COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

NUMBER 49.

A WEEK'S NEWS. haust his appropriation. Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES. PRESIDENT ARTHUR has recognized Augusto Pavogli as the Italian Consular Agent

at Cincinnati. GENERAL MCKEEVER, of the Adjutant General's Department, who has been studying the diaries brought from the Arctic regions, finds evidence that Lieutenant Greely was seriously lacking as a com-

Mr. Coon, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has decided to admit cargoes of rags shipped before his prohibitory order was issued, provided that it can be satisfactorily shown that the rags have not been collected in infected districts.

THE EAST.

SAMUEL LOWDEN, a New York builder, was reported missing the other day. He left with about thirty thousand dollars in cash, his debts aggregating fifty thousand dol-

HENRY B. ANTHONY, who died at Providence, in his seventieth year, was Governor of Rhode Island in 1819, was serving his fifth consecutive term in the Senate and had three times been chosen President pro tem. of that body. For many years he edited the Providence Journal.

MARTIN WEINBERGER was privately exenited at Pittsburgh the other day for the nurder of a peddler near Sewickley two Jears ago. Weinberger is said to be the second Hebrew in the United States who has perished on the gallows.

A WRECKING company of Boston has contracted to deliver the Tallapoosa at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for thirty-five thousand dollars.

CHARLES J. OSBORNE has been appointed receiver of the Wall Street Bank, and has received orders to pay a dividend of sixtyfive per cent. to depositors.

THE Saratoga County National Bank at Waterford, N. Y., intends to close up its affairs. The failure is also announced of warehouses at thirty points in that State, thirty-four, and the deaths one hundred Waterford, N. Y., intends to close up its McKenna & Radcliff, grain brokers of Detroit, where the junior member was once President of the Board of Trade.

THE window-glass factories and most of the bottle factories at Pittsburgh, Pa., lately resumed after the usual vacation, giving employment to several thousand

THE Rev. Milton S. Terry, S. T. D., of the Forty-third Street Methodist Church of New York, a few days since accepted the Professorship of Greek of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill.

RICE & HUTCHINS' shoe factory at Marl boro, Mass., was destroyed by fire September 2d. About two hundred hands were thrown out of employment. The loss is about sixty thousand dollars.

MR. BONNER is said to have offered sixty thousand dollars for Jay-Eve-See.

Bar Harbor lately.

THE New Jersey courts have decided that land under water pre-empted for oys- leaving gates open. ter planting may be taken by any third plant the young shellfish. This decision overrules a practice of thirty years stand-

THE paper manufacturers of Boston are Indignant at the action of the Government in prohibiting for three menths the landing of imported rags.

MRS. KEELER, of Reading, Pa, abstained from food for forty-eight days because of Christ's fast in the wilderness, and then passed away. Her weight was reduced from two hundred and seventy-five pounds to one bundred and two.

ANDREW JACKSON, a capitalist of Hammond's Station, N. Y., was lately found on the reilway track with both legs severed. Before dying he accused two neighbors of throwing him under a train, and they were arrested at Mechanicsville. The feud grew out of a lawsuit.

PRIVATE HENRY'S remains at Long Island City will not be exhumed.

Escaping gas in a sleeping apartmen recently caused the death of Charles Hill, a bank cashier at New Brunswick, N. J.

An attorney of Syracuse, representing a Philadelphia woman, has applied for letters of administration on the \$50,000 estate of a Catholic priest named Guerdet. The latter paid for the girl's education in a convent at St. Louis. She claims to be his daughter, and hints that she can tell a startling tale at the proper time.

A HUSBAND at Newport, R. I., recently pursued his wife with a razor until she jumped out of a two-story window.

In its answer to the libel suit instituted by James G. Blaine the Indianapolis Sentinel denied that its statements in regard to the neduction of Miss Stanwood, marriage to Blaine under threats, and the birth of a child three months subsequently, were in any particular false. The defendant filed a number of questions to be answered by Blaine under oath.

A FRORT of forty-five rounds, with hard gloves, between Jim McHugh, of Glasgow, and Dave Fitzgerald, of Toronto, occurred recently at Rockaway Beach, Long Island. Both were seriously injured, and the referee declared the contest a draw because of interference by the speciators.

THE WEST.

BLACKLYG killed off a number of young cattle in the neighborhood of Sadorus, near Tolono, Iil., during the last few days.

FIVE suspected horse thieves were left in the custody of some cowboys recently in the Upper Missouri country, forty miles north of Fort Maginniss. That was the last known of the five men, though it was thought they had died of the epizootic.

THE reunion of the 105th Illinois Infantry. held recently at Naperville, with General David Dustin in the chair, was an occasion overflowing with merriment, although tempered by sad memories.

THE Chicago banks are unable to secure

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ing the demand he would prematurely ex-

A RECKLESS girl from Des Moines, named Maud Addis, who has been masquerading in male attire in Chicago, was recently sent to the home for erring women for six months, as her mother declined to receive her.

WAH LEE YON, a wealthy Chinese resident of Cleveland, O., was married lately in that city to Miss Mary Chafen, a German-American girl. The event attract

ed considerable attention. THE coroner's jury in the McLaughlin outrage case at Flag Springs, Mo., exonerated the young man who was at first sus-pected and placed under arrest.

JOE KITTDEMAN, a brother of the champion American sprinter, was recently killed at Denver by being run over by a nose carriage of the local fire department. R. E. PRICE, President of the Iowa Temperance League to enforce the prohibitory

law, was rotten-egged at his home at Elka-

dor recently by a mob of saloon rowdies.

The earnings of the Mexican Central Road for August are said to have been nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is some gossip in Boston over the inability of the former President,

State street. FRANK FRISBEE, employed in the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, re-cently stole seven thousand dollars and fled to New York, where he was arrested on a steamer lying at quarantine.

THE General Passenger Agents of the various railroads centering at Indianapolis have agreed to re-establish the old passenger rates until the 20th inst., when they will meet and agree on some basis of set-

tlement for the future. On reports of the State Veterinarian, the Governor of Illinois has declared pleuropneumonia epidemic among cattle in nine herds, and enjoined their owners from transporting them without a certificate of good health.

has made an assignment. Its liabilities are nearly \$240,000, chiefly due for bor-

rowed money. THE receipts from saloon licenses in Chicago under the Harper law have already exceeded nine hundred thousand dollars, and it is evident that the city treasury will have a surplus of five hundred thousand dollars at the end of the year from this

source of revenue. THE hosiery factory of Anshel Liebman, in South Union street, Chicago, was closed not long since by the Sheriff. The liabilities are fifteen thousand. Knowing that he could not escape failure, Mr. Liebman recently returned two invoices of yarns to their owners in New York, unopened.

MR. ST. JOHN, an employe of the General Land Office, was lately sent to Colorado to investigate certain complaints. In Las S. R. STODDARD, of literary note, has Animas County he found one hundred closed with barbed wire, bearing signs threatening death for cutting fences or

C. A. KINCAID, representing the Govparty whenever the pre-emptor fails to ernor of Kentucky, has sailed for Europe to secure the remains of Joel T. Hart, the American sculptor. The State of Kentucky will erect a monument in the latter's honor at Lexington.

FRANK MOORE, an Evansville detective, who went to Lewis County, Tenn., to work up the Mormon massacre cases, was enticed into the woods by a man where ar armed mob proceeded to lynch him. He prayed for life and was released, conditionally that he left the country.

M. A. Doolin, formerly a State Senator in Nevada, said in a recent interview in Chicago that there must be retrenchment and a consolidation of offices in his State. or an abandonment of State Government.

THE Northwestern Base Ball League has sunk \$50,000 this season. The Minneapolis Club has dissolved, and the Milwaukee nine will follow suit.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD has formally accepted a nomination for the Presidency by the Woman's National Equal Rights party of California, promising, if elected, to recommend a uniform system of laws in

regard to marriage and divorce. THE Mazeppa Mill Company, of St. Paul, was carried down by the failure of the Minnesota Elevator Company, by which Governor Hubbard is said to have been financially ruined.

THE SOUTH

THE cotton crop of South Carolina is in fully equal to that of last year.

NEAR Galveston, Tex., while hunting, Sam McGowan, aged fifty, accidently blew off the top of his head. A CIRCULAR has been issued by the man-

pointing out to manufacturers the vast field in South America for their wares. BISHOP PIERCE, of the Methodist Church

South, died lately of throat disease, at Au- did two and one-half million dollars damgusta, Ga. In Conway County, Ark., Mrs. Richard

Freeman recently gave birth to two boys nine failures in the United States during and two girls, all bale and perfect. GENERAL.

THE decrease in the public debt during August was \$8,542.852. The gold and silver certificates outstanding are each in excess of \$121,000,000.

A LIBERAL demonstration against the Clerical party's Educational bill took place at Brussels lately. There were ninety thousand present.

Owing to lack of transports and supplies the organization of the expedition for the relief of Gordon is proceeding very slowly at Cairo.

THE Emperor of Austria, in replying to an address from a delegation of Hebrews, asked every citizen, whatever his religious views, to rely on the protection of the Government.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in the small bills from the Treasurer of the United Spanish province of Alicante, five deaths from a window and received severe in-States, because the Chief of the Bureau of being reported in one town. Huzdreds of juries by striking telegraph wires.

Printing and Engraving fears that in meet- people have fled from Napels, where twenty-one deaths occurred on the 1st. MR. KASSON, United States Minister to Germany, has left London for Berlin. He

will stay at Ostend, Belgium, for a few days. AT a recent review of the German troops at Potsdam, in honor of the anniversary of the Sedan victory, Emperor William was

overcome by fatigue and was obliged to dismount and enter a carriage. THE latest phase in the Francois miscegenation case is that Francois intends to sue Governor Ireland and others of Texas

for one hundred thousand dollars dam-Ir was recently reported that the Mahdi's troops at Berber sold the people of that city as slaves and are subjecting

the women to horrible atrocities. HARTMAN, the Socialist who was not long since warned to leave France, went to London. A conference of Socialists is ealled to meet in London in October.

GLADSTONE, in a late Edir.burgh speech said that the Egyptian policy was forced upon the Government by obligations entered into by the Marquis of Salisbury. ENGLAND will not discuss the Egyptian

question with the Powers until Northbrook sends in his first report, which will be in Thomas Nickerson, to pay a personal loan readiness for the winter session of Palia-which had matured in a banking house in ment. HARRINGTON, M. P. for West Meath, says he will submit to Parliament deposi-

> Joyce and Casey, asserting the innocence of Miles Joyce, hanged for murder. THE French newspapers are taking umbrage at the new law promulgated by Baron Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, which, by obliging adult sons of

> tions, yet unpublished, made by Patrick

Frenchmen to either become naturalized Germans or quit the country, tends to prevent increase in French families. CHOLERA is spreading with alarming rapidity in Italy. At Naples September 3rd there were one hundred and seventythree new cases and seventy-six deaths: at La Spezzia there were thirty-nine new cases and thirteen deaths. The total of

and thirty-five. THE cost of the sanitary cordon on the Adie, the Lake of Garda, and along the Tyrolese frontier, is estimated at five thousand four hundred dollars a day.

THE cotton crop of Egypt is reported to be uncommonly good. Assignments have been made by the dry goods house of Brooks, Miller & Co., of Baltimore, and the woodenware firm of

Barrett, Waters & Lewis, of Cincinnati. DR. McEachran, inspector of the Canadian cattle quarantine, urges upon the Minister of Agriculture the necessity of a complete system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia from the United States.

TWENTY lives were lately lost by a fire in a sulphur mine at Nicosia, Sicily.

THE Chinese are said to have cut tary road through the French cemetery at paddled his own canoe from New York to thousand acres of the public domain in Canton, destroying the mausoleum and rifling the tombs.

EDWARD J. Howe, cashier of an insurance agency in Montreal, after openly speculating for some mouths, has disappeared, leaving a deficiency of four thousand dollars in his accounts.

THE LATEST.

ANTI-ENGLISH journals lately sold by thousands in the Paris boulevards. The feeling of irritation against England is spreading rapidly throughout France.

UNITED STATES MINISTER MORTON at Paris has intimated to the State Department at Washington that the time is opportune for American mediation between France and China.

LATE forest fires devastated thousands of acres in Talbot County, Md., alongside the Choptauk River.

Two market houses at Raleigh, N. C., the stave factory of Dougherty & Wilson, at Mound City, Ill., and the paper mill of E. & S. May, at East Lee, Mass., have been burned.

JOHN OVERMYER, a farmer residing near Winamac, Ind., was recently killed by the stroke of a plowshare in the hands of his

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, formerly private Secretary of Governor Sherman, was recently appointed Secretary of the Iowa Republican State Committee.

MRS. HARLAN, wife of ex-Secretary James Harlan, of Iowa, and mother-in-law of Secretary Lincoln, died at Fortress Monvoe. Va., at midnight Sep ember 6th.

THERE were one hundred and twentytwo cases of cholera at Naples September good condition. The picking season has 6, and thirty-seven deaths. At Spezia already commenced. The product will be tere were twenty-seven fresh cases and

seven deaths. O. W. Wilson, a traveling salesman of Milwaukee, a passenger on the steamer Sheboygan, deliberately leaped into the lake opposite the Chicago Marine Hospital agement of the New Orleans Exposition, and was drowned. The tug Shields found his corpse.

A GREAT fire in the lumber districts of Cleveland, Monday morning, September 8,

THERE were one hundred and ninety the week ending September 6, and thirteen in Canada: JOHN W. BOYNTON, a New York com

mission merchant, assigned recently. Liabilities, \$183,240; assets, \$64,962. IT is said that Li Hung Chang has not een degraded, as was recently reported, but that he still holds his office under the

Chinese Government. THOMAS J. LIBBY, proprietor of a sumner resort at Scarborough, Me., recently went to a hotel in Portland and took a room with one of his female employes. He shot the woman in the head and wounded himself behind the ear. Both are dead.

JAMES M. GAMBLE, a well-known real state agent of Chicago, finding himself in a delicate position in a flat on Congress street one morning recently, with a large amount of money on his person, leaped

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE State Board of Railroad Commissioners rendered opinions recently in the case of S. W. Pierce & Co., complainant, vs. Atchisor, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, respondents, and C. D. Compton, complainant, vs. the same, respondents, in which both cases were dismissed on the grounds that the complaints contained in em were not within the jurisdiction of the Board. The first complaint was in relation to a piano which was delayed by the road during its transportation, thereby causing the shipper to lose the sale of the article shipped. The complainants put in a claim for damages and asked the Commissioners to have the claim recognized. The Board decided that as it was not a claim for oversharges or excessive freight rates it was without the jurisdiction of the Board and would properly come before a court in a suit for damages. The other ease was that of an emigrant who made a shipment of emigrant movables and stock from Charlotte, Mich., to Augusta, to a piano which was delayed by the road

stock from Charlotte, Mich., to Augusta, Kas., paying the Michigan Central Railway Kas., paying the Michigan Central Railway for a through rate. Upon his arrival at Kansas City he was compelled to pay an extra forty-four doliars to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company for transportation over their line, while he already held a contract given by the Michigan Central for through passage. He complained to the Board of overcharges, but as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company held that the Michigan Central had no authority to make a contract over the Santa Fe line, except it be in accordance with Fe line, except it be in accordance with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rates, the case was dismissed by the Board, it having been shown that the respondent company did not charge a rate exceeding that laid

down in their tariff schedule. THE State Board of School Fund Comoners recently purchased the following bonds: District No. 34, Shawnee County, \$10,000; 83, Saline County, \$1,000; 47, Harvey County, \$1,000; 67, Pottawatomie County, \$1,000; 55, Brown County, \$1,000; 160, Supper County, \$200: 157, Chandrague 169, Summer County, \$800; 157, Chautauqua County, \$800; 109, Reno County, \$800; 72, Allen County, \$600; 168, Sumner County, \$600;65, Kingman County, \$600; 4, Reno County, \$600; 20, Saline County, \$500; 62, Chautauqua County, \$500; 140, Cowley County, \$300; 75, Coffey County, \$100; Joint District No. 2, Clay and Washington Counties, \$1,500; Board Education, Winfield, \$8.000. Total, \$29,700.

DR. HOLCOMBE, the State Veterinarian, was recently deputed by Governor Glick to inquire into the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois. He has returned and made his official report. He says it is a most serious outbreak and has been the means of infecting many States, though it would appear that Kansas was exempt. Dr. Holcombe recommends that, in view of the insufficient measures taken in Illinois under the operations of the quarantine established by Gov-erne's Pamilton, until all the localities in which the disease exists have been made public, Kansas shall quarantine against the world, and admit no cattle except they un-dergo a strict quarantine for a period of

THE Supreme Court met at Topeka on the 2d. The docket for September is the largest that has been published for years. THE annual report of the Fort Scott & Gulf Road for 1884 has been received by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. It shows that the total tariff earnings for the year were \$2,087,061.22; total pool earnings, \$40, 235.36; from ether sources, \$173,072.73; grand total, \$2,306,369.31. In Kaasas the total earnings amounted to \$1,518,245.74, making 66 per cent. of the earnings of the entire line. Operating expenses, \$1,231,-346.41; of this \$812,688.63 belongs to Kan-

THE town of Muscotah, twenty-five miles west of Atchison, was visited by a great conflagration at an early hour the other morning. The fire broke out in the hardware and agricultural implement establish ment of J. Q. Shoemaker. Shoemaker's dwelling was above the store, and all his furniture as well as the stock, was de-stroyed. A large granary house adjacent was next destroyed, and adjoining this two dwellings and a blacksmith shop belonging to Dr. Riggs and Dan Reisner, respectively. Shoemaker's loss will reach \$15,000. Dr. Riggs' dwelling was valued at \$800, and was also insured. Dan Reisner will lose about \$2,000 on his dwelling and shop, but saved his furniture. The fire was the work of in-

cendiaries and burglars. LEE SING LUM, a Topeka Chinaman, had his queue, or pigtail, cut off recently while in a state of intoxication. He was so de-jected when he got sober that he resolved on suicide. He gave one hundred dollars to

saloon-keeper to provide for his burial, it after a preliminary drunk he resolved to live, and wanted his money back. The saloonkeeper protested that he had received it back while he was dissipating, and there the matter rests, with Lee Sing Lum minus his money and pigtail.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MOONLIGHT has is sued a notice to the militia companies, in which he says: "It will be a great disappointment to the militia, as it is to the Commander-in-Chief, to be compelled to abandon the encampment this fall, when regiments and companies together on the 8th of September. Tents are being made for the State on the credit of the State, and will be here; but it has been found impossible, so far, to perfect arrangements with all the railroads in the State to transport the companies without payment down. This, of course, is impossible, as there is not a dollar for any purpose. The Governor sincerely hopes and desires that the militia companies and organizations throughout the State will not become discouraged but that they will labor for such appropria tions as are necessary to make the compa-nies more efficient; and to this end it is their duty to hold on to the organizations now, as it is firmly believed the incoming Legislature will look after the interests of the Military Department of the State."

In the suit at Leavenworth of Howard M. Holden, of Kansas City, against Andrew Wilson, of Topeka, on a foreclosure against the land and cattle of Wilson, Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decree of foreclosure against Wilson for the full amount of the two claims, aggregating about seventy-eight thousand dol

THE printers on the Leavenworth Time struck again the other day. The entire force, excepting two women and a boy walked out. The proprietor, D. R. thony, 'was "sprinting" Colorado at the

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Conflagration at Cleveland, O., Destroys

an Immense Amount of Property. CLEVELAND, O., September 8 .- A great conflagration is raging on the flats. The entire fire department is in service, and telegrams have been sent to Akron, Youngstown, Painesville, Erie, Sandusky and Toledo for assistance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Incendiarism is suspected by some, but the most proabable theory is nithorhynchus." - Chicago Herald. that a tug set fire early in the evening to a pile of shavings, from which the flames theatre at nine p. m., and remains up spread until Wood's, Perry & Co.'s ex- until five o'clock the next morning. tensive lumber yard was ablaze. The yards of Potter, Birdsall & Co. and C. J. gether. King & Co. were also consumed, the Variety IRON WORKS DESTROYED,

Stanly eandle factory burned, and part of Sheridan, Williams & Co.'s varnish works, and at ten o'clock the conflagration threatens to become still more extensive. About ten acres of lumber and frame buildings were aflame at one time, and huge clouds of smoke, thickly studded with blazing cinders,

—The Oswego (N. Y.) Manufa were blown by the changing winds for miles, causing intense excitement lest the myriads of sparks should kindle fires in every direction, and perhaps lay waste a large part of the city. At seven and a half the fire was confined to an area of two hundred feet square, and in the midst of this the flames were savagely burning and sending out a myriad of sparks and light pine torches. Slowly the fire gained on the firemen. Sparks being carried over their heads by the wind, which had begun to rise, would set fire to a small spot in the center of a pile of lumber, and because of its height and the fierceness of the flames nothing could be done until the FLAMES REACHED THE END

of the pile, when a stream would be directed that way. The alleys were so narrow it was impossible to get a stream to play on any but the edges of the different sections of the lumber. The spot where the fire started was built up of green lumber from the Michigan pine woods and though it would not be expected to burn well, the heat was so intense that the element continued beyond the power of the department encouraged. We must keep even with to control. By eight o'clock it was in alleys three and four and as the area of the burning wood became larger the men were forced to spread out and less effective work could be done. At this time some of the firemen were in the alleys almost completely surrounded by fire and to keep from burning the stream of water was directed against them. Nearly every man was thus WET DOWN

and only thus could they secure comfort.

At half past eight o'clock Carter street became impassable. The heat prevented any one from going by the buildings, and only on some places could the firemen stand. The owners of the Variety Iron Works had been on the root of their large brick building for half an hour past, throwing water and guarding it in the hopes that the fire might be kept within bounds and they escape without loss. They succeeded in putting out the flames in several places which had caught from the sparks, until the region of their buildings became red hot. They were successful in their object, but at eight o'clock the lumber in the yard of C. G. King

CAUGHT FIRE from the east end of the Woods, Perry & Co.'s yards, and soon the four million feet in that yard were in a partial blaze. The heat along that side of the central soon became too instense for comfort and despite the west wind which had sprung up the flames crept up in a southerly direction and soon reached the street. The Variety Iron Works now caught on the roof and these flames were subdued after a short fight. At the same time the wooden ing, a good sized shed belonging to Woods, Perry & Co., west of this shed, also caugh on the front side from the heat of the burning lumber just opposite, and attention was that. Then the firemen were called to the iron works building, and at nine o'clock both these BUILDINGS WERE BURNING.

and the fire was under such headway that the engines which could be kept in the street were unable to cope with it. Much cause of delay was found in the water. It was dirty and the engines would get clogged. In this manner one of the engines which had been throwing a stream on the southwest side of the yard near the railroad was forced to suspend work for a time for repairs. At nine o'clock the shops and buildings from Scranton avenue to Wood, Perry & Co.'s planing mill on Carter street, was on fire, and it looked as though nothing could save them. The tiny spark fanned in a minute into leaping flames undid years of toil, care and capital jediciously applied. The fire started in the midst of lumber, and on all sides there was plenty of the same dry fuel. The little CENTER OF FLAMES.

boiling like a witches' cauldron, leaped yards through the air, and clasping in its eager arms everything that came in their reach, shouted, hissed and revelled, while high piles of lumber, strong houses and thick walls of brick were crushed and crumbled into ashes. The flames hundreds of feet into the air and myriads of sparks as large as a bushel basket hovered and floated amid the glare and smoke, seeming to be AMID THE STARS.

The awful glare penetrated to the further-most part of the city, and the community turned out almost en masse to witness the awful spectacle. They collected on the house tops, choked all thoroughfares leading to the flats and covered the brows of the hills like swarming bees. In the very heart of the conflagration were the men property was burning up, toiling firemen, policemen and a large number of adventurous loafers. All but the latter fought the fire with courage and determination. THE AGGREGATE LOSS

is estimated at from \$2,000,000 to 000. It is impossible to give the individual figures. Woods, Perry & Co. had no insurance, their policies having lately run out. King & Co. held \$20,000 and Potter, Birdsall & Co. \$57,000 insurance. The fire ex tended along the river from Scranton avenue to the Bee Line tracks and back to the bonded warehouse. Everything within that district was consumed. At one o'clock this morning it had crossed the Bet Line track and is eating up the lumber yand of Hubbell & Westover and Caywood & Press.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-There are few really beautiful women in Turkey.

-Fifteen different machines are ased in the manufacture of infants' shoes, -An animal half horse and half greyhound is a curiosity of Mt. Sterling, O.

-Cleveland Leader. -A Western editor speaks of a jour-anlistic brother as a "sap-headed or-

-The curtain goes up in the Burmese

-Third-class railway passengers in fire continues to extend, defying all England pay the companies more money efforts of the firemen. The lumber than first-class and second-class to-

-Abuse of tobacco may injure the eyesight, but scientific investigations-demonstrate that its moderate use does not affect it. -N. Y. Sun. -The "mistral," whose blowing at Marseilles is said to have checked the

cholera, is a dry northerly wind usually -The Oswego (N. Y.) Manufacturing Company claims to have the largest lumber-yard in the United States, hav-

ing fifty million feet of lumber in stock. The Philadelphia Ledger raises its voice against munching is public, on the streets or in the cars, a habit which it considers both annoying and disgusting, especially in women.

-M. Gerster, while constructing a canal over the Isthmus of Corinth, unearthed remains of canal works under-taken but never completed by Nero over eighteen centuries ago... -It is estimated the stoves in the

United States are worth one hundred and eighty million dollars. They number about eight million. The people of this country use more stoves than all the rest of the world together. -The American who took twenty Indians to Europe for an exhibition tour has returned with a fat pocket-book. Every venture of this kind should be

the opera singers in some way .- Chicago Herald. -Every Mussulman is entitled to four vives and no more. The Sultan is the only man who is not bound by this rule. Every year on his birthday he is presented with a new wife-a sort of an-

nual reminder, as it were, of the vanity of the position. -The London Engineer says that at the late Fisheries, Exhibition, the United States was ahead of every other country in the interest and organizations of its display. It favors the proposed American Exhibition in London, of which the available in the proposed American Exhibition in London, of which the available in the proposed American Exhibition in London, of which the available in the proposed American Exhibition in London, of which the available in the proposed American Exhibition in London, of which the proposed American Exhibition in London Exhibition in London Exhibition in Londo of which the preliminaries have already been settled by General Norton. May

1, 1886, has been fixed for the opening -Three colored children were received into Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Conn., recently. Some years ago Miss Prudence Crandall, of the adjoining town, was put into a murderer's cell because she was found guilty of teaching a class of colored girls in her own house. Trinity Church now stands on the site of the old jail .- Christian

Union. -That the various powers of the great nation may have free exercise and influence in the world its people must have, says Sir James Paget, distributed among them, besides the possibilities for the attainment of every form or depth of knowledge, "abilities to live healthily wherever work must be or can be done." Herein, he asserts, is the essential bond between health and edu-

cation. -There are now about a dozen bridges across the Thames at London, and the corporation has just decided to build another. Two centuries ago London bridge was the only one, and the bold proposition to throw across another as far up as Putney was kicked out of the House of Commons. One statesman went so far as to urge that the second bridge would be an end of London's

prosperity. -An English firm of potters has produced the largest vase in the world. It is of china, and its chief feature is a globe representing the world, which is supported on a pedestal and surrounded by a number of mythological figures. The color of the globe is a subdued green, and the figures are china bisque and other decorated and white glazed china. The vase is eleven feet high and six feet four inches in diameter It cost seventeen thousand five hundred

Marvelous Engineering.

dollars.

The London Inner Circle Railroad is a marvelous feat of engineering skill. It runs throughout its entire distance under the business centre of the largest city in the world, and the operations attending the excavation and construction have proceeded without serious injury in or interruption of business or traffic. Quicksands bave had to be passed through, beds of old rivers spanned, lofty warehouses and massive buildings secured while their foundations have been undermined, and an intricate network of gas and water pipes sustained until supports had been applied to them from below. Added to this the six main sewers had several times to be reconstructed. Day and night the work has been carried on for eighteen months, and now the engineers are able to announce that their tunnel is complete. The laying of the rails and building of the stations are the only portions of the immense work that remain to be done. and in a very short time trains will be passing over the whole of this wonderful subterranean road.—Philadelphia

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

A KISS IN THE RAIN.

One stormy morn I chanced to meet
A lassie in the town;
Her locks were like the ripened wheat,
Her laughing eyes were brown.
I watched her as she tripped along
Till madness filled my brain,
And then—and then—I know 'twas wrongI kissed her in the rain!

With rain-drops shining on her cheek Like dew-drops sining on arcase.

The little 'assie strove to speak
My boldness to oppose;
She strove in vain, and, quivering,
Her finger stole in mine;
And then the birds began to sing,
The sun began to shine.

Oh, let the clouds grow dark above,
My heart is light below;
'Tis always summer when we love,
However winds may blow;
And I'm as proud as any prince,
All h nors I disdain;
She says I am her rain beau since
I kissed her in the rain.

Samuel mintura Peck, in Century Magazine.

EARTHQUAKES.

Some one, in writing of the great earthquakes of the old and new worlds, "Great misfortunes-wars, pestilences, floods, and those more mysterious accidents which unfix the firm-set earth—hold the first place in the rec-ords of every people." Sir John Herschel, who, with his hammer in his hand and his ba ometer on his back, climbed the cones of Vesuvius and Etna, and wandered over and geologized among all the principal scenes of volcanic activity in Europe, does not class volcanoes and earthquakes among "great misfortunes." They raged on this earth thousands and thousands of years before man set his foot upon it, and, said Herschel, "these visitations are unavoidable and are mere jucidents in a vast system of action to which we owe the very ground we stand upon, the land we inab t, and without which neither man, nor beast, nor bird would have a place for their existence, and the world would be a habitation for nothing but

Volcanic powers and earthquakes have caused gigantic mountain chains to spring up in a day, and, ever at work, are changing the boundaries of sea and land. After the earthquake of 1822 the whole coast of Chili for the length of one hundred miles was found to be three teet higher than before, and a still greater rise was noticed after the one of 1855. Dr. Kane found sim lar marks of elevation and depression whilst exploring the Arctic seas, and along the c ast of Greenland, where the Esquimaux huts were being washed by the sea. In the columns of the Temple of Serapis, near Puzzuoli, naturalists find holes cut twenty-four feet above the level of the sea, that were cut by a species of marine testacie that can not ive above the sea-level. It is supposed that by earthquakes and oscillations, the temple was first lowered into the sea, where the molluses committed the sacrilege, and afterwards the great upheaval force of the waters forced it again

to its present position.
"E pur si muove," said Galileo, and strange to say, when he uttered those words to the bigoted and skeptical inquisitors, the earth had moved, not perhaps as he meant, but a great earth-quake had rocked Italy that very year-1633. From the earliest times earthquakes have challenged the close attention of philosophers. Aristotle, Livy, Seneca, Pliny, Thucydides, Josephus, Strabo, Tacitus, and many others mention them in their writings, and many shrewd theories and speculations were evolved from the phenomena regarding

the cause and origin. The Biblical records in Syria contain notices of earthquake in 900 B. C. during the reign of Ahab, and in 800 B. C., during the reign of Uzziah. An earthquake devasted Judea in 31 B. C., while the battle of Actium was being fought, and which passed almost unnoticed amid the carnage and confusion of war, although Josephus records it as terrifying, and says it cost 10,000 persons their lives. Antioch received frequent earthquake visits. In 115 A. D. it was almost destroyed. In 485 it was again visited, and in 526 occurred the most disastrous one recorded, and Gibbon asserts that 250,000 people were killed. In 587 it was again devastated,

and the victims numbered 30,000. The

last one at that point was in 1872. The various theories regarding earthquakes and the non-systematic study of them led the British Association for the Advancement of Science to devote a sum of money for the purpose of investigation of the strange phenomena, and to make a report in accordance. labor was enormous, and for the brilliant success we are chiefly indebted to liant success we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Robert Mallet. The report is exceedingly interesting. One volume contains records of nearly 7,000 earth-quakes between 1606 B. C. to 1842 A. D. It is to Mr. Mallet's labor that seismology-the Greek for earthquake-has become a science and a fact. The "catalogue" of the association contains the earthquakes arranged chronologically. Six years before the death of Christ Asia Minor had thirteen of her important cities destroyed, and Matthew, Luke and Eusebius have told us how the earth quaked and rocked during that awful tragedy. In A. D. 63 occurred the earthquake that partially destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and sixteen years later those cities were buried under the deluge of ashes and lava from Vesuvius. Later, in the fifth century, there were 446 earthquakes in Europe, enough to keep her in violent convulsion for the whole of that time. They devastated the greater part of the the civilized world. In 494 Laodicea, Tripolis, Agathicum and Hieropolis were overwhelmed. In 562 there were severe shocks, followed by the falling of huge rocks and by strange subterra-nean confusions, proceeding from the mountains near the Rhone. In 684 Josa, a proviuce of Japan, was visited by a terrible earthquake that claimed ousands of lives, and 500,000 acres of land sank into the sea. In 801 the Basilica of St. Paul at Rome was de--A pyramid made of 20,000 plates of fruit will be one of the features of the France, Germany and Italy. In 842 nearly all of France was visited by terrific shocks, and then is recorded the first account of an epidemic following an earthquake. In 859 Antioch had 1.500 houses destroyed and the next

vear Holland was convulsed and one of mouths of the Rhine suddenly closed. In that century India had 180,-000 people destroyed by an earthquake that visited her, and which was pre-ceded by an eclipse of the sun, and by

showers of black stones called meteoric. In 1021 Southern Germany and Ba-varia were seriously injured, and the water in many of the wells became red, like blood. Large inundations and igneous meteors were common. In 1809 all Europe was shocked and convulsed. Houses leaped up and fell, trees were killed as it by lightning, and harvest was not gathered until in November. In 1158 the Thames was dried up and could be crossed dry shod. In Durham, in 1779, the earth swelled to a great height from nine in the moraing until sunset, and then suddenly sank, leaving pools of water here and there. A still severer shock occurred in 1185, and in 1348 terrific shocks dur-ing the winter months visited Europe. The earth opened in various places and breathed forth pestilential vapors, and some writers mention a red rain as hav

ing fallen in several places.
In 1505 earthquakes without cessa tion for four weeks occurred in Cabul and Afghanistan. The earth opened and closed, leaving water in many places, and over an area of forty-nine square miles the earth was a succession of small hills and narrow valleys. In 1.80, in England, the volcanic powers caused such violent contortions t at the sea lashed furiously and dashed the ships against each other while the skies were serene and clear and the air calm and pleasant. Strange phenomena were noticed during the earthquake of 1683 in England, and in Jamaica in 1692 a truly wonderful phenomenon is recorded. The island rose in waves and billows like the sea, and then sank a little, permanently. At Port Royal nearly all the h uses were thrown down, 5,000 people were destroyed, and 1,000 acres of land sank into the unvielding sea. That was a famous year in the history of earthquakes. In Sicily forty-nine towns, 972 churches and convents, and 30,000 people were destroyed. The earthquakes were accompanied by terrible

eruptions of Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla. Towards the end of the seventh cen tury in Europe the shocks were so severe as to rock people in their beds strange noises were heard, and much in ury done. The early part of the tenth century is famous for its earthquakes. In 1703 200,000 people in Japan fell beneath the strange power Also in Italy, England, Sicily, Spain and Portugal. The great Lisbon earth-quake was in 1755. It was preceded by a large number in Euro e 1749 to 1755. When we think of the area convulsed by the Lisbon earthquake we can form some dea of the enormous originating impulse. It included Iceland on the north, Mogader, in Morocco, on the south, Toplitz, in Bohemia, on the east, and the west India Islands on the west. It was felt in the Alps, on the shores of Sweden, in the West Indies, on the Canad au lakes, in Ireland, Thuring a and North Germany; an area of 7,500,000 square The center of disturbance was beneath the Atlantic Ocean. It was most severe at Lisbon, partly from the volcanic nature of that vicinity, and partly because of the nature of the earth's

Leaving out mention of the earth-Calabria 1783, when 40,000 persons perished, and which is said to have lasted nearly three years. The King of Naples sent a commission to take the most careful observations, and Sr William Hamilton, at great risk, surveyed the country before and after the shocks. The sea was violently a ritated, the course of rivers temporarily arrested, and nausea attacked the people. The weather was gloomy, but stil, and Vesuy us. Stromboli and Ætna were mo-

tionless. In 1811 Carolina and the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio and the Arkansas were visited by earthquakes, always severe, but unaccompanied by volcanic action. It is to be deplored that the aborigines of this continent have left no records of its ords of its phys-We know little inical hi tory. We know have changed the shape, climate and appearance of the earth except as geology speaks. We have no authentic records of earthquakes before the Spanish conquest, but we know that the American continents were visited quite as often as any portion of the globe. The Andean shocks have been destructive and extended. Columbus found a trad tion cherished by the Indians of a great earthquake, which had torn apart the shore, and created the Gulf of The earthquakes of 1530, Cariaco. 1766, 1794 and 1797 were all full of have been the most destructive. At -Central America, Alaska and Iceland there are evidences of strong activity of the forces that operate beneath the earth, and are betrayed by earthquakes

and volcanos. It is by no means uncommon for America to be visited by such insignificant shocks as that which a few days ago rocked the ground from Maine to Maryland. It will lead to important discoveries. It has a ready led to one -that people in New York and Boston can be shocked. The seismic wave or October, 1870, has been traced to the poor little volcano northeast of Quebec. It is thought that this last one will be traced to the great volcanic region encircling the Azores. The severest shocks of recent times have occurred this year, cessful rival, and the growth of the dethe one in England last April being unparalleled since 1 392.

It is by volcanic action and earthquakes we hope to learn the condition of buys paraifine wax by the car load. the earth's interior. In studying them Its price is but half that of beeswax. is easy to believe the story of the lost tlaptis Island, and that sometime, Atlantis any time.

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces.
The solemn temples, the great globe-itself—
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

-Cleveland Leader. -A pyramid made of 20,000 plates of fruit will be one of the features of the

"Peoples Haf Changed."

"Der clothing persness," he replied, as he wiped his face with a red bandana and sat down on a \$2 trunk at the door, 'vhas vhat you might call blayed oudt. It vhas hard scratching to make a tollar.

"But people wear clothes all the

"Oxactly, but peoples haf changed a good deal. Some folks vhas all for style, and dey go to a tailor to get a fit. Odder peoples puy ready-made clothing, but so many of us whas in der peesness dot it whas hard sledding. Eafery man look der goots all oafer for cotton, und it whas hard to deceive him." "What do you ask for that tweed suit?"

"Vhell, my first price on dot suit vhas \$14. After I talk for ten minutes I drop to \$12. If der customer pegins to pull A native public writer not long since out cotton fibers I make der price \$10, claimed that a skillful physician in this

"But I' he doesn't take it?" that of counter-irritation, and the "Vhell, I go oudt und my vhife sells it English writer bears personal testimony "But if he doesn't take it?" to him for \$9 as a great favor. Der vhas no more brofit in tweed suits. I haf to pay \$4 in Rochester."

"Make oop! Vhy, man, it vhas dot part of der peesness vhat ruins me! Look here! Here vaas a trunk mit a patent lock and all conveniences dot I ask \$4 for. If I doan' get so much I drop to \$3. If der shentleman says he look aroundt a leedle. I tell him to take the sufferer puncture of the abdomen it along for \$2, but it whas sooch a loss is tried. Seizing a handful of flesh, the my children cry a'l night long.'

"They must cost you nearly that." "Vhell, I haf an uncle who makes der wood work, a brudder who puts on der lock, a sister who papers der inside, und my fadder screws on der hinges, und by sweeping oudt my own store I vhas able to puy dot trunk for sixty cents."

"Do you ever let a customer go out without buying?"

"Vhell, I doan' remember of sooch a calamity. If I can't sell him, my vhife attacked with cholera: his extremities comes in and tries it. If she can't sell h m, her sister comes in und speaks like an angel. Sometimes a man vhas surgeon who was called in, commenced sharp as steel. He vhants an eighteen by running a needle into the pit of dollar suit for twelve dollars. He knows dot we haf to sacrifice, pecause our stock vhas too large, und he hangs off und peats aroundt, und I finally close der bargain und assure him dot I leaf for der County House to-mor-

"And you lose ---" "Vhell, dot suit cost me \$5.25 in Ro-

chester." "I guess you'll pull through." "I hope so. You see, I I f oop-stairs and accumulates in certain portions of to sa e house rent. I keep no clerks the body. A clever surgeon knows to em ezzle from me. I use some kero- exactly how to put his tingers on the sene to save gas. My rent vhas low pecause I vhas a good tenant. I haf aunts und uncles und brudders in der clothing und trunk peesness. I vhas poisoned fluid which causes all ac uninted with Vanderbiit and Gould. mischief. It is noteworthy that puys when it yhas hard times. I discount my own paper. All dhis vhas ment is not confined to the masses, werry favorable for my peesness, and it but is shared by Chinese who have been vhas dose reasons dot makes me offer you a complete suit of dot French broadcloth for twenty-two dollars. I assure you dot it vhas der greatest bar-gain n der world."

"And that suit cost you-" "Seven dollar in Rochester, but if Chinese Gordon," in the Century, Gener-you pay fourteen dollars fare to Roches- al R. E. Colston, late of the Egyptian dose things." - Detroit Free Press.

A Wonderful Substance.

ments which have followed in the wake of the discovery of petroleum is the immense trade which has sprung tip in ozokerite, or ozocer te, as Webster has it. No fairer substance over the substance over th from most unpromising parentage than the snowy, pure. tasteless, opalescent wax which is evolved from the loud smelling, pitchy dregs of the petroleum still. The Mini g keview thus sums up the many uses to which this remarkable substance is applied. This comely, impressionable arti le, with all its smooth. soft beauty, defies agents which can destroy the precious metals and eat up the hardest steel as water dissolves sugar. Sulpharic and other potent acids have no more effect on ozokerite than spring water. It is alike impervious to acid and to mois ure. Its advent seems to have been a special dispensation in this age of electricity.

Every overhead electric light cable or underground conduit, or slender wire. cunningly wrapped with cotton thread; all these owe their fitness for conducting the subtle fluid to the presen e of this wax. And in still more familiar forms let us outline the utility of this su stance. Every gushing school girl who sinks her white teeth into chewing gum chews this paraffine wax. Every caramel she eats contains this wax, and is wrapped in paper saturated with the same substance. The gloss seen upon hundreds of varieties of cente tionery is due to the presence of this ingred ent of petroleum, used to give the articles a certain consistency, as the laundress uses starch. So that a product taken from the dirtiest, worstsmelling of tars finds its way to the millionaire's mans on, an honored servitor. It aids to make possible the electric radiance that floods his rooms; or, in the form of wax candles, sheds a so ter luster over the scene. It polishes the floor for the feet of his guests, and it melts in their mouths in the costliest candies For the insulation of electric wire, paraffine wa chas to-day no sucmand for this purpose keeps pace with the marvelous growth of the electric lighting system. A single Chicago firm and yet the older wax yields readily to sulpnurie or other ac d, this being a test for the presence of beeswax in paradine. The demand for paraffine for candles as yet heads the list.

Then comes the needs of the paper consumers. In 1877 a single firm in New) ork handled 14,000 reams of waved paper. Not only for wrapping candy is this paper valuable, but fine cutlery, hardware, etc., incased in wa ed paper is safe from the encroachment of rust or damoness. Fish and butter and a score of other articles are also thus wrapped, and there seems literally no end to the uses found for your loss is my gain; his death gives who died waiting for the train.—Eoston the paper saturated with this page hyme plenty of work."—Chiengo New. the paper saturated with this pure hy-

drocarbon. In the chemist's laboratory it is invaluable as a coating for articles exposed to all manner of powerful dissolvents; brewers find it a capital thing for coating the interior of barrels, and the maker of wax flowers simulates nature in sheets of paraffine. And yet, until Drake drilled his oil well in 1859, the existence in this country of this boon to civilization was unsuspected, and it lay in the depths of Pennsylvania rocks, where thousands, possibly millions, of years ago it was stored by the hand of an all-wise Creator .- Scientific American.

Acupuncture for Cholera in China.

last numbers of the North China Herald. warm it was, and then said it was A native public writer not long since cooler and nicer in the shade, right at which I put my hand on my heart und assure him dot I lose oafer tree tol-The principle of cauterization is simply and jumped in. to its efficacy in the case of a slight sunstroke, although the operator was a simple Manchu peasant and the instrument "I suppose you make up on trunks a couple of copper coins. Very extra-and satchels?" puncture by the Chinese. It is first performed in the hollow of the elbow of each arm. If the puncture draws blood there is no danger, but if no drain from the big ice-houses, and the blood appears the case is regarded as very grave. But before abandoning operator drives the needle right through it, and then draws it backward and forward a few times. If the patient manifests any sense of pain, or if any blood is drawn, a poultice of egg and buckwheat flour is applied over puncture, and recovery is regarded as a most certain; but if no pain is felt and no blood flows the case is declared straint or embarrassment. So, when hopeless, and the sufferer is left to die. The case is then quoted of a young Chinese, educated abroad, who was became cold, and cramp set in, in a somewhat alarming manner. The barber the patient's stomach, a jet of very dark blood following; he then punctured the calf, the two breasts, and the forehead of the sufferer, freeing a certain quantity of blood at each prick. The relief is said to have been instantaneous, and in two days recovery was complete. myself. The Chinese explanation of this treatment is that when the blood is in the poisoned condition which induces the choleraic symptoms it becomes thick, sympathies. particular spots, and by skillfully "opening the mouth of the heart," as the operat on is called, sets free the

of Western medical practice .-- Nature. How the Bedonins Conquer Thirst.

In an article on "The Rescue of

abroad and have had ample experience

mischief. It is noteworthy that faith

in the efficacy of this mode of treat-

quakes of 1776-80, we come to that of the and back, lose two days und whas General Staff, says: "In the Waterless and held our aching sides with penitent out four dollars for hotel bill how much Land,' water is the paramount quesof Bedouins, like the ten thousand who nearly destroyed the British squares at Tamai manage to subsist, the reason is plain. In the first place, they do not move with them, supplying them with milk and meat, and subsisting upon the scanty herbage and the foliage the thorny mimosa, growing in secluded wadies. These people could live upon the increase of their flocks alone, which they exchange readily for other commodities; but being the exclusive carriers and gui les for all the travel and commerce that cross their deserts, they realize yearly large amounts of money. As to water, they know every nook and hollow in the mountains, away from the trails where a few barrels of water collect in some shaded ravine, and they can scatter, every man for himself, to fill their water-skins. On my first expedition, near the close of the three years' drought, I reached some wells on which I was depending, and found them entirely dry. It was several days to the next wells. But my Bedouin guides knew some natural reservoirs in the hills about six miles off. So they took the water camels at night-fall, and came back before daylight with the water-skins filled. An invading army would find it hard to obtain guides, and even if they did, they must keep together, and could not leave the line of march to look for water. Besides, the Bedouins, accustomed from infancy to regard water as most precious and rare, use it with wonderful economy. Neither man nor animals drink more than once in forty-eight hours. As to washing, they never indulge in such wasteful nonsense. When Bedouins came to my camp, water was always offered them. Their answer would frequently be: 'No, thanks; I drank yesterday. They know too well the importance of keeping up the habit of abstemiousness. wonder they can subsist where invaders would quickly perish."

The Execration and the Eulogy.

An Execration, lying in the shade reading a newspaper, was approached by a Eulogy.

"Anything new, Execration?"
"Yes, I've lost a job."
"How's that? Panie knock you out?" "No; but you know Mr. Prominent

"What, that generous gentleman, so

kind yet so firm, so proud yet so humble, so profound yet so simple?" "Yes, that old skintlint so full of taffy yet so pig-headed, so vain yet so obsequious, so bombastic yet so puerile; that's the fellow."
"What of him?"

"Why, he's dead, and that throws me out of a job,"

The Swimmin' Place.

I mean "swimming place?" Not place. I never heard it called anything alse, and I've been right there at the place, and swum-no, not swam, we didn't swam in those days, swumswum in it a thousand times, and you never saw the place I don't suppose. There was one boy, come to think of it, who called it a swimming place. He came from Vermont; his uncle was a judge, or Governor, or shoemaker, or something of that kind. He said awftahuoon and graws and he called a burr a buh. He came up to Charley Elting's with us one "awfiahnoon" and The employment of acupuncture and said it was a charming swimming place, cauterization by Chinese doctors forms and asked Bud Peters if the "watah the subject of an article in one of the was wahm." Bud he told him how member, right under the ice chute?-

There were two things that combined, as Bud Peters had truly said, to make the water cooler for all, and nicer for some purposes, right by the big flat rock. One was a living spring of clear, cold water that came gushing up out of water from the melted ice, whenever it melted, mingled its frostiness with the limpid currents of the spring, and thus developed a latent heat that couldn't have been much latenter in an iceberg. As I remarked, right here the boy who called it a swimming place jumped in. Now, if a boy feels to say that he would like to holler, I am the one to get up every time and move the unanimous consent of the house that he may holler with a free course, and no rethis boy, after jumping into about five feet of ice-water, gave one horrified gasp that was enough to curdle the ice, and then held his breath for a second, and stood with his two eyes standing out past his nose, and thrust his hands. with all fingers extended, high up in the air, I knew that he was seized with a strange, morbid desire to make a little noise, so I said to my comrades:

"Fellows, stand back and give him plenty of room. He's going to holler, and he'll need all the air he can get. I fell off the chute into that spring once

You see how a broad experience in this life enables us to put ourselves more thoroughly in our neighbor's place, and deepens and intensifies our

The next moment my gloomy fore-bodings were realized. The nice boy "hollered." A wild, free howl, that spread its sweeping pinions on the blast and went booming over the waste of waters like a thing of life, and wakened a thousand discordant echoes in the distant hills beyond the startled lake. And the half-clad boys on the pebbly shore danced like wild cannibals in their savage glee, and shricked in mocking echo of the nice boy's howl, and cast sand upon each other's redribbed backs to show their joy. And when that boy floundered and fluttered ashore, and stood there shivering and gasping in the li'e giving rays of the July sun, we lay down on the ground hands, and only asked the one poor boon that the ice-house might fall over on top of us right then and there. Only one boy, who had enjoyed himself more than the others, asked that some kind person would amoutate his limbs, or. as he rudely expressed himself in song: 'Saw my leg off.' Then we rubbed the cold boy with dry sand until we got him nice and warm and red and real tender. and he became a good boy and went w th us often, and learned many things, and we eventually taught him to say "swim-min' hole." But to the end of his days his provincial accent clung to him, and he spelled rat, "ah a-t, r-r-rat," and alled a war-horse a wah-hoss. -R. J. Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

Neatness. The frog has the reputation of being a dissolute character, but the great care which he exercises in a sanitary way and his general habits of cleanliness must, win for him many admirers among the neat people of the country. The bullfrog, unlike old Sam Johnson, never wears soiled linen. His shirt bosom is immaculate-creamy in the richness of its purity. The bullfrog does not slobber on his shirt bosom. No matter how convivial he may be-no matter how late he may be out at night, his shirt bosom, the next morning, looks as though it were newly laundried. The principle of neatness is innate. are always streaks of slovenliness athwart the escutcheon of cultivated neatness. Mr. Bobsail, for instance, is always neat. His shirt is always clean and about him there is an air of gentility. He seems to make no special effort in this direction. The truth is, his principle of neatness is inborn. Now, there is Mr. Brittlerash. He puts on a clean shirt every morning, yet he is never neat. All sorts of stains will go out of their way to settle on his shirt bosom. He can not be neat. The most elabrorate professor in the school of neatness could not teach him the art. He was born to be slovenly in

The bullfrog is much neater than the catfish. The catfish wears an ulster with a yellow frontage, and he may make an occasional attempt to be cleanly in appearance, but he has never suc ceeded. There is one thing which stands in his way: He is not careful of his diet. He bites off more than he can chew and slobbers on himself. frog looks with something like disdain on the catfish, and it serves him a good purpose to keep out of the broadmouthed gentleman's way. The catfish would not hesitate to lacerate the pure bosom of the frog. The catfish is a cannibal. He would eat a piece of his grandfather .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-Wendell Phillips was once waiting for a train at Essex Junction, Vt., where passengers exercised at times great patience. He saw a graveyard away from the village, near the depot, and very full. He inquired the reason, and Green Mountaineer calmly informed

FACTS AND FIGURES.

One-seventh of the population of Kentucky is colored.

—The coming corn crop is estimated at 1,297,000,000 bushels, against 852,-666,000 last year and 812,771,000 in 1882.

-Most of the more than 4,000 women employed in the Government service at Washington are from the Middle and New England States. -If all the locomotives in the United

States were placed in line they would make a train more than 200 miles long, worth \$30,000,000. - Chicago Herald. -The supply of postal-cards this year will cost the Government \$232:000, and it will require \$7,300 to pay for their distribution and the expense of the

-In Chicago there is one doctor to every 548 inhabitants; in St. Louis, one to every 475; in Denver, one to every 260; in Idaho, one to every 51, and in Wyoming Territory, one to every

-The sugar consumption of the United States averages forty-five pounds a year to each inhabitant. One-fourth of all the sugar produced in the world is consumed in the United States, where the sweet tooth seems to be in every-body's mouth. -N. Y. Sun.

-If the engines, passenger and freight cars of the United States were placed in line they would reach 5,400 miles, or form one solid train from New York to San Francisco, with lateral trains reaching from Chicago to St. Paul, to New Orleans and Washington, D. C .-Chicago Herald.

-The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics states that in 1880 the chance of a person being killed on or by steam cars was one in 5,026,281, while in 1882 it had diminished to one in 20,927,034. This is less than the chance of being struck by lightning, and much less than that of being injured by a kerosene lamp explosion.—Boston Post.

-In 1871 there were 300,000 deaths. rom cholera in Russia; in 1872 there were 16,000 deaths in Poland in 1872-73 there were 46,000 deaths in Hungary; in 1872-73 there were nearly 27 000 deaths in Prussia; in 1865-67 there were 143,000 deaths in Indy. In Paris the mortality from cholera has been as follows: In 1832-18 654 deaths: been as follows: In 1832, 18,654 deaths; in 1849, 19,184; in 1853-54, 8,096; in 1865-66, 12,082; in 1873, 885. In England in 1849 the deaths from cholera were 70,000. In 1817 the army of the Marquis of Hastings lost in India 9,000 men in twelve days from Asiatic cholera.

-Officers of the United States army on the active list: One Lieuterrant-Gene al, three Major-Generals, fifteen Brigadier-Generals, twenty-three Aids-de-Camp, one Military Secretary, sixty-six Colonels, eighty-five Lieu enant-Colonels, 241 Majors, 311 Captains (mounted), 301 Captains (not mounted), thirty-four Chaplains, fourteen Store-keepers, forty Adjutants, forty Regimental Quartermasters, Adjutant and Quartermaster of Engineer Battalion, 218 First Lieutenants (mounted), 350 First Lieutenants (not mounted), 145 Second Lieutenants (mounted), 300 Second Lieutenants (not mounted), 180 Acting Commissaries of Subsistence. - A. Y. Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It is a wise young man who early makes up his mind that gamblers know more about gambling than he does .-

-A little school girl's definition of scandal: Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes on telling of it every-where." - Troy Times.

-True wealth consists in health, vigor and courage, domestic quiet, concord, public liberty, plenty of all that is necessary and contempt of all that is superfluous. - Fenelon.

-"Do cats reason?" asks a writer in natural history. We don't know whether they reason or not, but for pure, unadulterated argumentation they take the cake. - Burlington Free Press.

-Justice is blind according to the old tradition, but it looks a little of late as though it was only blind in one eye and that the big rascals succeeded in getting on the blind side every time. - Philadelphia Times.

- "Why will you persist in drinking tea and coffee?" asked the doctor. "A milk diet is the healthiest. It contains all the elements of the human blood.' "Very true," replied Fogg, swallowing his third cup of coffee, "but then, you know, I am not blood-thirsty."—Boston Transcript.

-He-If I were to live my life over again, madam, I would do very differently. She—Indeed and what would you do? He—I should marry nobody, madam—nobody at all. She—You would make a great mistake if you did that. He-I don't think so. She you would. I married nobody when I married you .-- N. Y. Graphic.

-A writer in the Providence Journal says we "must wait until 1893 for Jupiter's next perihelion." Well, if we must we must, though it seems pretty rough. We don't suppose the writer could induce Jupe to perihele next year? There may be two or three persons right here in this town who wouldn't murmur greatly if Jupiter were to defer the exhibition until 18,920. They would be willing to wait .- Norristown Herald.

"Say, Pat," said a gentleman to his hired man, who had many domestic quarrels, "with whom would you sooner fight, the English or your wife, Biddy?" "Och, bedad," was the reply, "whin the English declare war a mon foinds it out in advance, an' he gits a chance ter run, but whin Biddy declares war, niver a bit do I foind it out until I have recoovered. D'yez understhand?" The gentleman compfehended the peculiar position of his domestic.—Scissors.

- "What in the world brought you down here to-day, Charlie?" exclaimed the surprised Miss Fussanfeather to young Crimsonbeak, who had quite unexpectedly presented himself at the resort where she was stopping. "I was drawn toward you, dear," replied the blood, in dulcet tones. "How, Charlie? What draw are toward me?" "The What drew you toward me?" "The cars, dear." "Oh, no, you provoking fellow; I mean what was the motive that brought you here?" "Oh; the loco-motive, dear." and they went out to perform the hammock act alone and unobserved .- Yonkers Statesman.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANGAS

THE PILGRIM AND THE FLOWER.

O simple flower, springing where
The lonely meadows sleep in green,
You ope your tinted petals fair,
And breathe an inceuse o er the scene.
You cheer my eye with smile so sweet
I pause to rest my pilgrim feet.

A glittering star shone out in spring—
You rose to dream beneath its ray;
A bird sang by on purple wing—
Your bud unou led to hear its lay.
I came from bournes I kn w not where—
I only know my Lord is there.

You are a joy in this green spot,
You drink the air like golden wine;
You labor not, you sorrow not,
The stars like angels on you shine.
I wander forth the child of fear,
And leave in each new land a tear.

When silver twilight, like a zone, Rests where the sunset glories die, The firefly makes your bloom his throne He is your star, you are his sky. No golden lamp with joy-born flame In beams of beauty bathes my name.

On dewy moss you rest your brow:
The soft wind, like a mother s kiss,
Touches your lips, so smiling now—
Dear flower, I know no joy like this!
I know not where to lay my head
Though all the wide world is my bed!

Sad thoughts beat through my mind like rain,
My feet are weary with the dust.
Yet Heaven ne er heard my tonzue complain,
My d ys are linked with earnest trust;
And like yon poor bird on the thorn,
My heart will sing e'en though 'tis torn.

You bow your gentle bloom and die, Kissed by the autumn's lips of frost. God made my life immortal, I, Through dying, count no hope as lost. You breathe your sweet soul to the air; Where a breathe mine—lo! God is there.

Smile on, thou star of this green place;
Your peace that in my sout finds birth
Speaks in the smile that ights my face;
And when your bloom is lost to earth
Its memory, like an angel blest,
Shal find a heaven within my breast!

- Ernest W. shurt of, in the case current.

NO TRESPASSING.

the disty road and made the long detour needed to get past Mr. Hale's and—I shall not trespass again."

grounds and into his next neighbor's.
Five minute's walk through that beau-himself, as he watched her flying needed for her trials as day governess though she had wanted to every day, one. and the impulse had grown greater since she had asked Mrs. Alexander if was uite impossible.

house. I don't believe any one would ever see me, and if they did, I could tell them I was your governess." For it seemed to the young girl a sufficient distinct on to be that to Mrs. Rufus had told her story, she lifted her eyebrows a little. "It's a concession—a Alexander, leading lady of the pretty town where her summer home was located.

"I would not venture if I were you," Mrs. Alexander answered, kindly. She Mrs. Alexander answered, kindly. Sne was always kind to her governesses, despite her wealth and her Maytower blood, and she had a special liking for for this bright-faced, eager girl. "Mr. Hale is very particular. He is a newcomer here, and disposed to make every one respect his rights." It had been on the lade's line to call him parvent. but she would not throw scorn at her with the walk. Anything that will save

neighbor before her governess.
"Why, Miss Bennett," Harry Alex- know." And to that Ruth yielded. ander had added, as she turned away, "do you know that last summer his it afterward -said the man had his orders to make no d scrimination; but fancy-my mother!" and Harry's ac-

cent was more than the words.

Little Miss Bennett bowed her head before the rights of a good democrat who had made al his money in the last twenty years, and was therefore more glish nobleman would have been with respect to his possessions. Half the American can not make concessions to paused. She was late for her lessons; she had lingered to put the last touches to the pretty new dress she wore, and there was a thunder-storm coming. Should she run the risk of offending Mrs Alexander and spoiling her dress, or should she trespass? No one was in sight as she looked about, and a nearer roll of thunder helped her to a deeision. She stepped through the little gate which all these days had mocked her with its invitation to forbidden ground, and hurried across the lawn. In the distance she could see the state ly house, the leaping fountains and bright flowers. She kept her eye on that, fearing some servant on the watch. She never looked the other way, and so, when a step suddenly came beside her, she started in consciencesmitten guilt.

"Are you aware, madam," a clear-cut voice caid, "that you are on private grounds?"

She looked up. A stout, bald man stood beside her, a man whom her prophetic soul assured her was Mr. Hale. He had deigned to touch his hat, but not out of respect for her, she was sure. He saluted rather his own dignity and sense of the proprieties. He had a pompous air, as of one who feared his simple personality was not impressive enough, and the neat perfection of his costume made more prominent his com-

monplace features. Yes, sir." she answered, meekly; "but I'm doing my best to get out of

"You came in by the lower gate. You saw the sign, of course?" he went on, in the same magisterial tones.

Mrs. Alexander's governess." ventured a glance at him as she said this, but it evidently made no impression. I-I beg your pardon: and I little heir of the house, had slipped and this, but it evidently made no imprescan go back, I suppose. I thought that fallen into the stream. The nurse was for cice-and I didn't want to spoil my running up and down wringing her dress," she finished, impetuously, as a hands, and the two children were perha s you could do more. If he is a tain cloth and toil in salted water, great drop of rain fell on her hand.

might have softened him. It seemed to her a very ample excuse, but there was no relenting in his face. In his own mind, indeed, he was making a concession of the cried to the children: but even as she him.' And I had been hoping—but sion. As she was his neighbor's governess, he would not carry the matter farther, and so he stiffly said, as he stood back to let her retrace her steps. "I am sure I-or Mrs. Alexanderwill be much obliged for your-your unexpected consideration," Miss Bennett answered, as she took up her skirts and prepared to beat a dignified re-

There was no use in hurrying: she was sure to be caught in the storm now, and so she turned and swept Mr. Hale a profound reverence, whose disdain he could not understand. But there was

After all, she was only a child, and so far the world had smiled into her pretty face and treated her indulgently. That was not Mr. Hale's attitude; but tered face when, a minute later, as she walked away, something—per-haps the pride of self-assertion over this intruding governess, perhaps the there: Mr. Hale was there too; but he thought of those eyes—made him re- let the other help her up, and his In five minutes it would be pour-

ing, and he was not quite a brute. He stepped forward and called: "Madam!" Miss Bennett heard, hurried her steps an instant, and then stopped. She would like to be proud to the bitter end, and anyway she could not go back till she

Mr. Hale had to take a half-dozen more steps before he was near enough to say: "As it is raining, miss, if it will shorten your walk, I have no objection

"Oh. I shall not do it again," Ruth cried: "I'd sooner go through a wilder-

"Oh, I couldn't think of troubling you. Thank you, but you'll get wet yourself.'

"Since I have undertaken it," answered Mr. Hale, as if apologizing to It was painted in very black letters himself for his concession; and with the words he spread his neat umbrella, could read, and Ruth Bennett was only and walked with her. It was only two himself for his concession; and with walking very fast when she came on it. minutes. The path he took was shorter, But she knew it by heart already. For and Miss Bennett hurried all she could. the last month she had read it every She spoke no word till she reached the day, and every day meekly turned into Alexander hedge; then she said, as

tiful park would have brought her to Mrs. Alexander's hedge, and saved a Mexander's governess! Hum!" But modieum of strength and temper sorely what the last word meant in his thought he could hardly have told Perhaps it to the three little Alexanders. But she only reminded him that his three moth-had never ventured on the liberty, erless children would soon be needing

"Miss Bennett," Mrs. Alexander said. a week later, "where did you meet Mr. Hale? He seems to know you; and last "There's never a soul about, and it's an eighth of a mile certainly to the say that if it would save you time and say that if it would save you time and He has noticed you, perhaps, coming up from the village." And when Ruth had told her story, she lifted her eyebrows a little. "It's a concession—a great concession from him," she said. "But I don't want it," cried Ruth. 'I'd rather go miles around now. You

me. I felt as though I'd committed the on the lady's lips to call him parvenu notice you are sometimes very tired

can't think how his manner humiliated

She need not have been so fierce about it, she said to herself, after a gardener ordered my mother off the week. She had the park all to herself, Of course Mr. Hale excused and it was certainly pleasanter than the dusty road. At first she hurried through as if a dragon haunted every bush; but gradually she moderated her pace, and at last she made it a gentle saunter, and even stopped on the brink of the little stream which crossed one end of the park to cool her hot head in its breath of freshness, and soothe her eyes in the soft green depths of the wood beyond. Once or twice she saw Mr. Hale's children with their French nurse in the disvillage would have been grateful had tance; once Mr. Hale himself met her, Mr. Hale allowed a foot-path to trav- touched his hat stiffy, and stood aside erse his splendid park; but of course an to let her pass. She wondered afterward if he expected her to thank him the lower classes, and he stood on his for his great concession. But the burrights and dignities. But to-day Ruth den of gratitude was not overwhelming to her proud little heart.

But a few days later she met him again, and this time she repented enough to give him a very frank smile and greeting. She felt like smiling on all the world that day, this poor little governess who had youth and hope as her portion, and was content therewith. Perhaps a letter which she had thrust into her pocket at sight of him-a letter she had herself taken from the office and lingered under the trees to read -had something to do with her radiant

"You find this way much pleasanter than the road, Miss Bennett?" Hale said, made affable by that smile. "Very much pleasanter, thank you."
Ruth answered, demurely.
"I might perhaps allow others to go through," he went on, "if I could be

sure they would not abuse the liberty. But it is always dangerous to give people an inch; they take an ell iustead."

"Oh, I've no doubt you are quite in the right—from your side of the matter," Ruth auswered, and if there was the faintest touch of irony in her limitation, Mr. Hale did not see it.

"Certainly I am in the right," he declared, in his most magisterial manner. but having thus, so to speak, asserted his d gnity, he sought to unbend and be properly gracious to so discreet a person as she had proved herself. Ruth answered all his remarks with proper mole-ty, deepening the good impression she had already made, and forgot

hedge. "Yes; but I was in a hurry, and I—I along the path, a sudden sharp cry was afraid it was going to rain. I'm startled her—a child's cry for help. It She came from the river-bank, and as she

spoke she had herself seized the readiest means of aid, and was climbing And if Phil has his own way to make, down the bank. It would ruin her and we may have to wait a long time, dress-even then she thought of thatbut she waded in bravely, half supporting herself by clinging to a vine that curtained the slope. It might give way—it certainly would if the boy struggled and she lost her balance; but her was touched. It was the philoso-it was the best she could do. She was phy of the Babes in the Wood, indeed; not conscious of any special heroism. she could have overturned it with a not conscious of any special heroism.

Other people would doubtless come to pull them both out later, but the moments were precious, and the child-And here he came up again, just out of a dimness in her eyes as she raised her reach. She dropped the vine, took the step needed to catch him, and fell with him to the muddy bottom.

Ruth Bennett was chiefly conscious of her ruined dress and mud-bespatclimbed up the bank with her burden. The gardener and coachman were

"Carry him up to the house, Bates,"

Miss Bennett-" "I need to go into one, too," she gasped, trying to wring the water from her skirts. Her ears were roaring with the water in them; she felt as if she had been drowned and come to life again; but it was the comedy of the situation which chie y occupied her even then, and Mr. Hale's divided mind between "But that is not the shortest way," his wish to be properly grateful and his he went on; "it is much nearer by the coach-house. Here—let me show you." tion. And then, woman-like, as she tried to pick up her dress with some light remark on its state, she cried in-

> "I—I hope you haven't hurt your-self," Mr Hale said, evidently not knowing what to say. "I—I am deeply grateful, Miss Bennett—more than I can express and I should be very sorryfor any consequences to yourself.'

> "Oh, it's nothing," Ruth answered, as soon as she could speak. "The only consequences to myself are a ruined dress, and that's a proper revenge of fate. It was to save this dress-it so new then, and so pretty," she added, pathetically, "that I trespassed on your grounds six weeks ago. I hope you appreciate the fact of the Nemesis."
>
> And therewith she held up the torn and I hope you apstreaming silk to his astonished eyes. "You won't exaggerate my heroism," she went on, if I tell you that I thought more of this than anything else when I went into the river. I knew there was no real danger if I kept a steady head. But I hope the little boy won't take cold; and as that is my own danger just now-" And before Mr. Hale could recover himself to find speech, she had swept him a mocking courtesy, and was nying toward the Alexander House much as he had seen her speed six weeks before.

'Miss Bennett," Mrs. Alexander said a few days later, coming into the library a ter the children had gone, "I have a commission to discharge. It's rather a peculiar one, but I hope you won't mind such a thing coming through a third person. Of course the situation is peculiar, and rather delicate for Mr. Hale. He thought he would rather put it into my bands; that is, rather let me find out first your-your feeling about it."

Miss Bennett looked up bewildered. "I don't understand, Mrs. Alexander. Is it about the little boy? Does Mr. Hale want to reward me' -a deep flush suffused her fairness - for what I did? I couldn't take his money, of course." "I don't know that he would look at it quite in that light," Mrs. Alexander

answered. "It probably Lelped to bring matters to a climax with him. Indeed, he intimated as much. And perhaps it is a reward of virtue. Certainly it is quite a ter the story-book style; but you are pretty enough and bright enough, as I told him, for almost any position. He is a self-made man himself: it isn't such a wonder ul condescension when one remembers that. He couldn't expect to marry in-

to the May nower, for all his wealth."

Miss Bennett felt as if her senses were playing her false. "You don't mean—you can t mean," she cried, "that he wants to marry me?" "You don't

Mrs. Alexander put her arm about her soothingly. "I suppose it is rather overwhelming, my dear. It was to me at first. But, a ter all, why should he not? There are the three children, of course, and he's twenty years older, and he hasn't much besides his money to recomment him; but it would be a splendid home for you, dear. It seems he has watched you ever since that time you trespassed. And he has made inquiries o me. He began making them some time ago, but I didn't notice. I thought perhaps he wanted a governess. Of course I gave you the righest recommendations. She added, laughing, thought I didn't know the position he wanted you to fill. He seems certainly a great triumph for you, my

Miss Bennett sank back into the chair situation; but she came to herself when Mrs. Alexander went on: "Of course you may want time to think it over, but he would like to see you this evening,

and-he hopes for an answer then." I learned to know him. And Mr. Hale called me. He had promised to help him before, but—but they cuarreled over me, and Phil went West, and I ne answered - I had his letter last week: ! Chicago Current, 'That's my old dragon of an uncle, and if you've wen one con ession rom him -- Boiled fresh cod. -- Sew up the fish reat drop of rain fell on her hand. screaming for help. The water was not learned to know on he may take aboving a teen minutes to the pound. She looked up with eyes whose appeal deep, but a child can drown in very discreetly about our engagement, and -I.e. do. on .

him.' And I had been hoping—but now—now you see how impossible it is. And if Phil has his own way to make,

and perhaps always be poor, I love him too much to mind."

The soul of young love and trust was in her eyes as she looked up at Mrs. Alexander, and the woman's heart in touch of worldly common-sense; but she only bent nearer ner, and then sudly Ruth felt a kiss on her forehead, a kiss of a mother's comprehending love.

this unexpected touch of enthusiasm, Mrs. Alexander had her plans. She met Mr. Hale herself that evening; she confounded him with the news that the school-ma-am despised for his nephew wise in pieces of convenient size. Let equal parts of vinegar and sugar, with a little ground cloves and cinnamon, come to a boil. Put the beets in a stone organs, is only a coup de theater. Mr. Blaine is great for coup, but in Novemschool-ma-am despised for his nephew was his own elect; and she followed up her advantage till he consented to exthere: Mr. Hale was there too; but he let the other help her up, and his paternal raptures did not extend to paternal raptures did not extend to taking his dripping son and heir in his ip was doing well at the West, and needed no more of his uncle's help, the a profit that will be satisfactory. We new home was hardly ready before he himself—the wedding gown which re-placed Ruth's unlucky dress.—Emily F. Wheeler, in Harver's Bazar.

Formation of Petroleum.

We know that coal has been produced

by plant life, so, when we extract petroleum from it, we naturally look to organic matters as its ultimate source. Nevertheless, petroleum occurs in many geological format ons where or gan c life has only sparsely existed. Nor does petroleum, when examined by the micros ope, exhibit the least so by vigilance and perseverance.—traces of organized structures. The Troy Times. range of geological formations in which it is found is considerable. In the Caspian Sea it is found in tertiary sands, having a comparatively modern origin in a geo'ogical sense. But in Canada it occurs as low down as the Silurian formation and in the lower part these facts render it difficult to conne t petroleum with pre-existing organic debris. O dinary rocks result from the waste of pre-existing systems, or are pushed up by volcanic energy from central depths. Neptunists could not explain the formation of petroleum by aqueous action, for it is so light that it would float on the top of water, and would not be buried by deposit. Vul-canists of the old school would be equally perplexed, because petroleum s so volatile that heat would convert it into vapor, and it would be d ssipated. Is, then, petroleum cosmic? Perhaps the question is not so absurd as it appears. Recent observations on the tail of the great comet which adorned the heavens not long since showed that it contained hydrocarbons very similar to petroleum. I do not mean to indicate that the comet was a huge petroleum lamp rushing through space; st ll, the detection of hydrocar-bons in it is a significant fact. It lends considerable support to the idea that petroleum is being continually formed anew in the deeper parts of the earth. In all petroleum wells water is also rocks. When the crust of the earth becomes fissured, water would reach these at a high temperature and be decomposed, its oxygen passing over to the metals, while the carbon and hydrogen would unite to produce hydro arbons,

deposited in Nature's reservoirs .- Good

which as fuel has about twice the value

the most common form of which is pe-

troleum. The gaseous hydrocarbons,

formed by the same action, are pent up

in these cavities, and when a boring is

made for a weil, force up the petroleum frequently as high fountains. Wells of

this suistance are generally found at

the base of mountain ranges, as of the

Allegbenies of America, or of the Cau-

casus in Russia. These elevations in-

low, and into these, as into a receiver,

the hydrocarbons may have been dis-

only a theory, but it is the one which is

the most satisfactory to my mind; and

The Road Question. During one of the celebrated "mud blockades," some years ago, a man, in order to call a doctor, went six miles to cally impassible for three months in quite sure of his own feeling, and it is nearly every year. The period of noncommunication has often extended to half a year The effect of stopping commerce in this way has been lamentfrom which she had half risen. Her able. There can be no settled or fair mind plainly could not take in the new condition of things so long as transportation on the country roads is a question of chance. Not only the immediate inconvenience of mud embargoes, but the reacting effect of high rates and over-crowded, routes during "Oh! oh." Miss Bennett cried, spring-ing to her feet. "There's no use. I couldn't if my life depended on it, for—of action. A practicable scheme would I'm engaged to some one else. And I be to go to France and England and never knew—indeed, I never knew, Mrs. get the record of their road-building. Alexander, until a few days ago, that The Legislature should build experi-Philip was his nephew. You see," she mental roads at once. The cornering went on, breathlessly, "his sister was of a market would be a colossal undermental roads at once. The cornering with me at school, and that was the way taking with good highways leading from every granary in the Western States. sion she had already made, and torgot was very angry at his engaging himself. The gilt edge would come off the price all about him when she had crossed the to a down-East school-ma am, as he of butter, and the farmer would be none the poorer, were the products of dairy always within reach. The roads of Fran e did not grow. They were startled her —a child's cry for help. It came here. And it was only a fortnight came from the river-bank, and as she ran toward it she understood its mean-much else to write—all about my trest to build at first, and in what manner passing, and what had come of it. And those first roads were apportioned.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Wash horse-collars with carbolic soap, and then oil the inside.

—After many experiments with broken grain filled with chess and other weed seeds, it is the general experience of poultry breeders that good, clean wheat fit for market is the cheapast food for hears. Reston Globe est food for hens.—Boston Globe.

—A large proportion of grass for hay is left too long before cutting. The reason is that it cures more readily after it is partially dried while standing. But much of the value of the hay is thus lost, and the chance for a second growth is entirely destroyed.—

Chief too long before cutting. The candidates.

—One of the most remarkable of the many phenomena of this campaign is that every Republican sheet which prints a half column of scandal about consistent of the condidates remarkable of the condidates. Chicago Times.

-To make a sweet pickle of beets But when she had cooled a little from boil them until tender; when they are cool remove the skin, cut them length-wise in pieces of convenient size. Let They will be ready for the table in three

must also have confidence in our abilihe said, after a g ance had assured him could claim its mistress. Only one ty to so manage as to have a balance that the child was unburt, "and put touch of romance Mr. Hale allowed him in a bath-tub at once. And you, himself—the wedding gown which reson. Then we shall go about our work, son. Then we shall go about our work, not as if experimenting, but knowing that certain causes produce certain effects. - Boston tilobe.

-J. G. Goodhue of Vershire, Vt., in rega d to the common white weed or daisy, says: "Manure your land as highly as possible. The richer the soil the less harm will the daisy do. Our best grasses being well fed will choke out the daisy, and while you can not out the daisy, and while you can not control of the level and relentlessly, his paper, exterminate it in this way it will put in a weak and subdued appearance." He advises all who are free from it to keep

-Unthinking farmers will sometimes place a colt or young horse by the side or honorable e ther in money-getting or of a horse of mo e nature years, and in politics. The idea of this arch-demexpect it to do an equal amount of work without injury. Such a thing is not only cruel but unwise. Many promising hoses have been ruined by such treatment. No young horse should be treatment. No young horse should be of the Devonian, while in Pennsylvania treatment. No young horse should be it is in the upper series of the Devonian, expected to stand the work that horses below the coal measures. An element which have been accustomed to hard tary knowledge of geology shows that usage are able to undergo. - Albany

Fertilizers on Rich Lands,

A subscriber sends an inquiry in re-

ers exclusively, the land will not tinally become impoverished of vegetable matter, et .. , and further, whether if good paid with Republican money rather barn-yard manure, cotton seed and acid phosphate are also supplied, the land will not continue to produce an indefinite length of time. The quantity of vegetable matter in the soil will depend very much more upon the kind of crops grown than upon the kind of fertilizer applied to it. If the land is of humus, no matter what kind of ma-nure is applied. The quantity of vege-table matter in the few loads of compost applied to an acre would never keep up the supply of that substance. It must be kept up mainly by letting the land rest from the plowshare, found. in the depths of the earth there is probably a large abundance of compounds of the metal with carbon, for composition of vegetable matter to prowe find them in basaltic and other ever, in which the character of the fertilizer applied influences the supply of the vegetable matter in the soil. Those fertilizers which produce the largest crops will indirectly contribute the largest amount of debris from those crops to the soil. The heavier the crops of grain the larger the quantity of stubble left on the land, and so of other crops. The pith of the matter turns rather upon the relative capacity of ordinary commercial fertilizers and of composts for growing large crops, present and prospective. of vegetable matter is a factor, and an important one, but not the only thing involved. Commer ial fertilizers origdicate cavities, fissures or crevasses beinally furnish to the soil phosphoric acid, lime, ammonia, and sometimes potash-the last two in comparativetilled and become condensed. This is ly small quantities. Everything else needed by plants must be furnished by the soil. Now, where ordinary commercial fertilizers are apif it be true, it is a comforting one, for while we find forests d sappearing from plied year after year, the large crops the earth, the 'coal being exhausted compared with the natural without being forme i afresh, petroleum, which they produce draw heavily upon ingredients of the soil not furnished by of coal, is being constantly formed and the fert lizer, or furnished only in small quantity, and may temporarily exhaust them. From this cause crops may decrease finally under the use of ordinary commercial fertilizers, but in naturally strong soils a very long time would be required to bring about this state of things. Even if the land were kept contown by means of a rail-fence. Not stantly in grain, and a full supply of only in Lilinois, but in many other Vegetable matter thus kept up, the same Western States. the roads are practipoint comes in the advantage of composts over the ord nary commercial iertilizer. The former supplies a larger number and greater quantities of the elements needed by plants. Hence they supplemented some of the substances in which soils are deficient and prevent their exhaustion rapidly, even when heavy crops are grown. In this particular they have a marked advantage over ordinary commercial fertilizers. Whether the two manures combined could permanently keep up the fertility of a soil which was heavily crippled, depends in part upon what ingredients enter into the compost and the original

richness of the soil in mineral substances. In case of a naturally fertile soil, its productiveness might be pro-

longed indefinitely by liberal applica-

er more than average crops from season to season and keep the land in its origin-

with abundant application of feed in

the shape of tertilizers does not accom-

plish this result, then it would not be

good policy to continue such crop to

the deterioration of the soil, but a

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-Mr. Blaine should manage to have a libel suit going on in each of the October States by way of adding in-

tensity to the campaign.

—The Boston Herald has it on the best authority that fifty of the leading men of Portsmouth, N. H., who are Republicans will vote for Cleveland. It will not be strange if New Hampshire's ele toral vote goes to the Democratic

---One of the most remarkable of one of the candidates prints in another column a paragraph deprecating personal abuse.

-Mr. Blaine's sunstroke in 1876 organs, is only a coup de theater. Mr. Blaine is great for coup, but in November next he will receive his coup de grace.

--- The New York Star intimates that the report that Tammany will covertly aid Blaine or Butler, while ostensibly supporting Cleveland, is an absurd, malicious falsehood. It looks as though John Kelly's braves will fall into line, a ter all. They have made up their minds that they can not afford to commit political hari-kari.—Chicago Evening Mail.

--- I.ouisville Courier-Journal: Curious, isn't it, if Governor Cleveland's veto of the Five-cent-fare bill was made in the interest of monopolists, that Mr. Cyrus Field, the chief stockholder of the Mail and Express, being one of the three Blaine dailies in New York City.

---Ben Butler never did a day's manual work in his life. He has been a schemer, a jobber and a money-grabber. His methods have not been decent grotesque absurdity on the part of some of the labor unions. — N. Y.

World. ——Again, it is pretty well under-stood that the Republicans will pay Butler's campaign expenses, leaving so much the less "soap" for States like A subscriber sends an inquiry in relation to the continuous use of fertilizers on new rich lands, and further des resto know if in using commercial tertilizers exclusively, the land will not finally that the bargain made through Bill Chandler was to have butler's expenses than any promise of patronage from Blaine to Butler. Butler has said he would not trust Blaine, but he knows

the value of cash. - Boston Herald. -The Republican party has for the purposes of this campaign one hundred thousand office-holders to act the parts of organizers and field officers in the kept constantly, or even most of the time, in crops that require clean culti-vation, it will gradually lose its supply sinews of war contributed by those office-holders and the many monopolistic interests favorable to Republican ascendency. The Democratic party must rely upon the patriotism of good and honest citizens who believe that the books should be overhauled at the end of twenty-four years of Republican rule.

--- Mr. Hendricks' name in Indiana is a tower of strength, and the same is equally true of his great influence throughout the country. In 1876 Mr. Hendricks was elected Vice-President on a ticke with Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, but did not take his seat as presiding officer of the Senate of the United States. He is again a cand date for the same office with another of New York's favorite sons. Again he will be elected, and this time he will be inaugurated. Cleveland and Hendricks is now the battle-ory, and under this banner the Democratic party will take possession of the Government. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Cabinet Story.

We hardly credit the story, however well it may seem to be authenticated, that Butler has been offered a seat in the Blaine Cabinet, provided he will pull off his coat and help to make a Blaine Cabinet possible. Butler has been guilty of such colossal blunders, recently—he has reached such sublimity of stupidity that there is hardly anything in this line that might not be credited to him. But we should suppose that the very habit of his life, to say nothing of his experience and natural suspiciousness, would delend him against the subtle bargains that Blaine is accustomed to make in advance of favors only to repudiate them after their benefits have been enjoyed. Senator Conkling and others learned to their lasting disgust, four years ago, that it was risky to place any confidence in the promises of Presidential cand dates in a corner, but if Garfield was not to be trusted, how much less can the slippery man who carries the Republican stan-dard this year be entitled to have his word accepted at its face value. But if, on general principles, this ele-ment of doubt were not enough, it must be remembered that the perpetual candidate has had some experience already with the good faith of the plumed knight. He was promised the chairmanship of the Committee on Ap-propriations by Speaker Blaine, and lay in wait for the latter at his very door, to make him fulfil his part of the agree-ment. Mr. Blaine made his escape by climbing out of a window and scaling a roof, and was reading off the name of another man for the coveted position when General Butler next heard from tion of good composts. It is frequently urged that good farming consists in such management as will produce rathhim. We are hardly prepared to be-lieve that General Butler's brain softening has progressed so far that he is willing to take further promises from the same source as consideration for the al productive state—in other words, not to let the land run down. If growing a continuous crop of one kind of produce greatest efforts of his life. He would do considerable for the sake of revenge, no doubt, but his greed is as controll-ing as his spite, and his demand would be likely to embrace something tangible something that he could see and feel—especially as Blaine is in a position where a prospective ally, with real or fancied strength, can get from him definite concessions. Moreover, a change of crop should be grown, or the land should be given rest. It is easy to determine when the power of the soil to determine the power of the soil to d is failing .- San Francisco Chronicle, General Butler's liking .- Boston Post.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEOMCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

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

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

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

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 H. DRINKWATER.

For Probate Judge, JOHN B. SHIPMAN. For County School Superintendent. I. C. WARREN.

For County Commissioner, 1st Dist. GEORGE W. HAYS.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Sun City (Barbour county) Union, a 7 column, wide awake paper, edited by Mr. Tune Bently, who set up the COURANT during our absence in New Mexico, last Summer.

published at New York, is on our into the army during the late civil branded "A. Z." on left shoulder, table. To say that it is up to the war, who would have clothed and also one black mare, coming two standard of all of "Brick's" papers fed them and turnished them with years old, hind feet white up to is but telling what every one ought ammunition? Did you ever think nearly to knee, some white on foreto know. The price is \$2 a year.

"We were agreeably surprised," says the Strong City Independent, "while over in Morris county, the other day, to find so many Republicans 'legging' for Lantry. . It seems that everybody, regardless of politics, is bent on supporting a Chase county man for Senator from this district, this fall."

A good omen for the Democracy of this county is the fact that the "bob tail" concern at the post office is throwing its dirt at the Cou BANT, this year, before the election. when heretotore it was content to wait until after the election to open the slush-gates of its fith upon us. Sail in, "bib tail," if you can float in the fith; we can keep out of it.

We wonder if the Republican press have ever seen Judge Jere Black's son's denial of his father's being forminat the Mulligan letters, and the Courier Journal's denial of ever having investigated the Blaine scandal in Kentucky. Undoubtedly, they have seen both; then, it they do not want to keep the people in ignorance, why do they pub lish the falsehoods without publish ing the deuista thereof?

Chiene (Wis) Courier .av .: "Capt B. Lantry, formerly known to the people of Wisconsin, and formerly a prominent enizen of Prairie du Chiene, is now a resident of Strong anniversary of the birth of Maude City, Kansas. He has been en Kelley, daughter of Mr. T. O. Keldorsed as a Democratic candidate loy, and it was celebrated by a partor the 29th Senatorial District ty of about twenty little folks. The sending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for torty pears.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO.
Send for circular, which gives price and full particulars, to Robr. Wells, PREST., P.O. Box 1287. 45 Vesey St., N.Y. record and qualifications, it logg, Ada Loomis and Eddie Estes. is safe to say he will make Gold pin, each-Willie Crichton an excellent representattive for the and Robbie Crichton. people, and one whose honesty and Frosted fruit dish-Frank Me manhood none dare question." | Daniels.

The Oldham County (Ky) Era. with whose editor we are personally acquainted, and who went to Oldham from Henry county, says: "The story of Blaine's early indiscretions has been know to us for years. Michael Lyons, a citizen of Henry county, was steward at Drennon Springs when Blaine held a professorship in Bushrod Johnson's military school at that place. His position gave him a good opportunity to get at the bottom facts which, when boiled down, amount to this: Blame seduced two girl-, neither of them Kentuck ians, one of whom he was compelled to marry, the other became an abandoned woman." Now, if this be true, is it not about time Daisey Brockett, Fred. Kerr, Eddie the Radical press was letting up on Cleveland?

The Kansas City Inter-State Fair which opens on September 15 and continues until and including the 20th, will be the greatest of all the successful fairs of previous years. Every effort that can p.s. sibly tend to this result has been made by the Association. The magnificent park in which the Kan sas City Expositions are held has been still further improved and beautified, addi ional and commo dious buildings have been erected, the mainmoth grand stand has beautiful than ever-in short, ali that money, energy and good taste can do has been done. Excursion sates on all railroads running into Kansas City. Capt. Ed. H. Webster, Secretary and General Manadressed to him prompt attention.

The "bob tail" concern at the post-office and other Radical papers are telling us of the number of old soldiers there are on the Republican ficket. Now, it has been long while since our different wars; and some of the boys whose fathers and grand fathers and many uncles were in those wars have now gr wn to man's estate, and perhaps may be running for office; and we do not think it should be any reflection upon them that hefr ancestors had served their country well in the capacity of soldiers; and these same boys, of all polities, are now assisting in paying off our late war debt, pensions and all; The United States Democrat, M. and then again supposing every Union man in the country had gone have been it all the Democrats in these animals. the Union Army had been taken out of it and put into the Coulederate Army, and if they had fought as hard for the Confederacy as they did for the Union.

> GREAT THING WHEN UNDER-What does the workingman

ave to sell?

What does he get for his labor? The going rate. Dies the Government insure

nim living wager? No; labor is unprotected, it must

shift for itshelf.

What does the workingman have o buy? Snelter, clothing, medicine and

Does the Government provide that these necessaries of life shall

be cheaply furnished? No; these also have to be bought in the open market, and the Go ernment has so arranged its tax list that, without benefit to itself, the price of shelter, food, medicine and tools is largely increased This is protection; but the laborer gets none of it; he merely pays it In speaking of the nomination for the benefit of the "protected of Mr. B. Lantry for State Senator Interests." Protection is a great from this District, the Prairie du thing when you come to understand it; so says the Philadelphia Record.

BIRTH-DAY PARTY.

Last Saturday was the eighth

Ribbon-Ida Loomis.

Lace collar-Mala Loomis. Thimble and ring-Rosa Craft. Majolica pitcher- C C.McMillan. Handkerchief and collar-Iota Strickland.

Birthday card-Willie and Jimmie Timmons.

Cake-Mrs. S. P. Young and Stella Kerr.

Box of paints-Johnnie Johnson. Pocket slate and pencil-Mary

Johnson. Cotal ring -Clara Burns, (Lebo.) Indian beaded satchel-Father.

Handkerchief-Mother. Croquet set-Jennie Burns.

Gold ring and silver napkin ring-Myra Tuttle, Eva Tuttle, Estes, Gertie Estes, Bella Sanders, Nellie Sanders and G. E. Findley. Dress Pattern-Mr. J. F. Kelley and wife, of Neogo, Itl.

Congregational Church Lunch Room The Congregational churches of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls have secured the right of a dining hall and lunch counter on the fair grounds during fair week. Dinner will be furnished each day from 11:30 to 3; also breakfast and supper to all who may wish it. There will be a lunch counter in connection with the dining hall, so that all the hungry can be fed. The whole affair will be under the control of the ladies, who respectfully ask all all kinds of work in that line, on been ornamented and made more interested in the enterprise to aid them in any way they can.

Respectfully, THE LADIES.

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\$15 Reward.

Strayed from A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, one grav mare, coming 5 years old, hoch joints, one fore foot white, of this, our Radical brethren? And head. The above reward will be brethren. you never have thought given to any one giving informaof what the consequence would tion leading to the recovery of

The Leavenworth Weekly Standard is one of the best Democratic papers published in the Missouri valey, and you can get it until January 1, 1885, for 50 cents, or you can get it and the COURANT for one year for \$2 25.

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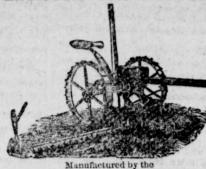
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T. S. Atthur, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-

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Treasurer S. A. Breese.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10
Gelock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sab-

bath, class meeting, at 12. m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Ghurch South.—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Goyne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris exheckboxes on Dismond Govne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Suuday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.
Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock. A M.
Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Ware—ham Pastor: Covenant and business meet-

ham Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and :30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-

Rocieties.

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

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A

Maronic —Zeredath Lodge No. So A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Mar-ter; 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.

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

Good haying weather.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

Windy and warm, last week.

Corn cutting is now the order of the day.

Mrs. T. L. Upton was quite ill last week.

Mrs. Jas. Stark arrived, Friday from Illinois.

Mr. Wm Hillert is putting up barn on his place.

Ye editor and his wife were at

Topeka, yesterday.

Dr. W. P. Pugh has put a porch in front of his residence.

Mrs. Jas. P. Garland, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last week.

A good many of our citizens are attending the State Faw, at Topeka.

Mrs. Nicholas Rettiger, of Strong City, has recovered from her ill-

Miss Gussie Harpole, of Colfax, Illinois, has returned here to re-

Mr. Chas. H. Frybarger, of Ma.

that lady.

Mrs. Geo. L. Skinner, of Strong City, has recovered from her so vere illness.

Mr. E. A. Hilderbrand, of Strong City, has returned home from his business trip East.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooley arrived home, last Thursday, from a business trip to Chicago.

Mr. Wm. H. Spencer has gone to Green, Schenango county, N.Y. on a three weeks' visit,

Mr. Al. C. Burton, of Strong City, returned, last week, from a business trip to Chicago.

Misses Ada Pugh and Maggie Breese left, Tuesday, for the State University, at Lawrence.

Mr. James F. Hazel and wife, of Kansas City, were visiting friends and relatives here, last week.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, has gone to Emporia to attend the Presbyterian college.

The Rev. G. W. Stafford, the new pastor of the Matfield Green circuit, has arrived from Indianz.

Quite a number of the people of week.

Mr. B. F. Parker, of Corning, Adams county, Iowa, is visiting at his brother-in-law's, Judge S. P. Young's.

York, son-in-law of Mr. John B. Davis, of Buck creek, arrived here, last Friday afternoon. Miss Luella Pugh gave her pu

Mr. Ashland M. Leayeratt, of New

pils a musical entertainment at her father's residence, on Wednesday night of last week. Messrs. Jas Lawless and J. G.

Faris have sold their field of seventy-five acres of corn to Mr. J. R Holmes for 25 cents a bushel. Wanted, \$100 or \$200 for one or

three years, at 12 per cent. interest, on first class city property as security. Call at or address this office. There was a very pleasant crys tal wedding at Mr. and Mrs. J. M

Kerr's, last Monday night, of which we will give a full account next At the crystal wedding of her parents, Mondny night, Miss Stella Kerr had her right arm badly

scalded by having a cup of hot coffee spilled on it. Miss Lillie Wilbourne home last week, having heard her sister, Miss Pammie, was very ill; but when she got home Miss Pam

mie was much better. There was a Democratic poleraising at Vernon, last Saturday afternoon, at which Messrs. J. R. Blackshere, T. H. Grisham and Dr.

W. Stone made speeches.

Mr. John McDowall, the stone contractor on the bridge at Shipman's mill, finished the abutments, town, on Monday morning, witlast Saturday, and the piers are now ready for the iron work.

the Probate Court room, by Judge grown daughter and a two-year-old C. C. Whitson, Mr. Columbus son, who have the sympathy of the once with me at my office. Hicks and Miss Annie Brey, both of Matheld Green, Chase county.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller, formerly on Buck creek, has moved to Sheldon, Vernon county, Missouri. Mr Miller is a good citizen and we are

sorry to lose him from our midst. Messrs. John Madden, Thos. H Grisham, David Biggam, H. L Clay, Geo. Smith, B. Lantry, J. R Holmes and Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft took in the Peabody fair, last week

Miss Mamie Nye went to Topeka, Monday, to spend the week at Prof. L. Heck's. She was ac companied by Miss Dora Mækelg jerd, who went there on a visit to

of Top Snap Gun Club, with Mr. F. Miller as Secretary, and Mr. J. F. Ollinger as Treasurer.

ing, on Saturday, August 23d, fell paign dispatches. upon his pitch-fork, one prong of which went though his right wrist and the other into his right side. He is now up and about.

Wanted immediately, to enter into contract with some one to Republicans present to raise the plow between twenty and thirty pole, they called on their Demoacres of ground on Rock creek, and oratic friends, and Mr. J. R. Blackrion county, was in town, last sow it in wheat. Apply at Ferry shere, our candidate for Represent M. A. Campbell's. & Watson's store in this city.

The mother-in-law and sister-in- It rained quite hard, Saturday crats, who were present, said they Bain wagons just received at Hil- note or in some other way.

The Chase County Courant, law of Mrs. Hemphill are visiting night, and during the storm the Methodist Parsonage was struck by lightning, tearing off some of the weather-boarding and shingles, and damaging the plastering some.

Mr. J. T. Dickeson, the eyer accommodating express and ticket agent at Strong City, has resigned his position, and has been succeed ed by Mr. J.C. Leyth, a gentleman who comes among us well recom-

Mr. Guy Gillett, of Atchison, arrived in town, Friday, and spent a few days here, among friends and relatives, leaving, last Tuesday, for Socora, N. M., where he has a situation under Messrs. Lantry & Burr on a railroad contract.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pa per, free for one year to all of our subscribers who pay up all arrear ages and one year in advance, and Feed Exchange to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance.

In publishing the list of presents at the wooden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons we failed to give Mr. N. A. Dobbins credit for this place and Strong City attend- two water buckets, Mr. Ernest F. ed the circus at Emporia, last Bauerle for a glass cake stand, and Mrs. W. H. Holsinger's name was omitted from those who presented the sofa lounge.

> Hon. Barney Lantry attended the Democratic rally at Peabody, on Wednesday of last week, and made a short speech which was replete with sound doctrine. From these who were there we learn that Mr. Lantry made a good impression there, and that his name meets with high favor in Marion

> At the meeting of the Cottonwoods Falls Cornet Band, last Saturday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Leader, Mr. J. H. Doolittle; Second Leader, Mr. H. J. Wekerlin; President, Mr. Chas. Rockwood; Treasurer and Business Manager, Mr. Louis Hillert; Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Vetter.

to answer the following question, catergorically, and much oblige many Re-submission Republicans? If elected to the Legislature, will you (Capt. W. G. Patten) work and vote therein for a resolution re-submitting the Prohibitory Amendment to our State Constitution to a vote of the electors of this State, at the first succeding general election thereafter?

Last Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, Mr. I. B. Sharp's son river, at Blackshere's crossing, to bathe, and, becoming cramped, he were drowned. The remains were recovered, Sunday, and were in- publican fellow citizens? terred in the cemetery west of nessed by a large number of the people. Mr. Sharp, who lived on Married, September 9, 1884, in Aigh Prairie, leaves a wife, a entire community in their sudden

In speaking of the Elmdale Republican pole raising, the Strong City Independent says: "Strong City turned out 75 strong; and it was estimated by Republican judges that 1,500 people were present." Now, this town and Strong City together contain abouty 1,500 souls, or one fourth of the inhabitants of the county; and this town turned out about 60 strong to attend that pole raising, making a total of 135 from the two towns; and if the rest of the county turned out in proportion, which we very much doubt, there would have been, all told, 540 persons present A gun club was organized in on that occasion. However, we this city, last week, by the name will state right here that the fellow who sent out to the Associated A. Z. Scribner as President, Mr. L. Press that "5,000 (five-sixth of the county) in attendance" report has been hired by the Republicans of Mr. M. W. Gilmore, while hay- the United States to furnish cam-

There was a Republican poleraising at Toledo, last Saturday atternoon, the bottom of the pole being cottonwood and the top hick- Thomas's. ory, and, as there were not enough tative, and several other Demo-

HEALTH AND HOME."

Washington, D. C.

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

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

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OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Will Capt. W. G. Patten please JOHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

had never yet refused to raise a debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong hickory pole, and that they would City. help to raise the Democratic end do a limited practice; and will be (the top part) of the pole, and immediately the pole was raised, and his drug store. the emblem of American freedom was unfurled to the breeze therron. Fred. went into the Cottonwood thus showing the greatness of the you can get the highest market country whose liberties we enjoy; and who would not be a called for help, when his father Democrat when he could conwent to his assistance, and both tribute so much towards the good he will sell at reduced prices. feelings of himself and of his Re-

> Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the accounts due R. M. Watson, of Strong City, prior to August 1, 1884, have been assigned to me, and all parties indebted to him must settle at J. A. SMITH,

Strong City, Kas.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Pay up your subscription.

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

Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley for \$50 cash. New seed just received at John-

son & Thomas's. You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's,

The celebrated Walker boot, at

. S. Doolittle & Son's. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

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

Go to L. F. Miller's to have

your Sewing Machines repaired. A car load of Moline wagons A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & The best flour of all kinds, at E.

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, and see me." A car load of Studebaker's wag-

dec6-tf

found, at all unemployed times, at Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-

ple and fancy groceries, and where price for produce. Just received at Wm. Wheeler's, Strong City, a fine stock of gold,

silver and nickel watches, which

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

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

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. dı3-tf

E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get tresh bread every morning, right at your own doors He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar.

Now is the time to sow your grass seed, and Johnson & Thomas's is the place to buy the seed, as they have just received a supply of fresh blue-grass, timothy, clover, orchard and all other kinds of grass seed.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, Tuesday, September 16, 1884, commenciag at 9 o'clock, a. m. F. B. HUNT,

Co. Supt. FOR SALE, Four store buildings, on Broad-

way and Main street, seven dwelling houses, a farm consisting of 480 just received at M. A. Campbell's. acres of land under stone and wire. fence, with ever-lasting water and a good range around the entire place, 17 head of cows, 40 head of stock hogs, 3 head of horses, our entire stock of merchandise, 1 pha- A GARDEN FOR \$1.00. eton, household goods, and everything else that we have. The ontire property will be sold for \$3,000 cash, and the balance in payments to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ons and buggies just received at FERRY & WATSON. N. B. All parties indebted to us A car load of new improved must come in and settle by cash,

J. W. STONE, M. D.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D.,

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptl, 1e-ponded to. ja17-tt

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice by 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSACE MILLS,

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. !

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NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1884, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and o'clock, p. m., the following describing, to-wit: Sec. Tp. Rge. Per A. Sec. Tp. Rgc. Fer A.
Ne ¼ of ne ¼ of ... 9 22 9 300
Se ¾ of se ¾ of ... 9 22 9 300
situate in Chase county, Kansas, Any person may have the privilege of making a bid
or offer on said land, between the hours of 19

'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said lay of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas. JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop. \$66 a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want

business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty, write for particulars to HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

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

Farm and Garden.

meh27-10t

RDER NOW And have on hand

20 packets choice Flower Seeds (our seconding WILD GARDEN SEEDS (a 100 varieties of Flower Seeds), for \$1.

VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR \$1.00. 20 pkts. Choice Vegetable Seeds (our selection), including Bliss's American Wonder Pea, for \$1. BOTH the above for \$1.75. Gardener's Hand Book telling you how to grow them, sent Free with

B. K. BLISS & SONS. 34 Barclay St., New-York

PHYSICIANS.

J. B. INVITES CONFIDENCE. Oh, come with me and be my friends, For on your love my vote depends, And listen while I frankly state Why I'm a model candidate.

I'm called the knight of the waving plume, And this the reason, I presume, I've got the brains and I've got the dash, And always fight for "scrictly cash."

I'm quite "magnetic," too, I know, For I "draw" the "loot" wherever I go: In this world's goods I'm now au fait, Because I baye a taking way.

I served in the war by substitute, And then I played it rather cute; I got the State to settle the bill. And I was a patriot just for nil.

And when the war had closed in peace, I rigged myself in a red chem se. And swore by all that's black and blue Those awful rebels we'd subdue.

But when I struck a "Little Rock," Which gave my system quite a shock, It forced upon me peaceful days, And now I like "Pacific" ways. Tho' venomous tongues asperse my name

And taunt me with "it's al a game," With perfect truth I can proudly say My record's clear as the light of day. For when in the House I rose to explain How public trust means private gain, I made such a case as you'll arree Allowed me a chance to go "Scott free."

As a "man of letters" I greatly excel, And Mulligan said they do fairly well But when I took my "copyright" He owned my "style" was very polite.

Oh, when I'm in the President's chair. You'll not find me a "deadhead" there; For 'various channels' now ree Where I can serve your nominee.

Just come with me and prove my love; For you the "jungle depths" Fil rove; I'll find the places tich with gold. Where jobs are thick and honor sold.

I'll spread our ships all over the main; The Lion's tail I'll tw st with a chain, And the swart Chinee, with his heathenish I'll get to dig down in Peru. The sun shall shine on this fair land, The crops grow big at my comma d, And every man have plenty of "tin," If you'd but help to get me in.

Oh. come with me, and be my friends, For on your love my vote depends; The White House seems to beckon me; I fear it's a cheat Your friend, J. B. — Loston Globe.

General Butler's Letter.

General Butler's letter of acceptance of the Presidential nominations of the Anti-Monopoly and Greenback parties -or, as he puts it, his adress to his constituents-is thoroughly characteristic of the man. Like nearly everything he does, it is interesting. There are passages in it which are strong and telling. and which will make a marked impression upon voters. It is undoubtedby designed as a bid for votes; but in their Governments have been administing this respect it does not differ from similar tered with decency and economy. lar documents which have preceded it, and it is on'y fair to say that the General has "put his best foot forward," than either Mr. Blaine or General Lo-

The first portion of the General's lowa. The last three Democratic letter is devoted to an account of his Speakers of the House, Kerr, Randall stewardship as a member of the Democratic National Convention which nominated Governor Cleveland. He shows that he was there made a member of the sub-committee which was chosen to Bayard, Thurman, Pendleton, Hampprepare a tariff plans, and that, in such committee, four of five resolutions submittee by him were agreed to without division, and the fifth failed of adoption by a tie vote. There wand who would direct the Government under the committee of the men adoption by a tie vote. certainly seem to be nothing in this der a Democratic restoration, and the record to cause the man who made it to honorable specimens of Democratic withdraw from political fellowship with rule we have had at Washington and in those who assisted him; yet this is one the States in the last ten years, there of the reasons the General assigns for are reasons for believing that the elec-

recital of his failure to get the minority platform prepared adopted by the Democratic Convention. Some of the matters covered by his resolutions were dealt with clearly and fully by the ma jority report. On the simple score of a declination to adopt his phraseology in some parti ulars or his views in others, General Butler really has no greater reason or complaint than any of the members who voted for the platform which he presented. He has, however, the right to choose the course which st, and as a result of that choice

we have his letter. There is a sharp contrast between General Butler's treatment of the labor question and that accorded it by Mr. Blaine. Indeed, that portion of the letter of the former seems to have been penned with especial reference to the utterances of the latter. Mr. Blaine spoke of the rich rewards which labor received in this country, and intimated that any frugal man could readily, from his savings. acquire a home for himself. General Butler says: "Laboring men are out of employment and starving, after a quarter of a century of Republican rule. * * We have in this country, even in its youth, almost infancy as regards the life of Nat ons, richer men than in any other country in the world, and as poor men as any other country in the world, however enslaved that country may be, for a man

can not be poorer than starvation."
General Butler's forcible presentation of the condition of the workingmen and workingwomen of the United States is a strong argument against the industrial policy which has been pursued by the Republican party, and it shows that the so-called "protective" system, which is the pride and boast of the Republicans, has built up monopolies and crushed and impoverished labor.

General Butler diplays his political sagacity in the recommendation to his supporters to combine with the opposition in order to make their influence felt. He plainly gives his reason for this course, and his recommendation will no doubt have great weight with his followers throughout the country.— Detroit Free Press.

Resorting to Scarecrows.

The Republicans are exhibiting the invariable sign of despair. In every Presidential contest when the drift of popular sentiment seemed against them, and the country showed a decided disposition to oust them from from power, they would resort to the tactics of alarming the people with scarecrows and goblins, by picturing the calamities that must follow a Demostrative will be a second or the calamities that must follow a Demostrative will be a second or the second from power, they weuld resort to the tactics of alarming the people with scarecrows and goblins, by picturing the calamities that must follow a Democratic rule. They are resorting to these tactics now. Usually they leave that he sold out to the Republicans in them till the closing days of the canvass; but the drift of popular opinion is so clearly against them that, although the canvass is hardly begun, they are already brandishing their scarecrows, and ready brandishing their scarecrows, and the Cincinnati Com-

mercial-Gazette, has been placed at the head of the bureau of horrors. That enterprizing journalist, whose personal opinion is supposed to possess peculiar weight from the signal manner in which it has been repeatedly falsified, and who declared in 1876 that Blaine, and in 1880 that Garfield was untit to be a Presidential candidate, now comes for ward to picture the disasters which will attend the election of Cleveland and Hendricks-two men remarkable for their discretion and conservatism. The Democrats, he says, "will add to their 153 Southern Electoral votes two States representing Me cicanism and Mormonism-New Mexico and Utah; and the whole civil-service army will be used with relentless despotism in the party. Each great Democratic city with a garrison of Federal office-holders will be strengtlened for works not good, and the combined forces would hold the fo ts for the bonanzas contained in them for an indefinite period. It is into this prom sed land of fraud and violence that those who are abusing the very name of reformers are leading."

The most curious feature of this sol-

emn warning is that it comes from a party that is the first in the history of the country to organize and tolerate colossal official rings and conspiracies in the very departments of the Government for purposes of robbery—a party from whose loins sprung the whisky ring and the star-route ring; a party whose Cabinet officers have gone to Washington poor, and left office rich: the list of whose eminent Senators and Representatives is a list of millionaires and bond holders; which already uses the civil-service army "with relentless despotism in the service of the party,' and which already makes a Republican garrison of the Federal officers in every

Every possible comparison of Democratic rule with Republican rule dem-onstrates the falsity of the Halstead prediction. Every such comparison is in favor of the Democracy. It was the Democratic House of 1875 that broke the r ign of extravagance and jobbery which had prevailed at Washington under the Republicans, and introduced the policy of reduction of taxation and expenditures-and that in spite of the determined opposition of the Republican leaders. It was three Democratic Governors of New York-Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland-who inaugurated the era of reform in that State. Under Republican rule the Southern States were wallowing-grounds of pro igacy and debauchery; under Democratic rule tered with decency and economy.

The Democratic States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, eral has "put his best foot forward," Tennessee and Kentucky are quite as and done it in a more effective fashion free from corruption and fraud this day as the Republican States of Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Illinois and and Carlisle, were quite as clean-handhis refusal to support the nominee of the convention in which he participated.

General Butler follows this up with a —St. Louis Republican.

Mahone, who has been trying in various ways during the past several years to saddle the Old Dominion with Republican corruption, is said to be in deep trouble. He was Arthur's chief reliance at Chicago, but, as Arthur was not nominated, he has little or no use for Mahone, consequently the fidgety little politician has about come to the end of his row as a person of influence. Lately, he has almost dropped out of public notice, but he is still engaged, by every trick and device known to the politician, to regain his hold on the

white voters of Virginia.

That he will fail goes without saying. for while there are many honest men in that State who can be deceived by Mahone as to the propriety of paying a debt, there is no honest Virginian who can be deceived as to the difference between a Democrat and a Republican. When Mahone went into the Republican camp with the expectation of carrying with him any important part of the white vote that had acted with in the Readjuster campaigns, he made a mistake that is often made by the over - confident corruptionist. The white voters of Virginia, no matter how furiously they opposed the Demoeratic party on questions of State finance have never had the remotest idea nor intention of turning their State Government over to the Republican party. The difficulty with Virginia is that it has never had to pass through the throes of reconstruction. Its little experience with Mahone, however, has been a tolerably dear lesson, and there is no danger that Republicanism will ever obtain a foothold there

again, even by proxy. Mahone, however, as might be supposed, is not happy. He is frisking around like a stray fice, smelling of every man's breeches-legs, and running hither and yon like one distracted. He has just issued a circular letter marked "private and confidential" to a num-ber of those who acted with him in the Readjuster campaigns. The circular, which is quoted in the Norfolk Virgininn, states that Mahone has been deserted by Cameron, Riddleberger, Sims, Mayo and Paul, and hence the necessity of a closer alliance between old members of the Readjuster party, as otherwise, says Mahone, "we shall lose the patronage which we have enjoyed during the past several years, all of which would slip through our hands

The Workingman's Friend.

The alliance between Butler and the Republicans is explained by the fact that the labor vote is to be thrown for Butler for the purpose of electing Blaine. Then, of course, Blaine be ng elected, Butler will get "recognition" from the new Administration. That this is a very good scheme for Butler and the Republicans is evident; but how about the labor vote? What inducement has the laboring man to vote for Butler that Blaine may get to the White House? The theory of the Greenback- Anti- Monopoly - Labor- Reform agitators is that the labor vote constitutes the germ of a new party; that the Democratic and Republican parties are both "played out," and that the future belongs to the workingmen, who in some unexplained way are going to revolutionize the Government, so that there will be no more monopoly, only just enough labor, and as much currency as heart can desire. They do not explain exactly what the method is to be, probably because they do not clearly understand it; but first they want to "break up the old parties" and get a real friend of the people into power.

Kearney's lead in California and under Butler in Massachusetts are the natural fruits of this vague longing for a 'change." The laboring men by voting for Kearney got temporarily a communistic government; by voting for Butler, they apparently destroyed both the old parties for the time being; and Butler after getting into power made it hot for the politicians and the "mugwumps" and the "college consump-tives," and thus it seemed for a time as

if the end were at hand. If, therefore, there were the remotest chance of ele ting Butler President, we could understand that the laboring men might be brought to vote for him in large numbers this year. But there is not. He can not get a majority of the Electoral Col ege, and all that he can do is to elect Blaine, or throw the election into the House, which would elect Cleveland. In either case he only helps one or the other of the old parties and the laboring man is now to be asked to vote for him in order to do this. Don't vote for the monopolist Cleveland or the monopolist Blaine; vote for the people's friend, Butler, and by so doing elect Blaine or Cleve-land. You have, O horny-handed toiler, a reasonable spite against your cwn face. Trust in us, and cut off your nose. The remedy is a specific. It has been in use for thourands of

vears, and never been known to fail. Urging the workingman to vote for Butler this year is simply urging him to make a fool of himself. A large labor vote for Butler in three or four doubt ul States would only send Blaine to the White House, and intrench there or four years more the very monopolist, whom the labor reformers have been denouncing. What a contempt for the intelligence of the American laborer, "hat a deep-seated and cynical disregard of decency is involved in the idea of advising him to vote for Butler to elect Blaine. He never did so ridiculous a thing be ore; why should he be such a fool now? We do not believe he will be. He will find out the truth about the Butler-Blaine "deal" before November, and will decline to be made a tool of; and Butler once found out by him, will suffer the fate that is always head of any politician who, being deof fools by a small body New York Post, (Ind.).

Mr. Blaine's Health.

There comes from Mr. Blaine and his friends an explicit desial of the stories about his ill health and depression of more vigorous and robust, never more it are frequently furnished and eagerly

read. We fail now to recall any such remarkable fluctuations in a distinguished man's physical condition as Mr. Blaine has experienced within the past few years. Bismarck's is often referred to; but Bismarck's has steadily though slowly declined. Gladstone holds his own remarkably, but his vitality has

But Mr. Blaine's health enjoys the peculiarity of recovering from one of tion, and in spite of which he still retains, according to the very latest dis- tional contest. his own.

It is now eight years last June since in Washington. The Republican Convention was assembling at Cincinnati. Mr. Blaine was a prominent candidate. A Congressional committee were inquiring whether he had sold his position in the Speaker's chair for money. They had unearthed the famous Mulligan letters, and Mulligan was to produce them next day. That evening Mr. Blaine, under promise of returning the letters, which he never did, got them from Mulligan's into his own possession.

so far as the public knows nobody to this day ever has seen them. The comtake steps to compel Mr. Blaine to projourned until Monday.

On Sunday the news was flashed over the country that Mr. Blaine had suffered a sunstroke. Naturally much sympathy was felt for him, and Sena-tor Morton, of Indiana, who started the investigation into Blaine's railroad rec-

was severe, rendering him, as it was reported, for many hours insensible, on Tuesday he was sitting up reading dispatches from Cincinnati; on Wednesday he telegraphed to Cincinnati that he was "entirely convalescent."

The Republican party can not ask for a new lease of power on the character of its candidates. Blaine is a bright and versatile man, but he has done

As a rule sunstrokes which render the victims insensible for any great length of time are very prostrating. The victims recover very slowly if they recover est, he is known to be tricky, and there victims insensible for any great length at all-the mortality being fifty per cent. They are often afflicted, for a long time afterwards, with symptoms of paralysis, loss of memory and other signs of weakness. They are sometimes exposed even to insanity, and have to assume an attitude of partial invalidism, exercising great moderation in every respect. In fact, a sufferer from a very severe sunstroke "hardly ever" recovers wholly from the debility and prostration which it causes. But so has pursued a very active and vigorous

Governor Cleveland and Campaign Lies.

The public press has a right, and inbut it has no right, and it is an abuse m tters. It has grown into a familiar garded as an expected feature of every able facts in his Congressional career were known and demonstrated. The published by leading members of his not prevent his receiving his party vote. The explanation of this surpris ng result is not that a portion of the American people were really indifferent as to whether an honorable man or the reverse was elected President, but that, the real worth of candidates.

they have nothing to do with his official oned without trial in Ireland, reer has been that of a wire-puller and political trickster—politics in a local and National sense has been his business, his sole business, for a quarter of The following day he read such of them and such parts of them as he chose to the House in open session. On be done by any kind of intrigue or demand of the Investigating Commit- mirepresentation will be attempted untee he refused to allow the committee or anybody else to see the letters; and so far as the public knows nobody to this day committee that the public knows nobody to this day committee that the public knows nobody to the day committee that the public knows nobody to the public knows nobody menced early. We may not retaliate mittee then announced that it should in kind—it may not trouble us to find take steps to compel Mr. Blaine to proout what Blaine did in Maine thirty duce those letters, and the House ad- years ago in his relations with the soft-Blaine's public career affords ample material for proving him unfit to hold office without borrowing anything from the romance of his youth. - Exchange.

The Record of Four Years.

nothing in the course of a long public

is every reason to fear that he would

prove a whimsical and uncertain, if not

a corrupt President. Logan was a good

soldier, but he has been a very poor Sen-

ator. The Republicans, there ore, must

make their canvass on the record of

their party, and the most important part of that record for the purposes of the present campaign should be the last four years. The organization has no right to appeal to the people for approvand prostration which it causes. But so far from affecting Mr. Blaine in this unfortunate manner, it would appear to The Secretary of the Republican Nationhave reinvigorated him. He has scarce- al Committee has virtually confessed ly forsaken public life since he rose that the State of Indiana, the pivotal from his bed. Winter and summer he point in the Presidential canvass of 1880, was carried by the corrupt u-e of career in political management and money in that year. At a banquet in official duty. He has compiled a large honor of that gendeman in New York, money in that year. At a banquet in and laborious volume. He has conducted a preliminary "caucusing" to his successful nomination, and is apparhis successful nomination, and is apparently entering a Presidential campaign with the health and strength of a young bear rather than as a man who on e lay insensible and helpless under the piercing sword-rays of a mid-summer sun.

The case is very interesting to the medical profession as well as to the public, and it is no wonder that, under the circumstances, his friends lay so much stress upon his super-abounding health.—Democratic Exchange.

which he had displayed in bringing to pass the unexpected in in fiana, and the fact that he had won success by bribery was openly acknowledged and treated as a matter of glorification. Vice-President Arthur himself made a speech in which he jested about Dorsey's achievements through the liberal use of "soap." No sooner was President Garfield inaugurated than it was discovered that a huge system of fraud had been in operation during the previous Republican Adminently entering a Presidential campaign pass the unexpected in in liana, and with the health and strength of a young the fact that he had won success by during the previous Republican Administration, and measures were taken to bring the rogues who were responsible for it to justice. Chief among them deed it is its duty, to discuss the careers was the Secretary of the Republican and characters of candidates for office; National Committee, who had been was the Secretary of the Republican feted as the savior of the party, and of its powers, to circulate scandals and he not unnaturally looked for immunity. to magnify ordinary incidents for po- for himself and his associates from the litical purposes. It is an unfortunate officials who were the beneficiaries of feature in American politics that malicious personal assaults on candidates field entered upon his duties as Presiare too frequent, and in connection with dent a fierce quarrel had broken out such attacks it is humiliating to note over the distribution of the spoils, and that many respectable journals and in- a ter his inauguration the quarrel grew dividuals, incapable pe haps of origi-nating such falsehoods, do not hesitate of Republicans, the leader of which to circulate them when some meaner was the present Republican candidate person has given them birth. The most for the Presidency, claimed the conserious result of this evil is that it grad-ually educates the people to a certain prerogative; the other faction, at the indufference as to all utterances respecting the past acts of candidates, and claimed a right to a share of the Fedleads the a to vote according to polit- eral patronage on the ground that it ical proclivities irrespective of such had been solemnly promised to them to secure their active support during the adage that "a man never knows hm-self until he is nominated for office," so fast and furious that Conkling and so fast and furious that Conkling and and personal abuse of candidates is re- his colleague in the United States Senate resigned and appealed to the Legis-lature of New York for an approval of campaign. When Garfield was nominated for the Fresidency, the discredition their course by a re-election. The most shameless contest in the annals of our State ensued. The Vice-President anrecord had been made up and officially peared in the lobby of the Capitol; there were scarcely concealed attempts own party—there was no disputing nor at bribery; and to crown all the defeat denying them, and yet these facts did of one of the candidates was brought about by one of those scandalous devices to which Republican politicians generally resort as a desperate remedy. Before the contest was brought to a close the evil excitement which it kindled had prompted a disappo nted ofheedless of the evidence, they did not live-seeker to murder President Garfield. believe the statements made. It was a His Administration had been marked hanging by the merest thread above the notable illustration of the fact that per- by a series of disgraceful appointsonalism in politics has destroyed pub- ments, some of which were clearly the void of conviction and principle himsel', lie confidence in campaign stories, comes to think at last that "politics" is only the manipulation of a large body against any nice discrimination as to Stanley Matthews for the Supreme Court. Of two serious tasks which de-The foolish and mendacious stories volved upon Garfield and his Cabinet, put in circulation against Gov. Cleve- one, the punishment of the Star-route land's character might safely, we think, thieves, was begun with zeal but carried be left unnoticed. They carry on their on coldly; the other, the vindication of face the evidence of a campaign lie, for the rights of American citizens impriscareer in the State of New York, but shamefully neglected. In extenuation spirits. On the contrary, he was never fasten on his private life be ore he it may be said that the wounding of became an eminent public man. It is President Garfield and his long and brioyant, never more hopeful. As Mr. as if the slanderers had counseled lingering illness prevented any serious B.aine's health has for several years been a topic of great public interest, it in his public acts as sheriff, mayor, and on the part of Federal officials. The is no wonder that bulletins concerning governor on which to assail him, so let Administration of President Arthur took us huut up the incidents of his youthful up the task of punishing the Star-route life, and use some of them for our pur-poses." They searched, there ore, and ous failure; it took up the task of profound something in the shape of "a teeting American citizens abroad and w man scrape" in his earlier life, and achieved at least a measurable success. on this their malice and imagination Those imprisoned under the Coercion act began to work simultaneously. We say of March, 1881, were liberated a short again that Governor Cleveland's friends time before the act expired by I mitacould have easily afforded to let this tion. So far as known the Administrawretched political trickery pass in con- tion has been honest and decent in the run along for years with scarcely a temptuous silence. Because the very conduct of ordinary official business, break. during excited municipal and state elec- been in the main creditable. The greattions it had not availed to injure him in est scandal outside of the failure of the the severest strains which it is almost the locality where his history was best prosecution of Dorsey and his comrades possible to put upon a man's constitution, made it impossible for the slan- was the attempt to secure polical conder to be of any consequence in a National contest. But as truth and the state of the Administra-But as truth and tion by the election of a Cabinet officer patches, an elasticity of mind and body that a young man in the very spring time of existence, with the dew of life's fight, it is perhaps as well that immediate the convention at Saratoga by fraud morning still upon him, might envy for ate steps were taken to nail the lie and and nominated Folger. The result was expose the real spirit of the attack. In a salutary defeat of the Republican It is now eight years last June since this refutation and exposure we are happy to see that Republicans as well about a revision of the tariff that the steps of a church one Sunday morning as Democrats have united and over their Republicans in 1880 had declared it party all along the line, which brought own signatures have denounced the scandalous story. We hope now the campaign will be allowed to progress on the general issue and that we will have no more of this kind of petty lying. It is however too much to a very second for the space of four years. It ing. It is, however, too much to ex- a record for the space of four years. It pect this in a contest in which Blaine is covers bribery at the ballot-box, bribery a conspicuous figure. His whole ca- in the Legislature, boasting openly of corruption, bargains in regard to the spoils, quarrels about the fulfillment of these bargains, employment of feminine decoys and spying through hotel transoms, neglect of public duty, mismanagement, collusion with criminals, forgery for political ends and assassina-tion. We say that on such a record it is shameless impudence for the Republican party to ask the people to elect its candidates. Some little consciousmess of the weakness of their case is manifest in the fact that the Republican leaders did not dare to put forward the head of the Administration for elecer sex, but we will meet slander with tion, though he is a purer man than exposure and falsehood with the truth. Blaine and less responsible for the party disasters. It was enough to disqualify him that he was ex officio responsible for the political history of the past few years.—Buffalo Courier.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A Young Girl's Dementia—How it was Occasioned—Some New and Start-ling Truths.

The St. Louis express, on the New York Central Road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in a pleading voice said:

"Please, sir, don't let him carry me to the asylum. I am not crazy; I am a little tired, but not mad. Oh! no, indeed. Won't you please have papa take me back home?" tired, but not mad. Oh! no, indeed. Won't you please have papa take me back home?"

The conductor, accustomed though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in their vicinity. A few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old gentleman and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain has been turned. I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better."

Inquire what they are;
Insane asylums!
Who builds them?
Each State; every county; hundreds of private individuals, and in all cases their capacity is taxed to the utmost.
Why?
Because men, in business and the pro-

Because men, in business and the prefessions, women, at home or in society,
and children at school overtax their mental and nervous forces by work, worry
and care. This brings about nervous disorders, indigestion and eventually mania.

It is not always trouble with the head
that causes insanity. It far oftener arises
from evils in other parts of the body. The
nervous system determines the status of
the brain. Any one who has periodic
headaches; occasional dizziness; a dimness of vision; a ringing in the ears; a
feverish head, frequent nausea or a sinking at the pit of the stomach, should take
warning at once. The stomach and head
are in direct sympathy, and if one be impaired the other can never be in order.
Acute dyspepsia causes more insane suicides than any other known agency, and
the man, women or child whose stomach
is deranged is not and can not be safe
from the coming on at any moment of from the coming on at any moment of mania in some one of its many terrible

The value of moderation and the imperative necessity of care in keeping the stomach right must therefore be clear to all. The least appearance of indigestion, or mal-assimilation of food should be watched as carefully as the first approach of an invading army. Many means have been advocated for meeting such attacks, but all have heretofore been more or ess defective. There can be little doubt, however, that for the purpose of regulating the stomach, toning it up to proper action, keeping its nerves in a normal condition and purifying the blood, Warner's Tippecanoe The Best, excels all ancient or recept discoveries. It is absolutely pure and vegetable; it is certain to add vigor to adults, while it can not by any possibility injure even a ch.ld. The fact that it was used in the days of the famous Harrison family is proof positive of its merit as it has so thoroughly withstood the test of time. As a tonic and revivifier it is simply—wonderful. It has relieved the agony of the stomach in thousands of cases; soothed the tired nerves; produced peaceful sleep and averted the coming on a face. forms.

The value of moderation and the impersoothed the tired nerves; produced peace-ful sleep and averted the coming on of a mania more to be dreaded than death it-

Actors are now paid better than th church, the law, or the army. average incomes from the public are larger than those of any of the learned professions. In London they have their club house, move in high circles, live luxuriously, and have their own turnouts. A number of actresses have married English noblemen, and London society is ready to receive any actor or actress if only well talked about, regardless of any scandal which would be fatal to any one else. - Chicago Tribune.

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

What is the difference between a God-dess of Liberty and a detective? One is always on the dollar and the other always

on the scent. Glenn's Sulphur Soap Supersedes oily unguents or salves for cutaneous eruptions.

"The dog came for me," said the tramp, "and I played I was a railroad contractor." "What did you do?" "Made tracks."-Rochester Post-Express.

A happy thought. Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burling on, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for two controls. tious for two-cent stamp.

Ir makes a milk-man's wife blush to ask her if her silk dress is watered .- Chicago

SIDNEY OURCHUNDRO, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs many years with the most gratifying results. The pain and rack of the body, incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician."

A BALD HEADED man hasn't much to be proud of, but he always wants to put on hairs .- Merchant Traveler.

Last year's fashions are out of date, but last year's friends are still our own. This is why Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never loses favor; every lady who mows its worth (and who does not?) feels that the kindly face of Mrs. Pinkham is that of an honored friend.

BEWARE of green fruit. The fruit can not help being green, but you can.—Phila-delphia Chronicle-Herald.

PISO's REMEDY for Catarrh is a certain

cure for that very obnoxious disease. DEAF mutes converse by means of signs, because actions speak louder than words.

—Boston Transcript.

"Another expedition to the pole," said the man as he wended his way to the barber shop.

THE rule of three at Mount Desert-For the third person to clear out.

Good for the blind-The see air. - Boston

Religious Department.

THEY NEITHER TOIL NOR SPIN.

They neither toil nor spin; they wear Their leveliness without a care;

As pure as when the Master's feet Were set amid their perfume sweet

The summer hills rejoice to see Their carven censers swinging free.

They wait within the gates of dawn Till all the watening stars are gone.

I dearly love you for the word That stars you, noted of the Lord.

I love you when, in gold and red, The sunset colors o er you spread; Or when, like fairy sa'ls of snow, The river rocks you to and fro.

My transient discontents I hush. If but my garment's hem ye brush.

We neither toil nor spin. And ye, Who spin so long and wearily,

"Who toil amid earth's grime and dust, Behold—a hallowed arc of trust.

"Oh, pause and hear the Father say His angels are your guides to-day!

"For He who bits the planets sweep Cares for the tiniest babe asleep." -Maryaret E. angster, in Congregationalist.

ANSWERING PRAYER.

The objections to the efficacy of prayer, which are so often and so dog- that whenever troubles come to a man matically urged in our day every reader of the Bible must see to be in d rect antagonism to its teachings. It not only spared those embarrassments and enencourages and urges us to pray by tanglements which beset the paths of precept and promise; but it holds up those who try to follow principle with the ingly proves that all events are held in the iron grip of changeless law, we can along which every man may travel, not logic may seem to establish, I stay my sa ety. faith and my heart on the declarations

By such a course we may silence all skeptica doubts and even maintain an unwavering laith in the reasonableness and value of prayer. But at the same time, if we can ourselves see some way in which very clearly God can answer the petition of His children, notwithstanding all the skeptic says, we shall most of us find it easier to rest in these promises w then assured peace.

We wish, therefore, to suggest one mode in which prayer may be answered. to which reference is perhaps too seldom made. When the question of the e cacy of prayer is under discussion the unbeliever is wont to assume that if the laws of nature are unchangeable, which sustain the universe. - Christian prayer can be of no avail. But this is groundless assumption. No one claims that the laws of nature are not unchangeable. But that this unchangeableness does not interiere with answers to our prayers is evident from our

own experience. A young man is in trouble from which he sees no way of escape. But ance. His prayer for aid is answered. But how? Has any one of nature's laws been v olated? And yet he has received from his father, and in answer to his prayer, such help as he would not pathy whatever with Free-thinkers. Is have had if he had not asked for it. Here, certa nly, is a demonstration which no one will question of the efficacy of prayer from a child to his earth-

ly father.
God has taught us to call Him our
Father in Heaven. That name is not a lie. It is a revelation of one of the grandest truths that ever dawned upon our world. God is our Father, feeling a personal interest and affection for each one of his earthly children. And if I go to Him in trouble is He not as willing to help me, if He can, as I am to help my child? Does such a Father love His children less than we love ours? And is He less able to help them when in need than human parents are to help their children? Who will presume to say that our Father in Heaven can not make to us such helpful suggestions as may be ust the aid we need to save us from many a calamity and to secure to us many a blessing? Who will say that He is unable to do for His child en what we are constantly doing for ours? That He is impresented and fettered by the laws of nature as we know that we are not, so that He can not do, except by miracle, what we ourselves do every day, and as easily as

Some little time since the writer was brought into circumstances of pa'nful anxiety. He was enveloped in darkness and could find no path that promised to lead him out into the light. He asked his Heavenly Father for guidance, just as when a boy he often sought the counsel of his earthly parent. And while asking, there fashed upon his makes truth credible the moment it is mind with almost startling vividness a suggestion that had not before occurred to him. He acted upon it and was soon delivered from all his anxiety into the en oyment of one of the richest blessings of his life. And as he now looks back, he can not see that there was any other way in which the threatened men. Because of that, such men becalamity could have been averted and the blessing secured, except that one love and hope, which makes the divine that was so suddenly suggested to him truth credible and natural at once—that in prayer.

isfaction of a skeptic that this was a F, W. Robertson. direct answer to prayer. But not all the skeptics on each can prove that it of any religion that it is pure, making was not. Our own experience tells that its possessor pure, and influencing other we can answer the prayers of our children in this way. And surely we have not more ability than the Omnipotent.

or any reng on that it is pure, making its possessor pure, and influencing other in this way. This is emphatically the first thing in religion. It is the first in order as well as importance. Out of it And the Bible abounds in instances in comes nearly all that is distinguishing which God did make suggestions to one in true religion. A little girl who had and another of His people, and thus led them in the way in which it was best for them to go. And such instances are She replied: "I would rather be pure do in answering the prayers of His children. They are also revelations and promises of what He will do if, in the spirit of a trustful little child, we make known our wants to Him, as our little. They are also revelations and promises of what He will do if, in the spirit of a trustful little child, we make known our wants to Him, as our little. They are also revelations and pure heart, I should but obtain a pure heart, I should then possess all the other qualities spoken of in this children should grow up where strange foes which could not be reached assailed him on all sides, for my dress on a nail in the school-the left very suddenly with-all his family and was never seen again.—Chicago ing."

ones do to us. And if we would more habitually take Him at His word and ask for His help in life with such ex-pectation of receiving it as our children have when asking our help, we should oftener have such personal and unquestionable experiences as would make any doubt of the utility of prayer as impossible as doubt about the utility of food.—Chicago Advance.

The One Thing Plain.

At a recent conference of gentlemen who had come together to discuss the expediency of taking a certain course of action which might involve momentous results for them, after the talk had taken a wide range, one gentleman summed up the whole matter by saying: "I have seen a good deal of life, and I have heard a good deal about the value of experience, but, as far as I know, experience makes only one thing plain: that a man's only safety is in do-ing right." It was a great truth familiarly uttered, and it was a truth which went home, because it brought out clearly the fact that where different courses of action are open, the only question is: Which course is right? Pol cy is man's thought about wisest thing to do; principle is God's thought about the best thing to do. Half the troubles in life come because men lack courage at the critical point; they believe thoroughly in doing right, but when they come to a place where the moral aspect is not the only aspect of a question, and where very grave results may follow action, they lak the courage to trust them-selves entirely to principle, and endeavor to find a course which experience and policy will justify. It is safe to say who always does the right thing fearlessly at the right time, he is wholly before us the experience of many sup-pliants as an ocular demonstration that paths through life in every direction, it is no more vain to p ay than it is to and he who attemps to follow them will work. And so when we can not show find himsel hourly and endlessly perthe sophistry of the skeptic as he seem- plexed; God has struck a solid highway, more lasting than the old Roman roads, fall back in childlike faith upon the without clouds and storms, but free teachings of the Bible, and say to our- from the danger of losing his path, and selves or others: Whatever an infidel sare to reach the end of his journey in

The whole wisdom of life lies simply and promises of what I am satisfied is in doing the thing which is right, and the Word of God. The wisest man sees but a little distance, and sees that distance very imperfectly; God sees the end from the beginning. The wisest man goes astray, with Solomon and Bacon, and falls into abysses from which the man of fa less knowledge, but of simple rectitude, is preserved. In every perplexity, in every crisis, do the thing which is right, if you have to do it with your eyes blinded and with the consciousness that you are putting your whole fortune in the seale. You are not casting your destiny into a lottery, full of chance, as the future may seem to be but putting your fate into the hands

Choice Extracts.

-A great step is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it. - Guesses at Truth.

-- As a religion, Chistianity comes to he turns for help to his father's superior wisdom, and receives such counsel as leads him out into complete deliver-brances, but with the grandest of all

hopes. - Interior. -- Private letters of George Eliot written late in life, show that she had deep religious feeling and had no symit not true that a great novelist must have a profound religious faith?-Cur-

rent. -Robert G. Ingersoll has issued a circular in which he proposes to devote his energies for the future to the utter destruction of the Christian religion. The Christian religion is an "anvil that has worn out many hammers."-Evan-

gelical Messenger. -There is but one true, real and right life for rational beings; only one life worth living, and worth living in this world, or in any other life, past, present and to come, and that is the eternal life, which was before all worlds, and will be after all are passed away-and that is neither more nor less than a good life; a life of good feelings, good thoughts, good words, good deeds -- the life of Christ and of God. --Charles Kingsley.

-Bear with each other's faults. Love one another and help one another. Pity each other. Bear each other's burdens. We are all moving on a great marcha vaster assembly than ever moved through the wilderness of old -and when we stand revealed to Him, and He to us, and we to each other, we shall look back with unspeakable sorrow at the jars, and the discords, and the uncharities of this mortal life; and for every sweet kindness, for every loving helpfulness, for every patience, and for every self-denial or self-sacrifice we shall lift up thanks to Almighty God .-

Exchange. uttered. It is credible to some men because of what they are. Love is credible to some men because of what they are. Love is credible to a loving heart: purity is credible to a pure mind: life is credible to a spirit in which life ever beats strongly; it is incredible to other lieve. It is of such a state -a state of Jesus speaks: "Blessed are they that It is true we can not prove to the sathave not seen, and yet have believed."—

-It is the greatest recommendation

Youths' Department.

MAKING CALLS.

- "'Spose we two go out a-calling,
 'Paying visits,' as they say,
 You be Miss, and I'il be Mrs.—
 Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.
- "Now, if we should undertake it, Neither of us must break down; But be ladylike and proper As we go about the town.
- "We must speak with gentle voices, Talking nowhere very loud: And, though we're in gorgeous garments, We'll let no one think we're proud.
- "We won't try to hold our heads up High, as if they'd touch the sky; Neither will we, without reason, Hang them down, ashamed or shy.
- "Now we'll go up in the garret. It is time those things were aired; They've been lying, snut-up closely; But I think nobody's cared.
- "We will dress in handsome fashion, Needn't buy at any store; For those trunks up there are full of
- Everything we want, and more "Dresses, capes, and lace mantillas, Of a style that's long gone by; Strange, the people didn't wear them-Wear them out—1 can t see why.
- "But, no doubt, they kept on buying; Women must have something new.
- That's the way it is in these days: That's the way our mothers do." With much chatting, and unloading
- Of a quaint and curious chest And two trunks, these little maidens Were at last superbly dressed. And no mother could have scolded;
- For they were a funny sight As they stole down from the garret And their doings came to light.
- Then they went out from the front door, All arrayed in olden style, And the passers, on the sidewa'ks, Had to stop and look and smile. And they rang a dozen door-bells-
- It was such a pleasant day— Sent their cards up, all in earnest, Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.
- "Strangers they must be, that's certain; But it's plain they ve come to call. I must treat them with politeness; It won't do to laugh at all,
- "That would be such shocking manners, And against good common sense. But I've peoped in. On! their bonnets! They are perfectly immense!
- "I suppose they must have faces, Far behind in there, somewhere; But I must not keep them waiting, While I'm standing still to stare."
- After trying to look sober, Very sober, she went in— This tine lady who was called on— •And in this way did begin:
- Not a word more could she say:

 And she sat and looked and laughed at

 Miss and Mrs. Flyaway. Ribbons of all kinds were hanging From their bonnets, necks and walsts: But the colors were so bended As to surt the nicest tastes.
- Over ninety years ago, No, it was her mother wore them— Grandma's mother, you must know.
- Oh! she was a noble woman,
 Welcomed in all drawing-rooms;
 And her dresses, though they're laugher Were preserved and called heirlooms.
- Knowing that great-grandma wore them Miss and Miss. Flyaway Sat, with o.d-time smiles and graces, And were witty, wise and gay.
- Pretty soon, there came in, bowing, A polite, but grave-faced Judge; And he didn't grin oc giggle. Though his wife gave him a nudge.
- "Ladles," said he, "you are charming.
 Flease excuse my simple way
 Of expressing my true feelings,
 Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.
- "I am tired of the fashlons;
 For they're changing every day.
 I could wish the style of old times
 You've brought back might only stay."
- Then he showed them his grandfather's Wedd ng-coat and garden hoe.
 And some bracelets his grandmother
 Wore around her arms of snow.
- "White as snow," he said, "her arms were, And her cheeks were soft and round; And her feet, though they were little, Could trip over miles or ground.
- 'My grandfather loved her dearly, Not because of little feet, Nor for any other reason, More than this; she was so sweet." And this Judge, with kingly manners, Never made one rude re nark, Never asked the little ladies If they came from Noan's ark.
- But he talked of old-time people, Reat, old-fashioned, gracious folks, Who were guilty of no actions, To be hidden under cloaks;
- Men and women wao lived brave lives, And who died like Christians, too. Oh! I wish we could have been there, With the Flyaways! Don't you?
- Then the kingly entertainer
 Brought out grapes of richest hue—
 Purple, red and almost Llack grapes—
 From his garden where they grew;
- And they all sat down and ate them From such rich, old china p ates; Each one differed from the other; Only two or three were mates.
- China, pictures and true kindness!
 All so old, and yet so new.
 Oh! I wish we could have been there,
 With the Flyaways! Don't you?
 Tosalie Vanderwater, in A. Y. Independent.

WHY SHE "COULDN'T HELP IT."

"Oh, mamma, I am sorry! but I

And so saying, Minnie Norris looked down at the tragments of what had been a very pretty pink china cup and sau-cer, as they lay upon the floor in a most and so he made a dash at the door that pitiable state; such tiny fragments some | brought all the children of the house to of them, mere chips, that it was well nigh impossible to put them all together again.

er again.

"Of course you didn't mean to do
it," answered her mother, "but why
did you meddle with the cup?"

"I wanted a drink and—"

"I wanted a drink, and-"You might just as well have taken a drink out of one of the goblets," said

room closet, besides water tastes so much nicer out of anything pretty. I am sorry I broke your cup, Alice; in- long the battle raged, and at break of deed I couldn't help it. I'll give you day the conflict was renewed. At last

al, she said no more about it; neither ground. did their mother.

The next day Minnie came home from school with a grievous rent in her best merino school-dress; when her

Again grandma looked up over her

spectacles, but said nothing.

Just before be i-time there was a chorus of "ohs!" and "ahs!" from the ta'le in the back parlor, where the Norris children were clustered, preparing their

lessons for the next morning.
"What is the matter out there?" asked their father, whose perusal of the evening newspaper had been disturbed by their cries.

"I upset the ink-bottle, papa, answered Minnie. "All over my new atlas, too," grum-

bled W II. "It will not hurt it; it has only gone on the paper cover; and I'm sure we're mopping it up as fast as we can," cried

Minnie. "How came you to be so careless?" "I don't know, sir. I s'pose one of my books must have hit it in some way. I did not mean to do it; I'm sure I couldn't help it." she replied. "I'm very sorry about it."

Well, perhaps you couldn't avoid it but do be more careful! For a girl twelve years old, you certainly get into a great many scrapes," said her mother, quickly; afraid, perhaps, that Mr. Norris might feel it his duty to scold

Minnie or to punish her. Half an hour later Minnie was in her pretty little bed-room preparing for her nightly slumbers, when grandma came

think you are a truthful girl. I was very glad to hear you own up so promptly and courageously when you upset that ink bottle a little while ago, but was exceedingly sorry to hear you, tell an untruth about it."

"An untruth, grandwo?"

They were disputing about something or other, when Mrs. Fogg impatiently exclaimed: "O, well, sir, you have your way. You always were an off horse."

"Yes, my dear," replied F. gg, "and an off horse, you know, is always on the right side."—Boston Transcript.

"An untruth, grandma? I don't remember it. What did I say?' and Minnie looked and felt very much puzzled. "The same, a'so untrue, which you said when you broke Alice's cup and saucer, when you tore your dress this morning, and which you have said on

many many other occasions—that you couldn't help it." "But, grandma, surely that was the truth! I could not help dropping the

cup, nor-" not yours, and you should not have done so; but after touching it you did not grasp it firmly. Suppose, for example, you had been sure that it would have cost you your, life if you dropped it, could you not then have avoided the calamity?"

"Yes, ma'en, I was not was a short "What kind of cloth is 'language?" asked a little girl of her mother. "It's not a cloth, dear; it's the talk or dialect of a people used to express your thoughts." "Yes, mamma, but papa often tells Mr. Knowsall to 'clothe his ideas in proper avoided the calamity?"

"Yes, ma'en, I was not "What kind of cloth is 'language?" "Yes, mamma, but papa often tells Mr. Knowsall to 'clothe his ideas in proper avoided the calamity?" Just think a moment, my dear; it

"Yes, ma'am, I suppose so." "And your dress was torn on a nail. I fancy that you were able to avoid going so near the nail. Where was it?" Minnie looked the least bit guilty as she explained that she was trying to climb up the fence, just for fun, not even to really get over it, and when she jumped down the offending nail did the mischief."

"Then you could have helped it?" "Yes, ma'am. I understand now what you mean, I think. And if I had not been pushing my books on the ta-ble, so as to joggle Alice's slate, I would not have upset the ink."

"Exactly so. I am glad that you comprehend what I mean that in saying you 'couldn't help' this, that or the other, you were not telling the truth. You should have said: 'I did not try as I ought to have done, to avoid unfortunate consequences, to some apparently trifling act. When one does what one ought not to do, or leaves a plain duty undone, one is responsible for the results, and therefore we can 'nelp it' oftener than we realize."

Next time, grandma, I'il try only say: 'I didn't mean to do it,' when I meet such misfortunes; for I see now that I wasn't really truthful when I complained I couldn't help it. "-Universalist.

The Bluebird's Enemy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird on their bridal tour stopped in our garden and examined the desirable opening for bi dhousekeeping. A maple tree was much admired by Mrs. Bluebird, but Toots, the yellow cat, coming along just then to take a nap under it, the place was pronounced unsafe. But an opening was found just over the dining-room door and under the shade of a grape-vine which seemed to possess all the modern conveniences; safety from the cat, a grape trellis to sit on, and a glass door and window near by to give an air of elegance to their surroundings. It may be that these last were matters of pride to Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird, and that in consequence they held their heads too high and refused to notice their poorer neighbors. Be that as it may, the house-building was soon finished and Mrs. Bluebird became a model housewife, attending to her duties faithfully while her husband

mounted the grape trellis and kept guard over his treasures.

But one bright morning he caught sight of a bluebird in the glass door. He ruffled his feathers and looked every inch the warrior, daring the intruder to come out and fight. But his adversary couldn't help it; I didn't mean to do was every bit as brave as he, and stood his ground and sent his challenge back, no doubt telling him if he wanted his

see who was knocking.

In their delight they fancied he was making a morning call on them, and opened the door to receive him. darted in far enough to look behind the door, but not finding his enemy there he darted out again, but only to renew his attack as soon as the door was

closed. Alice, Minnie's youngest sister, to whom the cup had belonged.
"The goblets are all in the dining-lo! his enemy appeared looking out on him. This was too much, and again he rallied his forces for the tight. All day long the battle raged, and at break of my new vase to make up."

Alice was very easily pacified, and as she knew that her sister's destruction and hung a small mirror beside the door, and this became a new battle-

With never-varying result the war went on until a family of little blue-birds appeared on the scene. Perhaps Mr. B. needed a change of air or was

Catholie College.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Secretary, Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacob's Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bot-

THE violin craze which has recently at tacked some wom n was probably caused by a desire to possess a beau.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 250

LADY on curbstone-"Frankle, where LADY on curbstone—"Frankie, where are you going?" Frankie (greatly excited)—"Oh, ma, I'm going to the fire; can I go?" Fond Ma—"Boy, if you go near that fire and get run over by an engine I will break every bone in your body." Frankie—"All right, ma; if I get run over you can,"—Pittsburgh Times.

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

This is the season of the year when the editor's wife goes through his last winter suits preparatory to selling them to the rag-man, and is delighted by the discovery of forgotten thousand-dollar bills in the yest pocket.—Philadelphia Call.

Considering the reckless manner in which New York drivers dash along we do not wonder that there are so many stage-struck people there.

"Love is blind." Maybe that's how the gas is so often turned down in the parlor when love takes possession. Because way: Love being blind, there is no use in wasting gas to make light for it. .

"Toads are valuable as insect-destroyers." This is news. We have always supposed they were only good for warts.—

Graphic.

OLD BIBULOUS generally calls a "pony" beer an Alexaney, because it is a short horn.—Boston Courier.



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\$20. For above amount will forward to any address, securely packed, one of our English Bomble Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, for twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 oz 12 bore, as desired. Or, it preferred, will send C. O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good faith. Every gun warranted. Himstrated Catalogue Free. Address E. F. HENGES & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



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All those painful Complaints

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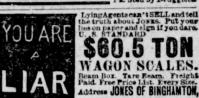
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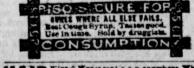
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MAY mean "Poisoned with Potash." This is the case with hundreds who have been unwise enough to take Sarsaparihas, Potash mittares, etc., until digestion is almost fataily impaired. Ewifer Specific is a vegetable remedy, and restores the system to health and builds up the waste made by these

to health and bonds of the poison and treated several months with Mercury and Poissh, only to make me worse. The Poissh took away my appetite and gave me dyspepsis, and both gave me rheumatism. I then took Sarsaparillas, etc. All these Sarsaparillas mixtures have Potash in them. This made me still worse, as it drove the poison farther into my system. A friend insisted I should take Swirt's Specific, and it cured me of the Blood Poison, drove the Mercury and Potash out of my system, and to-day I am as well as I ever was."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVEDTISERS, please my you saw the Advertisement to this paper.

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TISEMENT and punishment therein for his said wrong doing, and perchance repenting him of the evil, married her as stated; that in June folevil, married her as stated; that in June fol-lowing a child was born, known as Stan-wood Blaine, which lived two or three years and was always acknowledged by the plaintiff and his wife as their son. By reason whereof the defendants say the matters and things set forth in the article recited, are true, and the same being true they were published of and concerning said plaintiff, by defendants, as they justly and lawfully might do. The defendants file with their answer a number of inter-rogatories, and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff under oath, positively, and without evasion, within such time as may be limited by the court thereby, among which are the following:

THE QUESTIONS,
State when you fully left Kentucky, if you at any time resided there, and when you went thore, and from where you were next employed, and in what business or calling.

If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, and when and where you next met her.

wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, and when and where you next met her.

Give the State and place of your marriage, and the names of the persons, bosides yourself and wife, who were present on the occasion. What acquaintance had you with Jacob Stanwood? What relation was he, if any, to the person you married, and what conversation or interview did you have with him before said marriage, concerning the same, and where did such interview, if any, occur, and what was said and done there?

Was not the first child of said marriage born on the 18th day of June, 1851? Where did said child die, where was it buried, and, if in any cemetery, give the name of the cemetery?

Was any tombstone or monument crected at the grave of said child, giving the date of its birth, and by whose direction was said tombstone crected?

Did not said tombstone bear the following inscription relative to the birth of the child. "Stanwood Blaine, born June 18, 1851." Has any portion of such inscription on said tombstone been erased since its crection? If so, what portion thereof?

What acquaintance have you of a book called "The Life of James G. Blaine," written by Russell H. Conwell, with an introduction the Governor Robie, of Maine, and published by E. C. Allen & Co., of Augusta, Me., in the year 1884.

Were not the proofs of such werk submitted

by E. C. Allen & Co., of Augusta, Me., in the year 1884.
Were not the proofs of such work submitted to you for revision?
Is not the statement on the sixty-eighth page of said book, as follows: "Miss Stanwood, March, 1851, became his wife at Pitts-burgh, Pa.?"
Give the correct statement of the time and place of your marriage.
Did you not communicate to the author of said work the name and place of your marriage, as aforesaid?

A CARD.

A CARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 5.—The following statement was forwarded to the Asiated Press correspondent at this point by Mr. Shoemaker:

by Mr. Shoemaker:

TO THE PUBLIC: Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents indicating that the defendant in the tibel suit brought by Mr. Itlaine will seek to delay a prompt trial. On the contrary we shall do all in our power to expedite a conclusion of the case, and anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October, if not sooner. JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

REDUCING RATES.

The Post Master General Reduces the master General, acting under the provisions of the act of 1866, which requires the Postmaster General annually to fix rates to be paid for Government telegraphing, issued an order fixing the rates for the remainder of the current fiscal year as follows: For day messages of not exceeding twenty words, exclusive of date, twenty cents for all dis tances within one hundred miles, with an additional charge of five ceuts for every additional two hundred and fifty miles or fraction thereof, but for no distance is the rate to exceed fifty cents. For night mes-sages of not exceeding twenty words, ex-clusive of date, fifteen cents for all distances below two thousand miles, and for greater distances twenty-five cents. For both day and night messages an addition of one-fifth rate is to be made for

or fraction thereof in excess of twenty words. For cipher messages known as signal service weather reports, the rate shall not exceed three cents per word sent over each circuit as now or hereafter established such messages are to be dropped at such intermediate points as may be designated without extra charge. It is further provided that in no case shall the Government be charged higher rates than the public is charged for the same service. The reduction ordered is the greatest reduction made in any one year or series of years. The rates promulgated are those reported by the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, last winter, in their postal telegraph bill. The Postmaster General thinks fair to adopt them for Government

Mining Matters. COLUMBUS, O., September 6.-Superintendent G. R. Carr, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Road, has sent a long telegram of a friendly nature to Chris Evans, of Straitsville district, President of the miners' union, informing him that un-less the striking miners go to work within a day or two at the rates offered by operators, that all mines at Straitsville will be aban-doned by the syndicate. Straitsville is the only mining town of consequence in Perry County, whose Sheriff has refused to ask for aid or take steps towards the protection of property. Operators have concluded to con-centrate guards at the mines in Hocking and Athens Counties at two or three places, and shold the authorities of Perry County responsible for all damage to property in that county. This order has not been given by the syndicate, but is tooked for in a day or

A Suicide. HANNIBAL, Mo., September 5 .- James Schockley, living twenty miles from this city, and within two miles of Sidney, Ralls-County, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was in the house alone, his father being at the barn attending to the milking. He fastened the stock of a shotgun in some manuer to the ceiling of the room, and allowing the muzzle to swing over his head discharged the gun by means of a string attached to the lock. The front part of the head was torn into shreads, the face being unrecognizable. The suicide was about thirty years of age, and lived alone with his father in bachelor style, (the mother being dead. The cause assigned is trouble between the father and son.

FOLGER DEAD.

Secretary Folger Breathes His Last at Geneva, N. Y., September 4th. GENEVA, N. Y., September 5.—Secretary Folger died at 4:55 yesterday afternoon. The only persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister, Dr. Knapp, his family physician, Dr. A. B. Smith and his colored servant, James. Dr. Smith and Captain S. S. Lewis had left him but a few minutes previously. Dr. Henry Foster, who has been here two or three times as onsulting physician, arrived on the 4:45 p. m. train and was conveyed to the Folger man sion by Dr. Smitn. Mrs. Ernst, the Secre-After the last three named entered the dying man gasped twice or thrice and all was over. Secretary Folger's two daughters are in the Adirondacks, the elder in very feeble health. His son, Captain Charles W. Folger, is at Alexandria, Va. All have

been written to COME TO THE FUNERAL. the telegraph not being earlier resorted to as so sudden a termination of their father's malady was not apprehended. The Secre-tary returned for the last time to Geneva on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult. He called his family physician the next morning, who gave the following diagnosis of the case:
Great feebleness of the heart's action; congestion of the middle lobe of the right lung, gestion of the middle lobe of the right ling, and capillary congestion of the bronchial tubes; torpor of the liver; albuminous discharge of the urine, showing disease of the kidneys. The doctor was informed that the Secretary had had hemorrhage of the lungs three times of late before his return. The first was while out yachting with friends at New York, on which occasion he discharged about a pint of blood. Secretary Folger rode out daily until and including the 20th ult., since which time he has KEPT HIS ROOM,

but did not wholly abandon official work. He continued to answer important letters and telegrams, and seemed reluctant to give up, yet he was by no means unconscious of his critical condition. He entrusted to his personal friend, Captain Lewis, final messages to his family and other direct ons of a confidential natuer. Within a few moments after the Secretary died telegrams announcing the sad event were dispatched to President Arthur at Newport, Assistant Treasurer Coon, Frank Sperry, his private Secretary, Hon. Thos. C. Action, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and Judge Andrews, of Syracuse. General gloom pervades the people of Geneva over this sudden removal of their

BELOVED TOWNSMAN, men of all parties and all conditions in life alike joining in expressions of sorrow. The first emblems of mourning displayed were boye the entrance to the quarters of the Thirty-fourth, separate company (Folger corps) N. G. S., New York, at the Geneva National Bank and upon a large Cleveland and Hendricks banner suspended across Seneca street. The Secretary will be in-terred at Geneva by the side of his wife who died seven years ago. Charles J. Folger was a native of Nantucket, Mass., where he was born on the 16th of April, 1818. He went with his parents, when a boy, to Geneva, Ontario County. He graduated with honors at the Geneva Colege in 1830, and three years after he was

of the Supreme Court at Albany, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Geneva. His advancement was rapid, and in 1844, under the Old Constitution, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was also Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851 he was elected County Judge of Ontario County and held that of fice four years. At that time he was known as a Silas Wright Democrat, but with a considerable number of his party who disagreed on the slavery question, he allied himself with the Republicans soon after the forma-tion of the party, identifying himself with them in the most pronounced manner. It was in the fall of 1861 that he was first Rates on Government Messages.

Washington, September 6.—The Postagester General, acting under the provisions

eight years in succession and acting as Presented. ident pro tem. of the Senate for a long An acknowledged leader of his party, he was a power in the State Conventions. When Mr. Folger's term expired in 1860 President Grant appointed him United States Sub-Trea-urer in New York City, and he continued to hold the position until 1870, when he

WAS ELECTED
Judge of the Court of Appeals. In May,
1880, Governor Cornell designated him as Chief Justice, and he was afterward nom-inated and elected as such in the fall of the same year. In October, 1881, he was con-firmed as Secretary of the Treasury. His defeat as candidate for the Governorship of New York State in 1882 is fresh in the pub

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

An Amphitheater Stand Falls Carrying Down Eighteen Hundred Persons-Many

FREMONT, NEB., September 5 .- A serious accident occurred here yesterday, at the Grand Army Reunion, in progress, which caused a depression of the whole camp. White eighteen hundred people sat in the amphitheater waiting for the sham-battle to begin, the structure fell suddenly, carrying arket gardeners of Long Island knew all down with it. The whole camp quickly flocked to the scene. Canby Post, of St. efficient duty in keeping back the crowd, so that the surgeons could work. The following are the casualties: W. H. Norton, of St. Paul, seriously injured in the thigh and hip; Peter W.Olson, of Maple Creek, thigh broken Peter W. Olson, of Maple Creek, thigh broken and shoulder injured; Mrs. Lyons, of Wahoo, leg broken; E. Smith, of Cedar Rapids, wrist broken; Mrs. C. H. Jones, of Fremont, hip fractured; Dr. E. T. Piper, of Bennett. injured in the spine; Mrs. Emma Wilkinson, of Blair, heart disease brought on by the excitement; George Woodward, of Weeping Water, injured in the hips and unable to stand; Mrs. A. P. Varney, of Bennett, injured in the spine; Mrs. ney, of Bennett. injured in the spine; Mrs. Justin Gredling, of Bennett, ankle sprained: Mrs. George Allen, of Creighton, seriously injured in the spine; Mrs. Ellen Hitchcock, of Arlington, very serious internal injuries; W. H. Morgan, of Bennett, spine injured; Mrs. John Routson, of Columbus, ankle broken; Miss Cushing, of Columbus, hip broken. There are forty-five others with slight injuries from bruises, sprained ankles and injuries to the back and internally, which are of uncertain severity. Dr. W. W. Stone, Chief Surgeon of the camp, immediately detailed all surgeons on the grounds, and the injured were taken to the tents and up town and cared for.

Bucket-Shop Business NEW YORK, September 4. Members of the Stock Exchange propose to institute an the Stock Exchange propose to institute an organized warfare against the "bucket-shops," which are alleged to thrive only be cause of their ability to get prompt stock quotations from the Stock Board room. It is claimed that these "bucket-shops" and heir out-of-town agencies are taking away from the regular brokers at least twenty per cent. of the speculative business in Wall street. Efforts will be made to protect members of the exchange by preventing members of the exchange by preventing news of the board from falling into the hands of persons who are not members of the exchange, and who transact business in a manner that members of the exchange call illegitimate.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Spreads and shams are now out of . Round bolster and silk or satin spreads of any favorite color have taken heir place. - Chicago Journal.

-A barren, cheerless highway, a bleak, unornamented homestead too often indicates an improper early education, and wrong notions in regard to the value of trees and flowers. The rising generation should be trained to know the importance of ornament on the farm. -Exchange.

-Complaints are often made that young chicks hatched late do not thrive as well as those hatched earlier. The reason is that they receive less care, the colder weather prompting strict atten-tion to those that come in the unfavorable season, while the later ones must combat with vermin to a greater extent. -Detroit Post.

-That much of our waste land may be profitably used is shown by Mr. Joseph Harris in his catalogue, who states that celery and cauliflower need very rich land and plenty of water, and, therefore, some of our rich swamps, with a stream of water through them, might be easily converted into a favorable place for these two vegetables.

-Variety Cake: One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs (beaten separately), onehalf cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Divide this in three parts; bake two plain; in the third put two-thirds of a cup of raisins, a tea-spoonful of all kinds of spices that you like; when baked put frosting betwee the layers- placing the fruit layer in the center. If you like, divide the dougl in half, making every other layer fruit. This recipe answers for any cake. Add a trifle more flour in baking a loaf cake.

-Albany Journal. -Cabbages for winter use are usually pushed ahead too fast, according to Seed Time and Harvest. That is, they are set out too early; and consequently ripen off too early, so early in many cases that they will not keep until January. Cabbage plants set out the last of June on good rich soil will make much better keepers than if set out the first of June. To be truly valuable the garden must produce something for all seasons of the year—a constant and plentiful supply. This cannot be done by sowing the garden all at one time, as too many do, rather than have any after trouble with it.

-To free canaries and other cage birds from the insects which infest them, the following method is recommended by one who has successfully practiced it for years: Every night just at dusk the cage or aviary is covered over with a white cloth. During the night parasites will crawl from off the birds on to the cloth, where they may be seen running about when the cloth is removed at daybreak. The insects may be killed by putting the cloth into boiling water. A repetition of the process will soon clear away the pests without injuring the birds. Insect powders will no doubt kill parasites, but the birds as well .- New England Farmer.

Wood Ashes in the Orchard.

Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but of the beech tree as representing the are then driven around in it until the average composition of wood ashes. One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash worth eighty cents, three and a half pounds of soda worth two cents, sixtyseven pounds of lime and magnesia worth eight cents, and five and a half pounds phosphoric acid worth twentysix cents. If we had to buy in market in the cheapest form the manurial materials contained in one hundred pounds of ashes the cost would be one dollar and sixteen cents. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for sixpence a bushel to a soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate market gardeners of Long Island knew their value, and sent ships one thousand Paul, ran to the scene with guns, and did miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine. even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships. But I will not consume your time to tell how they do things down East, but I will give you my experience with leached ashes in Eaton County.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or, as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in two and a half acres of paradise." The soil was stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheatstubble and wheat. Here I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the selections of fruit "I withheld not my heart from any joy." I kept a cow and three horses, for in the thinly settled country horse flesh had to bear the brunt of hard work. I had plenty of stable manure and used it freely. But soon found that excess of stable manure gave my pear trees the fire blight, made my apples run to water sprouts and suckers and my grapes ran wild in the

wild wood. I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by and had seventy-five or eighty tons of these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight nor water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so-great-grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through sev-eral hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B. in exchange for a one hundred and sixty-acre farm. Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that two and a half-acre lot than she received from the hundred and sixty-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twen y-five years ago. killed two dogs in the yard, but the wo-

A Mexican Mining City.

Zacatecas is awakening to the fact that the world moves. With one rail-road actually here and another in pros-

pect, American stamp mills coming in

and "gringos" (Americans) on every

corner, the town wears a surprised aspect, as if wondering if it were really Zacetecas after all. The town—or, perhaps, I might better say city, for it has sixty thousand inhabitants-is situated in a little valley, surrounded by three hills, and the houses, for lack of room, are unusually high, some even four and five stories. The streets are paved with a sort of Mexican modification of macadam, though some have a regularly laid cobble-stone pavement.

Plazas and churches abound. The entire surface of the ground is covered, stores and warehouses are among the largest and best supplied in the republic, and the bustle reminds one of But it is difficult to get it spread thus a Mexican town. Yet, for all this, Zac-evenly. The use of the brush, drag or atecas is a mining camp, one of the oldest in Mexico. It was worked for many years by the Spaniards before the revolution, and work has never entirely ceased. The mines are in the very edge of town, some of them actually extending under the houses. The "haciendas de beneficio." or ore-reducing establishments, are also in the will wash the soluble parts into the affected with an imaginary malady, edge of the town, and to an American soil, saturating perfectly the surface now suffers from the real effects of edge of the town, and to an American they afford a curious study. The process of working the ore seems to be about as follows: It is brought from the mine in pieces from the size of an egg to that of an orange, and first taken in hand by the quebrador, breaker, a half-naked Indian, whose chief articles of clothing are a pair of cotton drawers, wider at bottom than top, and a buckskin hang-in front of his breast, something after the manner of an apron. The more wealthy among them often boast of a shirt. These quebradores crush the ore to the size of chestnuts, pounding it on top of a flat rock. They use for the purpose a hard piece of flint, keeping the ore in place on their stony anvil with their feet, which are bare. The anvil is even with the ground, and they seat themselves at the same level, and when hard at work, with both hands and feet in motion, they have a comical resemblance to "Brudder Bones" of the minstrels. The ore next goes to the Peruvian mill, a round stone trough, with a smooth flat bottom, about nine inches deep, and six feet across, made out of a single stone. Here a large stone is rolled over it by mule power until the ore is reduced to the size of rice grains, and then it goes to the ta-honas or arrastras to be ground in water to an impalpable pulp. An arrastra may be compared to an American wash-tub seven feet across with stone sides and bottom and an upright post in the middle, which serves as a pivot around which a span of mules drag two large stones. ore is then thrown into this arrastra with a little water and the stones dragged over it, water being added from time to time until it is reduced to a thin paste, when it is ready for the patio. When taken from the arrastra the ore is put into lameros (drying tanks), where it stays until about as thick as fair average mud. The patio is a smooth stone floor, varying in size with the capacity of the hacienda-from two to three acres is the average size. Here the process of silver extraction begins. The first step is the cusalmero (salting). A pile of mud is formed about ten inches high and from thirty to seventy feet across, over which salt we may safely take the ash of the body is sprinkled. Horses, mules or oxen mass is well mixed with the salt an then quicksilver is sprinkled and after that sulphate of copper or majestral, a crude double sulphate of iron and copper; then more quicksilver, if needed, the pulp being tested after each addi-

tion of material. After the operation is

complete the pulp is washed and the

amalgam separated, very much as in

the mill process in the States. The whole process takes about three weeks

and costs about eleven dollars a ton .-

Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Didn't Collect the Bill. There is a woman residing on Croghan street who has been owing a down-town firm a matter of fourteen dollars for three or four years past. One collector after another has worked every sort of game to get hands on the money, but in vain. To one the widow was "up the lakes;" to another "gone South for her consumption;" to a third "would pay next week," and soft talk or threats failed to reduce the amount by one single cent. The other day a collector, noted for his east-iron cheek and silverplated perseverance, took the bill with the understanding that he was to have half for collecting. He gained admittance to the house under pretense that he was a census-taker, and when he inquired for the widow was told to walk up stairs. He had ascended about half way, when a voice commanded him to stop, and he discovered the widow and an old bureau at the top step. The widow was behind the bureau, being evidently about to "tote" it down

"What do you want?" she asked. "Ahem-well-I called, madam, to-"To what?" "About a-a little bill, madam."

"Can't pay it this week."
"But, madam, this bill has stood for several-

"Can't pay it, I say, and I'm getting awful tired of holding this bureau!" "Madam, the bill is for fourteen dollars. If you could pay me half to-day I would call next-"Can't hold it more than a minute

more!" she interrupted, "While our house aims to deal in the most lib-

She let go of the bureau, and his first jump landed him in the hall. He was about a second ahead of the furniture as he shot out the open front door, but it caught up with him on the steps and over on the grass. He thought the bustereau would stop there, but it didn't. It pursued him down to the gate, busing his back at every jump, and he ing his back at every jump, and he low green rice fields, tangled thickets, tangled thickets, and be a second as a standowy perspective of the low green rice fields, tangled thickets, and the second secon took a heel off his boot and rolled him the knobs and casters quit whizzing past his ears.—Detroit Free Press.

-At Mentgomery, Ala., the other day lightning knocked a skillet out of the hands of a colored, woman and killed two does in the

Saving and Applying Manure.

Incorporating manure with the soil is the necessity of growth. To do this nevenly is, to that extent, to fail of the benefit. This is readily seen where manure heaps are carelessly spread, giving the land in some places too much, and in others sone at all. It is sure to make an uneven growth, lodging generally where the manure has been thickest, and especially where the heaps had lain, and had received the washing of the rains to a considerable extent. This manner of freating ma-nure is therefore a loss, and yet it is entire surface of the ground is covered, but of uniform thickness where the land is uniform in its demand for it. smoothing harrow will go far to remedy this, and what is of more importance. it will pulverize and partially mix it with the soil. A second or cross-harrowing will still further favor this, and is labor well spent. The atmosphere will get little or nothing of the strength of the manure now, and the first rain soil, saturating perfectly the surface and with it. Applied upon grass, there will be a uniform growth at once; and no vacant or thin places. If there is lodging, the whole will lodge or none. If sufficient manure has been applied, the crop will be as heavy as can be crowded on the entire surface of the land; and little manure need be lost, either by washing out of the land or carrying into the air. The great point is to get all the benefit of all the manure; this by saving it

at the barn and in the field-at the barn under cover, securing all the fluids of the stable by absorbents, and as recom-mended in the field. Farmers will then find that it makes a vast difference whether the manure has its strength washed out at the barn, (in heaps) or in the field when evenly spread. As they too commonly treat their manure, they get about a quarter of its strength, three quarters being lost in the waste of the urine, exposure at the barn, and bad treatment in the field; and the best part is lost at that. To the general American farmer it would be a surprise were he to see the effect of manure saved under cover or applied directly from the stable, the solid and liquid parts being all retained by some fine vegetable absorbent, like dry muck or leaf mold which also benefits the land unless it is peaty soil. The land in the older sections of the country is constantly crying for manure, and we are as constantly concerned how to supply it. We look about for market fertilizers,

turn to sod and clover and green manuring, and yet our crops are not what we have the means at hand-in our possession-and waste them-waste the better part of manure, worrying with the refuse, and were it not for the sod secured by grazing, the land would become ster-ile; as it is, the struggle is too often one for existence. With only a little more labor, all this could be remedied; save all the manure made in the horse and cow stables, in the sheep-shed and henhouse-save all by absorbents, which may be readily obtained, and only in general with the cost of the labor to get them. Not only will a great nuisance thus be abated, and pure air substituted. both for man and beast, with clean surroundings of the barn, but the land will tell at once, and all the crops prosper; If "lampas" is to be dealt within grass land will have its full force in the present day as a disease to be growing heavy crops and heavy sod; this last the least costly of all the means of manuring-indeed costing nothing, as the manure spent upon it is more than paid for in crops grown by it. There is no expense of saving and carting; it is already in the soil, and well not eat because of the lampas, he may distributed, soon rotted and ready to be quite certain that the loss of appegrow one or more good crops, and in a condition to seed down again, which admits of no failure if rightly managed.

This effect with sod is of first imporance to the farmer. The poorest land may be made to bear well at once. It only needs a good coat of manure where the urine is all saved, evenly ap-plied after plowing, and mixed with the surface soil by the harrow. The effect particularly marked upon corn, which, like the grasses (of which it is one) will bear heavy applications. But why enumerate? All the crops are similarly and certainly affected by such manure, which has all the qualities of fertility, which is to the fullest extent what is meant by barnyard manure, the only reliable manure. It needs no testing. Its effect is known beforehand, and upon all soils wanting fer-tility. For the orchard, the garden, and the various field crops, or for special

The Broadway of Bangkok.

try Gentleman ..

crops, it is adapted to them all .- Coun-

It is quite a relief to turn from these horrible fantasies-which look more frightful still in the ghostly dimness that surrounds them—to the fresh air and glorious sunshine that attend the crowning treat of our morning's work. For now comes the ascent of the pageda itself to the farthest accessible point. The stair is so deep and slippery that I feel as if scaling the Great Pyramic once mone. But the view from the highest platform would well repay a much greater exertion. All along either bank of the wide, smooth stream, which amply deserves the name of "Mother of Waters" (Menam), there start up from the dark foliage of the tropical forest the peakedroofs of bamboo buts and the white walls of stately houses, and the spear pointed pinnacles of Buddhist shrines, and the gold-green roots of Siamese temples. Boots of all sizes, from the tiny canoe paddled by a doll-faced woman with a besket-work hat, to the gilded barge with the giled fing and white elephan of Siam fluttering at her stera, flit like fire-flies over the mighty river, which i stately cocoa-palms, slim, graceful arecas, pillared banyans, shooting down innumerable suckers into th earth from their vast spreading boughs plumy fan-palms, tall, tapering bur boos and broad-leafed bananas, with out order and without end.—Da in OATS—Western neixed.
PORK--Standard Me & Kerr, in Manhattan.

The Treatment of Lampas.

At one period in the history of veterinary medicine the term "lampas" had a well-defined meaning, and the disease to which it referred was popular with grooms and farriers of the old school, probably because they had frequent opportunities of exhibiting their skill in detecting it, and applying what they considered to be the appropriate treatment.

The operation, which is in favor with the village farrier, involves the use of the actual cautery. The "lampas iron," a rough instrument made for the purpracticed to a large extent. It should pose, is heated to redness, and applied to the supposed enlargement in such a way that a portion of the structure forming the anterior bars or ridges of the palate is completely removed, and a hollow is left in the place of the previous projection. According to the notion of the operator, the proceeding is more or less severe: Some are content with a comparatively slight burning of the surface, while others have operated so roughly as to lay bare the bony structure of the palate: Considerable irritation necessarily follows the burning of the gum, and the un-fortunate animal, which was only the remedy which was employed for his relief. It is hardly necessary to remark that no qualified veterinary surgeon would attempt any such treatment as we have described; but we must not take too much credit to ourselves for modern enlightenment in this particular, because in a veterinary work writby Henry Bracken, M. D., in 1739, we find the following remarks:

"The lampas is, by the farriers, defined as a filthy lump or excrescence in the roof of the mouth, so that upon opening the horse's mouth you may perceive that the roof rises more or less above the teeth. This disorder (as it is called) is common to young horses, the roofs of their mouths not being of so-harsh and dry a nature as those of old-horses; and, though 'tis said that the flesh will rise so high above the teeth that it will even scare him from his oats, etc., yet I am still of opinion that nature is not often luxuriant above measure in this particular, as the common farriers, blacksmiths, etc., would make us believe. Nor is there, in my thoughts, so often need of cutting out the lampas. The French cure it by rubbing the luxuriant flesh with a hot, roasted onion, wrapped in a clout; but, for my part, I cannot see what use such applications can be to destroy or waste the lampas in a horse's mouth. I have had many young horses, yet never any cut for the lampas, though the roofs of their mouths were as fleshy as other people's horses, and I never could see that it did any real service to cut them out, so that it is plaguing and tormentwant them. It is all our own fault. We ing the poor creature to no purpose and satisfying the ignorant farrier and more ignorant master or owner.'

It appears that nearly 150 years ago the absurdity of treating the so-called "lampas" as an affection to be dealt with by the farrier's surgery was recognized by a medical writer.

Trad tion is very conservative in its tendency, and the descendants of the old-fashioned groom and farrier even now adhere to the views which were held by their ancestors. In the remote past, as we have seen, some of these notions were ridiculed by educated men, as they are now; but the ideas and those who entertain them have un-

dergone no change. If "lampas" is to be dealt with in treated, the horse owner will do well to remember that at the worst it does not amount to anything more serious than a little irritation of the gum during the process of teething; and if his groom informs him that a horse does tite is due to something else, and need not hesitate to give orders that, in any case, the "lampas" shall be left alone.
--London Field.

-- A bakery on Blackwell's Island; New York, under the management of the Commissioners of Charities and Cornection, bakes all the bread used by the different institutions of New York City. Four thousand barrels of flour are used every sixth week. The appropriation for flour next year is \$150,000. -N. Y. Herald.

Three bulldogs were set upon by a wildcat a few days ago by some West. Virginia men, the cat being chained to prevent its escape. It was the dogs, however, that did not escape, as the case killed all three of them.

THE GENERAL MARKETS:.

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10	CATPLE—Exports HOGS—Good to choice	B 80	0	8 80	
s.	COTTON-Middling	161	40	1014	
n	PLOUR-Good to choice	8 55	6	5 90	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red.	931	100	9214	
1-	WHEAT-No. 2 red	61	0	64 %	
2.3	OATO Wastern advant	93	14.00	05	