met Kings. A newspaper "Well, why can't she behave herself?"

"No, she isn't. Other people's children know how to behave. I'll bet I'll

"Oh, George," exclaimed the wife, "I wouldn't say that." "Confound it, she worries me so. I haven't more than time to eatch the train," hurriedly kissing his wife,

"Kiss me, too, papa." "I ought not, you are so bad," stoop ng and kissing her. "Good-bye. Will back in two or three days.

Mr. Wellsby is a commercial traveler, a kind and tender-hearted man, but subjected at times to nervousness. Seated with several vivacious acquaintances, speeding over the country, a little voice would steal in between the roars of merry laughter and say:

"Kiss me, too, papa." In the sample-room of the village hotel, between the inquiries of purchasers, he could hear the voice, and at night when he lay down he could see the little hands reaching toward him and could hear: "Kiss me, too, papa. At morning when the sunbeams fell across his bed he thought of the bright little face at home and said:

"God forgive me for wishing that she had never been born,' "Wellsby, what's the matter, old fel-low?" asked a companion.

They were in a conveyance riding to-

ward an interior town.
"I don't feel very well to-day." "Do any business back here? "Yes, did very well."

it weigh me down. Got a letter from the house this morning. The old boy is kicking about expenses. Got a bottle of cocktail here. "I don't care for any."

"I didn't do anything, but I won't let

"Then there must be something the matter with you.' On a night train, going home. He could see little hands. "Clack, clack, clack, clack—kiss me, too; kiss me, too."
"What's the news?" he asked of a

platform and called a hackman. "Nothing, I believe; everything's quiet. "No scarlet fever or diphtheria rag-

friend, when he had stepped upon the

ing, is there?"
"No, not that I have heard." The familiar scenes brought rest to his mind. He looked back upon his trip with a shudder, like one who awakes and contemplates a nightmare

through which he has just passed.

"Good night," he said, paying the hackman. "A light burning. Julia is expecting me," he mused, ascending the A ghastly face met him at the door. A voice in agony whispered: "Oh, George, our little girl is dead,"-Louis-

ville Courier-Journal. -The debt of the city of New York is

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

### CHARITY.

The rich man gave his dole, not ill-content To find his heart still moved by human woe; The poor man to his neighbor simply lent The scanty savings he could scarce forego.

The one passed on and asked to know no The other's wife all night, with pity brave,
That neighbor's dying child was bending o'er,

And never deeming it was much she gave.

Oh! God forgive us that we dare to ask Solace of costless gifts and fruitless s Scorn on the sigh that shuns the unwel

task.
The dole that lacks the salt of sacrifice!

No gilded palm the crushing weight can lift No soothing sigh the maddening wee car cure;
'Tis love that gives its wealth to every gift:
Ill would the poor man fare without the

### -The Spectator. TREE WORSHIP.

Traditions and Superstitions of the Past-Trees That Give Life and Trees That Kill - Sentiments Connected with the

It is not the purpose to speak in this article of that part of the Pagan theology which transforms every bush and tree into some god, goddess, nymph, faur, satyr or hamadryad. nor to refer to the symbolic or sacred character which the Greeks and Romans attributed to certain trees that their priest-hood had consecrated to the deities the myrtle, for instance, to Venus, the olive to Mercury, the laurel to Apollo. It is the intent to simply mention the worship offered to trees by certain Nations and tribes on account of their tor certain trees, before which they were in the habit of kneeling in the attitude of devotion, and the most terrible There are two kinds of trees the dir-dar, or the tree of the genii.
The tree believers decorate these trees with strips of precious stuffs. The an- stuffed cient Persians had a particular veneration for the barrom, a gigantic tree over which the sun, as they believed, kept watch in an especial manner.

The Orientals have always had an exceptional respect for the cypress. When ottoman silk, plain plush like seal-skin, Xerxes bedeeked a plane-tree with ornaments as he passed it on his march it of these rich cloaks, and the trimming

birch. The ceremonies of this rite had their origin in a legend relating to the were covered with leaves they opened

Beside these trees, which superstition has elevated to divinity, may be placed certain other productions of the vegeta-ble realm, which ignorance and preju-tinue to use small buttons of lasting or the object of wonder, or the awe of races of men. Of this number is the showy, and are made to imitate old silexhales a poison so virulent that all other vegetation near is destroyed. Not in the valley where the upas grows. The surrounding mountains are sterile rocks, and the place has neither birds, quadrupeds nor reptiles. Dr. Horsh-field states that the upas which is found in Macassar, as well as Java, flourishes in a dense forest, out also states that arrows dipped in the sap of the upas inflict deadly wounds.

A story was told at one time concerning the Sicilian manna tree, which was that upon a certain occasion when the King of Naples was about to wall in the gardens of Enotria-which produce the best manna of Calabria-and subject the product to taxation, the manna suddenly dried up and did not appear again until the tax was abandoned. The bread tree has also given rise to singular stories. Rumphius, the Dutch traveler, once affirmed that the variety known as the Jaquier helesophilis yields fruit so large that a man can not lift one of the products. The fruit is really about twice the size of a man's fist. It grows for eight months; then it is in condition to pluck. It is cut in slices and broiled on hot coals, or being. baked in an oven. When it commences to blacken with the heat, the burned part is scraped off, and beneath it is over a fence, getting into a wagon, found a white mealy pulp, as tender as the crumb of fresh bread, and greatly resembling in flavor a good wheaten

The Gauls entertained a peculiar veneration for the mistletoe. In the Gallic language gui or mistletoe signified plant, and in the symbolic phraseology with which the Druids only were familfar the word chic meaning oak, or the tree of all others, stood for force, power and authority. The oak mistletoe was gathered every year in the month of December by the high priest of the Druids, or by the Queen of the female Druids, with a golden sickle, and was Most small birds are pretty, some of received in the skirts of a white tunic. them sing sweetly, and nearly all of In Germany it was also believed that no one who had a sprig of mistletoe about his person could be wounded, but he was certain to strike those at whomhe aimed his own arrows. However, the Germans never rendered worship to the oak as the Druids did in their mysterious forests.

William de Mandeville, a traveler of the thirteenth century, gives a description of the Dry Tree. Some theologians say that this tree grows not far in St. Nicholas.

from the grave of Lot, and has been and until the death of Christ was covered with green leaves. The moment Jesus breathed his last all its leaves fell, and its trunk and branches withered, without the tree itself dying.

De Mandeville states that some prophecies say a Prince of the West shall win the land of promise by the aid of the Christians, and there will be a Mass performed under the Dry Tree, and then the tree will become green again and bear leaves. By this miracle many Jews and many Saracens will be converted to the Christian faith. For this reason the tree is held in great veneration and carefully and affect onately tended. The people of the middle ages believed it only necessary to have a piece of the Dry Tree about their persons in order to be saved from all the maladies that afflict the human race.

But even among Christians and enlightened people of the modern day there are some trees and plants that awaken emotions of reverence. Who, for instance, can gaze unmoved upon the lonely cedars of Lebanon, the sole remaining witnesses of Biblical days and incidents? Of these, but thirty were left in the year 1550, twenty-four 1700, and only seven in 1800. The and Roy, and Annie, and George and weeping willow and somber yew are ineradically associated with the scenery of the churchyard, and quite as naturally, although through habit merely, do we connect the laurel and the vine wreath with thoughts of triumph and festivity. Religion, in all ages and all climes, has found powerful auxiliaries and exquisite symbols in the garden and the grove.—Boston Herald.

### Long Cloaks of Velvet, Plush, Etc.

The long cloaks worn last year re-appear with greater fullness in the real or imaginary properties. "The ancient people of India," says Quintus Curtius, "had a profound veneration are short, and the sides, which form sleeves, may be high and full, or the George, "or does it have to stay still all ty sunshine they loved so well. fullness may be dispensed with if not becoming; these side pieces may also punishment awaited the sacrilegious form square sleeves, or else droop in transgressor who dared injure one of flowing Oriental shapes. The back fits smoothly from the neck down to a short or triple box plaits, or in round stuffed organ plaits in theso the back forms are continuous, but other cloaks have the skirt cut separate from the tournure, and added with an erect plaiting across its top. Frise velvets, uncut velvet, heavy ribbe and plush-upon-plush are the material was not, as has been related, through are the furs, chenille, jet, and an insensate passion for the tree, but feathers used for velvet mantles. A through religious feeling.

The Ouigours, a people of northern trimmings for these long cloaks, that Guinea, worshipped the cypress and the are really overdresses, covering the wearer from neck to foot, and concealing her dress, but there are many such establishment of their kingdom. One cloaks made too heavy for comfort by a day, according to the legend, there sud- wide fur border across the foot, and denly arose out of the ground, at the down each front. Combinations of confluence of the two principal rivers, plain and figured velvet, or plush or two marvelous trees that gave forth cloth, are also seen in these wraps preplain and figured velvet, or plush or melodious sounds as they rose into the air. When they had grown large and closely fitted redingotes of velvet so much worn last year are again imported from top to bottom, and there stepped in the designs then in favor. The visite: forth from them five children, one of of medium length worn last year are whom became the King of the Ouigours. | also brought out with new importations, When these children had grown up they and the reader who has preserved a visapproached the trees with great respect, ite or redingote from last winter will be and the trees spoke to them, giving glad to know that there is no change them good advice and wished them a needed either in shape or trimming. long life and great renown. Thence- There are also half-long casaques outforth the Ouigours, seeing in the cypress lining the figure, either double or single and the birch the cradles of their first breasted, made of the new frise cloths, king and lawgivers, rendered to these or the more roughly tusted Astrakhan it is more useful than a silkworm. That trees the homage we offer to the real cloths, that are excellent garments for general wear. A new trimming for cloth cloaks is bands of velvet like galloon, on which are frise figures woven dice have at different periods, made of vegetable ivory, but on many imported cloaks the buttons are large and upas tree, that grows on the island of ver, or else are of metal colored to Java. Travelers relate that this tree match the cloth on which they are used. Clasps of colored pearl or of carved wood rival those of antique silver so a bush nor a blade of grass is to be found long used for fastening mantles and cloaks. - Harper's Bazar.

# Advice to Young Sportsmen.

Always bear in mind that it is the muzzle of a gun that is dangerous; therefore, never allow the mu zle to point toward yourself or any other per-

Never put your hand over the muzzle of a gun, nor allow another person to handle your gun while it is loaded. Use a breech-loading gun with re-bounding hammers. A muzzle-loading pleasant to live on." gan is both inconvenient and dangerous

Hammerless guns are beautiful and convenient weapons, but they are not; and by fit for boys to use, especially boys who

to load.

are just beginning to shoot. If you are hunting in company with others, be careful and courteons, always refraining from shooting at birds t at are flushed nearer to your companion than to you, and do not allow your

Open your gun at the breech and take out both shells before climbing going into a house, or handing the gun to a person not used to fire-arms.

Never drag a gun toward you muzzle foremost. Treat an unloaded gun with the same

care that you would use in handling a they do squirm loaded one. "I did not know it was Susie laughed loaded" has caused many terrible acci-It is best to thoroughly clean and dry

a gun after it has been used all day. and when not in use it should be kept in a woolen or leather case.

Never shoot at harmless and worth-less birds "just to try your hand." Most small birds are pretty, some of them are useful as insect-destroyers. It is brutal to kill them for any other than scientific or artistic purposes.

When out hunting, observe everything, so as to remember the minutest details of visible nature. Knowledge thus gathered is invaluable.

Boys, when hunting together, should be very cantious in thick covert; as

# Youths' Department.

SUCH A BOY.

Little Willie Sunny-head,
Only quiet when to bed!
Other times he's tumbling, daucing,
Or like a restive pony prancing;
Such a boy!
Yet he's mother's darling 'oy—
Mother's precious Willie!

Up and down, now here, now there, Sunny-head is everywhere— Peering into dishes, hampers, Or with kitty wildly scampers; Such a boy, such a boy! Yet he's father's darling joy— Father's precious Willie!

Sometimes on an old tin pan, Making all the noise he can; Sometimes on the parlor mat, Telling stories to the cat; Clutching poker by the m'ddle, Scraping bellows for a fiddle; Such a boy, such a boy such a boy. Yet he's everybody's joy—Sunny-hearted While!—Ho

## What Is It?

- Lo Peep.

Our papa had a class in Natural Histaught us.

The class was me and Susie-no. mamma says I must not write about And Bess myself first, so I will begin again— do, mum." in 1600, twenty-two in 1650, sixteen in Susie and me-no, that isn't it. Susie,

> We all went into page's room. It's a very pretty room, and it has so many funny and pretty chings in it, and books, so many! with lots of pictures. He laughed a little when we came in, because we looked so solemn, I guess (Susie said we must behave), and said: "Are you all ready?"

but he made me get down, and then he began. "The creature I shall tell you the farm only a short time before, to about to-day has neither bones nor spend the summer at grandpa's. But

"How can it run, then?" asked

the time?" When it is very cold or very dry it

and could understand, it might be said a moment, said: to lead a rather exe ting life, for it is continually the object of the chase. If isn't good for anything now but to lie it comes to sight, boys and chickens around and sleep. I should almost the dark, which it would decidedly the way." pre er doing, it has enemies there, who chemies are the moles, who dig away what you are saying. Why, I believe in the dark under our feet. One mole father would as soon think of putting has been seen to eat seven and a piece me out of the way. Bose! Why, what of these creatures at one meal, but could we do without Bose?" perhaps it had an unusally good appe-

"Did we ever see the creatures of which you have told us?" asked mind what I say."

"Many times," said papa, laughing.
"Boys that go fishing for minnows in them. But the boys do not know what mind-"Bill has been up since then. a very great and useful work they are performing."

on plant life, you can see for yourselves how great a benefit it unintentionally train thundered by. confers on man as it goes blindly wrig-

common earthworm. I have seen the boys get them for bait when they went fishing for minnows in the creek. But I never had the slightest idea that we owed so much to that."

"I am glad to introduce you to an unknown iriend," said papa. "I have not told you all the goo i it oes, for by keeping the pores of the earth open, an letting the gases es ape naturally, and the moisture and fresh air in, it makes the world far more healthy and

Roy had been watching a book on the table most closely for a few minutes. "Papa, here is a book about them, Mr. Darwin, who was such a learned man. Only think of his studying the little earth-worms with such care, and finding out their habits and wa of living. I like his caring so

much for common creatures that we all see and know.

Papa looked pleased. "Yes," he said, "and it is a very interesting book. He says England would not be half so rich and fertile if it were not for the work of the earthworms, who are like many small underground plows, breaking up the clos, and making the earth fine and light. Then the roots of the lowers can get through it with ease and get food and moisture. If Annie loves the flowers, she need not cry when she sees the worms, even if

Susie laughed at the recollection of Annie's disgust. "But they are ugly, uncle Ned." have found out my riddle, you may go until next time. Good-bye!"

And we all ran away. But wasn't it a nice lesson?—The Pansy.

# What a Dog Did.

It all happened because mamma was and put on his uniform." trying to cut a Mother-Hubbard dress "You are quite right, sentry," refor Bessie out of too small a piece of marked the General; "Til go back

cloth. You see they were five miles from town, and she didn't want it to look too full uniform, approached the camp, narrow, so she had turned it upside and, allowing the guard reserve to be down, and in every conceivable way, called out, accepted the salute due his

Bess and Fdith were having a lovely time in the corner, playing church. Edith was the minister, of course, else why was she two years older? Bess, look ng very solemn and sleepy, did the congregation to life, as she sat in her little chair, surrounded by her

large doll-family. "We will sing now, Bess, so stand ," said Edith, after she had gone over all the verses she could remember, by way of a sermon. And Bess, glad to change, rose up at once, and they piped up in shril', high voice, and then Edith wound up with "Amen" in her loudest voice, but after looking at Bess a moment she changed it to "A women, 'cause they aint a men here."

Bess wanted to go on singing, so it graw louder and louder, and mamma looking up with the worried look still between her eyes.
"O children, what a racket you

make! Can't you play something nice and quiet?"

"No, mamma," answered Edith.
"We feel all full of noise, and I wish tory, and I want to tell you how he you would let us go out doors, there's such lots of room there. Please do, mamma."

And Bessie, Edith's echo, said, "Pe'

It was almost train-time, and the track lay just outs de the door-yard. But mamma had been out and shut she gates so securely that the little fingers could not open them, ust before commenced her sewing, though if it had not been for her bother over the little dress, she would have remembered that Bill, the hired man, had been up for a jug of water a little while be-fore, and nothing could ever make Bill Then he took Annie on his knee—she remember to close the gates carefully. is the little one—and I got on the table

He was not used to the children's presbrains, nor eyes nor feet."

"Oh!" exclaimed Susie, opening her eyes wide.

"It is slipped out of mamma's mind, and she said, "Yes, go on, and be good girls."

And away they ran out into the pret-"No, indeed," answered papa. "On the contrary, it is continually traveling, the stillness, but the click of grandmu's needles from the bright corner where dear grandma sat kn tting, and dozing

sometimes, and old Bose, the great yel-Presently, missing the babies, whom he had adopted at once as his especial "Yes. It is differently made from us, charges, he streehed himself with a

though, for its heart is near its head, huge yawn, and slowly followed them almost in its neck. If it had brans out of doors. And mamma, looking up "Mother, Bose is getting so old. He

quickly dispose of it, and if it stays in think father would have him put out of Grandma's needles stopped clicking. noiselessly follow them, and eat them up as soon as they are caught. These "Why, daughter, you surely don't think

> "Well, mother, I know it, only I feel cross and worried this morning, and

> "Are the gates all closed, daughter? It's almost train time.'

"Yes, mother, I closed them before I the spring, and sometimes work in the sat down to sew. But, oh!"—with a garden, get very well acquainted with sudden thought flashing through her

And just as mamma ran out, the train whistled. Her brain reeled at the "I had no idea that any creature picture be ore her. For there, on the 'without brains or bones, or eyes, or feet,' could be very use ul. 'said Susie. sunny head bent forward in her bewil-"I have a fancy that it must be some derment, and her little hands full of kind of a worm. Surely it isn't a silk- flowers-"pitty fowers for mum"-was And Edith stood crying as baby Bess. "No; it is not a silkworm. I think loudly as she could on the bank.

All this was photographed on the furnishes us with a beautiful material mother's heart forever, as she ran, in for dress, it is true, but this creature vain hope of reaching her baby in time. keeps the soil porous and easy to work, But there was one before her, and Bose so that it brings forth in abundance flew past her like a yellow flash. In fruit and grain, and in leed plants in great bounds he gained the track, general. Now, as animal life depen s caught the baby in his teeth, and they

confers on man as it goes stated gling through the earth."

"It wriggles." or ed Susie with delight. "Oh, I knew it was a worm, light. "Oh, I knew it was a worm, light. "Oh, I knew it was in special danger classed the laby in her arms, and Bose classed the laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and Bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as he classed the laby in her arms, as her classed the laby in her arms, and bose in laby in her arms, as her classed the laby in her arms, and her classed the laby in her arms, as her classed the laby in saw the number of his patients thus in-

creasing. But mamma opened her eyes in a few moments, and seeing Bose standing over her, she took his honest old head in her arms, and kissed him on his forehead.

O Bose, dear Bose, how could I ever have said such things about you as I did, you who saved my baby's life. O Bose, if you will forgive me, you shall have the best time all your life, and all the fresh meat you can possibly eat. Wqereat, Bose nearly wagged his tail off with delight .- L. E. Chillenden, in

# General Dix Puts On His Uniform.

Youth's Companion.

In some regiments the discipline was so strict that men on post as sentinels were on the alert to discover any delinquency of their superiors. At Federal Hill, Baltimore, Colonel (afterward General) Warren gave orders to his Zouave guards that only officers in uniform were to be admitted into camp. One bright Sunday morning in Au ust. 1861, General Dix, who commanded the troops guarding the ety, walked over from Fort Medenry attired in an old linen duster, instead of the brass-buttoned and velvet-cuffed coat belonging to his rank. Attempting to pass the line of sentries in company with an aide, the old General was amused at finding a musket barring his passage, "But they are ugly, uncle Ned." while the aide, with his glittering shoulder-straps, was permitted to enter, ave found out my riddle, you may go "But don't you see that this is General Dix?" exclaimed the aide, angrily.

"Well, between you and me, Major, said the Zouave, his eyes twinkling with amusement, 'I see very well who it is, but if General Dix wants to get into this camp he had better go back

and get my coat." An hour afterward the General, in and yet it would not come out.

There was worried pucker between her eyes, that would not come out command.—George F. Williams, in

# Religious Department.

BROIDERY-WORK.

Beneath the desert's rim went down the sun And from their tent-room, all their service Came forth the Hebrew women, one by one.

For Bezaleel, the master, who had rare And curious skill, and gifts beyond compare Greater than old Misraim's greatest ware—

Had bidden that they approach at his com-mand, As on a goat-skin spread upon the sand, He sat, and saw them grouped on every hand. And soon, as came to pass, a silence fell, He spoke and said: "Daughters of Israel I bring a word: I pray ye, bearken well.

"God's Tabernacle, by His pattern made, Shall fail of finish, though in order laid, Uniess ye women lift your hands to aid!" A murmur ran the crouched assembly through.

As each her veil about her closer drew:
"We are but women! What can women do?

And Bezaleel made answer: "Not a man of all our tribe, from Judah unto Dan. Can do the thing that just ye women can! The gold and broidered work about the hen Of the priests' robes-pomegranate knop and

stem, Man's clumsy fingers can not compass them The sanctuary curtains that must wreathen And bossed with cherubim—the colors three Blue, purple, scarlet—who can twine but ye. Yours is the very skill for which I call;

So bring your cunning needlework, though small Vour gifts may seem: the Lord hath need of all!"

O Christian women! For the temples set Throughout earth's desert lands—do you forget The sanctuary curtains need your broidery -Margaret J. Preston, in The Woman's Cen-

### CHARACTER IN THE PREACHER.

Behind the palpable, tangible man stands something invisible, intangible, that is greater—his character. Rather, the man, when truly revealed and found out, is just his character, no better and no more. Chara ter is a man's real weight-his specific gravity or levityhis proper worth or worthlessness. Desirable and influential as are talent, education, elo uence, social gifts and graces, organizing and executive ability. character is more essential than any or all of them. Without this even genius is likely to be a fatal possession. The form and pressure and animating spirit which constitute genuine manhood are sure to command confidence, inspire respect, and remain forever a beneticent force in human society. Of course, varied gifts and accomplishments make character more ef-tective and more in demand, but without this solid basis they are little else than a hollow unveracity and glittering sham. If we run over the list of names that the world delights to honor, we shall see that, without exception, they are names which connote the essential elements of true manhoodincorruptible integrity, unstained honor, and unflinching loyalty to truth and goodness. If we look around at those who have achieved, or are now achieving, anything worthy to be called success, it will be apparent that, whatever else they may or may not be, they are men of solid character. They are not sharpers, tricksters, pretenders, or mercenary adventurers unscrupulously trading upon a false capitat. The lawyers who succeed best in the long run are men of character. The statesmen who retain the confidence and admiration of their countrymen are men of character. The merchants and bankers who hold on through a long eareer of prosperity

oughly upon these moral commonplaces as preachers of the Gospel. These commonplaces constitute the alphabet of their teaching. And most personality more than the preacher. Very profoundly should ministers be impressed with the conviction that the most indispensable thing in the outfit for their work is unaffected integrity and scrupulous conscientiousness. selfish minister, greedy for money, greedy for applause, scheming for bitter in temper and speech, is a spec-

tacle to make angels weep.

Alas, often it does not seem to make churches weep, or to give them much concern, since they do not hesitate to ly the one thing that they ask is: he draw? But a cheap estimate of character, either on the part of the church or preacher, is folly that is apt to bring a speedy and sharp punish-ment. Characterless ministers may coruscate for awhile through a brilliant career of admiration and apparent success, but sooner or later they will fall like a mere stick. And, what is far worse, the churches that have been misled by an extravagant appreciation of showy gifts and assumed graces become the most painful sufferers. We are far be strong and still .- T. L. Cuyler. from meaning to insinuate that the Christian ministry, as a profession, does not propose to itself a lofty ideal of morality, and that it is not, in the endowment. main, fairly true to its aims. But it is As we have already hinted, it ought, of all professions, to be . far the manliest, and to feel a stain upon its honor like a wound. It is not given to every preacher to attain wide notoriety and great success: but every preacher can attain something better, and without which notoriety and success are empty honors--the character of an honest and worthy man. - N. Y. Examiner.

# A Day at a Time.

How foolish it is to look ahead with fear for the problems of to-morrow. We have only to live a day at a time, not a year at a time, nor alife at a time. No one could climb from the bottom to the top of a tall ladder in a single step; nor is there any need why one should trouble himself about the height of the ladder; he has only to climb a single round at a true. To marshal in dread will never serve my turn." C. H. array all the problems which we must, Spurgeon.

or which we suppose we must, meet in the future, is only to trouble ourselves with unreal fears. All things look larger when seen through the mist; and a very small pigmy may impress us, under the circumstances, as a very respectable giant. How many a suicide might have been prevented, if people had always remembered that one need never live more than a day at a timethat the turdens of the seemingly hopeless years are the burdens of the years, and not of to-day. How many a crime might be prevented in the future, if people would but be content to wait for the wisdom of to-morrow.

If, however, men will look ahead, why, instead of looking out with fear

for to-mor ow's problems, should they not look out with hope for to morrow's wisdom? To-morrow's wisdom is just as sure as to-morrow's problems, both to the individual and to the race. For universal man there will come a time when people will look back upon the science and the literature of to-day and mention them only with a smile. problems which we foresee dimly in the future need not trouble us; abler minds than ours will take them up after: we have departed, and earry them to a right solution. Instead of the destruction which our Baal-prophets are pre-dicting for our children's children, these shall see the glory and the wonder of a day, brighter than any which we have seen. And as for the problems which remain to be solved in our individual lives, we know that our childhood's wisdom could not even comprehend, much less solve, the problems of our manhood and womanhood. But with manhood and womanhood came the wisdom which enabled us to answer these problems. And the problems of the future will be met and answered in the same manner-each in its own day -to-morrow's problem's with the wisdom which is of to-morrow.

To-morrow is wiser than to-day; "be not, therefore, anxious for the morrow: for the morrow will be anxious for itself." This is the teaching of our Lord; this is the universal teaching of Scripture. Will the future place us in some position of special duty and of special danger, wherein we need a greater wisdom than our own? "Be not anxious how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that hour what ye shall speak. For it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you." There is need of patience and of faith; for sometimes, do what we will, the future will seem dark and cheerless. Patience will enable us to bear the burdens of tne day, and to wait quietly for the wisdom of to-morrow. Faith will enable us to find hope and comfort in the knowledge that God's promis s stand sure; and that as the future will bring no temptation with which He will not also provide a way of escape, so neither will it bring any problem for which His wisdom will not suffice. God is not a God who is afar off. "The Lord is at hand. In nothing be anxious; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."-S. S. Times.

# Christian Warfare.

We are to fight the good fight of faith; we are to resist unto blood and strive against sin; we are to wrestle. not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers and rulers of the darkness of this world, against are true to their own consciences, and keep inviolate faith with their creditors. We have to put on the whole armor of There is no class of men who ought God in order to fight the Christian to understand so well and act so thor- battle in the right manner and with triumphant issues. In the name of our Lord we have to set up our banners. Then, that setting up of the banner is simply this: "I am a soldier of Christ, emphatically is it true that the man is more than the minister, the preacher's to the inscription which is on that banner. I hold it as my rule whatever may be." So, if we are to set up ou banners we seek to take our stand in a determination to bear testimony to the truth and fight in favor of the right to and scrupulous conscientiousness. It is humiliating and alarming to the last degree to find preachers of the Gospel or candidates for the sacred office disfirmly in order that we may succeed in posed to rate anyth ng as a possible substitute or equivalent for the elementary virtues, such as truth, purity, unselfishness, modesty and honor. A morthy of being called Christians at all, never do anything in the world, never do any good to anybody, and not much place, careless of his word, eager for pleasure, envious of superior gifts, and tians worthy of the times we live in and the place we hold, then we must take our stand firm on our principles, maintaining them at all hazards, and fighting against wrong wherever we find it. And it is all to be done in the name of call and settle preachers without in-quiry as to their characters. Frequent-the name of God will we set up our will the name of God will we set up our banners."—W. Landels, D. D.

# Choice Extracts.

-If you desire to be crowned, strive manfully, bear patiently. - Thomas a Kempis.

-A holy act strengthens the inward holiness. It is a seed of life growing into more life. - Robertson. -Twenty Christians can fight heroic-

ally where one can suffer greatly and -The only riches that abide with us here and that can pass through the fire

of death are riches toward God, a soul -Sampson got his honey out of the not tree from temptations, and is cer- very lion that roared against him. The tainly open to some just reproaches. Christian often gets his best blessing

out of his greatest seeming calamities. -- An earnest Christian is always pepeculiar and half incomprehensible the world. He has something which they have not, and which they do not know how to reckon in their calcula-

tions .- Standard. -No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity; the humbler grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving, and there is no music to cheer

the weary feet. -S. J. Nicholls. -God's mercy is so great that it forgives great sins to great sinners, afte great lengths of time; and then gives favors and great privileges, and raises us up to great en syments in the great Heaven of the great God. As John Bunyan well saith: "It must be great mercy, or no mercy; for little mercy

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CUTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

### TWILIGHT.

In Summer even, when the day is done, And crimeon curtains obscure the sun, The many voices of night begin, With notes discordant and tremulous din: Hut through them faintly the quick ear hears A strain of music from former years.

My guardish spirit, on noiseless wings. Comes to my channer and sweetly sings. He sings of feelings that long have gone, Of love and fondness at manhood's dawn; The words repeating that once I said When she was living who now is dead.

From years long faded, through woe and The time long-buried comes sudden back, When all was colored with rosy hue— Each man trustworthy, each woman true: When Hope was urging her witching scheme The days romances, the nights sweet dreams.

I hear the breezes from coppieed hills; I hear the breezes from copplea hits;
I hear the murmurs of pebbled rills;
I hear the rustling of birchen trees;
I hear the tronling of wandering bees;
I hear the sighing of fir and pine;
I hear the lowing of plodding kine.

My lost, sweet Alice, the young and fair, Once more is standing beside my chair. I I feel her fingers my temples press—A soit low whisper, a fond caress. I turn to clasp her, as once before—Ah! white-haired dreamer! No more! no

For now the twilight away has passed, And deeper darkness is gathering fast. The sounds that thrilled me are heard And barren silence falls down and o'er. My guardian spirit no longer sings; His harp has broken its silver strings.

-Thomas Dunn English, in N. Y. Independent.

### CALLING ON THE NEW MINISTER.

My husband and I tried to excuse our conduct by saying it was the length of the drive and depth of the mud that had prevented our calling on Rev. Mr. Mayberry before. At the end of three months that excuse seemed futile, and our long-continued neglect of the Haytown minister most reprehensible. At length came to my ears stories that were being circulated in Haytown about the worldliness and lack of earnestness of the young minister in Straw Center, and that Mr. Mayberry was feeling keenly the refusal of his brother laborer in the next parish to reach out a welcoming hand. Just why I insisted on driving over to Hay-town on that especially hot day I con-cealed from my husband, for I knew that he would be most wretched were I to tell him of the short-comings that were imputed to him. He complained that the roads were as much too dry as they had been too wet, that the afternoon sun was scorching, and that we should lose our third meal. I heard none of these excuses, but sent him to get the required conveyance while I dressed myself for the drive.

We owned no team, as a horse and carriage is called in Straw Center, but, fortunately, in our parish was a stablekeeper, who, though absenting himself regularly from all services, was most like my idea of a minister's wife. But, zealous in letting to his minister any form of vehicle or quality of horse at the shortest notice.

bonnet and a sober shawl my mother-in-law had recently sent me. My appearance was far more satisfactory as dear." regarded dignity and sedateness, but the vehicle which Charles at that mosuch a vulgarly-painted buggy would

Charles had to'd me repeatedly that all the stable horses were perfect cows as regarded doeility and speed. did not venture making myself laughed at by suggesting that there was an expression in the horse's face that did not nspire my entire confidence, and a restiveness in the hind feet that did not suggest the gentle cow. But I mountinto the high box-like structure. Had I dreamed what effect the height. unmitigated by any kind of cover, and the huge red wheels, would have had on me, I never would have set foot in the thing. I felt that Haytown, seeing Rev. Charles Mason and his wife seated in such a vulgar, undignified vehicle, would be justified in making almost any remarks about worldliness. No; better that we erred a day longer in not calling on the new minister than that we appear before his and our own parishione rs in such a guise.

My husband had just confided to me his intention of looking at the thermometer, and glancing again at the county map to be sure of the Haytown road "And changing that velveteen jacket," I added, seeing the undignitied garb he had forgotten to put off before going to

the stable. But the horse or cow, as might be, objected to standing longer looking at the uninteresting facade our house presented, and forgetting that the driver

"Oh, you forgot my shawl on the steps there," I said, perhaps a little unfeelingly, to my husband, who had just succeeded in climbing into the carriage by a difficult way over the back, "and that coat is too dreadful!" I regretted the day I made it.

"It's not quite the thing; but we can't go back. You won't need a shawl to-day, and, with due respect to my forgiven solely on account of its

Little Charles knew how I had counted on the ugl ness of that shawl, and how glad I had felt that I owned a so-

I tried to be resigned. Soon that disappointment was lost sight of, for the horse was showing unmistakable signs ter-drinking gave that beast! The seche has always driven cows before. Oh, thank you, thank you for going!"

Just as soon as Mr. Mayberry started

of running away. "Is this the horse you generally drive?"-I meant to be calm, though we were tearing down the street at break-neck speed, barely es-caping a perambulator in which re-posed the only son and heir of the Methodist minister, and grazing the carry-all driven by our Sunday-school superintendent.

"No, nev--er. The oth-ers-were - whoa! -- were -- much slow -- er. Whoa! By a series of jerks Charles was trying to stop the horse, to apologize to Miss Simpson, who had beekoned to us to stoy.

.Voice and strength were of no avail, and on we deshed, passing earriages filled with our parishioners, who saw, astonished, the reckless speed of their minister, and the clouds of dust be lett show of dignity. behind. I felt that I must ask to get out, for I had consented to the drive believing the horse would prove as languid as Charles had found all of those in Mr. Johnson's stable. As I saw the rapidity of our flight by the frequency of the fence posts, I shut my eyes, but opened them quickly when the horse began a tatoo with his heels on the dasher. After that was demolished Charles's knees would suffer, and had an opportunity been given me then to get out I could not have gone. Every-thing my eyes rested on but increased my horror. Charles looked nearly exdismissed all compassion, and to have determined to destroy us at his earliest convenience. The fast-turning red wheels looked like coils of flame, and the stifling dust made breathing difficult.

"Young feller," indeed! That was on

Just then we went over a rough bridge, and the violence of our motion loosened my bonnet, which the breeze flew far behind us. A shower of hair-pins fell into my lap, followed by Mr. Mayberry's house before any one pear ridiculous. I sat alone in the parabundant hair. I wound it closely about me, fearing it might annoy Charles or be caught in the whizzing

wheels, it was so long. Faster and faster we went, but fortunately there was a clear road before us. I almost went over the dasher -Charles had to brace himself with all his might—when the horse abandoned his wild run and walked deliberately into a pool of water at the road-side, where horses were in the habit of dranking. Anything more delicious than that stop! The horse drank long, and seemed to enjoy the draught, but his pleasure was as nothing when compared to the happiness of the two breathless people who had been driving behind him. We told each other our we dashed through the elm-shaded thoughts and emotions, and were prop- street. erly serious and grateful for our preser-

peril, but truly, dear, you do present rather a funny appearance." My hus-band looked more cheerful than at any time during the drive. "Anything wrong excepting my hair?" I asked, sadly.

"Rather; your bonnet is missing; your gay gown is very dusty, and-Pardon me, but really you do not look

perhaps, when you—"
"Oh, Charlesi I am so sorry, for I

which I had foolishly possessed myself make his companion look as respectof before I ever dreamed I should be a able as he could, with a handkerchief minister's wife. If I was obliged to for her only bonnet. "What do you before meeting the clergyman, but just

range your hair?" "Perhaps, if we can go more slowly,

"I shall be satisfied with a less rapid ment drove up to our door was atrocious. He must have neglected to state the nature of our away of the control state the nature of our errand to the stable-keeper, for such a horse and looked full in our faces, as much as to looked full in our faces, as much as to have been seemly only on a race-course, or to peddle patent soaps. Is it possible you two are not satisfied yet? I felt that it was tempting to pay a ministerial call on a perfect to pay a ministerial call on a perfect the suggestion. The only drawback to stranger! drive through the pine woods, with the waving ferns and bright lady-slippers, and the odor of the linnea, was that the horse seemed exhausted. I never ex-claimed of the stillness and beauty of our surroundings that he did not breathe heavily, as though to chide me for my forgetfulness of his weariness. I hesitated to speak, so well he seemed to understand my speech, and by his behavior to show his comprehension. When we reached the sign-board: One Mile to Haytown, I pointed it out to Charles joyfully. In spite of my determination, though, the horse saw it. He walked in his most sedate manner just one mile, and when we were in Haytown and observed by all Mr. Mayberry's congregation, he resumed his original rate of speed. Again returned our uneasiness and mortification.

My hair again blew streaming behind me. The sound of our flying brought every one to the windows, and people in the streets looked disapprovingly after us, as though we had adopted such speed from choice and not from necessity.

"How shall we know the house?" asked, after we had dashed through a series of well-settled streets.

"Look out for my hat!" my husband answered, irrelevantly, and I caught it just before it fell under the wheel.

A larger group of people than any was a necessary adjunct, started at a we had ever seen was standing before rapid pace down the street. what looked like a hotel. All eyes were turned in our direction as we emerged from the cloud of dust far down the road. The horse was going faster than his fastest up to that time and we seemed in a fair way to be out of the sound of the merriment our appearance caused, when again the horse astonished us by turning into the hotel yard, and stopping stock-still, his nose sunk in the stone watering-trough. mother, it is not beautiful, and can be Evidently that horse had made it a rule of his life never to pass by a chance to get a drink. His eyes were keener than ours, and both our breathing-spaces would have been lost had it depended on us to spy out the drinking fountains. ber article!

It was wonderful, too, what power water-drinking gave that beast! The sec-

only observers. To make one's toilette I felt that my responsibility was ended. and dust one's husband's face and I was jest about to sit down in a vacant clothes within the sight of a dozen chair in a corner when one of the ladies loungers was not pleasant. Had they been content to watch us silently it would have been bad enough, but they part of the room, just facing the lookevidently were much amused by our ing-glass." I wondered if the person sudden appearance, and made audible jokes at our expense. One old man looked up from his whittling to remark that we had been in considerable of a hurry, and to ask if we had not all the sudden appearance, and made audible were demented, but as I caught a look at myself, concluded it would not be prudent for me in my predicament to question the sanity of gay one all the sudden appearance. urry, and to ask if we had not all the me there was going.

"Ain't I seen that hoss on the track or whenever a visitor was expected, time there was going.

somewheres?" a horse-jockey asked, and was glad such a custom did not eying our steaming beast approvingly. "I am happy to say I do not own this

Then arose in the crowd a lively discussion as to whether some peculiarity in the horse was or was not a quarter crack, and my husband was appealed to by one side and the other. He had never owned a cent in any horse, and knew absolutely nothing of horse lore.

He told them this, and then, with much dignity, in juired the shortest way to

the parsonage,
"Ha! I thought as much. There,
can't I tell 'em fur as I can see?" The speaker looked very knowing, and a general titter followed his remark. "Of course every one could tell with hausted. The horse seemed to have half an eye he wanted the parson, especially as he's just owned up sc honest like. Come, some one, for mercy's sake, tell the young feller how he can

> account of the vulger-looking vehicle the house. At another time I might Mr. Johnson had let to his amiable minister. My husband had to ask again,

> would answer. steam-horse in two ways-he could not attain any rate of speed without watering up, and once his steam was up there life when he took for his wife a woman was no stopping him. At least a clergyman could have as easily brought a locomotive to a standstill as the horse Deacon. As we whirled away from the hotel steps every one shouted after us, exciting the horse to yet greater speed: "Couple of runaways!" "No cake, no cards!" "Going to git hitched by the parson!" "We'll all come—no ceremony!" A small boy on a gate took up the cries, and proclaimed us as we dashed through the elm-shaded

I was indignant. "Charles Mason, what a ridiculous situation! They think "Levity seems out of place after such you are running away with me.' "Should think they might see at a glance the horse is the guilty one,' Charles found breath to answer.

"That Mr. Johnson ought to be ashamed of himself. If he only went to church you ought to preach to him about the sin he has committed in send-

ing such a horse."
"They're a coming! Hi! there they go?" cried a small boy, waving his hat from the road-side.

"Charles, dear Charles, that's the house, where all those women are going The thought of my husband's world-liness troubled me. I meant Haytown should at once see its error. That my husband was young I could not deny, but that he failed in any other essential than age I would never admit. I wanted to make myself look as sedate and elderly as possible for the visit, but the heat of the day made my but the heat of the day made my choice in my limited wardrobe very small. The only thing at all available was a somewhat youth'ul pink gown. Which I had foolishly possessed myself. Charles took advantage of the rest to dust himself, put on his gloves, and the shape of a large stable wall, the horse came to stop. Charles jumped out and seized the animal's head. "You run and see if he's at home."

I had hoped for a few minutes when wear anything so inappropriately gay. It trusted everything to an elderly black

I trusted everything to an elderly black

Say, now, to going on and stopping just before we reach the parsonage to arshowing signs of much impatience, and showing signs of much impatience, and the parsonage to ar-I ran for help as fast as I could pulled the door-bell, but then walked

in without waiting.
"Is the minister at home?" I gasped, looking distractedly about the room filled with women for some one to send out to Charles. "Can't some one speak to him? I want him immediately-im-

"Oh, he knows you're coming, and he's gone to get ready," a woman answered, calmly, as if to quiet my impa-

"Oh, dear, dear, can't some one tell him we are here, and want his help at once? Won't you go and tell him to come at once?" I turned to the woman who had spoken before. My voice was tragic and my appearance theatrical, but my anguish was genuine. "I'd rather not. We are all stran-

gers. We just come in a minute ago, hearing as how you were coming to—see the minister. He's putting on his best clothes, I guess." The woman looked really sorry for me, and the line of spectators opened their mouths wider as my distress increased. The door opened softly behind me. I thought no more of my peculiar garb or of Mr. Mayberry's impression; I thought only of the kicking demon I had left Charles alone with.

"Oh. please-please, Mr. Mayberry, I want your assistance at once. I don't know that you are in the habit of doing anything of the kind, but -" Just then I saw whom I was addressing, and the unusual dignity and age of the new minister made me stammer and hesitate, realizing the awkwardnesss of my situation.

"Yes, I understood you wanted my aid to-day. It's of course a very serious state you are thinking of entering, but we will talk a little Sit down until your companion comes to join us." He spoke kindly, and courteously placed a chair for me. The women one and all looked glad they had come, and as though my behavior was as entertaining as anything they had ever seen.

"Oh, no, no, I can't sit down till he comes in. Won't you please excuse me for asking, but can't you help him? have left him all alone with a horse. beckoned from the window to Charles

that some one was going to help him. Mr. Mayberry rose deliberately. "I really know nothing of horses myself, but I will see what can be done. Is he -is your companion not used to horses?" He was slowly putting on his hat, and I saw he looked regretfully at his spotless black broadcloth, and that he would have preferred to keep far away from the brute.
"Used to horses—Charles! Oh, no!

Just as soon as Mr. Mayberry started is better than a mortgaged fifty acres.

came toward me. "Oh, no: that is not

prevail in Straw Center.

"Do you prefer the Episcopal service?" a very meek-looking woman asked. I gave up trying to twist my hair into shape, I was so astonished at the question. It looked as though I was to be subjected to a council and interrogated on my religious belief.

"I don't know. My husband knows my opinions, and I do not care to discuss such things."
"Your husband! You mean the gen-

tleman you're riding with," my questioner suggested.

"My husband, and also the gentle-man I have been driving with," I said, sternly. Such a look of astonishment as my remark caused. Many began whispering together, and the question that some one asked explained the whole situation to me.

"Why, we thought there was to be a wedding, and we came to attend. We heard you was coming, and had a veil in your buggy to wear." I made no apology, and urged no one to remain, when I saw one by one prepare to leave have felt inclined to laugh, but then the whole thing seemed a cruel combina-Ir. Mayberry's house before any one pear ridiculous. I sat alone in the parsonal answer.

Our animal resembled the so-called saddest thought was the one that would keep recurring to me, that Charles had made the mistake of his who was always having adventures. This, though, was the most trying of all my adventures, and when I especially wanted to be thought such a demure, serious minister's wife. What would not Haytown people say the next day when they learned that the runaway pair in the box buggy, was no other than Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, driving over from Straw Center to make a ministerial call on Rev. Mr. Mayberry? I felt that our days with our present par-ish were numbered, and 1 was in the depth of gloom. A shadow passed the window, and my husband came in, arm and arm with Mr. Mayberry, both looking friendly and cheerful.

"Fanny, my dear, I want to intro-duce you to Mr. Mayberry, for notwith-standing the fact that we have made him get ready for a wedding when we had no need of such a service, as it was well done a year ago, he now wants us to take an early tea and drive back in the evening."

"Not with that horse?" I asked, a little uncivilly, taking no notice of our invitation or our host until that fear was set at ease.

"No, indeed, Mrs. Mason. Now I insist on your remaining and drinking a cup of tea, and perhaps you would be glad to make a little preparation first."

How delicately Mr Mayberry suggested that I was far from being in the avenuer order to sit down at his table. proper order to sit down at his table!-Rachel Danforth, in Harper's

# Giant Powler "Grabbing."

especially those terrors of all land clearers, the redwood and the tir. Havland to clear, and wishing to clear it in the cheapest manner, after trying the old way of digging around a stump, splitting it up and hauling out the pieces by team, which is slow, tedious and expensive, I determined that either ordinary powder or giant powder could be used with good effect. It is, however, very frequently found that an old stump is very rotten and gives too easily to an explosive, which cannot be fired successfully without hard tamping. Any one who has used the ordinary blasting powder knows that it is apt to blow out unless successfully tamped: also that its force is up-that is, it blow out and leave everything intact beneath the charge. At all events, this in stump use I found to be the case. Giant powder, on the other hand, has a downward and destructive power, and not only tears a stump to pieces above, or splits it in such a way that one man can handle any one piece, but also shatters the main and tap root of a tree so that with a little further digging it can all easily be removed.

In regard to expense, I would speak around, anyhow, by the old method, or by my own-which I may be allowed to call the new -to take an auger and bore into the stump proper so that the charge is placed as near as possible to the head of the tap root, or else under the stump into the earth itself-for giant powder does not require the hard tamping of blasting powder -which is but a small amount of work. The cartridge costs you five cents, and the fuse and cap about the same.

Now, in regard to a charge, with the larger stumps I find it better to place four or five cartridges in different places, with say two in the center of the stump. Of one stump charged in this way, a redwood eight feet high and six feet in diameter, after it was fired the largest piece I could find did not weigh over fifty pounds. In one afternoon 1 threw out by this means five stumps. and with that only done I should call it a success. Napa (Cat.) Register.

-Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. says that during the twenty years observation in that fie'd there have been some improvements in religion and morality, but the increase of impiety and intidelity is, on the whole, appalling. "The most blasphemous publications are circulated, frightful atheism is uttered, and gross licentiousness abounds."

-An English architect asserts that houses can be made of timber which will last longer than brick or stone. In many plaster are in daily use that were built 500 years ago.

Ten acres paid for and well tilled let me tell you, I'm heartily sick of it. about \$80,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.

### A Plucky Photographer.

The frontier town of Cavenne, Texas. has been pestered for some time by one of those swaggering bullies who delight in terrifying women and children, and inoffensive citizens. This desper-ado boasted that he could "clean out" the whole town single handed. He was accustomed to enter the stores, demand whatever caught his fancy, and threatening to shoot the proprieter if the article was not forthcoming at once, emphasizing his threat by flourishing a horse pistol. One day, this "flower of the plains," as he facetiously called himself, sauntered into a photographer's himself, sauntered into a photographer's they don't dare to grumble at my bill; studio. The artist, a young man from New York, had been in Cayenne but a short time.

'Well, tenderfoot," said the bully, as he dropped carelessly into a chair, "What do you charge for pictures?"
"I beg your pardon," answered the artist, quie ly, "but I did not under-

stand your first remark."

"No? I don't repeat remarks, young feller," replied his visitor, pulling out his pistol. "I asked how much you charge for pictures?" "Light doltars a dozen large size."
"As large as my size?" sneered the

bully. "I have taken them your size," answered the young man, coolly.
"Well, look here, you! I don't intend to pay any such price. My size is to big for this establishment. You are going to give me a sitting for nothing. Do you understand that, stranger?"
"I think I do."

"Then the quicker you mix up the

chemicals for the scenery of this view the better. Step lively!'

The young artist looked black for a minute, and then, as if he thought the matter a good joke, burst into a laugh.

ure from my other room."
"Oh, all right!" growled the bully.

ra. Unobserved, he slipped something else into the box of the instrument over My commissions thus far have been which the cloth was laid.

"Now, then sir," said he, still laughing, "how will you have the picture, sitting or standing?" played atound his muzzle. "By the way." whispere "Well, I'll have it the way I am," answered the desperado, throwing his

across his breast in a defiant manner.
"Very well, sir," said the artist, her:" quietly putting his head under the cloth. "Now, then, just fasten your eyes on that projection in the corner over there. Don't move. If you move an inch I'll de end my rights with

And quick as lightning the photog-these ten years, and it's pretty tough if rapher threw off the cloth and pulled I've got to stand aside just to scot her out a revolver from the camera, where convenience." he had hidden it.

It was a scene for an artist. The bully looked along the barrel, saw it neighbor, the Chewing Gum, who had was as steady as if it rested on a stone been in everybody's mouth for several wall, and the sweat gathered in big drops on his forehead. Like most bulles, he was a coward. The artist had him completely at his mercy. He coolly took out his watch with his left can't bear her.'

A farmer of Knight's Valley says: 1 offer you my small but successful experience in clearing out large stumps, should go off in haste, it might damage group for a moment, and then said:
the picture, and I don't wish to spoil "My dear friends, why do you waste ing before me a large and rich tract of the picture, and I don't wish to spoil keep your eyes on that point, or be pre-pared for the consequences."

Still covering the trembling bully unable to write any of their dear, inim-with his weapon, the young artist ad-vanced to the table took the deeper vanced to the table, took the desperado's pistol, and came back to his

camera. "Five minutes. There is a good impression on the plate by this time. they were all mentioned by the funny Still, to make sure, seeing it is a large size, too big for this establishment, and all of you may not be taken yet, we will Skin, Peach, Toy Pistol, Dude, Stovecontinue the sitting a few moments At the end of another minute the

bully's face was livid. The artist, still with a glittering eye on him, put the cap over the camera.
"Now, then," said he, sharply. "leave my parlor, and never put your

head into this room again!"

The bully departed and left the photographer master of the field. The picture was a wonderful likeness, and the artist hung it and the pistol on the wall together, where they served the double purpose of an advertisement as follows: The stump must be dug and a warning. He has never been again troubled by that visitor. - Youth's Companion.

# The Funny Man's Friends.

"I declare!" exclaimed the Oyster, 'I don't like it one bit. Every one knows, or ought to know, that I have there are at least a score of newspapers which havn't mentioned my name!

winter is over."
"Not at all," replied the Ice Cream,

more frigidly than before. "What do you know of society? Save a few loverooms. For my part-"

There is no knowing to what extremes the controversy between these two might not have gone, had not the Chicago Girl's Foot interposed.

"I don't see what good there is in enarreling over such a thing as popularity," remarked the Foot. "Goodness knows I've had enough of it; and,

I sometines wish that I might never see my name mentioned again as long as I live. When I have read my name twenty or thirty times in a single day,

I feel so small-"That must be a novel sensation, indeed!" cried the Plumber, with a laugh. "But speaking of popularity," he continued, "I tell you what it is, mates, it pays. Look at me! Ain't I a living proof of it?" and he jingled the loose money in his trousers pocket. "I don't put out any stuff for advertising. I get all that for nothing. Everybody knows me and everybody has, to employ me—leastways if they do once I've got they don't dare to grumble at my bill; they expect it'll be big—the papers have prepared them to get a big bill and I haven't the heart to disappoint 'em. 'T is n't in me.'

"Them's my sentiments," chimed in the Ice Dealer, who sat smoking in the corner "And that reminds me," he added, taking out his notebook and jotting something down, "that I must git them noosepaper fellers to say somethin' or other about the scarcity of ice on 'count of the onseasonable hot weather.'

There was a pause in the conversation for a minute or two. It was broken by the Banana Skin, who remarked somewhat irrelevantly: "Business has been awfully du'll with me lately. That Peach fellow has broken into my trade fearfully. My commissions haven't amounted to anything the last two or three months, and the doctors say if I don't give them more work they'll slose the contract.

the contract and go into partnership with the Toy Pistol. I ain't afraid, though. They can't get along wilhout me, and they know it."

"What's that?" Who's talking about me?" exclaimed the Toy Pistol, hear-

"You are sure you want to sit for a large-size picture?" he asked, with a queer look on his face.

"I was only saying that you and the docters were getting quite friendly." queer look on his face.

"Yes. And you want to be quick about it, too. No fooling. That won't go down with the son of the plains.

"The plant of the graph of the Banana Skin, quite deferentially; for he stood in wholesome awe of the Toy Pistol, who was a saappy fellow and very apt to go off at half-

"Doctors be blowed" exclaimed the Toy Pistol, contemptuously. "A fel-"Thought you were going to cut. But low has no use for doctors when I've you don't fool this child!" got through with him. I'm z dead The artist went into his other room and came back with the prepared plate which he put into its place in the came-which he put something handsome, something hand-some." And a smile of satisfaction

"By the way." whispered the Dude, "what eweature is that over there? Awfully vulgar-looking person, don't ver know. She don't belong to our pistol on a table and folding his arms | yer know. She don't

"Oh, that," replied the Stovepipe, crooking his elbow disdainfully, that upstart, Mother Hubbard, who has forced her way into our circle. It is disgusting the airs these interlopers do put on! I've been before the public

"Let's not recognize her," said the Vassar Girl in a low tone to her next

At this moment the Mother-in-Law Steady, my dear sir! If this revolver Mother-in-Law surveyed the listening

my reputation as an artist. You will your time here? The funny men of the press are looking everywhere for you, and unless you go to them, they will be

once! They separated, and it is to be supposed that they went immediately to the newspaper offices, for the next day pipe, Vassar Girl, Chewing Gum, and ast, but by no manner of means least, Mother-in-Law-each and all had their rightful and immemorial place, and their happiness would have been complete, but for the presence of that up-start and interloper, the Mother Hubbard. She had come to stay .- Boston Transcript.

# The Colors of Horses.

The Arabs of Sahara are very partieular as to the color of their horses. White is the color for Princes, but does not stand heat. The black brings good fortune, but fears rocky, ground. chestnut is the most active. If one tells you that he has seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color it was; if he re-plies' "Chestnut," believe him. In a combat against a chestnut you must have a chestnut. The bay is the hardiknows, or ought to know, that I have returned to society after my summer seclusion; and yet; if you'll believe me, of what color he was, and he replies "Bay," believe him. Ben Dyab, a re-"Beg your pardor," replied the Ice nowned chief of the desert, happening Cream, coolly; but haven't you yourself to blame for it? Persons who shut Zenaty, turned to his son and asked: themselves out of society four months "What horses are in the front of the every year must expect to be forgot-ten. Now I-I understand and appression. "It is well; let us make for the ciate my duty to myself as well as to sunny side, and they will melt away society, and I keep in the current the like butter." Some time afterward year round. And what is the consequence? Why, I'm invited everywhere said: What horses are in the front of and am everywhere the universal favor-ite. But you—'' "Black horses,'' cried his son. "It is well; let us make for e. But you—''
"Oh, I sha'n't want for friends, "in- stony ground and we shall have nothing terrupted the Oyster. "You'll tind me a dangerous rival, I dare say, before Soudan, who can not walk with bare Soudan, who can not walk with bare feet upon the flints." He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked: "And now what horses sick ones and the old covies at the par-ish fair, your friends are almost entire-ly confined to the habitues of sample case," said Ben Dyab, "strike out my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the summer through. -The Horses of Sahara.

-The actual yearly expenditures of all moneys for public schools in the whole country is at this time just,

### DEOMCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

1st Dist., W. W. Sargent, Holden 2nd " J. B. Chapman, Ft. Scott. 3d " P.F. Devore, Independ'ce. " T. P. Fulton, E. Dorado. 5th " Jas. Katler, Junci'n City " H A. Yonge, Belott. " J. B. Fugate, Newton.

For Governor, GEO. W. GLICK, of Atchison co. For Lieut .- Governor, C. K. HOLLIDAY, of Shawnee. For Secretary of State, EUGENE HAGAN, of Shawnee.

For State Treasurer, W. A. HUTTMAN, of Barton. For Auditor of State, HUGH V. GAVIGAN, of Cherokee. For Attorney General. G. P. SMITH, of Allen. For Supt. of Public Instruction,

M. J. KEVES, of Ottowa. For Crief Justice. W. P. CAMPBELL, of Sedgwick. For Associate Justice. T. A. HURD, of Leavenworth. For Congressman, 4th District,

S. N. Wood, of Topeka. For State Senator, 24th District, BARNEY LANTRY, For Representative, Dist. No. 71, J. R. BLACKSHERE. For County Attorney. C. H. CARSWELL. For Clerk of the District Court. O II. DRINK WATER For Probate Judge,

JOHN B. SHIPMAN. For County School Superintendent I. C. WARREN. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.,

### GEORGE W. HAYS. NEW PROPERTY OF THE VOLUME XI. NUMBER I.

To-day the COURANT enters its eleventh year of existence. When we came into your midst, it was given out by our enemies that the paper was only a campaign sheet, and would only appear until after the then coming election; but here we are to-day giving you the news and appealing to you to hear us on questions that interest us all, though many of our subscribers owe us for ten years' subscription, some for nine, some for eight, and so on down, till we come to those who are not on our subscription list at all, but who owe us a debt of gratitude for starting a paper in their midst, and by the course of that paper keeping down their spirit to exist among neighbors than was the case before its advent in your midst. Thanking those who have paid us promptly, and hoping that the rest will follow their example, we will say that we spirit to exist among neighbors than was the case before its advent the first will follow the first will follow their example, we will say that we spirit to exist among neighbors than we should be described and under 2; W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2; D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2; W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ram, 1 year old and under 2; D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ram, 1 year old and under 2; D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ram, 1 year old and under 2; D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mecandless, 2nd. Ram, 1 year old and under 2; D J Whitten, 1st. Seven lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. their example, we will say that we Ewe, lamb: D J Whitten, 1st. W G Mccandless, 2nd. shall do in the future as we have on the past, continue to appear weekly, doing all we can to build ap the material interest of Chase county, and trying to make the Down old and under 12; Ed Oldberry, weekly, doing all we can to build J people thereof stronger and better friends.

The Florence Tribune, a R pab lican paper, takes down the name of John A. Martin and B. P. Riddie and puts up those of George W Glick and C. K. Holliday, The Hayes City Advocate has done the same thing, and two or three other Republican papers in the state have signified their intention of taking the same stop.

A citizen of Elmdale asks us to print the following: "Mr. Barney Lantry, candidate for State Sena tor, has the thanks of the churchgoing tolks of Elmdale for his contribution of fifty dollars towards the erection of the new church at that place."- Independent.

Yes; and the other day a colored gentleman showed us a subscrip tion list for a colored church edi fice at Strong City, from which we saw that Mr. Lantry hat paid twenty-five dollars towards the building of that church; and the colored gentleman told us that Mr Lantry said if they needed more to call on him. Mr. Lantry helps
to build churches so that his fellow
to build churches so that his fellow
to build woolen quilt woolen quilted; Mrs H J

Griffs 1st., Mrs Delia Hagan. 2nd.

Patch work quilt, unquilted; Mrs H J

Griffs 1st., Mrs Hagan. 2nd.

Patch work quilt, unquilted; Mrs H J

Bethwork quilt, woolen, quilted; Mrs Light men can lead a happier, holier and better life, while his opponent, Mr.

| Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr. | Mr.

R. M. Crane, calls men "sons of b-hs," because they differ from him in politics. We wonder what kind of a seat Mr. Crane intends to occupy in the celestial abode. We expect he will occupy the twoper cont, corner in the other place.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE OPASE COUNTY FAIR. The following is a list of the pre-

miums awarded at the fourth annual exhibition of the Chase county Agricultural Association, which closed on Friday, September 26. The receipts were sufficient to enable the society to pay, in full, all the premiums under the rules adop ted and leave a small surplus in the treasury. We tegret with our readers that our space forbids our giving anything more than the list of premiums, after the close of

such a prosperous fair: CLASS A .- HORSES. Thorough-breds.—Smillion 3 years old and inder 4, W. P. Martin, 1st premium.
Stallion 2 years old and under 3, W. P. Marc,4 years old and over; W.P. Martin,1st. Filly, 2 years old and noder 3; W.P. Martin, Trotters and Roadsters. Stalton 4 years old and over, in harness; H P Brockett, 1st. S F lones. 2nd Jones, 2nd.
Stallion, 2 years old and under 4, in harness R M Kyan 1st
Marc, 4 years old and over, in h. rn. ss; Dick Pratt, 1st; W G McCandless 2nd.
Marc, 3 years old and under 4, in harness;
John Emslie, 1st.
Marc, 2 years old and under 3; John Emslie 1st. Jos Lacrosse, 2nd.
ware cott, in halter; John H Martin, 1st;
Wm Stone 2nd. Vm Stone 2nd, Agrica tural Horses,—Stallion, 4 years old v. r; W Hayden, lst; C Beaty, 2nd, Stallion colt; Robt Cements, lst, Mare, 4 years old and over; Matti Bros.,lst; M Blackshere, 2nd. Mare, 3 years old and under 4; S T Beanett,

1st.

Mare 2 years old and under 2, B F Nye, 1st,
Mare colf, W. Hayten, 1st.
Pair of matched horses, speed, style and all
work to be considered, in harness; John Emslie, 1st; W trayden 2nd.
Mare or gelding in harness, style, speed
and beauty as well as general control, to be
considered; W G McCandless, 1st; M Camphall stall to bell 2nd
Draft Herses,—Stallion, 4 years old and
over-ticeage Drummond lat; W. H. chrter 2nd.
Stall on, 2 years old and under 4; George
brussmond, 1st Dick Willson, 2nd.
Stall on, 2 years old and under 3; H. P.
Brockett, 1st.
Stallion, 1 year old and under 2; George
brussmond, 1st.
Stallion, 1 year old and under 2; George
brussmond, 1st. Problem on the state of the sta H Carter 2nd. Mare. 3 years oll and under 4; Robert Mare. 3 years old and under 4; Robert lowents, lst Mare 2 years old and under 3; HP Brockett Mare I year old and under 2; Il P Breckett.

lst. Mare 50lt, Wm Stone 1st. Sade le horse, gracefulness of gait and symmetry of body to be considered; S F Bennett 1st., R. Farris 2nd.
Jok of any age, C Beaty, 1st. Pair of mules, any age: W H Carter, 1st. Mule. sneking celt; W it Burchum. 1st. and 2nd.

CLASS B -CATTLE.

Herefords.—Full, 2 years old and under 3; W.L. Wood, 1st, Geo W. Hays, 2nd Durham —Ball calf, ander one year old; John H. Martin, 1st, W. Hayden, 2nd Cow, 3 years old and over: John H. Martin lst; W.H. yden, 2nd. Helfer, 2 years old and under 3 W.H. (arter lst) iteifer. I year old and under 2;DJ Whitten 1st and 2nd. Heifer under I year old; W Hayden, 1st Polled Augus —Full, 2 years old and under

Ported Argus — Fair, 2 years old and under 3; B Lantry, 1st.
Cow, 3 years old and over: B Lantry, 1st.
Grades and Crosses.—Bull, 1 year old and under 2: J It Hankshere, 1st.
Cow 3 years old and over; Matti Bros., 1st.
W P Marrin, 2nd.
Cow, 2 years old and under 3; Matti Bros., 1st. and 2nd. ist. J R Blackshere, 2nd, Heffer calf; Matti Bros, 1st and 2nd, teer calf; W inyden, 1st Jersey—Roll, woyden, 1st year old and under 2:Mat i Bro ackshere, 2nd. teer calf: W ronyden, lst.
Jersey —Bull, 3 years old and ov r; H P
Gooklett ist.
Cow, 3 years old and over; If P Brockett.

Gall evay.—Cow, 3 years old and over; J R Blackshere, 1st. and 2. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2; J R Blackshere. 1st.
Bull calf, J R : lackshere, 1st.

CLASS C -SHEEP. Cotswold.—Ram. 2 years old and over; W G McCandless, 1st Ram, 1 year old and under 2; W G McCand-less, 1st. Ram, lamb; W G Mccandless, 1st. Ewe, 2 years old and over; W G McCandless,

Ewe, I year old and under 2; W G Me-

Berkshire.-Boar, 6 mos. old and under 12;

Boar, 6 mos. old and under 12; Ed Oldberry, 1st.

Boar, 6 mos. old; E M Ellis, 1st.

Breeding sow, with pigs under 6 mos old; O M Ellis, 1 t.

Sow, 1 year old and over; O M Ellis, 1st.

Sow pig under 6 mos old; O M Ellis, 1st.

Jersey Reds.—Boar, 1 year old and over; G Rockwood, 1st.

Boar 3 mos old and under 12; J P Kuhl, 1st.

Boar 3 mos old and under 12; J P Kuhl, 1st.

Boreeding sow, with 5 pigs under 6 mos old; same award.

Sow, 6 mos old and over; same award.

Sow, 6 mos old and under 12; J P Kuhl, 1st.

Sow pig, under 6 mos old; G Rockwood, 1st.

CLASS E .- POULTRY. Trio of Buff Cochins; II P Brockett, 1st. Trio of Partridge Cochins; H P Brockett, 1st. and 2nd.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks; H P Brockett, 1st.
Trio of White Leghorns; H P Brockett, 1st.
Trio of Hondans; George George, 1st.
Trio of Humburgs; H P Brockett, 1st.
Best collection in the class; H P Brockett, 1st.
1st Warren Brockett, 2nd.

CLASS F -AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Two borse Piow; M A campbell, 1st, Bufore

One horse Plow; John Deer, 1st. Feed Cu ter; Johnson & Thomas, 1st. CLASS G -MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS CLASS G —MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS

Top Buggy; Johnson & Thomas, 1st,
Two horse wagon; Olds Wagon co, 1st.
Carriage harness; J P Kuhl, 1st.
Buggy harness, single; J P Kuhl, 1st.
Side saddle; J P Kuhl, 1st.
Side saddle; J P Kuhl, 1st.
Ridir g br.dle; J P Kuhl, 1st.
Two-horse Spring wagon; Johnson & Thomas, 1st.
One house Phæton; Johnson & Thomas, 1st.
CLA S II,—DOMESTIC

CLA S H .- DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Ten yards rag carpet, striped; Mrs M Brown, ist, Mrs Hayden, 2nd.

Knit or chrochet bed spreads; Mrs J Hard-

Fancy cotton stockings; Nancy Holsinger, 1st., Mrs Moff. at 2nd.
Woolen stockings; Mrs Hayden, 1st.
Woolen stockings; Mrs Hayden, 1st.
Woolen stockings; Mrs Hayden, 1st.
Knit cotton socks, Mrs Fisher, 1st.
Pair Woolen mittens, Mrs Hemphill, 1st., Mrs Hanna, 2nd.
Fancy knit mittens, Mrs Hanna, 1st., Mrs Kaitus, 2nd.
chair tidy, crochet, Emma Bailey, 1st., Mrs Hemphill, 2nd
Coair tidy, crochet, Mrs F P Cochran
ht., May O Tomlinson, 2nd.
chair tidy emboroidery, Mrs Phoebe M Come
llt., Mrs J E Hardesty, 2nd.
Chair tidy, darned net, Mrs m E Deshier, 1st
Clara Bailey, 2nd.
Canvass tidy, toilet set, 3 pieces; Emma
Bailey, 1st.
Cochet, tidy, toilet set, 5 pieces, Mrs Kirk, Bailey, 1st. Cro het, tidy, toilet se', 5 pieces, Mrs Kirk

st.
Slippers, Mrs M E Deshler, lst.
sils pin-cushion, Mrs J Hardesty, lst.
Embroidered pin-cushion, Mrs J Hardesty,

Pin-cushion, Mrs M E Deshler, 1-t , clara Pin-cushion, Mrs & E Dosmer, Pt, Cara mailey, 2nd.

Pillow shams, emb-oidery, Mrs J Johnson,
lst., Prady Holmes, 2nd.

Pillow snams, coain stiched, Miss Mac Kinne
lst., Mrs M E Deshler, 2nd.

Pillow shams, braited, Mrs J F Kirk, 1st,
Silk dress, Mrs Ecutley, 1st.

Calico dress, Mrs A R Ice, 1st., Mrs E A
barrett, 2nd.

Lady's wrappet. Mrs J F, Kirk, 1st.

Parrett, 2nd.
Lady's wrapper. Mrs J F, Kirk, 1st.
Sui: of lady's ware, 3 pieces, Clee C Ice, 1st
Suit of lady's underware, 3 pieces, Mrs S
M Barrett. 1st.
Lady's skirt, machine work, Cora Blackshere, 1st. Mrs J M Tuttle, 2nd
Girl's full suit, Mrs A It Ice, 1st, Mrs W A
Morgan 2nd. Morgan 2nd. Gent's shirt machine work. Mrs A R Ice,1st Silk guilt, Mrs W A Morgan,1st ,Miss Linda Clay 2nd.
Lamp mats, Mrs FP Cochrae, 1st and 2nd.
Rag hearta roz. Mrs A S Bailey, 1st., Mrs
John Emslie, 2nd. Fancy hearth rug, Krs J Johnson, 1st. Mrs J Hardesty, 2nd. Door ma', Mrs J & Blackshere, 1st; Mrs Sanders, 2d Sanders, 2d
Six Lutton holes, cotton, Mrs Moffatt, 1-t;
Mrs A R Ice, 2d.
Same, woolen, Mrs A R Ice, 1st.
Display of plain sewing, Mrs A R Ice, 1st;
Mrs W E Tiamnons, 2d.
Specimen of repairing handwork, Mrs A R
Ice, 1st.
Knit lace, linen, Mrs Hanas, 1st. Mrs Arthur

Knit lace, linen, Mrs Hanaa, lst; MrsArthur Ice, 2d. Same, woolen, Mrs Hanna, 1st; MrsiM E Deshler, 2d. Deshler, 2d. Crochet lace, cotton, Clara Bailey, 1st; Mrs M E Peshler, 2d. Crochet lace, woolen, Mrs F P Cochran, 1st and 2d. Rick-rack, Emma Bailey, 1st; Mrs M E Deshler. 2d. Deshler. 2d.
Featheredge trimming, Mrs M E Deshler
lst; Mrs 8 M Barrett 24.
Staple work, Mabel K Mann 1st & 2d.
Macrame work, Miss Emma Bafley 1st;
Mrs M E Deshler 2d.
Chenille embroidery, Mrs Chas \( \alpha \) Chowel

Fig. hing work, Mrs. B. H. Burton 1st. Kensington work, rudie Holmes 1st; Em in Batley 2d. Silk embroidery, Mrs J Hardesty 1st; Ida Estes 2d.
Worsted embroidery, Emma Bailey 1st.
Ottoman, Mrs He aphili 1st; Mrs Groundwater 2d.
Sof's pillow, Mrs B ii Burion 1st; Mrs M E
Deshler 2d.
Bracket lambrequin, Mrs Groundwater 1st;
Miss teena Kinne 2d.
Window lambrequin, Rena Kinne 1st.
Stand scarf, Mrs E A Kinne 1st; Emma
Railey 2d.
Afghan, Mrs O m Ellis 1st.
Kitchen apron. mrs F P Cochran 1st.
Fancy apron, mrs M E Deshler 1st; Mrs F
field, 2nd.
Girls' work, between 12 and 14 years old, Silk embroidery, Mrs J Hardesty 1st; Ida

Holz, 2nd. Girls' work, between 12 and 14 years old, Annie shipn an, ist , Emma Baring 2nd. Girls' work under 10 years old, Bella San-Boys' work under 10 years old, John Jones, Collection of Millinery goods, Mrs Anna Cooley, 1st
Lady's trimmed hat. Mrs Anna Cooley, 1st
Child's cap or hort Mrs F P Cochran, 1st.
Crochet work, Mac Kinne, 1st., cora chapel,
2nd. 2nd.
c-licetion in this class, Mrs A Rice, lst
Mrs M E Deseler 2nd.
Laundry work, Frs M A carothers, lst.
Sampler work, Mrs A Rice, lst.

CLAS 1 .- EDUCATIONAL. Map of France, Etta Mecabe, 1st, Maggie Penmanship, School district, No 3, lst.
Map of South America, Etta McCabe, 1st.
Frank Carey, 2nd Penmanship, one space letters, School dis-trict No 3, 1st. Penmanship, ornamental, Laura Carey, Ist. C. H. Chandler, 2nd. Drawing by boy or girl under 15, Sarah Mecale, 1st. Map of South America, School District 1

Composition, Etta Mecabe, 1st. Map of Kansas, Etta Mecabe, 1st. Outline map of France, School District No 1st 7, 1st, Map of United States, Sarah McCabe, 1st. Map of awing, sight, Wm Hinote, 1st. and 2nd Draft of plat, engineering and surveying, Mr Frew, 1st., and 2nd.

CLASS J .- FLOWERS ART &C. CLASS J — FLOWERS ART &C.
Greatest variety of green house plants, Mr
D G Groundwater, 1st, Mrs W B Fisher, 2nd.
Collection of Geraneums, Anna K Morgas,
1st., Mrs J M Tuttle 2nd.
Collection of foliage plants, Lottie neverlin
1st., Ars Grounwater 2nd.
Collection cornations, Anna K Morgan, 1st.
Mrs Minnie D Morgan, 2nd.
Oleander, Ars Q Griffis, 1st., Mrs Groundwater, 2nd.
Design in cut flowers, Mrs A R Ice, 1st., and
2nd. Boquet, Mrs A R Ice, 1st., Mrs Maggie Ice 2nd. Landscape painting, Carrie Breese, 1st., Prudy Holmes, 2nd. Painting on glass, Carrie Breese, 1st., and 2nd.
Crayon drawing, Mrs Sadie Grisham, 1st.,
HP prockett, 2nd.
Penmanship, Laura C Carey, 1st., Maggie
Schriver, 2nd.
Pen drawing, Laura C Carey, 1st., and 2nd.
Display of pictures, Carrie Breese, 1st.
Fancy basket, Emma Bailey, 1st., Mrs S M
Barrett, 2nd. Funcy basket, Ruma Bailoy, Ist., Mrs S M Barrett, 2nd. Hair work, Julia Shipman, Ist., Mrs H P Brockett, 2nd. Agricultural wreath, J S Shipman, Ist., Mrs E A Kinne, 2nd. Medley picture, J F Kirk, Ist., Mrs M E Desh-ler, 2nd. Feather flowers, B F Nye, 1st.

CLASS K .- PRESERVES, JELLY, CAKE. &C. Canned fruit, Ophelia Romigh, 1st., Mrs O M E lis, 2nd.
Collection preserves, Mrs H J Griffis, 1st.,
Mrs J R Stearns, 2nd
Sweet Pickle, Mrs O M. Ellis. 1st.
Jelly, Mrs Groundwater, 1st, Mrs Clements

Tomato catsup, Mrs W E Timmons, 1st., Tomato catsup, Mrs W E Timmons, 1st., Apple butter, Ophelia Romigh, 1st. Plum butter, Mrs J R Stearns, 1st. Jam, Mrs O M Ellis, 1st. Loaf of wheat bread, Mrs Joan Prather, 1st., Mrs J H scribner, 2nd. Loaf of wheat bread, salt rising, Mrs J H scribner, 1st., Mrs H J Griffi - 2nd Corn bread, Mrs J H scribner, 1st. Spong cake, Mrs W E Timmons, 1st. Spong cake, Mrs W E Timmons, 1st. Silver cake, Mrs J H scribner, 1st., Mrs J H scribner, 2nd.

Fruit cake, Lucinda Smith, 1st, Mrs J H Scribner-2nd.

chocolate cake, Mrs John Prather, 1st., Mrs J H scribner, 2nd.

Doughnuts, Mrs J H scribner, 1st.

Rusks, Mrs J H scribner, 1-t.

Collection in this class, Mrs J H scribner

CLASS N .- DAIRY AND PANTRY. Butter Mrs W B Fisher, 1st. Lard, Mrs H J Griffs, 1st. CLASS P .- FARM AND GARDEN. Three varieties of tall apples, Mrs 810per. 1st.
Three varieties winter apples, mrs Julia
A Reeves, 1st., mrs sloper 2nd.
Peck of apples, J F Kirk, 1st.
Peck pears, mrs sloper, 1st.
Grapes, J F Kirk, 1st.
Half bushel of Irish potatoes, A S Bai-

Half bushel of Irish potatoes, A 8 Baley, 1st.
Peck onions, L Holz, 1st.
Peck tomatoes, S Finnefrock, 1st
Six heads cabbage, John Emslie, 1st.
Six parsnips, John Shofe 1st.
Six parsnips, John Bielman, 1st.
Six squashes, Peter Harder, 1st.
Three pumpkins, S Finnefrock, 1st.
Three watermelons, E H Beck, 1st.
Three peppers, M W Gilmore, 1st.
Peck dried apples, Ophelia Romigh, 1
Peck dried beans, Peter Harder, 1st,

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE.

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

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements Consisting of Breaking and Stiring Plows, Cuitivators, Harrows,

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

Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

Glidden Fence Wire. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed. Sole agent for this celebrated wire,

the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100, ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i Inches.-From

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

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

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

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

eral Courts therein.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

# 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

Half bushel red wheat, J s shipman, 1st. Half bushel oats, Peter Harder .1st. Half bushel white corn on ear, J M Biel-Half bushel yellow corn on ear, E Link, Five pounds of tobacco, Peter Harder, Collection in this class, 17 varieties, Mrs

CLASS M .- EQUESTRIAN. In the ladtes' equestrian ring there were Nannie Carter 3rd. Parties entitled to premium money should call on E A Kinne and get an order for the

CLASS Q -SWEEPSTAKES. Stallion, any age, S T Bennett, 1st., S F Mare, any age, Matti Bros., 1st., W Hayden, 2nd.

Hayden, 2nd.
Gelding, any age, W Hayden, 1st.
Mule, any age, W H Carter, 1rt; W H
Burchem, 2nd.
Bull, any age, W T Wood, 1st; J P. Blackshere, 2nd. Cow. any age, B Lantry, 1st; W H Car-Boar, any age, O M Elliv, 1st; J R Stearns Pad.
Sow, any age. J P Kuhl. 1st; O M Ellis 2nd.
Ram, any age, D J Whitten, 1st; W G Mc-Candless, 2nd. Candless, 2nd.

Ews, any age, W G McCandless, 1st; D J
Whitten, 2nd,
Jack, any age, C Beaty, 1st.
Heard of sheep, not less than five, D J
Whitten, 1st.
Pen, of 5 pigs, under 6 mos old, O M

Elis 1st.
Mar., showing colts, H P Brockett, 1st; W Hayden, 2nd. SPEED RING.

Novelty running race—mile dash, for green Chase county horses that have never run for money. 1st4, \$2; 2nd4. \$4; 3rd 1, 86; 4th1, \$8. 1, \$6; 4th 1, \$8.

W P martin's Kansas Boy 1 2 3 2
R M Wilson's Baby 2 1 3 3
A Z Scribner's Dolly 3 3 2 1
Time, 2:07
Green trot-Open to all Chase county horses.
Ist horse, \$12.50; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd, \$5. Owners to drive. No. of heat,

R & Wilson's garney, J C Serveggin's Dick Melv.n, Jas Rayburn's Gray, Jas Boygam's Maud, Time, 3:27, 3:31, 3:14 Jas Bregam's Maud,

Time, 5:27, 3:31, 3:14.

Green ; acing Open to Chase county horses, owners to drive.

Ist horse \$10; 2nd, \$7:30; 3rd, \$2:50

No. of heat

H Staaf's Albert

Jas Rayburn's General Grant

2 2 2

Time—3:15, 3:02, 3:05.

Running—3-year-olds,half mile heats Chase county horses.

Ist horse, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 2rd, \$4.

No of heat,

C E Gooper's Namay

Frank Flackshere's Gipsy B

5 3

W P Martul's Kansac Hoy

R M Wilson' Baby

A Z Serboner's Frank

Time—513, 52.

Treatting—2:50 class 1st horse, \$40; 2nd

A Z Ser, bner's Frank

'Time—51½, 52.

Trotting—2:50 class. 1st horse, \$40; 2nd

\$20; 3rd \$15.

No of heat
mrs Hin kley's Davy Crockett, 1 1 1
Chas Lantry's Gleveland, 2 2 2 2
E A Hilderbrand's Joe Bender, 3 3

Time—2:53½, 2:55, 2:52.

Romning—mile heats. 1st horse, \$40; 2nd

\$20; 3½d \$15.

No of heat,
W P martin's Linden C, 1 1
Dave a tter's Davey C,

Time—1:57 1:51½

Trotting—3 minute class, Chase county Dave' a tier's Davey C.

Time—157, 151%
Trot ing—3 minure class, Chase county horses is horse, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5

No of teat
James higgam's mand, 1 1 1
JC Serogrin's Dek melvin, 4 3
R m W ison's Earney 3 3
A Z Serilmer's Billy
Time—4:16, 3:19
Trotting—free for all. 1st horse, \$60; 2nd

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-lyr

THE

Western Land & Cattle Co., DIAMOND RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATILE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left HORSE AND MULE BRANDS .- 9 on left shoul-CALF MARK .- Uunderbit, right and left ear

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense in-curred provided I am promptly notified. H. R. Hilton Superimendent, Strong City, Kausas.

STEARNS BROS'

MEAT MARKET.

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., Always Has on Hand

FRERH & JALT ME ATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

A Supply of

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Trade Mark. MURRAY'S SPE- Trade Mark.

ANNOUNCEMENTS,

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

# MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

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

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

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

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. 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.

V SANDERS, SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY 7 and 8 Per Cnt!

CALL ON W. H. HOLSINGER.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER: J. B. BYRNES

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Largest in the Country Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction, TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

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

E. COOLEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing: Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-lyr

Election Proclamation.

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

9 Presidental Electors, member of Congress, 4th. district.
State Senator, 2sth District.
Governor.
Lientenant Governor.
Lientenant Governor.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
State Auditor.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
State Supr of Public Instruction.
Representative, 71st Distict.
Probate Judge.
Clerk of District Court.
County Attorney,

Clerk of District Court.
County Attorney,
County Sup't of Public Instruction.
Also the votes of electors in the 1st Commissioner District will be received for one member of the Board of County Commissioners. And the votes of electors of said offices will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, in Cottonwood Fails, in said county and state, this 6th day of October 1894.

J. W. Griffis, Shoring

J w Griffis, Sheriff.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 81 x 11 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for

personal or Tells how to family use, order, and gives exact cost of eyerything you use, drink, have fun invaluable

with. These invaluable hooks contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

9

# The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 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.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
1 week 2 weeks 8 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 6 months 1 year	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50	2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00	2.50 3 00 3 25 5 25 7.50	4.00 4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00	8.00 9.00 14.00 20.00 82.50	\$10.00 13.00 15.00 17.00 25.00 82.50 55.00 85.00
Local no sertion; an insertion; items unde	tices,	10 cen	ts a line for	r each	the flu	quent or for

### CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



EAST, PASS MAIL. EM'T. FR'T. FR'T. FR'T Cedar Pt. 946 955 913 12 33 651 226 Clements 959 10 66 932 12 51 7 10 2 50 Elmdale. 10 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 4 40 Strong... 10 33 16 36 10 33 142 805 615 Safford... 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 656 WEST. PASS.MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T FR'T

# DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. George W Glick

Lieutenant Governor	D W Finney
COLORO	James Smill
Attorney General W	E P McCabe
Auditor	om T Howe
Treasurer	U C Choor
Treasurer	H C Speed
mit to Tuestone Sun Court	J Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup.Court, [ ]	M Valentine
Congressman, 30 Dist	HOTTING TALL
County Commissioners	Arch. Miller,
County Commissioners	Aaron Jones,
County Commission	M.E. Hunt.
County TreasurerJ	. S. Shipman.
Register of Deeds	A. P. Gandy.
Register of Deeds	& P. Young.
County Attorney	F A Kinne.
COPONOR	
Mayor CITY OFFICER	S
Mayor	. C. whitson.
City Attorney	.T. O. Kelley.
Ord and and and	. U Shoneor

ery Sunday.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffs, Reporter.

Masonic—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master: W H Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

There was a Frost last night, Mr. W. C. Thomas is having the

Mr. H. P. Brockett has gone to

Mr. N. A. Dobbins was down to

Emporia, last Friday. Prof. Wm. M. Crichton and fam. ily have removed to Newton.

have returned from Wichita.

Mr. John R. Holmes, of Elmdale. was down to Emporia Monday.

Several of our citizens took in the Council Grove Fair, last week

Mrs. Debost, of New York, was visiting at Dr. Robt. Walsh's, last

Mr. S. A. Perigo has moved into the house lately occupied by Prof. Crichton.

. Mr. Ed. Pratt has gone to Bos ton on a visit and to bring his family home.

A cold wave struck here Tuesday afternoon, and it rained hard

Mrs. Wm. Hunter has returned from Gueda Springs much improved in health.

Mr. P. B. Gillett passed through to attend a law school.

Having purchased the Pennel Resturant building, we will move into it after election.

Mr. Wm. Foreman had one of his Norman horses injured by a barbed-wire fence, last week.

On account of plastering going on in the M. E. church there will be no service there next Sunday. The Hon. O. H. Drinkwater, of

Cedar Point, and his wife have re turned home from Pennsylvania Mr. John W. Stark, and two of

prospecting. city, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. stove. J. E. Wootton and Miss Nolhe

Shaffer, both of Lyon county. O. F., at Topeka, next week his of dence, Missouri, are visiting at

their aunt's, Mrs. Jabin Johnson's Married, in Toledo, on Thursday, September 25, 1884, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. Thomas sweet mu-ic, they discoursed. McDonald and Miss Mary A

Married, on Tuesday, October 7, 1884, by Judge C. C. Whitson, at the Union Hotel, Mr. Frank B. gal, both of Missouri.

Married, on Tuesday, October 18S4, in this city, by Judge C. C Whitson, Mr. John C. Smith, o. Chase county, and Miss Julia Wil son, of Greenwood county, Kas.

Messrs Charles & James Hays, nephews of Mr. James Hays, on South Fork, shot a 200 pound deer the other day, on that stream, and we are under obligations to them for a large piece thereof.

Married, at the residence of the Rev. W. B. Fisher, by him, on Thursday, September 25, 1884, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., Mr. W. A. Nethercut, of Strong City.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at the Cou- before the election is over. RANT office, on Saturday, October

doubt, in consideration of the large rears ago by the colored voters of Morris county.

Born, on Saturday, October 4th 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., a 13 pound boy, to Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt, ot South fork. Mr. Pratt is the man who has the big cow, and the big calf show, and, of course, the boy is in accordance with his ideas.

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

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cot-Messrs. 1. R. and A. Walker tonwood Falls, on Saturday, Octo ber 18, 1884, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. This will be the last examination for tho year 1884. F. B. HUNT, Co. Supt.

of cholera infantum, Ida Louisiana, night, Mr. George was greeted do a limited practice; and will be daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Schock, of Diamond creek, aged 11 his words were received with his drug store. months and 21 days. Mr. and Mrs. rounds of applause. It would be Schook desire us to return their hard for a man to listen to him ple and fancy groceries, and where thanks to those friends who so very long and still remain a Re- price for produce. kindly assisted them during their publican. child's sickness.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the accounts due R. M. Watson, of Strong been assigned to me, and all par- the privilege of opening and clos- Go and get one or more. ties indebted to him must settle at ing the debate; and I hereby bind | Just received at Wm. Wheeler's

J. A. SMITH, Strong City, Kas.

County Treasurer-elect William here, last week, on his way East P. Martin will take his office, next Monday, when his prodecessor will step down and out. That Mr. J. S. Shipman made a good County Treasurer every one will admit, and he leaves the office with the good wishes of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party.

About 11 o'clock, last Saturday morning, Mr. S. D. Breese's kitchen was discovered to be on fire, the alarm was given and in a few minutes the flames were extinguished, without doing much damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from the blaze of the gasoline stove his friends from Missouri, are in being blown against the wall, while the southwest part of the State, Mrs. Breese was in the yard hanging out cloths, as the scortched Married, October 4, 1884, in this part of the room was all above the

At 2 o'clack, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. A. A. Harris, of As Judge C. C. Whitson intends Ft. Scott, one of the best Demo- Feed Exchange. attending the Grand Lodge of 1.0 | cratic speakers of the State, addressed the people of this county, fice will be closed for several days. at the Court-house. He was lis-Miss Ina Moon, of Emporia, and tened to with attention, and his ar-Mr. Alta Williamson, of Indepen. guments had a good effect. The Phillips & Wells Silver Cornet Band folunteered their services for the occasion, and for which they received a vote of thanks for the

There will be a Re-submission Republican Rally at Cottonwood Falls on Thursday, Oct. 16th. 1884, at 7:30 p. m. Hon. J. G. Waters and J. H. Stevenson, of Topeka, Baker and Miss Amelia E. Witz. will address the citizens. All voters, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to attend and hear these elequent advocates of re-submission. Col. C. K. Holiday, can didate for Lieutenant Governor, is also expected to be present. Turn out and bring your ladies with you.

Mr. Wm. Norton, on Norton creek, has had a new house built, 16x26 feet, with a wing 16x26 feet, all the work having been done by Democarts who completed it in six days from the time the foundation was laid, Mr. Martin Heintz doing the carpentering, Mr. Pat. Raleigh, the plastering, and Mr.L. W. Heck, the painting. So Mr. Parker. Jr., and Miss Clara Belle Norton has come to the conclusion that Democrats are not old fogies, and that he may be one himsel

We received a private letter, the

The celebrated Phillips & Wells' majority that was given him four Boston Theatrical Company heve given a performance at Music Hall every night this week, and for \$50 cash. they have, each night, been greeted by a crowded house, as they well to got the best of flour. deserve, as they are a highly cultured and refined company, and their plays and performing are of the highest order of drama; but while each one of the company is worthy of praise, we must say that Miss Loretto Wells is one of the best emotional actresses we have over seen, and that Miss Velma your Sowing Machines repaired. Phillips, the soubrette and vocalist, performs her parts charmingly.

The speeches of the Hon, Jas. A George, of Washington, D. C., were boll's. well attended and listened to with great deal of attention; and his remarks made a deep impression and see me." on those who heard him. He and Col. S. N. Wood, the candidate for Congress, in this District, were greeted with a good turn out on last Friday night, at the Courthouse in this city; and at the Opera Died, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1884, House in Strong City, Saturday with another good turn-out, and found, at all unemployed times, at

# TO S. P. YOUNG.

I hereby challenge you to a joint discussion before the people of . A. SMITH. Strong City, Sept. 29, 1884.

# HOME." Washington, D. C.

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

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-

DR. W. H. HALE,

Health and Home,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# EVANS,

ALL ORDERS.

Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

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 Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

# OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

# OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Good goods and bottom prices at

Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley's jy6-tf Go to Howard's mill if you want fourteen tickets for one dollar.

The celebrated Walker boot, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Go to L. F. Miller's to have 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. Campoct5-tf The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come,

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car-load of new improved

Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong dec6 tf City. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to

Go to Breese's for your fresh stayou can get the highest market

For sale, cheap for cash or its equivalent, three residence properties in Cotton wood Falls. to Mrs. M. H. Pennell.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson Chase county, on the political is- & Thomas's, and they will be sold City, prior to August 1, 1884, have sues of the day. You are accorded as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper.

myself not to use any squirt-guns Strong City, a fine stock of gold, silver and nickel watches, which he will sell at reduced prices.

in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get tresh broad every morning, right at your own doors. He sells

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 Supplemental Delinquent Tax 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 dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

# REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Chase County National Bank, at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, September 30, 1884.

Overdrafts.

U.S. Bonds to secure circulation...

Due from approved reserve agents

Due from other National Banks...

Due from State Fanks and Bankers

Real estate, furniture, and fixtures

Current expenses and taxes paid...

Premiums paid... remiums paid ...... ills of other Banks. ractional paper currency, nickels and pennies .... pecis Legal tender notes. Redemption fund with U. S. Treus-urer (5 per cent, of circulation).

LIABILITIES. 

named bank, do solemn'y swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1884. J. W. McWilliams, Notary Pablic.

Commission expires Jan. 29th, 1887.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

COTTONWOOD 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 north of Toledo. jy11-ff.

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.

# OSAGE MILLS.

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Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop. a week athome. \$5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk: Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty, write for particulars to HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

# List of 1883.:

STATE of Kansas, {
Connty of Chase.}

1, J. S. Lhipman, County Treasurer in and
for the county and State aforesaid, do here
by give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1884, sell at public
auction, at my office, at the county seat, in
the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county,
Kansas, so much of each tract of land and
town lot hereinafter described as may be
necessary to pay the taxes, penalties, and
charges due thereon for the year 1883.

Co Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas
At my office, in Cottonwood Falls, this 17th
day of september, A. D., 1884:
N % of se % of sec. 33, town. 18, range 7

N 1/2 of se 1/2 of sec. 23, town. 18, range 7
Ne 1/2 of ne 1/2, less 5 22 100 acres known as
Nettleton Park, in the town of Safford, and
right of way of A., T. & S. F. R. R., of sec.
15, town. 19, range 9.
Né 1/2 of nw 1/2, less 6 acres, of sec. 23, town. 19,
range 9.

Lot 11, block 53, Cottonwood Falls. for the working class Send ten cents for stamp, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable book of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this un-

You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$9 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutesure. Don't Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portand, Maine. wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U.S., the Presidents of the U.S., the book ever sold for less than twice outprice. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All inteligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLY & Co., Fortland, Maine jant-ly

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# DAN. W. VOORHEES.

A Speech by the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

The Democratic Senator from Indiana Presents a Masterly Review of the Democratic Issues of the Current Political Campaign.

The following is an abstract of Senator Voorhees speech recently delivered at Worthington, Ind. He said:

"The dominant issue in the present canvass is made up by a demand for a change, for the purposes of reform and purification, on the one hand, and by a strenuous determination one hand, and by a strenuous determination to remain in the enjoyment of the emoliments of power on the other. The people who seek no offices, and expect to hold none, are interested only in the work of reform and in good government. To them is matters not what party is in power, nor what individuals are in place, so long as the popular will is executed in upright laws and in their honest enforcement. The great body of the people are only partisan for the public good as they understand it, and whenever they distrust their agents, their public servants in the affairs of government, although of their own party, name and creed, it will be seen that party ties are speedily disvegarded, and party leaders repudiated and overthrown.

There is abundant evidence of this fact all around us at this time. A large number of by lar the ablest Republican newspapers in the United States, those great journa's which have heretofore led their party to victory, are now supporting the Democratic candidate for President, because they have lost faith in the present leaders and protected of their care. President, because they have lost faith in the present leaders and methods of their own organization. Many of the best known names of the Republican party are pursuing the same course and from the same motives. Associations of gentlemen hitherto devotedly attached to that party have also been organized as clubs in amost, if not every, State in the Union, to aid in the elevation of one not of their political faith to the Presidency. So great and widespread is this movement in the Republican party in favor of independent voting at the coming election that my co-

Democrat and not his disloyalty to the cause of the Union which excited and still excites, the vengeful animosity of the political pharisee. The heavy reinforcements pushed forward by Governor Seymour, of New York, in the last few days before the giant condict at Gottysburg, alsone saved the Union army trom before at the control of the condict of the condition of the condition

Republican party in favor of independent voting at the senate, General Harrison, felt the necess ty of dwelling extensively upon it in his speech at Indianapolis, on the 23d of August. Nearly one-third of his elaborate and carefully-prepared speech on that occasion was taken up with a critical assignment of the reasons why Republicans should not leave their party under the lead of George William Curtis, Cal Schurz and other prominent men. He also indulged in an earnest and anxious appeal to the members of his party not to desert, at least not just now, but wait until in the order of things it was the proper time for the Republican party to die. This is curious language for a General to hold to bis followers on the eve of battle, but win conspicuous defections in every rank and on an sides, it was the best, perhaps, he could use.

"I will not stop to vindicate the Democratic party in its relations with slavery by asking whether Washington, Madison, Jackson, Clay, and all the mighty hosis of the earlier and purer days of the Republican party and of the most rated in extraordinary contession of guilt ever made the varior dinary contession of guilt ever made to the content. Within these few lines there is the most extraordinary contession of guilt ever made the varior dinary contession of guilt ever made to extraordinary contession of guilt ever made the varior dinary contession of the most rated import to those who are responsible for the extraordinary contession of guilt ever made to condemns. The inequalities here admitted to exist in a system of tariff taxation were placed in the law more than the wenty years ago in the law more than

crime of unnessary 'axation."
Senator Voorhees spoke of the efforts of the Republicans to build up a navy in the tollowing language:
"The Republican party in its successive administrations since the war has taken from the Treasury nearly \$52,000,000 of money on account of the navy, and there is not one good ship this hour to show for it all. Would you expect me to vote still further millions for the same purpose and to the same party? In the Republican platform the restoration of the navy to itsold time strength and efficiency is demanded with great zeal. Why nast in otalready been restored? Has the Navy Department been a robbers' roost, where money was obtained but not expended for the public service? At any rate, the country has lost confidence, and the appropriations will be cut down for that department as low as possible until there is a change. I deny, however, that a great navy in time of peace is the true policy of the Government, any more than a standing army. Every once in a while a clamorous appeal is made in Congress for stupendous sums of money for ships, guns and fortifications. These appeals during Republican ascendancy have generally been heard just on the eve of a Presidential election. One was made very carnestly in the last session of Congress: if it had been successful the corruption fund of the Republican managers in the present canvass would have been much larger than it's.

Continuing, Senator Voorhees said:
"It is a singular and fatal fact that on every

ruption fund of the Republican managers in the present canvass would have been much larger than it is.

Continuing, Senator Voorhees said:

"It is a singular and fatal fact that on every question of public policy mentioned in its National platform the Republican party stands self-condenned by its own conduct and history. It denounces as a great wrong the grant of large tracts of the public lands to corporations, after having granted nearly 200,000,050 of acres. It dec ares these lands a heritage for actual sett ers, after having given all the most valuable to railroad corporations. It demands the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have apsed by reason of noncompliance of their conditions, when, in fact, with full power for many years, the Republican party has never forfeited a single acre. It was left for a Democratic house to begin this work in the last session of Congress. A Democratic Committee on Public Lands, with my Democratic colleague, Mr. Coob, as its chairman, prepared and reported bills which passed the House, forfeiting nearly 50,000 00 of acres. These bills were sent to the Republican Senate and not touched. Other bils for the forfeiture of large grants were reported by the committee, and are on the House calendar for action next winter.

"The Republican platform declares that American citizens by adoption must have the same protection everywhere which is secured to American citizens by brith, while at the same time the Republican party, and consoicuously its candidate for President, has, without protest or notice of the outrages, permitted the British Government to arrest on suspicion and imprison without accusation or trial, and without limit as to duration, any naturalized citizen of this country, if a native of Ireland, and found in that unhappy hand. History is made up on this question. While James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State, was erdering a national salute at Yorktown in October, 1881, in honor of the British flag, that same flag as the hated emblem of more than seven centuries o

ber, 1881, in honor of the British lag, that same flag as the hated emblem of more than seven centuries of accursed tyranny, was waying in insolent triumph over British jails in Ireland, wherein lay McSweeney and other 'subjects,' and wherein Boynton, a Union soldier, went bind; all of whom were American citizens by adoption, and not one of whom received the protection of his Government.

"But it remains for the great and sacred subject of pensions to illustrate the full measure of fraud and false pretimes of which the Republican party is capabe in its utterances before the people and in its official conduct. In its platform it pledges itself to repeat the 'limitation contained in the Arrears act of 1813, so that all invalid soldiers shall share of disability or discharge, and not with the date of application. Why was that limitation on a soldier's pension arrears ever found in the laws of the United States? Because the Republican party in Congress Republican in both Houses, and approved and signed by a Republican President. And now, when the ghosts of the dead, who died waiting, and in want of their just dues, cut off by this Republican party in the plant of the president. And now, when the ghosts of the dead, who died waiting, and in want of their just dues, cut off by this Republican party in Congress Republican in both Houses, and approved and signed by a letter was true and state that Fisl letter was true in the same hangs round the new party to-day like a tit to destruction.—

The Republic contained in Blaing Mr. Fisher begging the contained in Blaing Mr. Fisher begging the contained in Blaing and the little party to destruction. The contained in Blaing and the little party to destruction.—

The Republic was true, and honorable tr

Rounbilcan party walk with the worst class of trailors and with the blockest treason, whosever the trailor or the treason can be secured to swell their reason and be secured to swell their reasons to the support of the country senator Voorhees said: "The Secretary of the Freatury six years ago, in the face of imports, compulsory serislation, took the greenback currency, it existence, and its solution that a solution is to receive the greenback currency, its existence, and its solution that a supporting the dead of the secretary of the greenback currency, its existence, and its solution that a secretary of the greenback currency, its existence, and its solution that the whole land. Does the Republican party to go to the country and the whole land. Does the Republican party to go to the country shows its hostility to silver money. In 1875 a best money of the world, or is it a sourious is sailed to have an answer, but it can not be found in their National platform.

"Again, what is the position of the Republican party on silver money? Is it honest currency, a two world it would be grid to have an answer, but it can not be found in their National platform.

"Again, what is the position of the Republican party shows its hostility to silver money. In 1875 a best money of the world, or is it a sourious is sailed to have an analyse of the Republican party shows its hostility to silver money. It is in the reason of the contained a recommendation looking to a solution of the Popular and the American silver dollar. It was done with the slicence, skill and deception of incontained a recommendation looking to a solution of the popular and the American silver dollar. It was done to the proposed to

denied that the bill received Democratic support, or that certain prominent Democrats advocated its passage. The charges of fraud and corruption made by the Democracy were and are directed. not against the passage of the bill, but against the action of the Commission after it was organized. The facts are very simple. An unprecedented emer denied that the bill received Democratic very simple. An unprecedented emer gency had arisen—Tilden had been elected by a large popular majority and to his followers on the ever of build, but wind to enapsicous defections in every rank and on an sides, it was the best, perhaps, he could be considered to the country. A greater crime than is here onlesses, and the sale of the country. A greater crime than is here onlesses, the sale of the country in the constant of the country. A greater crime than is here onlesses, the sale of the country in the constant of the country. A greater crime than is here onlesses, and the sale of the country in the constant of the country. A great of the following the constant of the country in the constant of the country in the constant of the country in the party in power has filled on the laboring of the popule and it is the party in power has filled on the laboring of the popule of the country in the party in power has filled on the laboring of the popule and the swift, untimely stroke of death which bere it in away. General Whilman Herry Harrison the pockets of the popule in the party i also by a majority of votes in the Eleccontrol of the Government, the Exceutive and all other departments, and a determined conspiracy was formed to set at naught the result of the election and to prevent the inauguration of the people's choice. The leaders of the Democracy were well aware of all this; they fully understood that a condition of affairs existed dangerous to the peace of the country; business interests were alarmed and a strong pressure was exerted in favor of some mode of amicable adjustment. In this position of the matter the Electoral Commission bill was devised and was offered as a fair and honorable mode of setting the difficulty. It really proposed a board of arbitration, before which all the points touching the returns from the contested States were to be submitted—the decision reached to be final. It was a method wholly unsanctioned by the Constitution and ensanctioned by the Constitution and ensanctioned for the sentence of the section of the judiciary Committee bill and at the same time a friend of the amendment of the Senator from Maine. The amendment of the Senator from Maine is prussic acid to the bill. It can not survive a day, nor an adopted, it is a state at the very heart of the bill. It can not survive a day, nor an adopted, it is a state at the very heart of the bill. It can not survive a day, nor an adopted, it is a state at the very heart of the bill. It can not survive a day, nor an adopted, it is a state at the very heart of the bill. It can not survive a day, nor an extended to be submitted—the decision reached to be final. It was a method wholly unsanctioned by the Constitution and ensuring the action of the bill as the amendment of the Senator from Maine. prospect of avoiding a menacing condition of affairs and allaying the public excitement. The Commission consisted of fifteen members, divided politically into eight Republicans and seven Demcrats—five Representatives, five Sena-tors and five members of the Supreme Court. What the action of the body was when organized it is unnecessary to review. It is enough to say that the eight Republicans voted as partisans, irrespective of all other considerations. Appointed as a court to hear the case and decide on its merits, they refused to hear the evidence or to canvass the merits. Appointed specially to examine the points, which could not be fully developed before Congress, respecting the contested returns, they ignored and refused to discharge this special and solemn duty. They voted as the puppets of the political conspirators behind them, regardless of the honor of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of the fame and reputation of the highest court in the land. They voted as blind political tools, operated by the daring and reckless hands of political wire-pullers and intriguers. They put Mr. Hayes in the Presidency-a weak, vain man, who had not the courage or patriotism to decline an honor coming through so polluted a channel; and so consummated a National disgrace that will always disfigure our history and be a reproach to American manhood.

To talk about the Electoral Commission as a Democratic measure is there fore utterly false and misleading. With rare magnanimity and self-restraint the Democratic party consented, through some of its leaders, to refer the disputed returns to a board for investigation; the board refuses to investigate, but decides according to the partialities of a majority of its members. This is the case in a nut-shell; this is the fraud, the travesty of justice that can never be forgotten, that continually forces itself on the memory of the people, as an illustration of Radical politics, and as a warning of the possibilities of partizanship, even among the members of our higher tribunals. The whole business has wrought incalculable evil by weakening public respect for the forms of law and actions of judges. hangs round the neck of the Republican party to-day like a mill-stone, dragging it to destruction .-- St. Louis Republican.

-The Republican organs comment upon the passage, "The letter is strictly true, and honorable to you and to me," contained in Blaine's letter to his Dear Mr. Fisher begging him to sign and retura the "letter of vindication" pared by his own hand, as a proof that everything was sweetly innocent with "J. G. B." But they are very careful to suppress the interesting and important fact that Fisher didn't think the letter was true and hoporable, and refused to comply with Blaine's

His Opposition to the Thurman Bill Requiring the Pacific Railroads to Pay Their Indebtedness to the United States —Gould et al. Fill the Lobbies, While Blaine Leads the Attack on the Floor.

The most important act ever passed to check the power of railroads and to compel them to fulfill the obligations entered into at their incorporation was the Thurman act, approved May 7,

To prevent the passage of this bill was arrayed the whole power of the railroad kings, Gould, Huntington, et omne genus; the lobbies swarmed with their agents, and their representatives on the floor by voice and vote exercised their utmost energies to compass its defeat. Indeed, Mr. Gould was there and in person d rected the operations of the lobby. The cause of the people, however, was in the hands of that great leader, Allen G. Thurman, earnestly aided by Mr. Edmunds, and no subterfuge could blind and no specious argument swerve him from the eccomplishment of the object in view.

Among those in the Senate who most stoutly resisted the passage of the Thurman act was James G. Bia ne. In fact, in the long debate that attended the bill, he was the leader of the opposi-

In the Senate, April 9, 1878, Mr. Blaine offered the following amendment to the Pacific Railroad Funding Act: But so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of the said acts of 1862 and 1844, and of this act, relating to the phyments to the United States on account of the londs advanced, and of sinking funds to be established as aforeshid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the maturity thereof.

maturity thereof.

Provided, That the annual payments from

ever source arising. The purpose and object of this amendment was to defeat the object of the bill and to nullify its salutary provisions.

This was recognized by Mr. Thurman, who said:

The acute mind of Mr. Edmunds was

not deceived. He said:

He (Blaine, as I said before, is the original father; there is no grandfather and no collateral relation of a proposition in the legislation of this country of the Congress of the United States, since the time when the evil of the hands of States and of Congress has been discovered in the last few years to provide that, in any respect or under any circumstances, the hands of the legislative power shall be held off from the exercise of their legitimate and constitutional control over public corporations.

\*\* You can not tell who will manage these corporations; you can not tell how long there will be any net income or not, depending not upon the tair progress of deve opment and natural competition, but depending upon the evil development stoor. not deceived. He said: of deve opment and natural competition, but depending upon the evil deviltry of stocsboards and private jobs. There is the trouble about all these corporations, and yet my honorable friend from Maine, in that sweet innocence which characterizes his character, that sublime faith that everybody is as virtuous as he is, is willing to fold up his arms and be tied up in a bag by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies for twenty-two years, merely because we require them to establish a sinking fund.

The amendment of Mr. Blaine was defeated-yeas, 23, nays, 35. The bill was then passed-yeas, 40,

avs. 20. Mr. Blaine voted "No." See Congressional Record, Apr. 2 to

That the object of Mr. Blaine's amendment was understood in California is

shown by the following editorial: The bill of the Serate Judiciary Committe providing that the Union and Central Pacifi The bill of the Secrete Judiciary Committee providing that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies shall each ere ute a sinking fund, with which to finally liquidate their indebtedness to the Government, passed the United States Senate yesterday, by the decisive vote of 40 to 20. It passed without Blaine's amendment, which was intended to nullify its force, and indeed, without emendments of any kind. Into is the first real and effective check which the arrogance of the railroad companies have yet received. Remarkable as it may seem, in this ear of corruption, neither sham nor compromise is embodied in this bill. It is a piain, straightforward, compulsory demand that these combodied in this bill. It is a piain, straightforward, compulsory demand that these companies which have grown so enormously rica from the pradigat donations of the country, and from their oppressive tariff exactions, shall now meet the obligations they have evaded so long. The House Committee on Railroads has been instructed to report a similar bill which wil undoubtedly pass. Blaine's amendment was defeated by a vote of 15 to 23.—san Francisco Caronic c. April 19, 1818.

From the foregoing debate it will be seen that it was not without proper knowledge that Mr. Edmunds wrote to a friend in Vermont:

"It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Tnurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific Railroads to terms of earty with the Government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire into cur back."

The law thus treated of, having in operation discovered some defects, a bill to amend the Thurman act and correct its defects was passed in the House at the last session, under the leadership of Hon. Phil. B. Thompson, of Kentucky. The Republican Senate failed to take any action on it, as it did on most other measures where the people demanded action and the corporations desired delay.

# What the Jobbers Thought of Him.

The popular thing with the Blaine organs since the publication of the last series of Mulligan letters is to picture Caldwell and Fisher as a couple of sharpers engaged in ruining Mr. Blaine. Well, here is what one of them-Caldwell-thought of Mr. Blaine, as he communicated his opinion to Fisher: "Blaine is an important man for us to

have feel all right toward us." The other—Mr. Fisher—told Blaine himself what he thought of the Speaker you were comparatively poor, very | dead-bead."

BLAINE THE FRIEND OF RAILROADS large sums of money, and never have you paid me one dollar from your pock-et, principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid, like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad no one has been more fortunate than yourself in obtaining money out of it. I have your own figures and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work of all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts? Are my associates satisfied to have you obtain \$25,000 for Northern Pacific Railroad and you not make the investment as per agree-

> This, then, is the man whom the Republicans declare is every way worthy o be made President of the United States. A man who, they say, has in-timate dealings with sharpers and jobbers, but whom these sharpers and jobbers tell to his face that he has made more money than anybody else out of the job which they undertook to carry through, and in which he promised not to be a "deadhead." They charge him with making money out of his friends in Maine; with making money out of his official position; with receiving gratuities from them without a cent of expense; and finally with taking \$25,-000 for certain Northern Pacific Rail- another lot of the Mulligan correspondroad bonds and refusing to return the ence naturally excites a great deal of

ment?

money or hand over the bonds.
One of these sharpers telling the other that the Speaker of the House is too useful to them not to have his demands gratified: another of them taunting him with making more money than any of them because he is Speaker of the House, and taking money for an article and refusing to ac ount for it; the Republicans echoing Mr. Blaine in declaring that this int macy with jobbers and sharpers was not inconsistent with his purity and integrity, and an act of which no honest man need be ashamed! This is a beautiful picture of a noble character in a striking situation :- Detroit Free Press.

## The Democratic Outlook,

On the 4th of November the election for President takes place, and it need not be said that until that time both parties will use their best endeavors to win a victory. So far as the Democrats are concerned, the campaign appears to be in as good shape as could be wished. They are, of course, a few Democrats who prefer to take a gloomy view of the prospect, but, in our opin ion, the outlook has never been more favorable to Democratic success since the war.

The National Committee has carried on the campaign cautiously and quiet ly, but, thus far, effectively. No false moves have been made, no blunders committed, and everything is in shape for pushing matters vigorously from now until the day of election. The Democratic campaign, for the first time since the war, has been an aggressive one. All the explaining that been done has been on the part of the Republicans. Circumstances have conspired to place their corrupt party on the defensive, and no part of this advantage has been lost by the Democrats. When the Republicans have found it impossible man when the shades of evening fell stinct of a veteran campaigner, has per sistent that it has ignored even the authorized explanations of the Mulligan correspondence, which is not to be wondered at, seeing how lame and impotent these explanations are.

Brother Blaine, it will be borne in mind, was nominated with a whoop and a hurrah. The enthusiasm for him in the Convention was of the warmest and most intense variety and it was supposed to be thoroughly representative. But hardly had the echoes of the yelling died away before the experienced campaigner began to discover that the Blaine enthusiasm was of the purely professional variety. It cooled down at once, and has been growing colder ever since. The nomination pleased nobody except the rag-tag and bob-tail politicians, who lift up their voices in the saloons and allude to their candidate as "Jim."

The honest and respectable Repubtheir party that they would under no circumstances support the nominee. honest Republican newspapers made similar declarations, and this was followed by the German revolt. Ali these facts are perfectly well known to our readers, and we allude to them here to emphasize the statement that the Blaine campaign, which was weak at the start, has steadily grown weaker ever since. If there is anything hopeful in it beyond the power and the willingness of the Republican leaders to employ corrupt methods to influence voters, we have failed to discover it, and we should be glad to have it point-Democratic contemporaries, for we have no desire to create false hopes in the minds of our readers in regard to the result in November. On the other hand, the nomination of

Mr. Cleveland was somewhat coldly received by the Democrats. Perhaps "coldly" is too strong a word; at any rate, his nomination created little or no enthusiasm at the outset. But the Democratic candidate has steadily grown in favor not only with Democratic voters, but with conservative and thoughtful men of all parties. He represents safety for the business interests of the country, consideration of the rights of the laboring men, and his Americanism is far more genuine than the bantam variety affected by Brother Blaine. These facts are known and felt by those who hold the balance of power in Presidential elections, and we believe the country will unite in placing the Demo-Atlanta Constitution.

cabalistic symbols '19 D. H.,' at the bottom of Blaune's telegram of April of the House of Representatives. "I 16, 1872, to Warren Fisher, prove that needs a little moral principle, if for have loaned you at various times, when in at least one enterprise he was a nothing more than self-protection.

LULITICAL TEMS.

-Has Mr. Blaine yet drawn upon the bank at Little Rock, for which he "cast an anchor to the windward," for a contribution to the party campaign barrel

-- The Tribune, likens Blaine to St. Paul; Senator Hawley compares him with the Saviour. They make rather awkward work, hunting around for Judas Iscariot.—Eoston Post.

—A Democratic paper says that "Cleveland is growing." He is indeed. Before November he will look big enough to the frightened gaze of the Republicans to wear a number 19 hat. --- Mr. Cleveland has, at least, one indisputable advantage over his leading antagonist. The Governor took to the woods in August. Mr. Blaine will take to the woods in Nevember .- Brooklyn

-The refusal of Republican organs to publish the later chapter of Blaine's railroad correspondence is a queer way to exonerate him. They appear to have inadvertently dipped their whitewash-brush into the black paintpot.

-Mr. Blaine hopes that everybody will read the Mulligan letters. As the Independents are circulating two or three million copies of that celebrated correspondence, this is a very high compliment of their campaign work to come from the Republican candidate.

-Mr. Blaine's campaigning visit to the West occurs at the most oppor-tune moment. The publication of curiosity to see its distinguished author, and he will doubtless draw big audi-

ences. -About all the Government lands the Democratic party secured during its reign the Republican party have do nated to railroads and squandered. New the Democratic party will have to come into power to obtain more lands for the Republicans to squander when

they shall again come into power. --- In Michigan, where John A. Logan has been making campaign speeches, they close the schools whenever he heaves in sight. The school authorities are in error in assuming from Logan's amazing ignorance that he is opposed to schools. He is the author, indeed, of quite an Educational bill.

--- It is noticeable that the advocates of Blaine carefully refrain from attacking Mulligan. If the reader inquires into this remarkable circumstance he will find the reason in the fact that Mr. Mulligan has not told all he knows yet. He is not spoiling for a fight, but it would not be safe for any Blaine man to step on the tail of his coat. - Exchange.

-Blaine's leading Chicago paper of 1884 was prophetic when, protesting against his nomination in 1876, it said: "The Republican speakers and press will be kept with their noses on the grindstone, and forever on the defense, maintaining the propriety of electing a man to reform the abuses of the Government whose whole record is mived up with an active participation in the abuses which are to be reformed.'

# Teo Smart.

It would have needed a much larger

to explain they have dodged. The New upon the city of Augusta. An or-York Tribune, for instance, with the indeliberately, perhaps, but incidentally. sistently avoided all reference to the and his ingenuity had devised no way Mulligan letters: indeed, its policy in in which he could pass it gracefully. this respect has been so firm and con- It would not have been an ordeal for an honest man, for a man with sincere convictions and the courage of them. . But for a man, the touchstone of whose action is political effect pure and simple, it was an ordeal, and a very embarrassing one. The constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was an issue upon which Mr. Blaine was afraid to commit himself. He kept away from the polls while the lady inspectors were on guard, though as a rule he likes to pose in the focus of the bright eyes of the other sex. But he was not to escape vigilant eyes altogether, and when given both "yes" and 'no" ballots he deposited neither where it would count. Being detected in his cowardly evasion, he attempted to explain in a speech which he made later that he did not wish to give a National coloring to the issue-that if there was one thing more than another which belonged to the policans immediately served notice on lice power of the State, it was the liquor traffic. But could he not have made that explanation quite as well after easting his vote as a citizen of the State, for or against the amendment? It is certainly extraordinary ground to take that a man should evade his simplest duties as a citizen of the State to which he belongs, simply because at an election some time in the future he is to receive votes as a candidate for a Federal office. Does he think he is going to win the votes of those opposed to sumptuary legislation in State and Nation by his contempti-ble skulking? And, on the other hand, does he think that the large number of ed out to us by some of our gloomy Prohfbitionists on principle, who desire prohibition throughout the Nation, will be attracted to his standard by a contemplation of the position he has taken? If prohibition is right in one State why is it not right in all the States. It is certainly a new thing for Mr. Blaine to be so very jealous of State rights. He has been an advocate of the principle of paternal Government pushed to its extreme limit. He would even have the Government take under its control the question of the payment of State debts; and now he develops an unexpected tenderness for the sovereignty and autonomy of a State and shrinks from invading it with even so much as one small inference. Truly such extra-ordinary and, on his part, unprece-dented delicacy, is suspicious. What is your little game, Mr. Blaine? Do you think the disaffected Germans of the country are coming back to you on the basis of such a transparent ruse? Do eratic candidate in the White House - | you think people of common sense and some conscience are to be betrayed and The New York Times says: "The gogue's plea? If so, your awakening will be a rude one, though not more rude than you deserve. Verily, a man Boston Post.

-Keep cherry and peach pits, which are to be planted, in a damp cellar till spring. Then crack and plant.

The steam engine and thrasher are in the fields destroying the poetry of the harvest, but shelling wheat at the rate of three thousand bushels a day.— San Francisco Bulletin.

-Let the farmers of the West, in laying their tale, look to the creation of reservoirs, each in his vicinity, else-wise their children's children will inherit a desert .- Current.

-Science is doing much for agriculture, and it is important that farmers' should be able, intelligently, to avail themselves of all the advantages thus offered .-- Albany Journal. -The average weight of cattle now

slaughtered is a third more that it was half the time than was then required .-Cincinnati Times. -Raisin Cookies: Two eggs.

cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful chopped raisins, one half cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, spice. - The nousehold. -- When one has had a fever, and the

hair is falling of, take a teacup of sage. steep in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with the tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair. - Toledo Blade.

-Agricultural asylums, it is said, are to be established in Fran e for the benefit of worn out farm laborers. The plan contemplates the payment of a curiously carved granite; how many small sum weekly, for which the tabor- myriads of peasants must have toiled er will have a right to food and shelter, at a certain age, with an opportunity to use should be born.

add to his income by moderate work.—

Every one of these mediocrities is in add to his income by moderate work. -N. Y. Examiner.

-Raising fruit trees from the seed is a business adapted to farmer boys. A quarter of an acre of ground devoted to tree raising will afford any one who properly cares for them considerable revenue. Upon such a piece of land in good condition, from four to five thousand trees could be raise I, which, if grafted when two years old, in five or six years from the time of sowing the seed would be worth at least from twenty to twenty-five cents each, making the whole worth from eight to ten hundred dollars-almost enough to buy a farm. Any boy can learn to graft, and bud, and do his own grafting .- Troy

### The Blackberry.

We are asked if blackberry plants that have been ordered from the nursery can be planted this fall. Yes. The cultivation of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry. They may be set either in the fall or the spring. A rather dry soil is preferable to a wet one, and the soil need not be as rich as for the raspberry. The plants, too, need more room than the raspberry requires, for they grow more branching and make larger stools. The rows ought not to be nearer than six feet, and the larger growing kinds would do better if the distance between the rows were eight feet. If planted, ters are liable to be cold enough to kill

those who have passed middle age, is a subject of considerable interest. Probably there is none of us who did not ter to sunlight, and the color will fade was in the lower part of New Jersey as the people thought they wan.ed, without any special effort to cultivate them. But the cultivator devoted some patients. of the best land, in that section of the State—that is to say the best located blackberries for years to our knowledge, and longer, too, we presume it paid. What has been done in that time in the cultivation of this excellent and healthwidely cultivated. Let it is not upon as to our cultivators. for the market, or for the market at all, that we would specially advise its culby all means cultivate them for the use most astonishing things that present the cow's body.

themsel es for our contemplation, that The different parts of milk are very farms, and have every opportunity to grow fruits of all kinds often neglect fat or fiesh?—New England Farmer. ury of the orchard and fruit garden.

cities .- Western Rural.

A Cathedral City.

To the casual visitor Milan is simply a cathedral, with an ordinary humdrum manufacturing town surrounding it. I say surrounding it, because the cathedral stands in the center of the town, all the principal streets radiate from it, all the tramway and omnibus lines start from it, and nearly all the places of amusement or diversion are in the neighborhood of it. Milan was doubtthing you know clear any land in the Middle Ages, when it contained a population of 300,000, it was destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa. Here it was that afterwards the Visconti and the Sforzas reigned; here the Spaniards held their court; here Austria lorded it over Italy until 1848. Everymust be familiar with its wondrous cathedral and its 100 Gothic turrets and 2.000 marbles statues; everybody must know that next to St. Peter's and the cathedral of Seville this is the largest church in Europe. But what of that? half a century ago. It is ce tainly Mount the narrow stone staircase in made fit for food in a little more than the wall and gain the top, of the dome Mount the narrow stone staircase in and what do you see? That the 100 turrets are a maze of ginger-bread elabwearisome parade of stonecutters' work, despicable from the artistic point of view, and worthless from the historical. You are amazed by the incredible labor, the vast expense, the enormous loss of time involved in this structure, whose only use could have been to ama e the curious and awe the ignorant. When you look from the dome over the luxuriant plains that surround Milan in every direction you can scarcely resist groaning when you reflect how many millions of these acres must have contributed year after year and century after century to erect this vast pile of and expired in order that the 2,000 stat-

stone and must have cost the lives of at some candles burning; there is a woman praying, whose voice would reach as high from a plainer building; there is a vender of photographs, a begging guide and a wretch who offers to "show you around" to the vile sink-holes of Mil n. Methinks the 2,000 statues, if they could, would often smile at the folly of the men who made them and perished in order that they (the statues) might remain immortal. Yet they, too, in time, must pass away. Already the winds have blown the limbs off of many of them: already others have lost their noses in the rain; while others again have dropped a toe or an ear upon the unlucky pedestrian in the street below. And long after they have been reduced to the shapeless material from which they were wrought will the fields which they now turn their sightless eyes upon continue fresh, and green, and productive, and the trees wave their tall tops in the air and the birds sing upon their branches, as though no turreted cathedral had ever reared its head above them to mock the sky .- Cor. San

Milk, and What it is Made Of.

Francisco Chronicle.

fat and flesh-forming material. Those tend, the business of the firm by new parts will separate by gravitation. The methods, now that he is head partner, the rows were eight feet. It planted part of a cow's milk is the same as the the junior partner will generally be a tion, and in the North where our win- iat in the cow's body, only it is not so mere tool in his hands. If young A be pure, for in the fat of the milk are vege- more fond of pleasure than business he almost anything, it is advisable to table products, such for instance as will of course be even less than a toolguard against possible in ury by pro- vegetable color. Feed the cow with a mere cipher, and B will be left to teeting all such things when it can be green grass, and the fat, as found in readily done. Laying down the plants her butter, will have a golden color. and covering with soil is the best and cheapest way of protecting such canes.

The cultivation of the blackberry, to those who have passed middle against a found in the last it calls and brings A to poverty and disgrace. It is a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the last it calls a cruel thing that if B has abstract the second and the fat found in the color has faded out a like the wild blackberry when we were from it as from grass, leaving a fat very boys, but there is not one of us who has closely resembling the fat in the cow's passed middle age who does not remem-ber the time when the advocacy of cul-table su stances in the butter besides tivating this briar in the fields would color. The flavor and odor of the have been sufficient to have placed the plants upon which the cow is fed are disone who advocated it on the list of lu- tinctly noticeable in the milk. Though natics. While the berry was not un- the fat in butter is the same as the talwelcome the "br.ar" on which it grew low of the cow, these substances which was esteemed a first-class nuisance, and give color and flavor to it injure its rather as a mark of poverty of both the farm on which it grew and the owner. We can remember how much ridicule the body of the animal, will keep a long the first cultivation of this fruit that time exposed to heat and atmospheric inever came under our notice excited. It fluences, without becoming rancil. Some of the vegetable properties found where there were quite as many briars as the people thought they wan.ed, without any special effort to cultivate Physicians order boiled milk for their

The animal product, milk, if coming from a diseased animal, must carry to the purpose, and as he kept it in with it a disease similar to that affecting the animal. A cow that is over-fed w th grain, corn, or oil meal may, as a con-sequence, have an intammation in her stomach, and a general fever, and her ful fruit, we need not stop to recount. milk would be fevered and untit food tell you. We were ordered to step out it has been greatly improved and uite for feeble children or invalids. The cow may not have been fed too much, many farms as it ought to be by a very but improperly fed, until for lack of long ways. It should be upon every farm proper food, a morbid appetite s that has a spot on it anywhere that is at created and the symptoms may be a all favorable to its growth. As a desire for eating bones. Such milk as market fruit it has proved satisfactory she would produce would lack the eledesire for eating bones. Such milk as But it is not alone ment the body lacked which furnished the milk, and would be poor food with which to build up the body of a child. tivation. If farmers do not care to cal- If the cow is young and vigorous and tivate it for the market, or are not in a her food is of the sweetest and purest situation that would make it practical kind and of wholesome varieties, she to grow blackberries for the market, will send from her body into the milkby all means cultivate them for the use of the family. Every farmer ought to health and vigor to the child or invalid have for his table all the fruit that he using it, and to the workingman can grow on his farm. It is one of the strength, as though he had eaten of

some of our farmer friends are so negli- unlike and they cannot be kept together, gent in providing a fine supply of iruit except by mechanical means, such as for home consumption. Usually it can agitation, and the moment that ceases be produced cheaper than the ordinary they begin to separate by gravitation, food which the farmer consumes, and the fatty part rising, the fleshy part certainly none need be told that fruit is setting. Exposed in shallow pans, far more healthful than much of the some of the impurities are lost by evapfood that is found upon our tables. oration; others may be recovered by re-This neglect appears stranger when we observe how eagerly people who do not live in the country seek i. wit. The grand ideal of a sensible resid at in the city is to have a fruit tree, or a vine; cow. This manner of purifying the and half the fruit that is eaten in the milk makes it a proper food for percity is not fit to eat at all, yet it is eager- sons of weak stomachs. If a person devoured. Still we, who live on wanted a piece of beef as nutritious as

-The University of Heidelberg rethan the most unfortunate of fraitless fueed \$10,000 on condition that it cities, - Western Rura. How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. It he has a corn or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a him too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as They are provided with wings which smart as you can 'you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets caught. A horse may look ever so nice and go a distance when a high wind blows. great pace and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, and then all at a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good and nothing but a derrick could move

The weak points of a horse can be orations, that the 2,000 statues are a better discovered while standing than

while moving.

If be is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blem-ished knees. When the skin is rough impaired. Place your ear at the side of hold. the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble .-Rural Record.

# The Dishonest Partner.

plorable agents of sudden ruin is the dishonest partner. No business can be managed without mutual confidence bemanaged without mutual confidence be-tween those who conduct it; and though, when we hear that a commercial man tween those who conduct it; and though, has brought himself within reach of the layers by a paper-like substance, so law, we are inclined to doubt if his that all do not scatter at once, and so partner can have been unaware of his seeds from a single pod may be scatmalpractices, yet it must be obvious tered all over a farm. The self-dispersed that the dishonesty of one partner too seeds are those which have the power of often arises from the unsuspicious sim- throwing their seeds to quite a distance plicity of the other. There are even sagacity will save a man from the enter- acquainted are the balsam, pansy, rises of a roguish partner. The folowing is a very common case: A and B being partners, A dies, and his son succeeds to his share of the business. So long as A was alive the speculative tendencies of B were kept in check; but young A has not the same experience as his father; he has learned to respect B; he looks to him for guidance; Milk is an animal product, containing and if B has made up his mind to exsconded, A will have to bear the entire brunt of credi ors' wrath, and perhaps be criminally punished for his inno-cence. But partners have learned this lesson so often that it is almost a wonder how any sane man can assume re-sponsibilities without ascertaining the nature and extent of them. It is certainly not for the public interest that the sudden ruin of an honest partner should be pleaded in extenuation for his ignorance or carelessness.—Chambers' Journal.

# Saved by the Cashier.

A Wall street friend of mine, who has just returned from the West, told me a rather good story yesterday. Said

"I went out to the Yellowstone with a party, and we had a curious adven-ture. There were in the crowd two brokers, a bank cashier, a railroad man and a couple of Englishmen. a lonely spot we were suddenly held up by four mounted road agents, who, with carbines leveled at our heads, shouted to us to 'put up our hands.' Our party was pretty badly shaken up, I tell you. We were ordered to step out

"Look here, men,' said one of the Englishmen, 'you don't want anything of us. We are traveling with just money enough to pay our expenses. This gentlemen here is the cashier of the -Bank; but he doesn't carry the bank

funds with him, you know. "The fellows looked at him a moment; then one of them asked of our companion:

"Are you really a bank cashier?"

"Yes,' said he, rather faintly.
"Then,' said the leader of the gang,
then boys, we're off this hunt. Them gentlemen kin go. We recognize 3 pro essional when we see him, and we take off our hats to a bank eashier because he's the boss in our line of business. You can have your wallets, gentlemen, and we hope you'll have a

safe journey.'
"And, sir, would you believe it, the rascals actually handed back our things intact, lifted their hats to the cashier and dashed off like the mischief. We were rather scarey about traveling in his company after that, but the poor fellow assured us on his soul he had never robbed a bank in his life, and he attributed it all to the fact that a few rascally cashiers had made the banking business disreputable for a person of refined instincts."—N. Y. Star.

-Nearly all of the crops are big this orange crop is estimated at 1,000,000 boxes—356,000 more than last year.— Chicago Herald.

Dissemination of Seeds.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown, who has made the various ways in which the seeds of different plants are distributed a subject of study, cites, in the National Stockman, several examples which may help to draw attention to the interest of the

"First comes the very large class which are provided with down which carries the seed, like the dandelion, garden lettuce, the thistle, the ironweed, the sycamore tree, and a host of others belonging to this class. The maple and some other tree seeds have another way of traveling on the wind. are almost as perfect as those of a bee, and by this means are carried to a great Some of them have one long and one short wing, which gives them a rotary motion. Still another class of seeds are contained in round balls, which the wind rolls along, scattering the seed as they go. One of the best examples of this is the common white clover. As the head ripens a part of the flowerets turn down, so that it is almost as round as a marble, and when ripe the stem breaks off close up to the head, and the wind rolls it along until it meets with some obstruction.

"It is wonderful to notice how many ways there are in which animals disperse seeds. First of all come those plants which are so valuable to the 'animal' man that he sows the seeds of them. Then the nuts and fruits are scattered by birds and squirrels. Many seeds are so protected that they may be eaten, and will pass through the stomach and bowels without damage, and will grow in the voidings. By far the larger class of animla-dispersed seeds are carried by hooks or thorns by which they attach themselves, and I wish readers to examine some of the plants which I name: the burdock, Spanish needle, cockle bur, and the different varieties of beggar's lice, are and harsh, and does not move easily to all 'stick-tights' and yet all attach least ten human beings. And all for what? There are some pictures, and statutes, and stones within; there are horse whose breathing organs are at all ried for months before they lose their

> "One of the most curious of the animal-dispersed plants is the martynia. The seed pod is about four inches long, about an in h and a half in diameter One of the most frequent and de-lorable agents of sudden ruin is the by the bursting of the pod. The best nstances in which no amount of examples of this class with which I am pholx-Drummondi and euphorbias. Any of these will expel their seeds with such

force as to throw them several feet. "Among the water-dispersed plants we shall find a great variety, and many which are carried by wind and then by water, or like the sycamore may first be carried by water and then by wind, for this tree usually grows along the borders of streams and the balls are floated down the current, and are lodged and become dry, and when they finally come to pieces are provided with a down, which carries the seed. The grasses, clover and many weeds are loated away whenever a heavy rain falls, and may finally lodge and grow hundreds of miles from the spot where they ripened. The wonderful vitality would seem would either cause them to grow or to rot—is worthy of notice. A part of the seeds of plants will grow the first year, others not till the second, of a scramble.—The Capital. would seem would either cause them to first year, others not till the second,

third or even a long period after.
"In proof of this I p anted a single hill of martynia in my garden and allowed it to ripen its seed, and for eight years after it proved a troublesome weed-although I never allowed a plant to stand until it blossomed. It is wonderful how provision is made for the protection of young plants and how wisely seeds are sown. For example, the blackberry and raspberry come up very small and delicate and can not endure the sun. But the birds drop the seeds along the hedges and they find a mellow soil well shaded in which to germinate, and gain a foothold until they can endure sun and frost. The more closely we study the habits of plants the greater will be our admiration of the infinite wisdom which has provided for the reproduction of even the weeds."

# Plaster as a Fertilizer.

Land plaster or gypsum has been in constant use for a century both in this country and in some paris of Europe, and still its value as a fertilizer has not been definitely settled. It appears to be one of those materials that can not he depended upon to produce uniform results. In some seasons it will have a very marked effect upon certain crops, and perhaps the very next none what-ever can be discovered, even on the same field and erop. Taking the com-bined testimony of the farmers who have had most experience in the use of plaster as a fertilizer in different sea sons and upon various soils and crops, we may sum the results somewhat as tollows: It is most valuable upon leguminous plants, such as clover, peas and beans, and more beneficial to these crops when grown on dry than on wet or moist soils. In some instances it increases the growth of the straw of cereals or stalks of corn, but does not increase the yield of grain. No amount of plaster applied to a poor soil will make it rich; hence any beneficial ef-fect must be sought in its chemical action, and not in any fertilizing property existing in the article itself .- N. Y.

-Preserved Tomatoes: To seven pounds of tomatoes add one pint of vinegar, three and a half pounds of sugar, one ounce each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Scald and peel the toma-toes, which should be fully ripe, and drain them. Let the vinegar, sugar and spices boil for five minutes, then put the tomatoes into the kettle and boilyear, sugar and rice being the most for half an hour. Take out the tomanotable exceptions. The Florida toes with a skimmer and boil down the sirup till thick and pour over them. Keep in jars closely covered .- N. Y. Tribuna

Me Tumbled at Last.

It was long past the hour when he ought to have gone, and would if he had noticed the gapes she was concealing in her handkerchief, but he hung on and hung on, like a porous plaster in a lot day. Pause followed pause in rapid succession, with still longer intervals of silence between, till after a season he braced up and said: "Sing me some-thing." "What shall it be?" she thing." "What shall it be?" she asked, lounging to the piano, and wearily turning the music. "Oh, anything from your lips will be good," he said, with considerable enthusiasm; "sing something nice and soft and appropriate to the occasion." And so she toved with the ivory keys for an instant and sang:

"Tired, oh yes, so tired, Ready to say good-night—"

And when she was through the first verse he wanted to know, in a faltering voice, if she remembered where she had laid his hat, and when she produced it with singular swiftness, and asked, with some surprise, if he was going, he explained that he had intended to all the evening, but it had slipped his mind. He is now wasting gas at the house of an entirely different girl .- Rockland Courier-Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., states, that for several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever. Rubbing the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not returned.

A MAN may collar a doctor, but it takes a doctor to cholera-morbus-

THE chance concections of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that de-serve no credit, but some imes, with much Injustice, on really reliable preparations.

Ladies should not hesitate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for this remedy has been tried, proven and praised for

A CRYING evil-The baby next door .-

'HULLO, Bob! The coach is full. Guess

To PRESERVE peaches whole. Keep a bull dog in the orchard.—Boston Bulletin.

Irdoesn't necessarily follow that because hens are always "laying for" something, they are great fighters. Yet they never fail to come to the scratch.

A MAN who is sentenced to be hung hates

A New novel is cooled "A Woman's Secret," Of course she had to tell i..—Nor-ristown Herald.

them to fall out.

An Iowa woman's rights lady wishes that an heads of public schools should be women. She wants principals, not men.
-San Francisco Post.

Capital Comfort.

THE heated term-Go to blazes .- Life.

we'll have to strap you behind."

Bob—"No you don't. I had enough of
that when I was a boy."—Rehobeth Sunday Herald.

THE moon is full all night and even the bright I tile stars wickedly sin-til-late.— Whitehali Times.

THE banana peel, after parting from the baxana, is frequently associated with peals of laughter.—Oil City Blizzard.

to be kept in suspense. - Texas Siftings.

Way should seronau's not speak high words in a balloon? Because it is death for

THE hay fever sufferer is a devout individual because he is continually on his sneeze. - Whitehali Times.

Can young people be said to grow faster when they are in love than at other times, simply because being in love always in creases their sighs so wonderfolls?

Presents all the advantages of sulphobaths at a cheap rate. Hill's Hair an Whisker Dye, 50c.

"THE pink of fashion" can be bought at any drug store.—Brooklyn Times.

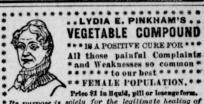
All Ladies Should Khow That Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and all fancy articles can be made any color wanted with Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. 10c at druggists. None equal them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

THE road to economy is a prudent buy-way.—Whitehall Times.

1s afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

BEARD, as a rule, will come to the sir

For a cold in the head, there is nothing so good as Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.





HAY-FEVER a Trial. 50 cents at Druggist 60 cents by mail registered. Sample bottle by mail is cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



"SPECIAL OFFER." **\$20.** 

For above amount will forward to any address, so-curely packed, one of our English Double-Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, fine twis, barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, it preferred, will send C. O. B. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good faith. Every gun warranted. Hinstrated Cata-logue Free. Address E. E. MENGES & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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CHICAGO SCALE A. N. K.-D.

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to this paper

Sales of Public Lands During the Yoar-Dakota Heads the Column.

WASHINGTON, October 2 .- One hundred and fifty thousand new and happy homes is the record of the Land Office in the year just ended. Uncle Sam seems to continue "rich enough to give us all a farm" in spite of the cry that we have been hearing for years that the public lands are nearly ox-hausted. The lands disposed of in the years ended June 30, 1884, amounted to over twenty-six million acres, or allowing a quarter of a section to each farm, over 160,000 farms. Nearly eight million acres of this was in homesteads, and as many of these (in the sections where there are railroad grants) are but eighty acres, it is safe seeking new homes this year. Over eleven million acres have been disposed of in this way in that Territory alone in the past year, while in no other State or Territory does the amount reach one-third of that total. braska, where the total is 3,000,000,000 acres. Of the 11,000,000,000 acres disposed ot in Dakota, 2,000,000,000 were in homesteads, 2,000,000,000 more by cash sales, 2,000,000,000 more by the 'timber culture act." and 5,000,000,000 set saide by selection of the railroad companies. This does not, however, mean that this quantity has been granted the companies. On the contrary, they get none of it until the ques-tion of their right to it has been settled by Congress or the courts. The lands which they select, however, are set aside by the Land Office, withdrawn from settlement or the right of purchase or homestead until this question is settled. If the decisions are averse to the railroad companies the lands will then be thrown open to settlement under the homestead and other laws. The amount of land "selected" by the railroad companies during the past year, which they claim to be due them under the acts granting them land to aid in the construction of roads, is over 8,000,000 acres. Of this, however, only 647,423 acres were "patented," or absolutely granted to the railways claiming it, and this amount was to roads where there was no claim that they had failed fully to comply with the requirements of the original act, which granted them the lands. The large proportion of the lands thus claimed in the past pear by having been "selected" by the representatives of the companies are in Dakota, where over 5,000,000 acres were so selected and are set aside to await the action of Congress or 'the courts, not a single acre in the Territory having been patented to the railroads in the year just ended. In Minnesota the cash sales amounted in the year to 397,973 acres, the original homesteads to 444, 258, entries to 25,338, and "miscellaneous," which is

mostly made up of THE RAILROAD SELECTIONS, to 708,592, making a total amount of land withdrawn from the public domain in the State during the year, including the railroad claims, 1,646,468 acres. In Wisconsin the total was 306,910 acres, 160,000 being by purchase, and 133,000 by homestead entries, the "final homesteads" amounting to 96,000 acres. It is a curious fact that land was disposed of in no less than twenty-seven of the forty-seven States and Territories during the past year. It will be a sur-prise, doubtless, to many persons to know that any Government lands still remain subject to purchase or homestead in such old States as Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, yet it is a fact that lands were homesteaded in every one of these States during the past year, and that there was one sale of Government lands in Ohio during the year. There was an original homestead entry of forty acres in Indiana; one of 184 acres in Illinois, while in Iowa there was on the way to said city. over six thousand acres of Government land disposed of during the year, and in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico over three million acres, including some mony had been performed at the city of pretty large claims by railroads in Louisiana Pittsburgh aforesaid; how soon she left not yet recognized. It is a fact probably Pittsburgh after marriage; where she went not generally recognized that there are several million acres of land in the Southern did, on her journey.

States yet belonging to the Government, Tenth—State whether or not you left the though the quantity in some of them has been materially reduced by the claims of 1851, as aforesaid. If yes, how soon after certain railroads. There has been said marriage did you leave said city, and a general rush for lands in to what point or place did you go therefrom. Louisiana by railways that claim to have rights to certain grants made years ago and the terms recently complied with.
Whether their claims will be recognized is uncertain. They have, however, made a tremendous grab, filing on every available acre of land in the State, so that instead of their being nearly two million acres of land in Louisiana subject to pre-emption or homesteading there is now none, the claims upon the land by the railway companies requir ing their withdrawal from the market until the validity of the demand is decided upon. There are some facts about the "public do-inain" not generally understood, but very It is not generally understood, for instance, that it has cost more than has been realized for it. Yet such is the The public domain contains in round numbers, 1,900,000,000 acres, and has cost \$352,000,000, or about nineteen cents per acre. There has been disposed of in various ways 645,000,000 acres, for a total of \$237,600,000. So that the cost has been over one hundred millions of dollars more than the receipts for land sold thus far. It is also a common assertion that the bulk of the public lands have been disposed of. The fact is that 645,000,000 acres out of 1,900,000,000 acres have been disposed of though in this operation the best lands have been selected, but little purely agricultural lands remaining in the hands of the Government. Over four hundred million acre I that remaining is counted "desert lands," though it is probable that much of it will be cultivated a century hence.

Establishing a Prime Meridian.

WASHINGON, October 2.- The International Prime Meridian Conference began a session yesterday. Forty delegates were present, representing twenty-three counries. Secretary Frelinghuysen welcomed the delegates, and suggested that Count Lewenhaupt, the Swedish Minister and Dean of Diplomatic Corps be made temporary chairman. On taking the Admiral Count Lewenhaupt suggested the Admiral C. R. P. Rogers, chairman of the American delegation, be made permanent chairmain. Admiral Rogers, on assuming the chair, defined the object of the cou vention to be the establishing of a prime meridian, and he hoped there would be very little trouble in effecting such a result.

A Steamer Sunk,

CAIRO, ILL., October 3 .- The steamer Metropolis, the regular packet between Paducah and Metropolis, was swamped while trying to land, amid the terrible storm which passed over this section at five p. m. day be fore yesterday, near Brooklyn. The waves ran entirely over the boat, filling the open hull, in which the machinery was located, and turning her over in eight feet of water Her upper works were badly wrecked. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at \$6,000, and may be saved if the water does No insurance is reported. George Cowling and Richard Austin, of Metropolis, are the owners. The boat war MORE OUESTIONS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel Demands that Mr. Blaine Answer Twelve More Ques-

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.—In the United District Court yesterday in the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit, the attorneys for the Sentinel filed a bill of discovery and twelve interrogatories. The bill begins by stating that Blaine pretends to have been secretly married to Harriet Stanwood at Millsburg, Ky., June 30, 1850, which claim is wholly denied by the orators. The bill further alleges that Mr. Blaine was lawfully married for the first and only time to Harriet Stanwood in Pittsburgh, March 24, 1851, and that said to say that 75,000 of these have been given marriage was not one of love and affection on away to those who no woccupy them. Dakota, the part of Blaine, but compulsory, as been the great attraction to those charged in the original bill. The bill then states that full information concerning these matters is in possession of Mr. Blaine, and the discovery of such evidence is nec-The essary to enable the orators to make good mext in amount of land disposed of is Nethe bill is that Mr. Blaine be ordered to answer positively, under oath and without evasion, the following interrogatories:

First-State whether or no a marriage, if any, in any manner or form, took place be- With tween you and Miss Harriet Stanwood on banks the 30th day of June, 1850. If so, declare ing in upon oath in what building, house, apartment or residence said marriage took place, at what hour of that day or night, and the names of all persons, including the name of the judge, minister, magistrate or tother officer or person who performed the ceremony of such mrrriage if any such officer or person were present.

Second-Declare upon oath whether or no there was any magistrate, minister, judge or officer present on such occasion, and if so what person there present said or pro-nounced the words of the marriage con-

Third-State whether or no any words. terms or language concerning a marriage contract were said or uttered by any one in your presence or by yourself or by Miss Stanwood on that occasion, and if so state the words so said or uttered, or give the substance of the same and the name of the person or persons by whom they were said or uttered.

Fourth-State whether or no you acquainted, on the 30th of June, 1850, with S. L. or Samuel L. Blaine; if you were what relation he was to yourself, where he resided at that time, what was his business or occupation, whether or not he is living, and if he be dead, where and when did he die?

Fifth-State whether or no you were ac quainted on the 30th of June, 1850, with Sarah C. Stanwood; if yea, what relation she was to Harriet Stanwood; where she resided at that time, and what was her business or occupation; whether or not she is living; if she be dead, when and where

Sixth-State what your age was on the 30th day of June, 1850, and state also if you know what was the age of Harriet Stanwood on the same day.

Seventh-State whether or no you accompanied the person whom you married there to Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1851. If yes, state what other person besides yourself accompanied her on the journey thither or any part thereof. Give the name of such person if any and the relation such person bore to the person whom you married, or

Eighth—Declare upon oath particularly from what point or place you accompanied the person you married at Pittsburg in March, 1851, on her journey to that city, and state particularly at what point or place on said journey you joined her, or her and her party and companions if any

Ninth-State particularly what became of to thence; who accompanied her, if any one

city of Pittsburgh after your marriage in Eleventh-State whether or no you did not immediately after your marriage at Pittsburgh, in March, 1851, leave said city of Pittsburgh and go thence to Drennon Springs, Ky., and if yea, state how long you stayed or remained at said Drennon Springs, and whether or no during your stay or residence at said last named place you did not pass yourself off and hold yourself forth in society there and on your way thither as an unmarried man, and whether or no you did not pay attentions, and con-

married ladies as a visitor to them at that Twelfth-Declare upon oath about what time you left Drennon Springs, and how soon thereafter and where you rejoined your wife, and where you were and in what business or calling you were engaged during the period between the time you left Drennon Springs, and that in which you rejoined your wife to live with her, if you did so join

duct one or more courtships with young un-

The orators ask if these interrogatories are not answered fully and truly, that further proceedings in the case be perpetually restrained.

# RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Recent Bayfield Accident-Nearly all Killed.

St. Paul, Minn., October 4.-From the local offices of the Omaha road and specials the following additional particulars of the railway accident near Bayfield are learned. stan.ped on them, and people often step in The train consisted of three flats and had a crew of twenty-two men, who were all riding on the engine and tender. The engine plunged into a washout, the boiler was staved in and escaping steam added to the horror of the disaster. Every man, but one, was killed or injured. two, Johnson and McConnell, were killed outright, and nine others badly scalded. The wounded were removed to Ashland where four more died before morning, as follows: J. McCoy, conductor, Elroy; J. A. Rabbington, engineer, Altoona; T. Ellis, fireman, and J. McCarth. It is believed that three more will die from scalding. Ten coffins were ordered from St. Paul this morning, which indicates that the number of victims is even greater.

He Shot at St. John.

SULLIVAN, IND., October 3 .- Some villain fired into the car in which Governor St. John sat on his way from Carlisle to Terre Haute night before last. The ball passed through the window out the opposite side making a clean hole and lodging in the side on which St. John sat and a little in front of him. The train was just slowing up south of here when the shot was fired, it being exactly eight o'clock. The Governor took the matter coolly and no disturbance vas made. Many on the train were not aware of the occurrence. There is no clue to the motive or identity of the person who fred the shot.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN.

The Prohibition Nominee for President Issues His Formal Letter of Acceptance. CHICAGO, October 1.—The following is Mr. St. John's letter of acceptance:

OLATHE, KAN., September 26, 1884. Ion. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the Committee, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR:-In formally accepting the nomination for President, tendered to me by the National Prehibition Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1884, I take the opportunity to state that while the honor was neither sought nor desired by me, yet it is greatly appreciated, bestowed as it was, by a convention com-posed of delegates who in point of moral worth and mental ability were fully equal if not superior, to any political convention

that ever assembled in this country. The war for the Union is over; the rebellion has een crushed; African slavery abolished; old issues have passed away, and with them should go old prejudices and sectional strife. To-day the products of the North and South same Government. There never was a time ing in business, securities unsettied, Western wheat selling at the home market for forty cent. per bushel, and hundreds of sands of industrious mechanics and laboring men who are willing to work, but can get nothing to do, it seems to me that the time has come for the people, who are the source of all political power, to call a "They halt, and stop and think, for there must be bitterly."

a reason for this condition of things. The little time and space the old parties can spare after dealing out the full measure of personal abuse and vilification that each eems to think the other merits, is mainly devoted to discussion of the tariff question ignoring all matters that relate to the moral elevation of the people. 1 am of the opinion that the manufacturer who, by reason of the depressed condition of busi-ness, has been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, will not find relief in the agitation of that question, nor will the average farmer become very enthusiastic over its discussion. with his wheat not worth as much in the with his wheat not worth as much in the bin as it cost him to produce it. The amount received by the Government for duties on imports is less than \$200,000,000 annually. There are about 175,000 retail on the stage and with Mr. Brooks deli There are about 175,000 retail dealers of intoxicating liquors in the United States, each of whom pays to our Government \$25, in consideration of which sum they are permitted to carry on their business

for a term of twelve months. When we add to this the amount paid by distillers,

country that would enable us successfully to tr atment are rende ed th in re difficul throw our doors open wide to the competi-tion of the world. The Republican and follow indulgen es which can only ag-Democratic parties favor a continuance of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while the Prohibitio party demands that the same shall be for ever suppressed. Thus an issue is presented to the people in which is involved the pro tection of every house in the land. It is not a mere local issue, either, but it is a national as well as a practical question, upon which a large body of citizens, against which a large body of citizens, against whose conviccions party discipline is powerless, have decided to vote, and they deal. At opening this morning numeropinions touching this matter, but will work ous pairs of "Short" eyes were glaed to until it is driven from our land never to re and as the suspense of their owners grew the individuals composing it.

an honest, sober, Government, we must have

eitizens dishonest, drunken and corrupt The declaration of principles which should be conducted not in the interests of any particular section, party, race, or color, but in the interest of the whole people. To accomplish this, all good citizens the one o'cook close. Ninety cent bids

should promptly step to the front and be were made for half million jots of Sep-counted for the right. This is no time for tember corn by the clique, while actual dodging. Moral cowardice will never wit sales were made as high as eighty-seven and surely never deserves a victory. Thes on smaller lots. Pandemonian prevailed, let us look to God for his guidance, and the din of voices was terrible. It is Very truly, your friend, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

A Bold Robber.

of Martin & Runyon, in the basement of No. 102 Broadway, and asked Mr. E. R. Young some questions about the bars of gold which were exhibited in the show window. The bars have the fineness and value and Z. W. Simmons, ex-President of the and ask questions about them. Mr. Young picked up one of the bars, which was worth \$597, and held it in his had fixed the margina price of corn at hands while he leaned on the counter fifty five cents, Simmons, Weare and and explained its marks. Suddenly the others of the cique head a conference to

stranger snatched the bar and ran out of the door into the crowd which was passing on the sidewalk. Mr. Young leaped over their power to put up. The result was the counter and followed shouting "Stop Simmons wired Gould for funds, and the 100 Broadway and darted up the stairs. He strongest bank in Chicago to abow the ascended to the fifth floor and entered Comstock's law office. He found Mr. Comstock

As it happened, however, margins were there and told him very quietly that he was not called. It is understood that a telegraph lineman and that he wished to ciques realized \$1,500,000 net, and that go out on the fire escape and fix a wire. He opened a window, descended to the roofs which dealers are already several mi lion below, and went through the scuttle of an-

other building to the street.

Bothering Butler. ALBANY, September 30 .- General Butler, Thos. F. Grady and Colonel Blanton Duncan, Kentucky, addressed the labor meeting at the Hudson avenue tent. An organized mob of the employes on the new capitol took possession and endeavored to break up the meeting. They procured eggs and hurled them at Grady during his address. The eggs not forcing Grady to re-'ire, he was then allowed to continue his address. 'The demonstration evidently would have ended only for Grady.

Thhe French cabinet has resolved to summon the Chambers to meet ou October 14 THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Mental and Physical Collapse of John Mo-Cullough, the Great Tragedian—All En-gagements Canceled and the Company Disbanded.

CHICAGO, ILL. October 1. Hu dreds wended th ir way to Mc Vicker's Theater last night for the purp se of witnessing John McCullough's impersonetion of the Gladiator, only to find the doors lecked and the theater in darkness. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Brooks, McCullough's ma g r, and Pr ce, his pre-s ag nt, waited upon Vr. McVicker for the purpose of suggesting that the engagement be cancelled. They found the veteran manager in the same frame of mind and in a few moments it was decided to cancel all dates and send the company to New York Notices were accordingly accordingly York. Notices were accordingly sent at once to the theaters interested and to the rinters, newspapers and bill posters. All this was done without consult tion with McCullough, and it was nels, under the same flag, every section of decided not to br ak the news too sudthe country acknowledging a legiance to the d nly to him. An hour or two at r, Mr. Keene, the tragedian who had been when our people could better afford to, and taken into the confid nce of Messrs. when it was more important that Br oks and Pr ce, met Mr. McCul ough they should stop and think than now. on the corner of State and Mo roe manufactories shutting down, streets tanding in the shade under a breaking, merchants failbig umbre la and seemingly having no purpose in view. There was no rain nor sign of any. The couple greeted each other cordially. Mctullough said he was got g to renearsal; that he had made a terri le break the night before; that he was inf-rnal y ervous, and that everybody was hounding him. "They say I'm a dying man," he said

"Bah! why don't they let me

Mr. Keene tried to soothe him, and locking arm , the two p oc eded toward When the building was the theatre reached McCul ough turned back, insisting that they were going the wrong

"You're going toward the dives," said Keen .

Yes," rep ied McCullough, bitterly

"It seems t me that a dive is just where I ought to make for." Fin ly e wa per uaded to enter the t eater, and the rehearsal commenced. It was soon se n th t the act r was totally cate y announced to Mr. McCullough the deter ination which had been arrived at. To their surprise he hea ed a sigh, and said he was not well enough to play, and that nobody concerned should lose a cent 1 he could prevent it. They went to the hotel, and Mr. McCallough allowed himbrewers and wholesale dealers, we find that the interest of the Government in the man- se f to be put to bed. Many of his frien s ufacture and sale of intoxicating figuors is another sale of intoxicating figuors is about \$80,000,000 annually. This traffic, sanctioned as it is by the laws of our countries of the figure of the laws of our countries. The sale of the laws of our countries of the laws of the fry, costs the people at the lowest estimate \$1,000,000 a year, not to speak of the deseas a would have been to threaten his stroyed homes, debauched manhood, heartache, crime and corruption it produces.
This disgraceful business should be suppressed and the enormous sum of
money that under the present system
is worse than thrown away, saved
to the people, and thus a protection taken Mr. S orey, of the Chicago Times,)
would have been the samity and his life. It is admitted by
the attending physic ans and a cw intimate friends, a though the latter only
breath it in a whisper, that h is suffering from paresis. progressiv paralysis, (the same affil tion which has overtaken Mr. S orey, of the Chicago Times,)
would have been to the idea of the deseas in would have been to the refer his
sanity and his life. It is admitted by
the attending physic ans and a cw intimate friends, a though the latter only
breath it in a whisper, that h is suffering from paresis. progressiv paralyis, (the same affil tion which has overtaken Mr. S orey, of the Chicago Times,) would be given to the industries of this and that the possibilities of successful ravate the comp aint.

# THE SHORTS SQUEEZED. .

Close of the September Corn Corner-A Gigantie Deal By Which \$1,500,000 Was Netted-The Bears Unmerefully Gored by the Bulls-Jay Gould Behind the Clique With \$2,500,000 to Protect Them.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 30. turn. A Government is simply a reflex of more and more difficult to disguise, the many attitudes seemed to illustrate an an honest, sober peeple, but we can nevel inward prayer for "Bucher or night." have an honest, sober people as long as the The only Blucher hoped for seemed to be Mills he gave place to Senator Government sanctions that which makes its sufficiently large receipts to break the corner's back. But Bucher tarried on heartily endorse, as set forth the way. Instead of the two thousand the platform of the Prohi car-load of corn for the corner to abbition party is entitled to the thoughtful sorb at eighty-three cents or more, as anconsideration and earnest support of all ticipated, only 972 arrived. October good citizens, without regard to locality of corn opened at 57 1-1c.; but for ten or former political affliations. Our country fifteen minutes there was no tidings of needs an administration that will rise above September. Finally the tickers chicked mere partizan considerations and in the selection of public officials, make relations solventy, sobriety and efficiency and not service to party, a test. Il giving hores an opportunity to step up

fearlessly and faithfully do our whole duty never doubting that He will take care of the results. Very truly, your friend, nine cars were sold about the same time on the other side of the pit at eighty-three cents. Cash corn sold low as fifty-eight cents on one side of the pit, while on the NEW YORK, September 29 .- At noon other frightened shorts were bidding as well dressed man entered the bullion office high as eighty-three ceats. Some heavy lai ures are looked for before the day

ceases. The Evening Mail says P.B. Weare was the head broker of the September corn deal, Northwestern Telegraph Comp ny, the Mr. power chind the thro e. Last night af-nich te the directors of the Board of Trade consider what should be done in case they ere called upon for margins beyond The thief ran up the steps of No. latter responded in an order upon the the dear will be carried into October, on bushe s short.

The Mongolian Moon Feast.

NEW YORK, September 30. On Thursday every Chinaman who gets a chance will gaze at the moon for an instant and then celebrate the event by as many festivities as his pock t-book will permit. The chief festivity is the making and eating of cakes. These resemble a London pork-pie, but are cakes filled with a mixture of watermelon-seed, almonds, walnuts and a Chinese nut cailed gesma, all made into a thick paste with quince jelly. Moon feasts will be given on Thursday evening by the leading merchants and traders in Mott street | sibow.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Governor Gifck Issues a Quarantine Proc lamation Against Intected Cattle. TOPEKA, October 2.- The Governor has long been importuned to issue a proclama tion declaring a quarantine against cattle from infected districts, and believing the time has arrived for such action, he has consented and the following is the Gov-

ernor's proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, September 30, 1884.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, September 30, 1884.

WHEREAS, It is shown by the statistics of
the State of Kadsas that there are in the State
of Kadsas over 2,000,000 head of cattle valued
at over \$50,000,000; and
WHEREAS, A very contagious and alarming
disease known as contagious pieuro-pneumonia, or the lung plague, has been prevaliing for a long time in that portion of the
State of Connecticut; that portion of
Pennsylvania lying east of the Aliegheny
mountains; and all portions of the States of
Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, the District
of Columbia, Miami County, O., and in several
counties in the State of Illinois; and
WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the Veterinary Surgeon of the
State of Kadsas have specially called my attention to the matter, and requested and advised that quarantue regulations be established against the introduction of cattle from
any of the infected portions of the United
States where said disease is prevailing in epidemic form; and
WHEREAS, The said Sanitary Commission
in their advice and request to me, make the
following statements:

"WHEREAS, A considerable number of
unimals which have been exposed to
the contagion of this disease have
been shipped from Illinois to the States
of Kentucky, Missouri, lowa and Nebraska,
where they may spread the disease to an unkdown extent, and
WHEREAS, The immense cattle interests of

down extent, and
WHEIEAS, The immense cattle interests of
his State are endangered by the probability
of the introduction of this disease, sooner or
tter, from some of the infected localities uness proper precautions be taken to prevent it,
and

MHEREAS, The appearance of this disease mong the cattle of our State would prove a erious menace to a most important industry, and entait a heavy loss upon cattle raisers;

and
Whereas, I have been requested and also
advised by large numbers of persons engaged
in the live stock industries of the State, that
their cattle interests are being endangered by
the introduction of cattle from the localities

in the live stock industries of the State, that their cattle interests are being endangered by the introduction of cattle from the localities named.

Now, therefore, in order to protect the cattle interests of the State of Kansas, and protect those raising said stock, and preparing and shipping it to market, against the introduction or dissemination of the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or the lung plague, I, G. W. Glick, Governor of the State of Kansas, under, and by authority of "n act for the protection of domestic animals," do hereby order established, and declare a quarantine to exist against all the said territory herein before mentioned and described, except the State of Illinois, against all such cattle from the localities named coming into the State of Kansas, unless they are quarantined at the point or locality of introduction for a periodof sixty days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the Veterinary Surgeon of health signed by the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas or some duly authorized deputy under him.

I further order and declare a quarantine against the introduction of all Jersey cattle from any and all purts of the United States antil the first day of January, 1885, and upon like terms and conditions as herein before mentioned of being properly quarantined and remaining in quarantine for a period of sixty days, and not removed until they shall receive a certificate of health from the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas, who is hereby directed and required to make such examination as may be deemed necessary of all stock coming in the State of Kansas and quarantined as herein provided. And I enjoin all County Attorneys and Sheriffs to aid the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the Veterinary Surgeon in the State of Kansas and quarantined as herein provided. And I enjoin all County Attorneys and Sheriffs to render all the assistance necessary to enforce the law antil this quarantine is request the County Attorneys and Sheriff

Telephone Troubles. NEW YORK, October 1.—Before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court and pray and vote against this great evil the commission office builtin boards, to-day ex-Judge Hill finished his argument for the defense in the case of the American Beil Telephone Company against the Peopie's Telephone Company. When he had done with the testimony of the wit-When he had nesses in the examination at Eberly's munds, who spoke for a short time for the People's Company. He said that he did not think it necessary to say anything except in a general way, as Mr. Storrow, of counsel for the Bell Company, had exing Bell's inventions entitled to the exclusive consideration of the court. It seemed to him very difficult to specify point upon which the opposite side of he case was rested. An attempt had he case was rested. An attempt had been made to prove that the evidence of the people of Eberly's Mills was untrustworthy, but in that quiet locality, where every person's life was open to inspection, t had been impossible to put up an opposi tion. It was not fair to presume that these people had been or could be mistaken in what they saw with their own eyes. Mr. Edmunds said in conclusion: "Drawbaugh's instruments cannot be the creation of a day or a moment. They could not have manufactured by the most skillful of work ers so that the intelligent eue would be de ceived. They are honest on their face. Argument for the Bell Company will be resumed to-morrow.

An Interesting Point of Law.

MONTREAL, QUE., October 2 .-- Judgment has been rendered in the Superior Court in the case of Berworth, in which a very interesting point of law is raised. The defendant. Herbert Berworth, had his store exactly on the frontier line of the township of Hin chinbrook, part of the store being in the State of New York and part in Canada. One night all his goods were removed from the Canada side of the store to the American, leaving nothing but empty shelves for his Ca nadian creditors to look to, and they issued a capias against Berworth, alleging fraudulent's cretion of his effects. It was con-tended by Berworth's counsel that the goods had been moved by William Douglass, to whom he had made an assignment, giving Douglass voluntary preference for over \$10,000, which would more than exhaust his whole estate. It was argued that under the laws of New York all debtors' property, wherever situated, was vested in the as signee, and that he was justified in removing the goods to the American side of the shore. The court, however, upheld the pre-tensions of the Canadian creditors.

A Crushed Arm.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., October 1 .- A sad accident occurred about 3 o'clock last afternoon at Brady's gin, in this city, in which John Vineyard, the man who was arrested the other day by United States Deputy Marshal Grant, charged with having attempted to murder his brother-in-law in the Indian Territory, had an arm entirely severed Vineyard was feeding the gin, when it be-came choked, and reaching in the feeder to draw the cotton out his hand was caught, the saw literally sawing the hand and arm to pieces. Drs. Carson, Sho avell and Tkin were immediately summoned, who ampu-tated the remnant of his arm near the

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-A small dose of sulphur given to pigs one. in two or three weeks will keep them free from disease and greatly increase their general thrift.—Chicago Times.

-The health of the horse has much to do with the glossiness and smooth-ness of the hide. A variable diet is, therefore, best for them, especially in summer.

-It is contended that separate feeding places should be provided for the different classes of stock, as it conduces to greater harmony and contentment.

-Ice-houses on farms, instead of being expensive luxuries, are becoming economic necessities in the better preservation of fresh eggs, meats, butter, and also cooked meats, vegetables, etc., for table use. Troy Time &

-- According to Dr. J. C. Peters, it is the filth that causes most of the diseases of domestic animals. He mentions particularly the habit of allowing bedding and manure to accumulate under the horses and other animals in stables. -Prairie Farmer.

-The editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry has learned by observation that the ant is an active and efficient destroyer of the canker-worm. The little creatures would seize the worms which were feeding upon the leaves of an elm tree, and bear them in their powerful grip to their nest in the ground. The rapidity with which they did their work eads the editor to say that he does not believe the birds that prey upon worms will do the work in a week in our orchards that these ants were doing in an

-When animals are bred for meat it s a fortunate man who realizes five or six cents per pound, but a first-class-horse seldom brings less than ten centsper pound live weight, and often fifteen to twenty cents at four years of age. The cost of raising a horse to three years is but little more than that of raising a steer to the same age, and for the next year he will earn his living. This indicates that there is more profit in raising the horse, but to insure this profit improved breeds must be sought.

-Cleveland Leader.

-Rye bread: First scald two coffeeeups of corn meal with boiling water to a thick batter. When this is cool, add one-fourth of a bowl of light sponge-taken from the bread-sponge prepared with potatoes that had caised over night-one-half tea-cup of sugar, three teaspoons of soda and salt. This stir as stiff with rye flour as can be stirred with a spoon. Let this raise very light, and then add as much ryeagain as can be worked in with the bands without kneading. Drop in a buttered pan and bake slowly for one and one-half hours .- The Household.

-Mr. Saunders, says Prof. Budd in the Iowa Homestead, reports little trouble from blight since he commenced whitewashing the trunks and large limbs of his trees a number of years ago. A number of persons have tried it in Iowa and report favorably where it has been kept up for five years together. The light color of the bark, when thus treated, may be beneficial in lowering the temperature, and Prof. Burrill and Mr. Saunders think the lime may prevent the lodgment and growth of the "bacteria" spores which they associate with the sap ferment which we know as

# "Chappies" in Natty Garb.

· Fashionable tailors have been endgeling their heads for several months to invent some new cut or kind of garment to satisfy the stylish young chaps who always want the latest out in the way of clothes. But the poor goosesliders have got the matter of dress down so fine that they do not see how they can improve on present styles, and they are afraid to make them worse lest they draw down the ire of their customers. However, there are some new wrinkles and they were given to a Journal man by a Broadway tailor between customers.

"Some points on togs, eh? Well, The four-button cutaway is let's see. still the favorite morning coat for young men, and when made of a good diagonal or small, dark-figured goods, makes a dressy suit. The coat is cut to open a little lower this year and have wider lapels and collars. They are finished with braid and do not have flaps unless of fancy plaid goods. Some few fancy a one-button cutaway, and these are usually made of dark English goods and can be worn with a white vest if one fancies it."

"How about frocks?" "Oh, we make a good many for old men or young with new responsibilities who have just got married, you know. Gives them a certain dignity. Steelgray, black and blue cloths are most used, though some have such poor taste as to make them of fancy plaid cheviots. However, the collars are a little wider and roll about seven inches.'

"Are sack coats much worn?" "Yes, a good deal by youths and men about fifty, who think they look younger in them. Single-breasted sacks have five buttons and are cut away in a curre from the lower button, the neck being cut lower than last year. A neat single-breasted sack has four buttons and is cut away abruptly from the lower but-Those made of corkscrew cloth with fancy pants make a very natty Pointed lapels are put on the suit. double-breasted sacks, the buttons being four and one-half inches from the edge. Of course the pockets have flaps. The length of sacks is medium, just hiding the seat of the trousers."

"Are colored dress-suits coming to stay?'

"Ves. there's quite a call from young fellows who are tired of the regulation black. But the majority will wear black all the same. A very dark winecolor or dark blue makes a good dresssuit, some even fancy a bottle-green. They are cut with more graceful curving lines than formerly and do not open quite so wide.'

"How about vests and trousers?" "Single-breasted vests and notehed collars are the rule, cut square at the bottom, with six buttons. Some fancy goods are made with double breasts with or without collars. Pants are cut straight on the inside seam and curving on the outside and with no spring at the bottom, and the legs fit closer than before. Checks, broken checks and plaids of all sizes are worn, and a few still fancy a stripe pattern."—N. X. Journal.