



# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Oct. 2, 1886

The republicans will do a big work in the Fifth district. Fifteen speakers will be kept active from now till election.

Every tax payer in Shawnee county is interested in the success of the old veterans' ticket and they should vote it to a man.

When Mr. Branscombe retires from the prohibition ticket, his action should be followed by that of the chairman of the central committee.

The Kaw Valley Life Insurance Co., one of the snide concerns of that kind that has afflicted this state for three or four years, has failed up.

A great commercial revival is imminent. Every indication from the east and the great manufacturing centers point to a general improvement in business.

Col. S. S. Prouty, the veteran editor and pioneer, is doing valiant service through the state in behalf of the republican ticket. In Shawnee county he stands true to the old soldiers' ticket.

The first ward prohibition club held a meeting Monday evening and voted to disband. This has been one of the leading third party clubs in the state and not one has exerted a wider influence.

The democratic county committee met last Saturday and approved of the work of the body that made them. This was a very considerate thing to do. Geo. W. Clark was elected chairman and J. B. Oliver, Secretary.

The Commonwealth is soon to inform the world how many pounds of stone have thus far been used in the construction of the state house, which will give one about as good an idea as to name the buckets of water in the Kaw river.

Men who pay more for property than was ever asked by the owner, are not the men best calculated to subserve the public interests. But this is just what the Shawnee rings have been doing. Break the county ring by electing the soldiers' ticket.

We suspect that brother Albert Griffin is suffering a trifle from swelled head, otherwise he would not write to the central committee his personal opinion concerning the action of individuals in certain specified cases. A tolerably free country is this.

If one half that is charged to Mr. Branscombe, Prohibition candidate for governor, is true, he is a monopolist of the very worst type, and the thought must be very soothing to those socialists and anti-monopolists who were not willing to take Mr. For-

est. It is said that a worthless negro named Harstock has been organizing secret colored clubs in this and other cities in Kansas for the purpose, ostensibly, of settling in Oklahoma. It is claimed that he represents that certain negroes have been granted the right to settle there. It is also said that he has raised considerable money in this way.

The veterans held a meeting at Tecumseh on Saturday night. It was like all the other meetings held up to date, a very enthusiastic outpouring of the people. Col. Bradley and Col. Stumbaugh made speeches on behalf of the candidates, and R. A. Frederick as a private in the ranks. Capt. Wyatt sang several of his inspiring songs, and a wave was started that will roll on until the day of election, sure.

We are fearful that it will not be a good thing for the republican party for Mr. Branscombe to withdraw from the prohibition ticket. His supporters, many of whom have been playing into the hands of the democratic party, will then go straight into the work for Monday. It will make them fearfully mad that the republican papers have made the disclosures that must land the prohibition candidate out of the ring.

Now that the Bismarck fair is all over the Tribune comes out and admits that it was a financial failure. It is the same old, old story. Before the fair, the most exaggerated statements are made, and during the show these statements are even magnified, and when it is all over humble confession is made. We have not seen all the fairs that have been held in Bismarck, but we have seen simply a good fair there.

The men who are inclined to go back on the old soldiers seem to be mighty scarce.

Republics are said to be ungrateful. We shall see if the republicans of Shawnee county are ungrateful enough to go back on the union soldier.

The candidates on the soldiers ticket are not office seekers. Their names were put there without their knowledge by their comrades. No paying to get on in this case.

It is a very wild notion that some people have got, that those republicans who favor the soldiers ticket are leaving the republican party. Nothing can be further from the truth.

Have you stopped to think that the loyal republican ticket has not a soldier on it? Let the boys wait a little. Before they have passed middle life there will be hardly a veteran left to tell the tale of the civil war.

The failure to recognize the soldiers will cost the state republican ticket a great many votes. We should see to it that the case is not aggravated in Shawnee county by supporting a local ticket that has not a soldier on it.

The ambitious boys should be willing to bide a wee. It will not be long until the soldiers who saved the union for them, will all be hustled out of the way, and their struggle to get the offices will not be so unseemly. Modesty is really a virtue, boys. Remember this while you are young.

Mr. Powderly, the leader of the Knights of Labor is a democrat in politics. But he declares that he is a protectionist from the sole of his feet to the top of his head, and believes not only in a 10 per cent, but a 20 per cent tariff, and as much more as may be necessary to protect American labor.

It is said that the Knights of Labor of Wm. R. Morrison's district have been advised from headquarters to defeat Morrison. At all events, they decline to make a nomination of their own, and they will probably support Jehu Baker, which would be a wise thing for them to do, as he is far more in sympathy with the cause of labor than Morrison.

Langston, Kelly and all the other colored speakers at the emancipation celebration at Garfield Park last week seemed to show a great deal better taste than Charlie Curtis. Mr. Curtis cannot afford to deal in scurrility in this campaign. In fact, there is but thin glass over his head, and he ought not to throw stones.

Some of the papers are publishing Jesse Harper of Illinois, as a fraud because some one has mentioned him as a former partner of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Harper would not claim this nor even that he was the man to nominate Lincoln for President, which latter statement was published in this city. The Springfield Illinois Journal, says it always considered him a fraud in politics. In this it probably means since he left the republican party and become a radical greenback leader.

We do not wish it understood that this paper is the organ of veteran's union. We advocate republican principles in general, but from an independent stand. No one is responsible for what we say but ourselves. We favor what we please and condemn what we please. As between the two tickets in the field in this county we favor the veterans, but in doing this we reserve the right to criticize whenever we see fit to do so. We support the veterans' ticket because it is an ungrateful day when we forget the soldiers of the republic, and secondly because it is time to smash the county ring all in the name of republican principles.

The Mail of last week came out with complimentary notices of the regular republican ticket. This it might well do, as personally the boys are right good young fellows, and well qualified to fill the positions to which they are nominated. The question before the people of the county, however, is not altogether one of personal fitness. A great deal can be said in favor of the personal qualifications of the veterans' ticket. But the voter will do well to dispassionately weigh all the other considerations that will suggest themselves, the influences that may follow, and then act according to his best judgment. The question is not one that needs no thought, and one may find it wise to even forego his personal preferences.

The fellows who say no one can vote the Veteran's ticket and be a good republican cannot tell a pat of oleomargarine, from a golden roll country butter.

There is more baldness in Boston than any where else in the nation, because the people of the hub, keep their brains active, and their heads out of the sunlight. In effect so says a magazine writer.

If there is anything that is senseless in journalism it is that habit some papers have of interviewing, Tom, Dick and Harry every few days on topics of more or less interest. The New York Herald is enlarging this field and may find it profitable. It will interview the school children of that city who have been spending their vacation in the country, many of them sent out through funds raised for the purpose. These stories will be given as they are told without fixing up by the reporters and no doubt many of them will be banished.

The publication of the official papers and the charges made against Mr. Branscombe, the third party prohibition candidate for governor, leaves no alternative but for him to withdraw from the ticket and retire from the canvass. If he declines to do this, it is the imperative duty of the committee to summarily take his name off. Then the next thing to do is to remove the headquarters of the committee from Lawrence, which has proved to be the most unhealthy place in the world for any political movement.

The State Journal of Wednesday says that the chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee stated in this city on that day, that Mr. Branscombe would not be permitted to resign his place as candidate for governor, but that he would be summarily removed at a committee meeting on Thursday. Without comments on this statement, we have very direct authority for saying that when the Branscombe matter was first made public the said chairman did not think any resignation or removal necessary. Possibly he has grown virtuously indignant since then. It might be well for the whole outfit to begin anew.

## Quit Monkeying.

This is the advice the Topoka Journal gives to what it calls the "Melhados and that class of druggists."

We repeat, "Quit Monkeying," but we apply the advice to the county officers who seem to think there is a class of persons in this city, specially ordained for them to persecute.

The Melhados, Alfred and Henry, father and son, have been indicted for selling liquor contrary to law, and their drug store locked up. They were placed under \$9,000 bonds which they were unable to secure, and so were taken to jail.

We make no complaint at this action. We believe in enforcing the prohibitory law and that it is time to "Quit Monkeying."

We call it "monkeying" with the law when the county attorney selects out a few poor druggists for punishment and allows scores of others to go scott free.

There are drug stores scattered all over this city, up and down the side streets, in remote corners and along the avenue as thick as saloons in Leavenworth. Does any man with a thimble full of brains imagine that all these drugstores are needed to supply this city with quinine, jalap and squills? Does any one two removes from idioity suppose that a drugstore on almost every block can do a legitimate business selling pills, plasters and biters?

Does not the county attorney know that not less than two score drug stores in this city are coining money in the liquor business in defiance of the law, and that the public strongly suspects that his hand is in the whole thing elbow deep, or that he would stop it in dozens of cases as it is done, now and then, in a few cases.

Quit Monkeying. Now is a splendid time to do it. Release Melhado, unlock his store, or saloon, if you will, and send him back to his business, or see that he has plenty of company, and that three-fourths of all the drugstores in Topoka are locked up. If the jail is not large enough to hold them, buy land at double the price asked for it, and let the people foot the cost of a new jail.

Quit Monkeying. Business is business. Act on the square. Treat all alike. It is not necessary to make an example of a few, even if it is necessary to have fifty dollars before a permit is granted. O, Quit Monkeying.

Either this or the people will elect the old veterans' ticket and then there shall be no miserable persecution of few, to be offset by favoritism for many.

Quit Monkeying. No more throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

Down with Monkeying. Up with the flag of the Old Soldiers.

## A Country Way

The old school house in Tecumseh never saw such a sight as it witnessed last Saturday evening. It was the first outside meeting of the Veterans Campaign. As usual the boys were at the front. They filled the house and captured the town. Capt Isaac Morris was made chairman and Capt Herrick Secretary.

The opening was marked by an enthusiastic song by Capt Wyatt of this city. It was Col R. A. Frederick's poem "The Veteran's Appeal" to the air of John Brown.

The speaking was opened by Col. Frederick who discussed the platform adopted at the Court House ratification meeting in this City. This platform, by the way is a good thing to be read, to discuss and to think over. We gave it in full last week.

Col. Bradley carried the great crowd with him in one of his fiery appeals to the good sense of the people, backing up his statements, as he did with solid arguments. His plea was for a better and more economical government in this county.

Then Capt Wyatt dealt out some quick and telling blows, and the house went wild as he closed by singing "Marching through Georgia."

He was followed by the quiet but dignified Col Stumbaugh, one of the heroes of Shiloh where he commanded a brigade and was one of the bravest of the brave in that hard fought battle. Col. Stumbaugh is not demonstrative, but is calm and convincing and no one doubted his sincerity. He took the hearts of his hearers and will have their votes.

Capt Milliken followed. He has been a teacher in Tecumseh for a long time and is favorably known; every body there is for him.

"Ed" Vaughn closed the speaking and impressed every one that if he was a democrat he had lost none of the loyalty that he possessed when he took a musket and went to battle for his country.

It was voted with a hurrah, to stand by the veterans ticket, and so the meeting which Capt Morris said was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Tecumseh, was closed.

Another meeting will be held next week and they will be continued to end of the Campaign.

## Mrs. Tabitha Smith on the Campaign.

Old Mrs. Tabitha Smith, of North Topeka, who sent a husband and five sons into the war, and has always been a republican, finds herself all at sea this year. She takes a lively interest in politics, and reads the papers daily. A few days ago she was reading the morning Capital, when she was observed to knit her brows as if puzzled at something. After thinking a few minutes, she laid the paper across her lap, lifted her glasses up on her forehead, and relieved herself of the following monologue:

"I dew believe I am going crazy. I can't understand these politics this year at all. Here's the Capital that says if my old man and the four boys that was spared us from the war, and the two others that were too young to go, shall now vote for Col. Stumbaugh, that we used to know way back in Pennsylvania, where the rebels went in and burned him out of home and property while he was leading the old man and five boys to battle, then they will all be democrats. I can't understand it. No, I can't. Col. Stumbaugh is a republican. We are all republicans, and I remember how they said the Colonel fit at Shiloh. And Col. Bradley's a republican. I've heard my Polly Jane's man tell how he carried the flag all about Vicksburg with shot as thick as hail, and as a wonder he want killed a thousand times. And then I remember the old Chambersburg Bugle, how it promised that the boys who put down the rebellion would never be forgotten, in their old age they would be honored, and that nothing a grateful nation could do for them would be denied. Now here is a ticket of five soldiers, every one a hero, and on the other side there is a ticket with five boys, all good strong, healthy boys, and well off too; not one of 'em ever had to make a meal of hardtack and bacon, and still if our men folks vote for the soldiers ticket, they are to be called dimmeocrats. I just can't get it in my head, some how. I know our men were asked to vote for John Martin for Judge a few years ago, though he was a southern democrat because he was for enforcing the prohibition law, and they did it. I dew wonder if it will be proper for them to vote for him for Congress now. These politics is awfully mixed, I dew declare. Jennie, bring me a cup of strong tea. I must get my nerves quieted down."

An enthusiastic Veterans meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Bigby's Hall in south Topeka at which, Col. Cloud spoke. He was just in from a campaign trip in favor of Gov. Martin and the whole republican State ticket, yet the Capital would have its readers believe that he turns democrat as soon as he gets over the line into Shawnee county. We suppose we shall have to give up the gallant Col. Stumbaugh and Bradley to the miserable democrats but we hate to let Col. Cloud go too.

Wiggins earthquake didn't materialize and so a great many southern people were more frightened than hurt. Wigg now says he didn't say so.

## Showing its Teeth

The Capital begins to show its ugly teeth. It is not very vicious but has begun to snarl at the soldiers ticket, saying it is a democratic move.

Our advice to the Capital is to stop right where it is. It is not the sheet to accuse the soldiers of playing into the hand of the democrats. It is not the sheet to criticize so large an element in Shawnee county for refusing to be bound by the ring convention.

The Capital itself is favoring John A. Anderson in the Fifth district. But this is quite as much out of the way as it is to support the Veterans ticket. Every such thrust that it Capital makes is therefore a thrust into its own vitals.

A few years ago the Capital led off in favor of John Martin for district Judge. John Martin was then a democrat, and so it happens is now democratic candidate for Congress. The Soldiers ticket is mostly republican. Is it worse for republicans to favor Col Stumbaugh and Col Bradley, and Mr. Milliken, than it was for the Capital to advise the election of John Martin then, or any worse than for it to advocate the election of John A. Anderson now.

Out upon this inconsistency. If there is a reason why the people of this county should not elect a reform ticket pray let us have it, but don't put us off with waddle. It is very foolish for the Capital to begin its attacks upon the Veterans ticket, and particularly so, on the line it has marked out. There is absolutely no force in charging it to democratic influence. The ticket is emphatically a people's soldier ticket. It is non-partisan. Of its personnel, Col. Bradley, Col. Stumbaugh and Mr. Milliken are republicans of the straightest sect. Capt Needham is a democrat, if voting for Glick made him so, in which case the republicans who are supporting Judge Wilson for congress on the regular ticket in the Fifth district, must also be first class democrats, for Wilson was a noisy defender of Glick. Mr. Vaughn, nominee for Surveyor, is a democrat. So while the ticket is non-partisan, we may say the republicans have three and a half at least out of five, of the Soldiers ticket. It would have been mighty mean in the Veterans if they had slighted their democratic comrades altogether in making up their ticket. They could do no less than they did.

The plain truth is the support of the Veterans ticket in this county does not in the least compromise the republicanism of any one who does it. Hurl this indignantly into the teeth of any one who dares to intimate to the contrary. Is Col. Cloud who is stumping the State for Gov. Martin, and Col. Prouty who is doing the same, both of whom support the Veterans county ticket are these men compromising their standing in the party? Out upon such trash. Talk sense gentlemen, or keep your mouths shut.

The people of this county, who pay the taxes are not in favor of paying more for land on which to put up a county building than was ever before asked for it, and they want to know who is benefited by the generosity of their serjants.

Attorney General Bradford who fluffed up his official feathers and hustled over to Leavenworth to shut up the 225 saloons, has switched off into campaigning in the Southern part of the State.

If the Veterans ticket is elected the laws will be enforced equally upon all, and a reform instituted in the administration of county affairs.

The Lawrence Daily Gazette has been or is to be revived.

Veteran Rymes. So let the ringsters lie as they will, We'll stand by the vets, and be republicans still. Freeman for Stumbaugh and Bradley turn out, And put the dudes and the ringsters all to the route. We enlist for the war and not for a day, Before we return we'll put the dudes away. A nice lot of ringsters, who lived on public plunder, Along came the veterans and snowed them all under.

A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. Y. Times.

A Pennsylvania farmer last year sold over six thousand dollars' worth of potatoes from twelve acres. He fertilized with a compost of hardwood ashes and oyster shell lime, plowed deep, planted medium sized, well formed, uncut potatoes three feet apart, gave level cultivation and cultivated often. From one hill he took thirty-one fine, large tubers.

The United States Dairymen says that it is a provision of nature that the cow looks out for herself before she does for her stupid owner, and so will not give rich milk until she has recuperated from the effects of semi-starvation. She wants some meat on her bones before she will put much into the pail. The farmer had better take the fat out of his granary than keep it out of the pail.

## North Topeka's Opportunity.

Now is North Topeka's opportunity. Nothing can prevent the north side from receiving great benefit from the railroads now coming to our city and the revival of business that is resulting from the improved state of feeling that exists in the business community.

This improved state of affairs cannot fail to inspire a still greater degree of interest in the north side than heretofore existed. Our people will labor to bring here at least a fair share of the new industries that will surely seek locations in the west. Not many of our citizens are conscious of what is doing in this direction by the Dealers and Shippers Exchange, a north side organization, that is interesting itself in these matters. It numbers many of the leading business men of the ward, and should include them all.

This organization has in hand several matters of considerable importance, some of which, it is almost certain, will be brought to a favorable termination.

We believe this organization might be made still more useful by some modification. It would be well if its general plan were more comprehensive, so as to cover a wider field. Much, in fact, perhaps all the work now done, would need to be done by committees, special or otherwise, as is now practically the case, but an organization so popularized as to interest a larger proportion of the people would add to its usefulness in many ways.

There might be embraced in it a town improvement association, whose special work should be to encourage repairs in sidewalks, fences, yards and the cultivation of shade trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. It might devise ways and means for social entertainments some degrees higher than card parties for those whose minds are capable of comprehending it, so as to give to North Topeka society a reputation that will draw into its circle the intelligent and cultured.

There is, indeed, much that might be done by a union of the church and religious elements, that cannot be done by any one alone. Weekly public meetings might be held under the auspices and recognition of the business men assisted by the ladies that would be of immense advantage to this part of the city.

No better time has ever existed for such a move. The impression is all over the land that Topeka is meeting with remarkable growth, and it is true. We should be prepared to meet every call with alacrity and courtesy.

## GENERAL INTEREST.

Fresh water sponges have been discovered in the lake at Chautauqua, N. Y.

There is a pear tree in Windsor, N. S., which produces annually two crops of pears.

A two-legged colt died at Brockville, Va., recently. The owner had refused fifteen hundred dollars for it two days before.

Persons who wish to avoid drowning are advised by an Eastern physician to lock the hands behind the back, fully inflate the lungs and close the mouth.

Jewelry manufacture in Providence, R. I., which has been practically dead for five years, is enjoying a boom, the greatest since 1881.—Providence Journal.

Carp is used by Hartford, Conn., to keep the city reservoirs clean. The fish have completely cleaned one reservoir of vegetable growth, and are now at work upon a second.

Boys destroyed a quantity of water-melons on the farm of William Avery, near Paris, Ky. Avery's hounds followed the trail and chased one of the boys up a tree after a run of several miles.

The time made by the fast trains between Chicago and St. Paul is fourteen hours and thirty-five minutes; the distance is about four hundred and fifty-seven miles, making nearly thirty-two miles an hour, including stops.—Chicago Journal.

A cage of lions belonging to a circus at Kingston, Can., fell into a hole and capsized, the lid being knocked completely out. A fire was built around the cage in order to frighten the animals into remaining inside, and the cage was replaced by the exertions of two elephants.

Two young men of Augusta, Me., who were driving out lately thought it a good joke to scare an old soldier who was standing out in his yard. They fired a pistol at him twice, when the veteran dodged into the house, got a revolver and succeeded in wounding one of the young scamps in the hand.—Boston Journal.

Mr. Frank Stockton is credited by Arlo Bates with sending a ponderous door key to a friend just sailing for Europe with the message: "He says it is the key to one of the very best boarding houses in London. He is sorry he has forgotten the address; but if you try the doors until you find the one this fits, you may be sure the place is a capital one."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Patent—Then you think my finger will have to be amputated, doctor? Surgeon—Yes, it will have to come off. Patient—How much will the job cost? Surgeon—Fifteen dollars. Patient—Is that the best you can do, doctor? I'm a poor man. Surgeon—Yes, fifteen dollars is the best I can do for one finger, but I'll cut two of 'em off for twenty-five dollars.—N. Y. Times.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Sheriff of Cowley County lately arrived at the penitentiary with the following prisoners: Robert Boykin, grand larceny, one year; Charles Uhles, grand larceny, one year; Willie Lewis, grand larceny, two years; Ernest Reice, grand larceny, two years; George Fields, counterfeiting, one year; Archibald McGrew, counterfeiting, two years.

A boy fifteen years old recently ran away from an Atchison school, and reaching Leavenworth fell among tramps, who treated him so badly that he was willing to return, vowing not to run away again.

JAMES HALLSTROM, a mulatto, it is stated, has again been victimizing the negroes of Kansas. He passes himself off as an Oklahoma agent, organizing colored communities to move on Government grants in the Cherokee Nation.

W. J. McKINLEY, an old citizen of Leavenworth, killed himself in that city on the 23d by shooting himself through the head. The coroner's inquiry elicited the fact that for some time his family relations had not been very pleasant and last spring he decided to leave and go to Philadelphia, where he owned some property. He decided his property to one of his sons and took his departure. Returning shortly afterward, a reconciliation was effected and apparently every thing was going along smoothly until a few weeks ago, when he began to drink quite hard and act very strangely.

BURGLARS made a raid upon the Union Pacific baggage room at North Topeka the other night and stole seven valises and a trunk. The valises were found next morning on the river bank, cut open and robbed of their contents.

The Leavenworth & Olathe Railroad company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The purpose for which this company is organized is to construct and operate a standard gauge road from Leavenworth in a Southern direction, through the counties of Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson to the city of Olathe. The estimated length of the road thirty seven miles.

ALREADY there has been expended over one million dollars on the capitol building at Topeka, and it is estimated that it will take \$3,000,000 more to complete the work, which will give Kansas the finest capitol building of any State in the Union.

PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: Hog pen, Lewis F. Chenoweth, Miller; newspaper file, William F. File, Topeka; vehicle wheel, James A. Johnston, Topeka; vehicle hub, James L. Johnston, Topeka; combined spoke socket and tire fastener, James L. Johnston, Topeka; window screen, William E. Monroe, Cherokee; land anchor, Cyrus C. Pratt, Lincoln; electric program clock, Andrew J. Reams, Augusta; harrow and pulverizing attachment, James T. Strong, Pittsburg.

STATISTICS recently gathered in railroad circles show that more miles of new road are being constructed this year in Kansas than in any State in the Union.

GARDNER City almost unanimously voted bonds for the Kansas, Texas & Southwestern railway.

The board of managers of the Soldiers' Home has granted the right of way through the grounds to the Leavenworth, Northern & Southern railway.

The safe in the office of the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railway at Leavenworth was blown open the other night and \$400 in cash taken. The work was evidently done by professionals who were well equipped for it, as they were up all tracks that might lead to a clue.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State for the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad company. The purpose for which this corporation is formed is to build and operate a standard gauge railroad from the city of Winfield through the counties of Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clarke, Meade, Seward, Stevens and Morton to the west line of the State, and from the city of Topeka through the State of Colorado to Trinidad in the last named State. Capital, \$20,000,000.

TWENTY-SEVEN prisoners employed at the Santa Fe shops in Topeka were laid off the other day and fifteen a few days previous. The reason given by the company is that traffic is so heavy now as to require all the rolling stock, consequently there is not enough work for the painters, the greater part of whose business is repainting old cars.

PHILIP CHUM, a negro murderer, was recently brought back from Topeka and lodged in jail at Topeka. He is wanted for the murder of Eli Wallace in Topeka some months since.

A MAN by the name of Connelly, a contractor on the Rock Island road, recently became violently insane at Topeka and tried to kill several of his men without the slightest provocation.

THE other morning a serious accident befell Charles Lindenschmidt, a Topeka foundryman, who was engaged in superintending the casting of a four-ton piece of work. While looking to see that everything was in readiness for the casting, he got under the heavy column of earth which was being used, which fell upon and crushed him to the earth, fracturing an arm and leg.

WORK on the first wing of the reformatory at Hutchinson is near completion, and probably by December 1 it will be ready for occupancy. The wing now being completed will accommodate about two hundred prisoners, but the main building as planned by the architect will hold six hundred. About \$50,000 has been expended thus far.

THE Attorney General has in the Supreme Court quo warranto proceedings against the City of Leavenworth with the view of closing the saloons of that city, said to number over one hundred. By these proceedings Attorney General Bradford asks that the city of Leavenworth be enjoined from accepting a license from the saloon keepers.

TRACK laying on the Council Grove extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Ottawa is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half a day. This road must be completed, according to the terms on its contract with the people, by January 1, 1887.

TOPEKA has seven Methodist churches and a membership of over 2,000.

IN GENERAL.

A Collection of News for the General Reader.

France Will Maintain Her Dignity—Rabid Red Republicans—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor—Other General News.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—At a banquet given in his honor at Toulouse last night, Prime Minister DeFreycinet urged that all the Republican sections should unite to avoid contentious questions and work for effective reforms. He said France desired peace, but it had to be peace which would cost her dignity intact. She would in no case abdicate her rank as a great power. With regard to colonial questions he said the Government did not wish to make fresh acquisitions, but would maintain its present possessions. M. de Freycinet dwelt upon the duty of the State to alleviate the condition of the workmen and thus end their antagonism to their masters. In the course of his remarks he said: "If France's honor and dignity are threatened we must be prepared to make all sacrifices to sustain them. At present our relations with the great powers are established on a footing of mutual consideration." M. de Freycinet was greeted with pronounced cheering at the conclusion of his speech, and shouts of "Vive Freycinet," "Vive la Republique," went up with his enthusiastic hearers.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A riot took place yesterday during the unveiling and dedication of a statue of Armand Barbès, the red republican colleague of Blaine at Caracassonne, in the department of the Aude. The committee having the ceremonies in charge were nearly all moderates, and the revolutionists became provoked at their predominance in the case of such a radical as Barbès, whom they regarded as the leader of their creed, and attempted to control the demonstration themselves. In this they were resisted by the committee, assisted by the police. The revolutionists advanced their movement and made an open fight for the control of the situation. With red flags flying they assaulted the incensed site, breaking down the barriers, trampling over women and children and driving the moderates and police allies away from the place.

FRITSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—In speaking of the coming general assembly of the Knights of Labor, ex-Governor H. D. Layton, of this city, said to-day that among the important questions to be considered would be a change in the basis of representation. The convention would be attended by possibly 500 delegates, which would represent 700,000 members of the order. Said he: "An effort will be made to establish a basis so as to prevent the meeting of such an unwieldy mass as will be present this year. At present the basis of representation is one for 100 members, or a major fraction. The districts should be represented in the ratio of one to 3,000 members. The members would then be as well represented and the business could be better and more rapidly transacted by the present system. Another important question that the order should favor than any previous convention will be the necessity of organizing by States. At present the district and local assemblies throughout the country throw an immense amount of work into the office of the general secretary and treasurer, and the work is done by giving the master workman of each State enlarged powers, and also making him a member of the general executive board. That, or something closely similar, will be adopted at the convention. The convention must either determine the plan or the general executive board must be enlarged and a certain portion of the work laid out for each member of the board, he to attend to that territory direct. In regard to the membership of the order it being impressed with the idea that arbitration must be in practice, key-note, not only in theory, but in practice. Powderly will be the general master workman as long as he wants it, and he will accept of the charges that could all have been made against it. They have voted against Powderly, but whether they will continue to do so is a question. From my correspondence with eighty-four Chicago members of the Knights of Labor, I am led to believe that the question of the anarchists who have been sentenced to the penitentiary will be brought before the convention by the delegation from that city. It will be asked that the convention inquire into the justice of the sentences. These anarchists will have plenty of friends in the convention and their case will be advocated by men who are not dynamiters and who do not believe in dynamite. An effort will be made to get an expression of sentiment in favor of these men."

SEATTLE, Mo., Sept. 29.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, two and one-half miles west of Montevue station, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, two freight trains, No. 36, going east, and No. 23, west, collided with terrific force, smashing both engines, twelve cars loaded with merchandise and two light cars. The engineer and fireman on No. 36 escaped unharmed, while Engineer J. H. Hope, of 23, received a slight wound on the head and was bruised severely on the back and shoulders, and his fireman, W. M. Voelkel, had his right arm and leg fractured. The conductor on No. 36 mistook a figure 2 for a 3 in his order, which was the cause of the collision. This makes the fifth collision on the Missouri Pacific within the past two weeks. The wreck has not been cleared away yet, and the passengers on No. 1 were transferred to No. 2 and brought to this city. It is said that they loss to the company by the disaster will amount to upwards of \$15,000.

STURLEYVILLE, Sept. 27.—Friday night the infant child of William Reynolds, a farmer living five miles north of the place, was placed in its crib in a room occupied by its parents. A lady in an adjoining room heard the child cry toward morning, but supposing the parents were awake said nothing. In the morning Mrs. Reynolds discovered that the child, which she had believed to be the same negro who a few weeks ago outraged a lady in Shelby County and escaped. Telegrams have been sent to the Pratt mines convict prisons for bloodhounds.

BOYCOTTED INDICTED. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—The grand jury of the hustings court to day found indictments against the boycott committee of the Richmond Typographical Union and the editors, proprietors and publishers of the parties in Baughman, Brothers, wholesale stationers and job printers.

BOOMING GEORGE. New York, Sept. 27.—Yesterday the Central Labor union appropriated \$5,000 for campaign expenses to forward the candidacy of Henry George, the workingman's candidate for mayor.

The trouble between the window glass workers and factory owners east of the Allegheny mountains has been settled.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News of More or Less Interest From Washington.

An Old Claim Against a Canal Company—Pleuro-Pneumonia Investigation—Hog Cholera—Schurz Reversed—Other National Topics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—May 30, 1830, an act of Congress was approved creating a corporation to build a canal from Georgetown to Alexandria, Va., authority being given to carry it across the Potomac by means of an aqueduct. The sum of \$100,000 was donated by Congress to assist in this work. In 1837 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to loan \$300,000 to the canal company in order to complete the canal and bridge. To secure this loan the corporate authorities of Alexandria were required to deposit the stock held by them in the canal company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to be sold by him when in his judgment the proper time had arrived and the Government would thus be reimbursed for the loan. Under this act the United States paid over to the canal company in 1837 \$150,000, in 1838 \$100,000, and in 1839 \$50,000. But it never received any certificates of stock. In 1867 a lease was entered into by the president of the canal company by which all the canal and its works were leased for a period of ninety-nine years. This lease was supposed to have been fully authorized by a vote of a majority of the stockholders of the company, particularly the corporate authorities of Alexandria, who represented and voted the stock which was pledged to the Secretary of the Treasury and upon which the loan of \$300,000 had been obtained forty years before. This lease was not renewed, as soon as they had secured their lease, to extend about \$25,000 in repairs, and have ever since been enjoying a net profit of from \$12,000 to \$18,000 per annum.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Bureau of Agriculture is actively engaged in devising and putting into operation measures looking to the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia, and Commissioner Colman has resolved to check the outbreak. An evidence of the anxiety and apprehension felt in the western States is afforded by the following telegram received to-day from Denver, Col.: "West, we earnestly request you to check the spread of pleuro-pneumonia in the vicinity of Chicago. Cattle sold under such circumstances must bring depressed prices, thus giving eager speculators an opportunity to spread the disease throughout the country."

The message is signed by R. G. Head, President of the International Farm Association, and J. A. Cooper, President of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. Commenting on this dispatch Commissioner Colman said: "These people must be crazy to think the department will permit any of these cattle to be sold. We have quarantined them and doubled our forces on Saturday and are now going to send out an expert veterinarian to check the outbreak. We did not get through Congress the bill we expected to pass on this subject, so we can only second the effort of the State authorities and assist in carrying out the State laws. Under the existing laws we can only stamp out the disease in a State with the permission of the local authorities. Sometimes the Governor of a State will not consent to Federal interference, so we can only second their efforts."

The Commissioner has drawn up and forwarded to the Governors of all the States and Territories a series of rules and regulations of co-operation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the authorities of the several States and Territories for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if they receive the consent of the State authorities the bureau will make a systematic and determined attempt to stamp out the disease by the most efficient and binding means of the courts of every other State."

SCHURZ REVERSED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Acting Secretary Muldroff has rendered a very important decision involving the constitutional question of the State and credit shall be given by each State to the people and judicial proceedings of every other State—"carrying out the doctrine that where a court of one State having jurisdiction renders a judgment, that judgment shall be conclusive of all matters determined therein and binding on the courts of every other State."

QUARANTINING. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Commissioner Colman, of the Bureau of Agriculture, received a letter from Dr. Salmon dated Chicago, September 25, in which he says in reference to the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at that city: "Since telegraphing the fact that the watch strengthened at from being removed. There are twenty-nine men now employed, making an expense of \$80 a day. This was necessary in order to give the State board time to decide what disposition could be made of the cattle. It is very important to have an early inspection of some districts in this vicinity."

Chasing a Fiend. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—At Gadsden yesterday a white lady was criminally assaulted by a negro. A posse is pursuing him, and if caught he will be lynched. He is believed to be the same negro who a few weeks ago outraged a lady in Shelby County and escaped. Telegrams have been sent to the Pratt mines convict prisons for bloodhounds.

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BAD FOR STOCKMEN.

Texas Fever Joins Pleuro-Pneumonia in Ravaging the Chicago Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The various interests at the stock yards have been trying to suppress the fact that the Texas fever or spleen disease made its appearance there on Saturday last. Saturday morning twenty-one car loads of Colorado cattle arrived at the yards over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The cattle being unloaded, it was found that several were dead and as many more were termed "cripples." The crippled cattle were picked up by speculators and sent to Bridgeport slaughter-house to be killed. Several were found to be in bad condition from Texas fever. Health Inspector Lamb is said to have condemned the carcasses. He was questioned about the matter to-day, when he denied any knowledge of it and said there was no Texas fever at the stock yards, but it is known that the consigned cattle at Bridgeport Saturday and Sunday he located the remainder of the yards. Those in the yards numbered several hundred and the entire lot were slaughtered Monday under the inspection of Lamb. In the case of the Bridgeport cattle, many showed signs of Texas fever, and nearly eighty were condemned to the tank. The opinion among veterinarians and distillers becomes stronger daily that the disease now afflicting some of the quarantined cattle has been prevailing to a greater or less degree for at least two years. Distillers say that cattlemen attributed the diseased condition of the lungs to the hot slops on which the cattle are fed. Dr. Salmon said it was doubtful whether the disease could be prevented from spreading even if all the cattle in quarantine were killed, as the evidence so far obtained tended to show that a number of animals examined by the State Veterinarian had caught the disease before being taken to the stock yards. One reason that it had not been discovered sooner was because the State Veterinarian was not paid for ferretting out disease and was merely allowed a per diem for doing his work when the contagion had broken out. The members of the commission and the State Veterinarian were telegraphed last night to go to Pekin, where they had been summoned to appear as witnesses in a civil suit brought against the State, and to-day's proposed meeting to settle the question of disposing of the quarantined cattle was indefinitely postponed. The board, however, returned later in the day and visited the places where the cattle are quarantined. They are now waiting for action by the State authorities. A report has been forwarded to Springfield and Washington, and any other action that will come from the authorities. Prof. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, believes that all the animals have been quarantined and that the supposed plague can be controlled within the present limits. He said it would cost \$50,000 or \$60,000 to indemnify the owners of the affected cattle for their slaughter. He did not know what further action would be taken by the board, but every effort would be made to rid the city and State of the pest. He will remain here for a few days and then go to Ottawa, Canada, to inspect the system adopted to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia there.

STORMS IN TEXAS.

A Destructive Storm in Southwestern Texas—Brownsville Suffers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Advices from the southwestern coast of Texas, particularly in the region of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from some interior parts, give accounts of a great rainstorm and much destruction of property during the past week. A tremendous storm and hurricane swept over the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., including Matamoras, last Tuesday and Wednesday. Twenty-six inches of rain fell up to Wednesday night, and the wind is said to have reached a velocity of nearly one hundred miles an hour. Over two hundred houses in Brownsville were blown down and a large number damaged, rendering homeless some three hundred families. In Matamoras over three hundred houses were leveled and many injured. The entire rear part of the city, embracing over thirty blocks, was flooded to the depth of from three to eight feet, and the people living there were rescued only with the greatest difficulty. All telegraph lines were blown down and the Rio Grande and the Matamoras & Monterey railroads were washed out and traffic has not yet been resumed. All the surrounding country was inundated, many houses blown down, and crops destroyed. There is great suffering in both Matamoras and Brownsville. In the latter place fully 150 families are destitute and in the former 400 families are homeless and in want. Relief measures have been adopted and a large amount of food and money has been raised, and is being distributed. At Point Isabel the quarantine station was swept away and other damage done. A four-masted steamer was wrecked fifty miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande and is said to be a total loss. Her name is unknown, but she is thought to have been an English vessel. Her captain and crew were saved. At Colorado, Tex., the river has risen twenty-five feet, and at last accounts was still rising, and all tributary creeks are overflowing at large sections of country are submerged. Very heavy rains have fallen in other sections and much apprehension is felt for the safety of property.

Belegged by a Mob.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Last night the county jail was besieged by a mob of a hundred men, who demanded of Sheriff Hays a colored prisoner named Jno. McKinnis, who some days ago killed a man. The sheriff refused to surrender the prisoner. The mob was determined to have him, and after a few minutes' consultation, five of its members drew shot-guns on the officer and as he still persisted, refused to accede to their terms one shot was fired at him. At that moment he levelled a Winchester at them, but they commenced to retreat and he did not fire. The officer is prepared for a lack to-night, which it is feared will be made.

An Ancient Lady.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A very distinguished link between the two centuries died yesterday in Grafton street, near the residence of Henry Irving, in Frances Margaret Walpole, ninety-eight years old. She was, on the maternal side, the grand-daughter of the great Lord Orme, and paternally of Thomas Walpole, brother of Horace. She died a spinster, though a belle in her youth, attractive and interesting in her middle age and delightful raconteur in her old age.

Murdered Remains Found.

BROWNVILLE, Tex., Sept. 28.—About a month ago Saturnine Raderogues disappeared from the Santa Anita ranch. A few days ago his remains were found buried about a mile from the ranch; the bowels having been taken out, and the cavity filled with quicklime to insure prompt decomposition.

To Be Presented.

OTTAWA, Can., Sept. 27.—Circulating bills reports an indelible offence in the Dominion, and the parties who sent reports of the alleged new treaty are to be presented.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Some Facts for the American People to Study—The Naval Service to be Improved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Chief Constructor Wilson estimates the active life of the woodenware shipments of our present navy as follows: The Tennessee (the only one classed as first rate), six months; the Trenton, Omaha and Vandallia, second rates, and the Mohican, third rate, ten years; the Lancaster and Brooklyn, second rates, and the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Nipsic, Tallapoosa, Yantic, third rates, six years; the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola, second rates, and the Juniata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Galena, Marion, Ironquos and Kearsage, third rates, five years. These, together with the iron ships, Mononacy, Alert and Ranger, third rates, and the Michigan, Palos and Pinta, fourth rates, constitute the available fighting force of the present navy. The most powerful of their weapons are converted guns, having a range of perhaps two miles, excellent arms for operations against wooden ships and ineffectual for operations against modern armor, but inefficient against modern armor. The very best of these ships are held by our naval authorities to be far behind the times as a reliance for offense or defense in actual warfare.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

They Meet at Trenton and Nominate Judge Green for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Democratic State convention met at the Opera House at noon yesterday. When the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman Allen L. McDermott, together with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries. After the adoption of the platform the convention proceeded to nomination for Governor. The names of Judge Robert S. Green, of Union; Charles H. Hendrickson, of Burlington; Rufus Blount, of Monmouth; Judge John W. Blount, of Camden; Judge John Hopper, of Passaic; Judge John McGregor, of Newark; David C. Dudd, of Essex County; Andrew Albright, of Essex, and Augustus W. Cutler, of Morris, were presented. The ballot for a choice between them brought on a scene of much excitement, and charges that the vote was not properly announced were made in one or two instances. The result as finally announced was: Green, 305; Albright, 30; Westcott, 23; Blodgett, 14; Cutler, 7; Dudd, 17; Hendrickson, 18. The nomination of Green was then made unanimous and while the band played and the crowd shouted the convention broke up.

Murder in a Sunday School.

SEDAN, Kan., Sept. 28.—On Sunday at Cascade school house, about twelve miles southeast of this place, while Sunday school was in session, Simon Smith, a colored man, stepped into the house and after looking around the room drew a revolver and commenced firing at William Andrews, also colored, against whom he had an old grudge. One of the boys missed Andrews and struck Benjamin Williams, an old colored man, just above the heart, killing him almost instantly. A fire was then made and four shots at him. Andrews also succeeded in getting his own pistol out, when Smith ran out of the house and, mounting his horse, struck off for the Territory. Andrews was shot in the stomach and in the right lung, and his recovery is doubtful. Smith, after killing a number of miles into the Territory, concluded to return to the State and give himself up, which he did at Canaville, just across the line. When it was learned at Cascade that Smith had given himself up a mob of colored people was formed and proceeded to Canaville, but the deputy sheriff who had Smith in charge eluded them and safely landed his prisoner at jail here.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28. Flour—Quiet and steady; XXX, \$2.30; XXXI, \$2.25; XXXII, \$2.20; XXXIII, \$2.15; XXXIV, \$2.10; XXXV, \$2.05; XXXVI, \$2.00; XXXVII, \$1.95; XXXVIII, \$1.90; XXXIX, \$1.85; XXXX, \$1.80; XXXXI, \$1.75; XXXXII, \$1.70; XXXXIII, \$1.65; XXXXIV, \$1.60; XXXXV, \$1.55; XXXXVI, \$1.50; XXXXVII, \$1.45; XXXXVIII, \$1.40; XXXXIX, \$1.35; XXXXX, \$1.30; XXXXXI, \$1.25; XXXXXII, \$1.20; XXXXXIII, \$1.15; XXXXXIV, \$1.10; XXXXXV, \$1.05; XXXXXVI, \$1.00; XXXXXVII, \$0.95; XXXXXVIII, \$0.90; XXXXXIX, \$0.85; XXXXXX, \$0.80; XXXXXXI, \$0.75; XXXXXXII, \$0.70; XXXXXXIII, \$0.65; XXXXXXIV, \$0.60; XXXXXXV, \$0.55; XXXXXXVI, \$0.50; XXXXXXVII, \$0.45; XXXXXXVIII, \$0.40; XXXXXXIX, \$0.35; XXXXXXX, \$0.30; XXXXXXXI, \$0.25; XXXXXXXII, \$0.20; XXXXXXXIII, \$0.15; XXXXXXXIV, \$0.10; XXXXXXXV, \$0.05; XXXXXXXVI, \$0.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; winter, \$4.15; spring, \$4.20; extra, \$4.25; XXX, \$4.30; XXXI, \$4.35; XXXII, \$4.40; XXXIII, \$4.45; XXXIV, \$4.50; XXXV, \$4.55; XXXVI, \$4.60; XXXVII, \$4.65; XXXVIII, \$4.70; XXXIX, \$4.75; XXXX, \$4.80; XXXXI, \$4.85; XXXXII, \$4.90; XXXXIII, \$4.95; XXXXIV, \$5.00; XXXXV, \$5.05; XXXXVI, \$5.10; XXXXVII, \$5.15; XXXXVIII, \$5.20; XXXXIX, \$5.25; XXXXX, \$5.30; XXXXXI, \$5.35; XXXXXII, \$5.40; XXXXXIII, \$5.45; XXXXXIV, \$5.50; XXXXXV, \$5.55; XXXXXVI, \$5.60; XXXXXVII, \$5.65; XXXXXVIII, \$5.70; XXXXXIX, \$5.75; XXXXXX, \$5.80; XXXXXXI, \$5.85; XXXXXXII, \$5.90; XXXXXXIII, \$5.95; XXXXXXIV, \$6.00; XXXXXXV, \$6.05; XXXXXXVI, \$6.10; XXXXXXVII, \$6.15; XXXXXXVIII, \$6.20; XXXXXXIX, \$6.25; XXXXXXX, \$6.30; XXXXXXXI, \$6.35; XXXXXXXII, \$6.40; XXXXXXXIII, \$6.45; XXXXXXXIV, \$6.50; XXXXXXXV, \$6.55; XXXXXXXVI, \$6.60; XXXXXXXVII, \$6.65; XXXXXXXVIII, \$6.70; XXXXXXXIX, \$6.75; XXXXXXXX, \$6.80; XXXXXXXXI, \$6.85; XXXXXXXXII, \$6.90; XXXXXXXXIII, \$6.95; 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EARLY MATURITY.

An Indispensable Quality in Cattle to Both the Breeder and Grazer.

The early maturity question, as regards beef breeds, is unquestionably one of first importance to our breeders and graziers; to the graziers it may be said, first, because their profits depend much upon economy of time and food, turning over their money as quickly as possible, and turning out as quickly as possible, fat and fit for the butcher, the stock they buy in lean condition; but if the grazer has precedence on the ground of his direct and immediate interest, the breeder necessarily has chronological priority, inasmuch as an animal must come into the world before it can eat and be eaten. Let us take first, therefore, the breeder's part in this matter.

In his selection of the type of animal the breeder, of course, is influenced by the market, and here the feeder is his patron and promoter, whose demands must be considered and satisfied. The feeder may be, indeed, the breeder himself, who, as feeder also, becomes his own customer, but this fact does not alter the aspect of the case, for the only difference is that he must look forward to his own wants, instead of to the wants of another man, and breed accordingly to the sort of stock he will require.

Size and weight, doubtless, will continue to be in demand, for a considerable proportion of buyers, not only for beef-making purely, but for general purposes, as the cow that can milk well, fatten readily, and then fall a good weight, is a more profitable animal than the light-built cow which can not carry much flesh; but as the business of feeding a race against time, the animals that can make up and "ripen" the fastest at the least cost will be mostly those required, wherever the feeder has a cultivated farm and all the appliances and buildings of advanced agriculture. A different stamp of animal, but still inclining to early "ripening," and a kindly thriver, will be wanted to meet rougher and more primitive conditions.

If we must have animals with the hereditary habit of rapid growth, and to assume the form and fully furnished flesh points of adults at an age when average cattle are little beyond calfhood, we must be prepared to yield somewhat of constitutional robustness, and to sacrifice longevity. The individual animals reared for beef alone are not intended to have long lives. The object of their entrance into the world is their early exit; but their fitness to meet the demands of the business for which they are produced must be inherited from their parents which must have, otherwise they can not transmit, the desired generosity and early completion of growth. The breed, therefore, kept for the purposes of this business, must be one which speedily reaches the height of maturity, and, as a necessity consequent to a recognized law of nature, having soon passed the turning point of life, begins at an early age a speedy descent on the other slope of the hill. We must not be exacting about stamina, or about length of days, when extremely early maturity is our object. The early maturity is gained and improved, we must remember, by the forcing and housing of many successive generations, and the means employed to promote it have also that other more sure result, the reduction of the power of the constitution to bear the strain of rough life, or the wear and tear of prolonged life.

To the feeder the question which his stock could do if the lives were spared is without interest. He does not mean to spare their lives. His business is to know what stock best suit his place and means of feeding off; and as these are widely various throughout the length and breadth of the United States, it is evident that we have room for many breeds, and for more than one class within each breed. Any breed may be trained, in time and by the necessary means, to harder or more generous living, so that in all breeds there is some elasticity to adapt themselves to circumstances, although certain breeds excel others in readiness to do so.—National Live-Stock Journal.

SIZES OF SHOES.

Trade Tricks Resorted to in the Numbering of Feet.

Nominally there is now one-third of an inch in length and one-twelfth of an inch in width between contiguous sizes of shoes. Thus: In women's shoes the width B is supposed to be one-twelfth of an inch broader than the width A. C is one-twelfth inch wider than B, and so on. F being the extreme width of women's shoes in general use.

But the sensitiveness of a portion of the fair sex on the subject of wide feet has induced many manufacturers to label their wide goods EE. This width is really one-twelfth broader than E. Upon the notion of getting a close fit also, many ladies have got into the habit of calling for C and D and F. If such exactness of measurement were obtainable it would signify that C was 1-24 inch wider than C. But as a matter of fact, no manufacturer splits his sizes as fine as that.

Lengths of shoes are almost as much demoralized as widths. The beginning of the scale in the length of shoes is a child's 9, which should just be four inches in length, and each additional size should add one-third of an inch. A child's 9 being four inches in length, a child's 9 would consequently be five inches long, and a 13 would be six and one-third inches in length. The numbers then begin at 1 again, which is six and two-thirds inches long. A man's 8 should be nine inches long. But it has become so customary to abridge half a size, that when a manufacturer receives orders for men's shoes 6s to 10s or women's 8s to 7s, he knows very well that his customer expects 5 1/2 to 9 1/2 in one case and 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 in the other.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A putty of starch and chloride of zinc hardens quickly and lasts as a stopper of holes in metals for months.—Boston Budget.

PRETTY PETS.

A Taxidermist Tells Some Interesting Business Secrets.

"We will undertake to preserve and fix up any kind of bird or animal, from a humming-bird to an elephant," said a New York taxidermist to a reporter recently, "and, I might just as well add, from a bee to mammoths."

"Are there many in New York who pursue your art?" "About twenty. Too many altogether for any of us to do any decent business. It is not an easy trade to learn. Sometimes a man may accomplish it in a few months; sometimes it will take a much longer time; it depends upon the natural good judgment and dexterity of the pupil. A little carelessness or want of skill will often spoil a job. In the preparation of our subjects we use a large amount of arsenic in a powdered form. During the manipulation this powder is shaken into the air and is inhaled by the operator. As arsenic is an accumulative poison, it will remain in the system until there is enough to cause serious results. Very often a man is compelled to quit the business in order to save his life. Life-insurance companies hesitate to take risks on men engaged in our business. Arsenic is used to preserve the skin, fur and feathers of birds and animals. Several substitutes for this poison have been tried, but none of them have been found to be any good."

"What do you most work on?" "We drive a thriving business in the canary-bird line. People bring their little birds here to have them stuffed. The owners are mostly ladies, and you can imagine what a comfort it is to have their little feathered pets preserved in such a manner that their beauty and form of feather can be seen and admired long after their sweet lives are washed."

"Love-birds are presented in great numbers. Cardinals are somewhat rare, and their plumage is so bright-colored and beautiful that when they die they are seldom thrown away. There is always a ready market for them, and we will pay good prices for them. Love-birds are brought to us in pairs. It is customary when one of these affectionate little things dies to bring its dead body and the living mate to us. We will kill the live bird and preserve the two together."

"Could the skin of a man be stuffed?" "Certainly, in the same manner that a donkey's skin is. I would undertake the job, but it would cost a great deal of money. They say that the human skin is very much like the skin of a hog, and that if subjected to a tanning process it would be very thick and strong—the same as the hog leather which is used for saddles and trunks."

A GORGEOUS FUNERAL.

How Millionaires Are Buried in the Celestial Empire.

Hu-Tow-Tai, a great Chinese speculator, and probably the richest merchant in the empire, died recently at Hang Chow. His progress through life may have been as prosy and uninteresting as that of any other common millionaire, but his funeral was the loudest and one of the grandest on record. At the head of the procession a number of coolies trudged along carrying little scraps of paper upon which short sentences full of wisdom and sound advice were traced in pencil. Then followed a crowd of lantern bearers, the lanterns fastened at the end of long bamboo canes. After them came a small army of musicians, making noise enough to scare the sulphur and brimstone out of all the wicked spirits within range. Next came a few hundred little boys, each holding in his hand some weapon of strange form intended for the slaughter of evil-disposed devils. The bearers of the family tablets with the names of the ancestors of the deceased marched after the boys. Next in the procession altars on wheels appeared, loaded with choice fruits, the last one bearing the portrait of the deceased. After these came two groups of priests presented themselves, the first dressed in white robes, richly embroidered, and the second in scarlet and yellow. Between these two groups there was a crowd bearing lanterns, flags, parasols and fans, together with all sorts of queer things. The master of ceremonies rode on horseback, and was dressed from head to foot in white, the Chinese mourning. Behind him was a large white tent carried along by strong men, and in this the relatives concealed their woe. At last the coffin came in sight mounted upon a magnificent hearse ornamented in the most gorgeous style, and borne along upon the shoulders of twenty-five men. A large number of mandarins dressed in their official robes, and carried in Japanese chairs, closed the procession.—N. Y. Sun.

A Burmese Oracle.

A Burmese gun belonging to ex-King Theebaw, which is shortly to be sent to the Queen, was regarded as an oracle by the deposed monarch. The cannon is about the size of an eight-ten-pounder, and is probably made of bronze, but it is now gilded, and stands on a gilt carriage under a gilded dome. When going to war Theebaw always consulted the gun under the auspices of a phoogyee or priest, who poured a bottle of wine into the mouth of the piece. If the King was to be victorious, the gun would retain the wine; if he was to be defeated, the wine would be returned. When war was imminent with England, Theebaw duly consulted his oracle, but to his horror, the gun cast forth the wine at once, the alarmed phoogyee—who probably had an inkling how little chance his master ran of success—declaring that a nat or spirit was at work.—London Standard.

A New York Naturalist Has Received from Madagascar the First Black Parrot Ever Brought to this Country.

The bird stands nearly fourteen inches in height and its plumage is a dense purple. It was 55 years old. Y. C. Bull.

BROTHER GARDNER.

The Lincoln Club Sage's Views on Matrimonial Affairs.

Brudder Amibad Cantilever, it am reported dat you am about to take unto yourself a wife. Dat de report am true your recent ackshuns am proof. You has bin seen pricin' second-hand stoves, squintin' at fo' dollar bed-room sweets an' rustlin' aroun' arter bric-a-brac. Marriage am nuffin' you kin be ashamed of, an' I reckon you kin depend on dis club to warm up de house fer you an' leave behind some hard-bottomed cheers an' a few articles of thware.

Brudder Cantilever, marriage am a ottery or a dead-sure thing—just as you make it. If you git stuck on sight—fall in firstly wid a gal fur her small 'et, taperin' waist, an' bein' varlin' mouf, an' a marry' her oil-hand or droopin' mustache strikes her fancy, she'll nebbber stop to study his natur' nor to worry ober his head, or muttache. A month arter marriage, when he hauls her aroun' by de hair an' slaps her dimpled jaw she's perfectly astonished to think she made sich a mistake.

Secondly, Brudder Cantilever, arter de knot has bin tied, make up yer mind dat de fucher won't be plain sailin'. You're gwine to be tried an' tested an' troubled, an' you hev to call up all yer serapin' de bottom ob de flour barrel to use when you hev'n't got a cent in yer pocket. De woodpile will run out in January, an' de sugar an' de bacon will seem to be car'ied off by de rats. If yer wife am ober so good-natured she will hev her trials an' tribulashuns, an' dar may be times when she'll r'iz up an' claw fur you. In de y'ars gone by my ole woman has rushed upon me wid de 'pin, an' I has retorted in a way to make her ears ache, but all-de-time I knowed she was swin' an' good-hearted, an' she knowed I'd empty my pockets of de las' shillin' to buy her a new set of false frizzes. If you am suited to each other an occasional rum in de family will prove a stickin' plaster to hold you de clusser together. If you ain't suited—if you diskliver dat you hev struck a patch of Canada thistles an' can't stop still, an' if de odder party disklivers dat she has taken a tumble off de monument of Romance an' brought up wid a thud in de mudhole of Reality, you jist absquatulate. Go quietely an' decently and get on-titched by divorce, and let de wisdom gained by experience stan' at yer right hand when ye make anoder choice. Brudder Cantilever, my feelin' an' de feelin' of dis club am wid ye, an' our good wishes, together wid at least two dollars' worth of thware, kin be counted on whenever de fatal occasion arrives.—Detroit Free Press.

BLOCK ISLAND.

Early History and Location of a Famous American Summer Resort.

The island was first seen by civilized navigators, so far as history furnishes any record, in the year 1524. A French navigator named Verazano saw it in that year, and gave a report of its discovery to Francis I, King of France. How long it may have been inhabited by Indians before seen by this Frenchman must always remain a matter of conjecture. Ninety years later, in 1614, the Dutch trader, Adrian Block, explored this island and gave it his own name. The burning of his vessel detained him through the winter in Manhattan, he there built a new one which he named the Unrest; with it he explored the coast of Long Island Sound and this island. He was probably the first white man ever anchored on this shore, and he and his crew were the first civilized men who ever landed on this soil. Our historian tells us that in 1636 John Oldham, a trader from Boston, came in a small vessel to trade with the Manisasses—as the Indians on the island called themselves. The islanders put him to death "to the bloody flesh with his lawful garments." Colonel John Endicott, punished the Indians for their cruelty; he thus made the island widely known and established his claim to it by right of conquest. The island in its earliest history had many names. The most poetical one was "Manisasses"—meaning the "Little God," or "The Little God's Island." This is at this hour the name of one of the hotels. The name fittingly appears in the following lines:

"Circled by waters that never freeze, Beaten by billows and swept by breeze, Leth the island of Manisasses."

Rock Island is located directly south of the central part of Rhode Island, to which State it belongs. It is south-west from Newport about thirty miles; it is about eighteen miles from Montauk, the east end of Long Island. It is so far out at sea that one always has sea air. In summer it is swept by fresh breezes and in winter by fierce gales. It is eight miles long and three miles wide. Its shores are continually wreathed with the foam of billows. It is a most unique and interesting place. High cliffs for the most part meet the assaults of the billows.—Cor. Chicago Standard.

A LAWLESS LIFE.

The One Red-empting Virtue of a Professional Criminal.

Sometimes, when I think what a lawless life mine has been, I wonder that the respectable outlaws with whom I am most intimately associated in social, religious and political circles have not elected me chief of the band. I think nothing of defying those in authority; I "sass" the President, scoff at Congress, bully the Legislature, and transgress the laws of the land daily. I drive across the bridge "faster than a walk," and openly sneer at the five dollars' fine with which the sign-board threatens me. I have walked "on the grass" in Fairmount Park; in Central Park I have "plucked a leaf, flower or shrub." I have "stood on the front platform" for many miles; I have "talked to the man at the wheel;" I have "got on and off the cars while in motion;" I have "smoked about this shaft;" I have refused to "keep moving on Brooklyn bridge; I have neglected to clear the snow from my sidewalk; I have dumped ashes into the alley at early dawn; I do not muzzle my dog, and last year he was not registered; I do not always "turn to the right" when I am driving; I do not always procure tickets before entering the cars; I have not worked out my road tax this year—why, I can't begin to tell one-half my lawless acts. No wonder that I sympathize with those anarchists, nor that good people—who never do wrong—regard me with suspicion. But one virtue, even though it may be considered a negative one, I insert here as a saving clause. I have never overstated the value of my property to the assessor.—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

UNCLE SAM'S BOOKS.

Some Curiosities of a Lengthy Document Recently Issued by the Government.

The House of Representatives, on July 27, passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of balances due to and from the Government of the United States. The answer, which was very voluminous, was sent to the Public Printer, and the work of placing it in type was completed a few days ago. The fact that certain sums are charged against individuals as due the United States does not indicate that the persons so charged with indebtedness have profited by the amount involved or that they owe the money. In the great majority of cases the accounts are held up awaiting the settlement of some technical question as to the legality of the expenditure.

Among those who are carried as debtors on the treasury ledgers are: President John Adams, who owes \$12,898 on account of "household expenses;" Major-General Lafayette, who owes \$4,895, on account of an overpayment made to him, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, who owes \$61,355, on account of various expenditures made before 1834. The diplomatic, and particularly the literary men, who have been sent abroad as Ministers and Consuls, seem to be more generally in debt to the Government than any other class of public servants. James Russell Lowell owes \$93.68 in his account as Minister to Great Britain in 1855; John Lathrop Motley owes \$2,498 as Minister to Great Britain in 1871; Revere Johnson owes \$5,388 as Minister to Great Britain in 1869; Bayard Taylor owes \$102 as Minister to Germany in 1879; Washington Irving owes 3 cents as Minister to Spain in 1847; Alexander Everett owes \$893 as Minister to Mexico in 1836, owes \$924, James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico in 1857, owes \$540; Andrew J. Curtin, Minister to Russia in 1872, owes \$944; E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia in 1879, owes \$12,160; John Russell Young, Minister to China in 1885, is debited with \$3,145 and is credited with \$507; Stephen A. Hurlbut, Minister to the United States of Colombia, is debited with \$13,228 in 1871 and \$7,000 in 1872; James A. Bayard, Envoy to Ghent, is debited with \$400; Adam Sedgwick is debited with \$10,572 as Consul-General to London in 1882 and with \$9,165 as Consul-General to Havana in 1884; William D. Howells is debited with \$24 as Consul to Venice in 1863 and credited with \$71 in his account for 1865; John S. Mosby is debited with \$2,118 as Consul to Hong Kong in 1885; Thomas J. Brady owes the Government \$9.75 as Consul to St. Thomas in 1874; Titian J. Coffey is debited with \$1,990 as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1870 and \$1,871; Beverly Tucker is debited with \$21,264 as Consul at Liverpool in 1862, and Simon Wolf with \$293 as Consul General at Cairo in 1882.

On the other hand the statement shows that the Government owes John Quincy Adams \$1,600, as Minister to Russia in 1818; Alphonso Taft, \$1,940, as Minister to Russia in 1885; John M. Crivener, as Minister to Austria in 1885, \$3,000; Edward E. Beale, as Minister to Austria in 1877, \$1,100; John A. Bingham, as Minister to Japan in 1885, \$2,560; John Howard Payne, as Consul at Tunis in 1853, \$205.92; Bret Harte, as Consul at Glasgow in 1885, \$185.16, and Henry Bergh, as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1865, \$135.44. One of the largest debits in the list is Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, \$389,267.46, on account of bullion deposited with A. J. Quirk, treasurer of the mint in New Orleans, in 1866. Dr. George B. Loring's disputed account for \$20,808.89, as Commissioner of Agriculture, is, of course, charged up against him.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

WASHINGTON.

Gossip in Brief From the National Capital.

France and American Pork—New Silver Certificates—Increased Sale of Postage Stamps—Chinese Outrages Upon American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Consul Dufrain of Havre, in a recent report to the State Department recites the efforts made in France by commercial and labor organizations of that country to bring about the repeal of the edict against the importation of American pork and says M. Lockrow, Minister of Commerce, when urged by delegations from some of these organizations to withdraw the decree by proclamation and without consulting the Chambers acknowledged that not only a great mistake had also an injustice had been committed, and he was much in favor of the repeal of the measure, but the feeling in the Chambers was so decidedly protectionist that not even the enhancement of the duties would satisfy them. They wanted absolute prohibition. "It is so evident," Consul Dufrain adds, "that nothing will be done on the part of the present Government to do away with the discrimination against the commerce of a friendly nation that all hopes of a favorable change have been abandoned by those opposed to prohibition. The millions of ill-paid and scantily fed laboring men of France will continue to pay tribute to the French hog raising farmer." This being the case Lockrow said it was useless to propose the change which he himself had advocated; any measure tending to readjust pork would be voted down, and the protectionist tendency of the Chambers was such that not only prohibitions, but every other higher import duty would be protected by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Arrangements are being made at the Treasury Department for the early distribution of the new silver certificates which are being printed as rapidly as possible. The first batch of \$20,000 worth was received at the Treasury Department to-day. It consists of 5,000 sheets and amount to \$20,000. They now need only the seal of the Treasury Department to be finished notes. The bureau will continue to print these notes at the rate of \$20,000 a day during the present week. Additional facilities will be supplied next week by which the issue will be increased to \$80,000 a day. Orders for these notes in large amounts running up to several hundred thousand dollars have been received from all parts of the country. It is the purpose of the department, however, to hold the notes until the supply will allow a pro rata distribution of a respectable amount to each section, and they will be supplied from Washington so as to secure their simultaneous delivery at the different sub-treasuries. It is expected that the new notes will be put into general circulation in about two weeks. The \$2 certificates will not be ready for issue for about three weeks. They are in great demand, and their completion will be hastened as much as possible. The printing of the \$5 certificates will not be pushed, particularly as there does not seem to be the same demand for them. This is due to the plentiful supply of United States and National bank notes of the same denomination. The design for the \$5 silver certificates was approved by Acting Secretary Fairchild yesterday. Portraits of General Grant and Mr. Tilden were suggested as proper vignettes for the note and designs with these two vignettes were submitted. The selection was under consideration by different officials for several days and was finally decided by Secretary Fairchild in favor of the Grant vignette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A table has been prepared by the Third Assistant Postmaster General showing the increase and decrease of sales of postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., for the month ended August 31, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year at thirty of the large post-offices. From the table it appears that these increases in sales were: New York, 8.95 per cent; Chicago, 12.37; Philadelphia, 14.3; Boston, 8.63; St. Louis, 5.51; Cincinnati, 10.02; Baltimore, 15.26; St. Francis, 13.70; Brooklyn, 14.39; Pittsburgh, 16.94; Cleveland, 27.36; Washington, 7.13; Buffalo, 49.41; Rochester, 62.79; Milwaukee, 12.57; Providence, 16.31; Kansas City, 30.68; Indianapolis, 17.20; Albany, 18.93; Portland, 16.59; Hartford, 1.73; Newark, 16.02; Troy, 3.53; and Minneapolis, 26.51. Decreases are shown in the following cities: Detroit, 0.55 per cent; New Orleans, 5.61; Louisville, 7.59; Syracuse, 18.03; Toledo, 2.80; and Richmond, Va., 5.7. The total increase was 12.06 per cent or \$142,086.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General Sedgwick arrived at the State Department yesterday morning and awaited the coming of the Secretary of State. He declined to be interviewed with regard to his business in Mexico or the statements which had been published regarding his personal conduct there, saying in the latter respect that he could only repeat what he had already said many times, that the statements were lies from beginning to end. Upon the arrival of Secretary Bayard Mr. Sedgwick formally reported his arrival in Washington and the completion of his errand to Mexico. He was closeted with the Secretary about an hour, after which he left the department, announcing in an inquiry his intention to return to New York last night. Secretary Bayard said Mr. Sedgwick had not made a report as its completion would require several days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by the Chinese upon Americans. One was at Filton and wife and Miss Mary Filton, M. D., and all of the American Presbyterian mission in China, established a mission hospital and station at Kwai-fung, about 400 miles southwest from Canton. When they had expended a considerable sum in putting up buildings, placards appeared on the walls declaring that the "foreign devils" must go in three days and their buildings be destroyed. The latter, as usual, were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital and Mr. Filton set out to secure the protection of the Chinese. He was stoned on his way and not permitted to return, and no soldiers were sent to protect the mission. On May 13 the mob piled straw and bricks against the building occupied by Mrs. and Miss Filton and a daughter of the former, upon which the inmates fled and the house was looted and burned. The value of the property destroyed is about \$5,500, and Consul Sedgwick is pressing a demand for the payment of this amount in damages. The second case is of still more recent date. On Sunday, June 6, in the absence of all the gentlemen connected with the Methodist Episcopal mission hospital at Chung King, white only one body was present, a mob collected, broke down the gates, threw stones at the lady, one of which cut open her index finger its entire length, while she was injured about the head and arms.

At Orangeville the women crusaders visited a hotel and tried by praying to induce the proprietor to close the place. It is said that the proprietor invited the ladies to seats and asked them to pray, and he himself offered a prayer, in which he denigrated severely with the follies and vanities of women.—Toronto Globe.

Book-binder—Will you have it bound in Turkey or Morocco? Purchaser—O mercy, no! What's the use of sending it away off there? Have it bound in New York.—Tid-Bits.

WASHINGTON.

Gossip in Brief From the National Capital.

France and American Pork—New Silver Certificates—Increased Sale of Postage Stamps—Chinese Outrages Upon American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Consul Dufrain of Havre, in a recent report to the State Department recites the efforts made in France by commercial and labor organizations of that country to bring about the repeal of the edict against the importation of American pork and says M. Lockrow, Minister of Commerce, when urged by delegations from some of these organizations to withdraw the decree by proclamation and without consulting the Chambers acknowledged that not only a great mistake had also an injustice had been committed, and he was much in favor of the repeal of the measure, but the feeling in the Chambers was so decidedly protectionist that not even the enhancement of the duties would satisfy them. They wanted absolute prohibition. "It is so evident," Consul Dufrain adds, "that nothing will be done on the part of the present Government to do away with the discrimination against the commerce of a friendly nation that all hopes of a favorable change have been abandoned by those opposed to prohibition. The millions of ill-paid and scantily fed laboring men of France will continue to pay tribute to the French hog raising farmer." This being the case Lockrow said it was useless to propose the change which he himself had advocated; any measure tending to readjust pork would be voted down, and the protectionist tendency of the Chambers was such that not only prohibitions, but every other higher import duty would be protected by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Arrangements are being made at the Treasury Department for the early distribution of the new silver certificates which are being printed as rapidly as possible. The first batch of \$20,000 worth was received at the Treasury Department to-day. It consists of 5,000 sheets and amount to \$20,000. They now need only the seal of the Treasury Department to be finished notes. The bureau will continue to print these notes at the rate of \$20,000 a day during the present week. Additional facilities will be supplied next week by which the issue will be increased to \$80,000 a day. Orders for these notes in large amounts running up to several hundred thousand dollars have been received from all parts of the country. It is the purpose of the department, however, to hold the notes until the supply will allow a pro rata distribution of a respectable amount to each section, and they will be supplied from Washington so as to secure their simultaneous delivery at the different sub-treasuries. It is expected that the new notes will be put into general circulation in about two weeks. The \$2 certificates will not be ready for issue for about three weeks. They are in great demand, and their completion will be hastened as much as possible. The printing of the \$5 certificates will not be pushed, particularly as there does not seem to be the same demand for them. This is due to the plentiful supply of United States and National bank notes of the same denomination. The design for the \$5 silver certificates was approved by Acting Secretary Fairchild yesterday. Portraits of General Grant and Mr. Tilden were suggested as proper vignettes for the note and designs with these two vignettes were submitted. The selection was under consideration by different officials for several days and was finally decided by Secretary Fairchild in favor of the Grant vignette.

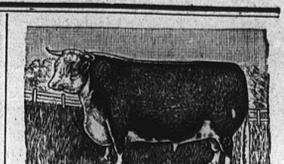
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A table has been prepared by the Third Assistant Postmaster General showing the increase and decrease of sales of postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., for the month ended August 31, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year at thirty of the large post-offices. From the table it appears that these increases in sales were: New York, 8.95 per cent; Chicago, 12.37; Philadelphia, 14.3; Boston, 8.63; St. Louis, 5.51; Cincinnati, 10.02; Baltimore, 15.26; St. Francis, 13.70; Brooklyn, 14.39; Pittsburgh, 16.94; Cleveland, 27.36; Washington, 7.13; Buffalo, 49.41; Rochester, 62.79; Milwaukee, 12.57; Providence, 16.31; Kansas City, 30.68; Indianapolis, 17.20; Albany, 18.93; Portland, 16.59; Hartford, 1.73; Newark, 16.02; Troy, 3.53; and Minneapolis, 26.51. Decreases are shown in the following cities: Detroit, 0.55 per cent; New Orleans, 5.61; Louisville, 7.59; Syracuse, 18.03; Toledo, 2.80; and Richmond, Va., 5.7. The total increase was 12.06 per cent or \$142,086.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General Sedgwick arrived at the State Department yesterday morning and awaited the coming of the Secretary of State. He declined to be interviewed with regard to his business in Mexico or the statements which had been published regarding his personal conduct there, saying in the latter respect that he could only repeat what he had already said many times, that the statements were lies from beginning to end. Upon the arrival of Secretary Bayard Mr. Sedgwick formally reported his arrival in Washington and the completion of his errand to Mexico. He was closeted with the Secretary about an hour, after which he left the department, announcing in an inquiry his intention to return to New York last night. Secretary Bayard said Mr. Sedgwick had not made a report as its completion would require several days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by the Chinese upon Americans. One was at Filton and wife and Miss Mary Filton, M. D., and all of the American Presbyterian mission in China, established a mission hospital and station at Kwai-fung, about 400 miles southwest from Canton. When they had expended a considerable sum in putting up buildings, placards appeared on the walls declaring that the "foreign devils" must go in three days and their buildings be destroyed. The latter, as usual, were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital and Mr. Filton set out to secure the protection of the Chinese. He was stoned on his way and not permitted to return, and no soldiers were sent to protect the mission. On May 13 the mob piled straw and bricks against the building occupied by Mrs. and Miss Filton and a daughter of the former, upon which the inmates fled and the house was looted and burned. The value of the property destroyed is about \$5,500, and Consul Sedgwick is pressing a demand for the payment of this amount in damages. The second case is of still more recent date. On Sunday, June 6, in the absence of all the gentlemen connected with the Methodist Episcopal mission hospital at Chung King, white only one body was present, a mob collected, broke down the gates, threw stones at the lady, one of which cut open her index finger its entire length, while she was injured about the head and arms.

At Orangeville the women crusaders visited a hotel and tried by praying to induce the proprietor to close the place. It is said that the proprietor invited the ladies to seats and asked them to pray, and he himself offered a prayer, in which he denigrated severely with the follies and vanities of women.—Toronto Globe.

Book-binder—Will you have it bound in Turkey or Morocco? Purchaser—O mercy, no! What's the use of sending it away off there? Have it bound in New York.—Tid-Bits.



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