SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance. Or Two copies \$1.00.

Yale college has thirty colored students in its freshman class.

William E. Gladstone is the John Quincy Adams of Great Britain.

The Kansas cowboy who writes verses is, of course, a poet-lariat.

The official county papers do not seem to be able to see anything wrong in a \$10,000 steal.

In the death of the generous critic, Edwin P. Whipple, America loses one of its best minds.

President Grant was said to be fond of bull dogs, but President Cleveland has got down to poodles.

Samuel J. Randall is as good a protectionist as Horace Greeley founder of the Tribune and the old republican

We are in the midst of the predicted storm period, and the storms have been thick enough around us to give

away, and might have done so but the little fellow's trousers gave way. On Saturday of this week the national bird will spread himself all over the country, and many an orator will do well if his trousers and suspenders do not part company. The Eagle is fense of Brown. He had been an ata dangerous bird at this season of the

The prohibition party of Kansas holds its state convention at Emporia July 13th and 14th. If the prohibitionists do the proper and honorable thing they will adopt unanimously and enthusiastically a resolution commending the present state administration and the republican party for the great success in driving out the saloons. Under St. John the saloonists were defiant and their places wide

The County Convention.

The republican county convention last Saturday was not noticeable for anything remarkable. It selected delegates to the state convention favorable to John M. Brown, indulged in some rather weighty resolufor a small body of men, in a small convention, denouncing the third term principle, supporting Gov. Martin and Judge Valentine, congratulating the people of Ireland on the progress they have made and pointing with pride to Blaine's Portland speech, and denouncing the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter, which Gen. Grant recommended.

The following delegates were elec

ted to the state convention: med to the state convention:

Menoken township—G. A. R. Ward.
Rossville—A. C. Sherman.
Silver Lake—J. S. Peyton.
First ward—J. E. Layton.
Second ward—J. R. Tuttle.
Third ward—D. C. Jones.
Fourth ward—Sam Grosh.
South Topeka—Joe Reed, Jr.
Topeka—J. S. Curtis.
Teeumseh—E. H. Van Kirk.
Monmouth—A. N. Farnsworth.
Williamsport—Perry Tice.
Anburn—Geo. Laud.
Dover—Dave Moel. Dover—Dave Moel. Mission—A. H. Buckman. Soldier—Wm. M. McDowell.

The most interesting feature of the convention were the speeches by Geo. W. Crane, Col. J. B. Johnson, and John M. Brown

Mr. Crane was not opposed to a third term. He said:

been thick enough around up to to give honor to a prophet even in his own country.

The Lawrence Journal is trying to defeat the renomination of Congress, man Funston by falsely stating that he belongs to the Knights of Labor. It would be no discredit to Farmer Funston if the charge were true.

Ben Butler wants to be the next republican candidate for president. He predicts trouble when some future democratic congress, made up mostly of southern men, attempts to force the north into payment of southern losses during the war.

The St. John prohibitionists have been assured the support of one faction of the colored vote if either McCabe or Brown is nominated for state auditor. Whichever one is nominated the followers of the other have already been pledged to the third party ticket. We know whereof we speak.

An American eagle swooped down upon a little Illinois boy one day last week and attempted to carry him away, and might have done so but the little fellow's trousers gave way. On Saturday of this week the national way, and might have done so but the little fellow's trousers gave way.

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In the trabled to reduce the content of other they and the content of other republican party. He declared that the trable of the party was attended to fitted the content of the republic and state office for state office for a clizzen of this county, and the state office for a state office for a clizzen of this county, and the state office for a clizzen of this county, and the state of the state office for the stat

Col. Johnson made a vigorous detorney for Brown and in this connection had been compelled to go to Brown's former home. We quote:

"We proceeded at once to Frair's Point, Mississippi, the county seat of Coahoma county, and there we learned from democrats, republicans, negroes and whites that Colonel Brown was held in the highest public esteem. All united in stating that he was one of the most honorable and fair men in the community: that he had made one of the best officers the county ever had; that they, (the people of the county) did not think him capable of any mean or dishonest insurance act.

all day. As soon as this was announced a number of democrats went to Brown and said that this rally must never come off; that they would not permit it. Brown very cooly announced that it would, and refused to send out runners at their request to announce to the colored people that the rally had been postponed.

The democrats then started a story that on the day of the rally the colored people were to assemble from all parts of the county, and that they would burn Frair's Point. This runor was circulated quietly, and finally the day appointed for the rally arrived, and the colored citizens of Frair's Point were somewhat surprised to find, when they awakened on the morning of the day, a rifte company from Helena, Ark., another from Clarksville, Miss., and still another from Frair's Point, paradlig the streets, armed to the teeth. Mr. Brown was at once waited upon and informed that the meeting must not take place and furthermore that it would not.

"By that time the colored people commenced to arrive from the country, and Brown was advised to send out runners to tell them to return home. After some hesitation he finally did so, telling them to collect on the outskirts of the city, and they obeyed.

"Here, about noon, a descent was made upon them by the rifle companies, and from forty to sixty negroes were killed, and not one white man was even injured.

"After doing the work the rifle companies proceeded to the court house, and that ancient building still bears the marks of the attack they made on the sheriff's office.

"Mr. Prown was there and recognizing that he would have to fiee for his life, he escaped by way of a back window, leaving his affairs his atsate of wild confusion. He finally reached Arkansas and got out of danger.

Aman told me that he followee Brown for two

wild confusion. He finally reached Arkansas and got out of danger.

A man told me that he followec Brown for two days through the swamps, and had he ever set eyes on him he would have killed him at sight.

"Well, as I was saying, Mr. Brown's accounts and affairs were left in a confused state, and he was never allowd to return to the county. However, he is of the opinion that there was very little money due to the county, as he had settled with the treasurer but a few days before, and as he was never permitted to return he could not well settle up his accounts, if there was any settling to do.

Now, the people of Frair's Point all unite in exculpating Colonel Brown from all lintent to defraud the county, and stated to me that they considered him an honest, straightforward man Colonel Brown was then called for

and came before the convention, being received with vociferous welcome.

Mr. Brown said he had not language to express his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The hard fight made against him had been painful. It was hard to be hurt in the land of one's enemies, but it was worse to be stabbed by one's friends. Whatever charge the confederate may make, shey can never say he was a coward, or a traitor to the republican party. He declared that his record was open to the world. He had never been indicted or paid a cent in any cfuninal court. He referred to any man in any town where he had never. The only way in which he could ston the charge would be to go into the jaws of death, as many of his golored friends had done. He declared that he was a republican and would stand by the party. He only asked common fairness, promising to stand by any one who beat him or the wonb beat him for the nonination multi the last ballet is cast. If you had gone back on me to-day, yon would have endorsee what the rebels say of me. Theis is why I am proud of the banner republican county of Kansas. received with vociferous welcome.

The board of state house commissioners are advertising for plans for the completion of the central politic. If the state house, to be received on the 4th of January. The board will pay \$3,000 for the best plan submitted and \$1,500 for the second heat

Thirty-eight such well-known prac-

tical workers and writers, as Peter Henderson, A. B. Allen, Andrew S. Fuller, Seth Green, Col. Hardin, P. H. Jacobs, and E. H. Leland (represen ting all the leading States and territories), fill the American Agriculturist for July to overflowing with valuable and interesting information. Oscar state administration and the republican party for the great success in driving out the saloons. Under St. John the saloonists were defiant and their places wide open here at the capital city. Under Governor Martin not an open saloon exists here. Can the prohibition party be honest and be blind to these thing at its state convention?—Topeka State Journal.

We admit there is considerable force in this statement of the case. But it is not all there is to it. The saloon has been substituted by the drugstore. This is not prohibition. We would modify the above. Provided the coming republican convention. We would modify the above. Provided the coming republican convention as it has been in the habit of reaffirming its devotion to prohibition, as it has been in the habit of reaffirming its devotion to its professed principles, and provided it declares for the repeal of, or amendment of the present liquor law, so as to actually stop nine tenths of the drugstore sales, then the said enthusiastic endorsement would be a good thing.

The party for the great of the county, and the rain of dished to lead the present liquor law, so as to actually stop nine tenths of the drugstore sales, then the said enthusiastic endorses ment would be a good thing.

The party for the great the capital city. Under As a consequence that the leader of one of the saloon has been in the habit of reaffirming its devotion to its professed principles, and provided it declares for the repeal of, or amendment of the present liquor law, so as to actually stop nine tenths of the drugstore sales, then the said enthusiastic endorses—ment would be a good thing. R. Gleason, the horse tamer, describes in detail, with illustrations, his re-

DR. JOHN BULL'S

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

AND ALL MALAGIAL DISCACES.

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One copy for the campaign, to Nov. 15, and Dr. Foote's Health Hints a 25c book, both for 30 cents. The Spirit one year and the Great Chicago Weekly News, one year, \$1,25.

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it is paid for or sent free. Send for sample Chicago Weekly News, 56 columns weekly, 8 pages of 7 columns each. We have entire control of the circulation of this great Weekly Newspa-per of this

county. Call at 431 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, and get samples, and see books given away with 30 cent campaign subscriptions.

This is a political year, and the campaign is opening, and you want the state and county news. Write condensed news from your town for the Spirit of Kansas.

Now is the time to catch on. Catch!

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Just received a new lot of California Fruit.

Country Produce bought and sold.







Mrs. Lydia Bunce, wife of William Bunce, died Tuesday evening at the family residence, No. 166 east Fourth street. She was forty-six years old, and leaves a husband and two adult children

Mrs. John Long and niece were up set from a buggy Tuesday and thrown down a ten-foot embankment, at the south end of the Kansas avenue bridge. Excepting a few bruises the ladies were uninjured. It is not the first accident of the kind, and the probabilty is fair that others will fol-

The Rock Island bond proposition carried 1,600 majority. Dover precinct, which was supposed to be solidly against the bonds, gave a mojority of six in favor of them, and Valencia precinct, where it was claimed there would not be one in favor, gave twenty for and only one against.

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Misleading Figures.

We have no inclination to lessen the weight of arguments in which figures are used to illustrate the extent of public evils. But it is true that the presentation of these figures is often very misleading.

It is well to bear in mind that every necessity we use, as well as every luxury, costs money. Individuals, as well as communities and nations are necessarily expending money every day. Every improvement, every thing that goes to support life, and add to our civilization costs money, or in other words involves the exchange of something for the labor necessary to produce it. Because this money, a term hands. Impractical influences have that is used for want of a better, is expended, it does not follow that it is ill edge, no sound judgment, no organspent.

are continually saying that \$900,000,- intentions and allowed to suffer stag-000 are swallowed up by saloons annually. The New York Tribune admits these figures as approximating the amount spent for liquors, and they is lost, because it is not. The farmer gets his pay for raising the grain from which the liquors are made, the same as if it had been turned to better use. So the laborers all the way through be met from some source, no matter these aggregate sums should be dewhich would then be too immense for ordinary comprehension.

Again, it is commonly stated that two hundred million acres of land have been given to railroad by congress. And then we are told how this would cover all the eastern and middle states. But it is never intimated what has been secured in return, nor that the remaining lands have been increased in value to an equal amount to say the

The public is left to infer that this land is still held by the railroads, instead of which it has largely been sold to actual settlers, and has been improved where otherwise it, and the surrounding lands would still have been desolate and unproductive.

before the advent of railroads, and even since, was \$1.25 an acre. Let us or both, refuses to make prohibition reduce these acres to money and it an issue. But it does not count in will be seen that the government has Kansas, in view of the little that has give \$250,000,000 subsidies to rail- been done in the two years past, by roads, and who does not know that the the new party, and considering that great transcontinental and other railroads that have been secured by it,

000 represents the amount, of money in the sale of lands in advance of \$1.25 republican party is doing in Kansas. these railroads, should be deducted haste. As the convention was not to from the above sum in order to show be held until after the republican, no still left the incidental benefits. The would take. If Mr. Griffin's policy government gives alternate sections is endorsed, there will certainly be half its lands. Upon much of this land a price is fixed double that which than has been done in the past, possiwas fixed before the introduction of bly less. It is well enough to prorailroads, beside which much that ceed with judgment in these matters. was then absolutely worthless has been It has been said the only purpose Grought into market. These desert is to beat the republican party. And estimate, appear as good lands, and it appear that this is the principle should be so credited in the govern-thing in view, and this may be more ment account.

But while we grumble a good deal because the government has given one quarter of a million dollars to bitionists will quite generally bide railroads, most of which, perhaps, has yet a while before deciding throw already been returned, directly or indirectly, we do not stop doing the same thing as cities and counties. Much more money has been given by the people to railroads, in this way than by the national government.

Our own county alone, has recently voted \$250,000 to two railroads, unwisely, we believe, and this would be far more than our proportion to the great transcontinental lines, even if there were no rebate from increased valuation and no incidental advan-

It does not appear that we have done any too much to aid the extension of great railroads across an unsettled country. What is necessary is for these great corporations to be kept with in proper bounds as humble servants of the people, as dray- Life, a very creditable and promising men to the republic.

The Emporia Convention.

The Spirit of Kansas has been fav orable to the Third Party Prchibitionists from the first attempt to organize the party in the state. It op posed the election of John A. Martin two years ago, when candidate for governor. Its editor has been an active third party prohibitionist longer than most of those now forward in the movement in this state, so far as known. He yields to none in his devotion to the principle of prohibition, and his belief in the final necessity of a new party, to secure national prohibition, and other reforms of equal importance.

But we question the wis lom of calling the Emporia convention. It is a part of the same wisdom that has controlled the management of the little. almost unknown party in this state from the outset. It has been in bad controlled it. No political knowlizing power has governed its policy. For instance, the prohibitionists It has been weighted down with good nation from ignorance, and prejudice,

and self conceit. If the ball that was started two years ago had been kept moving with are alarmingly enough, averaging, say and spirit there would have been much \$16 annually to each man, women and more hope for the party now. As it child in the country. But it is not now is all is chaotic, and in the work honest to intimate that all this money of organizing a beginning must be made once more.

In addition to all this, we see the prohibitionists in the republican party, like Albert Griffin, taking radical ground in favor of decided advance are paid for their work out of this steps by the republican party; we see sum and their expense would have to the saloons closed in Topeka and many other cities of the state where they what line of labor they followed. All were open two years ago; we see such ducted from the gross amount of liq- Gov. Martin's paper, coming out boldpapers as the Atchison Champion, nor sales to indicate the net waste, ly against the saloons; the Leavenworth Times, not long ago the friend of saloons, now favoring their suppression; the Commonwealth, while not personally favoring prohibition, joining with the Times in its determination to stand by the party even if it declares more radically than ever for prohibition; we see Gov. Martin much more favorable to prohibition than we expected or had reason to expect; we see the whiskey republicans largely going to the democracy in Leavenworth county carrying it over to that party. All this is a tremendous gain for prohibition in two years, within the Republican party of Kansas.

It is folly to deny this. It may count for nothing outside of this state. It does not argue against the third The old price of government land, party action in those states where the republican or democratic party, one

are worth immensely more than this the Prohibitionists to hold a state con-It might have been poor policy for But this is not all. The \$250,000,- they have decided that it was not adconvention at all. In New York state paid by the government in aid of rail- year, and there no party is doing for roads. Whatever sum it has realized prohibition even half so much as the

At all events there was no need of the net amount contributed by the call should have been made until it government and then we would have had been seen what course that party to railroads and then has reserved one little that can be done in building up a new party in this state, hardly more lands granted to the railroads, in the still there are many things that make apparent after the respective convenventions have been held.

The thinking, upprejudiced prohi-

There is manifesting itself an immense public sentiment in Great Britain in favor of Gladstone and his Irish policy. Itshows itself not only everywhere that the great premier goes by enthusiastic demonstrations, but by a general approval in all parts of the kingdom.

The best guarantee of permanent situation and an increase in wages that a workman can have, will be found in so doing his work as to make himsell indispensable to his employer.

Miss Rose Cleveland will become the editor of the Chicago Literary magazine.

Dodging an Issue.

The Leavenworth Times copies approvingly the following from the Tooeka Commonwealth:

We do not think it is necessary for the necess of the Republican party in this tate that a prohibition plank be placed in the platform this year; nor do we think that it should make any difference with the vote of any man whether prohibition is mentioned or not. Prohibition is a Republican measure and has been so often adopted by the representatives of the party in convention, assembled, that every ty in convention assembled that every-body knows where it belongs. No Demo-cratic convention in Kansas ever de-clared itself in favor of temperance much less for prohibitory legislation. All that has been accomplished toward a lessening of the evils of intemperance has been of the evils of intemperance has been through the Republican party, and the third party men know that fact as well as anyone else. Placing it in the platform again will not give them any more information. When leading men leave such a party as the Republican because of one ism they leave it because of political empition and it is sufficiently the interest.

opposition to the extension of slavery. It did stop when it had once or twice put itself on record, but it continued in well doing, and repeatedly declared the faith there was in it.

Aside from the disposition to dodge a still great issue, the above is a very admirable statement of the facts. The saloon are closed but drinking is not stopped. The drugstore law is an abomination. It should be severely amended. Let the Republican convention, if it is in favor of prohibition, say so, with positiveness, and declare for another advance move.

If the step taken has resulted in good, another step will do more.

The party cannot afford to trim now. It can take the wind out of the Emporia St. John convention, if it will. It is to be hoped that it will leave no ground for a third party to stand upon. If the Commonwealth's admissions are true, the whiskey republicans will go to the democracy anyhow, as many of them have done.

It does not look very affectionate n the Leavenworth Times to give two columns of extracts from the confederate geography, published in 1862, by Gen. Rice, now of the Fort Scott Monitor. Nor does it soften the matter by giving affidavits to prove that he was an early and violent Georgia rebel. A good many good rebels are now good republicans, and a good many good abolitionists are now good democrats, and men who were once whiskey sellers and drinkers are now prohibitionists.

The French government has banished from the country all the heads of royal families. The Bourbons go to England and the Bonapartists to able journal with independence Switzerland. Already is the act enough to make its democracy reshown to be unpopular, and trouble is spectable, which cannot be said of not impossible.

Things seem to be drifting toward a union of the Anti-monopolists and the prohibitionists of Kansas on a state ticket.—Anti-Monopolist.

An attempt to secure such union has been in progress for nearly two vears. If it were to succeed it would form a party that could not be ignored. But such union is probable only in name: The chairman of the anti-monopoly state central committee commenced the publication of a democratic paper while the last compaign was pending. He is no prohibitionist and has probably gone to his own. At the last state convention of Anti-Monopolists there was very spirited opposition to prohibition. What there is of that party would be divided by the introduction of the ques-

sich dodge." This led to trouble and the aristocratic Banks had some of his best blood let out of him by a knife in the hands of Brudder Gill whedder or no.

The postal department, having learned that a combination was forming among a lot of western route agents to force the resignation of objectionable clerks, by getting up a strike, took very summary measures and discharged twenty-five of them. The government does not countenance any interference by employees, with its business, and the time has come when it will not be tolerated by other employers.

The Board of Pharmacy has notified the probate judge that all druggists must secure a certificate from the board that they are qualified pharmaceutists. Any one selling liquor with out such a certificate is liable the same as a saloon keeper, even if he has a permit from the judge. Gradually the cords are tightening.

The regents of the State university have elected Prof. Arthur R. Marsh, of Cambridge, Mass, to the chair of English literature, made vacant by evening. He had gone out for a promenade the resignation Prof. L. W. Spring. There were over forty applicants for the position. Prof. Marsh is a graduate of Harvard college, and comes here with highest recommendations.

The Wamego Democrat announce that it is free from the clutches of the "devil fish." It is to be congratulated. The Democrat is a high toned, all republican papers.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Manifesto of Gladstone to His Constituents.

The Premier Compares His Own Propose Legislation for Ireland With That of Salisbury—He Believes Home Rule Will Lead to Cohesion.

LONDON, June 14 .- Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian:

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ire-land the Ministry advised and her Majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of intermediate, where he was the fact as well believe the mean was a more many more again will not give them any more information. When leading me leave information, and it is only the ignormatic of a more information, and it is only the ignormatic of a more information, and it is only the ignormatic of the means of political with the Democracy which we find them making whenever they care, the collitions with the Democracy which we find them making whenever they care, the collitions with the Democracy which we find them making whenever they care, the collitions with the Democracy which we find them making whenever they care, the collition with the Democracy to keep up a prohibition light because in Kanass they have no in the collition of the Action of the A Parliament, for a decision by the Nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity

Legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests and better adapted than the settlement of Ir82 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled, but has welcomed, the stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts so singularly made to import into the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the north. Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire and great additions to its strength. The stoppage of the heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of the public treasure. The abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuus in ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government. The redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial, in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world, and lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency, and the regular progress of the business of the country. Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, how shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it, how are Erigland and Scotland to be governed? You know how for the last six years, especially the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members, without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety and are entitled to say, "We are speaking the views of the Irish namehers to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done in their numbers, strong in

A Monarch's Suicide.

MUNICH, June 15 .- King Ludwig, re cently deposed from the Bavarian throne, committed suicide at six o'clock Sunday in the park of the Berg castle accompanied by Dr. Gudden, his physician, when he suddenly threw himself into Starnberg lake and was drowned. The physician jumped into the water to rescue the King and was also drowned. The medical comnission which examined the late King mission which examined the late King Ludwig report that he had ordered the members of the ministerial deputation headed by Count Holstein, who called upon him to procure his cousent to a regency, to be flegged until they bled and then to have their eyes extracted. The belief is spreading among the common people of Bavaria that the King's deposition was illegal, as the people did not believe he was insane. Precautions had been taken to prevent the populace from rising to restore the King. HEAVY FAILURE.

New York Sugar Firm Fails for One Mil-New York, June 23.—The suspension of

H. H. Swift & Co., importers of sugars, of

this city and Pernambuco, is announced. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000, and are more than equaled by the assets. Thus far no assignment has been made, and efforts are in progress to effect a settlement with the creditors and resettlement with the creditors and resume business at an early day. In the meantime the suspension is causing excitement in the sugar trade of this city, and fear is expressed that other embarrassments may follow here or elsewhere. One of the firm said to-day: "Our firm is the last one of the old class of merchants who began to develop the capabilities of the sugar importing business. So far our creditors have been unanimous in sympathy and good wishes. If we can tide over the next few days we will, I think, be safe. The market has been depressed by the sugar refining strikes and trade has been driven away. Now that they have resumed work the demand will be increased." The cause was the unexpected changes which took place in the sugar market. Last year it was understood that there was a shortage in the crops of beet and cane, and purchases were made at high prices. The visible supply of raw sugar was comparatively small, and it was was comparatively small, and it was not generally known that the invisible sugar men came out and threw their stock upon the market. This naturally unsettled trade. Next came the strikes among the men employed in the great relineries in this country. When the work in the refineries was stopped there was a cessation in the demand for raw sugar.

Bodies Under the Floor,

PARIS, Mo., June 23.—Last week as W. C. Simpson was tearing up a floor at his residence five miles southeast of Paris he came upon two graves under the floor. He proceeded to open them and found skeletons of an adult and a child. How they came to be there or when they were buried is a mystery.

A Scandalous Charge.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23 .- Judge Nott announced in the Albany County Court today that he had been approached by Superintendent McEwen of the Albany peniten-tiary with an offer of \$50 apiece for each long term prisoner sent to that institution. This attempt at bribery has created a pro-found sensation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

Grain and Provisions.

St. Louis, June 22.

Flour-Firm and unchanged; XXX, \$2.55
22.55; family, \$2.75@22.55; choice, \$3.30@3.40; fancy, \$3.75@4.30; extra fancy, \$3.75@4.20; patents, \$4.60@4.80.

WHEAT-Active and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 78c; June, 77½c; September, 75%df77%c.
CORN-Very quiet, but firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30½d31½c; Juno, 30½c; September, 33%c bid.
OATS-Firm, but dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 20½c; July, 2½c bid; August, 2½c bid.
BARLEY-No market.
PRODUCE — Butter, active and steady; creamery, 1½d5c; dairy, 11@12c. Eggs, easier at 8½c per dozen.
PROVISIONS-Moderately active but firm and higher. Pork, \$9.25. Lard, \$5.55. Bulk meats, strong; loose lots, long clear, \$5.56. short ribs, \$5.65; short clear, \$5.90. Bacon, firm and higher; long clear, \$5.50; short ribs, \$5.65; short clear, \$5.30. Bacon, firm and higher; long clear, \$5.55.35½d5.20; short ribs, \$5.56; short clear, \$5.30. Bacon, firm and higher; long clear, \$5.16@5.20; short ribs, \$5.56; short clear, \$5.30. butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.50; cows and a shade higher; good to choice shipping and export, \$5.10@5.50; common to fair, \$4.30@4.90; butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.50; cows and higher; butchers' and best heavy, \$4.20@4.30; rough and mixed packing, \$3.90@4.15; light, \$4.00@4.10.

EHIOAGO, June 22.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged: Wisconsin

Packing, \$5.0004.16; light, \$4.0004.10.

CHICAGO, June 22.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; Wisconsin winter wheat, \$2.75; Michigan, \$4.25; patents, \$4.0004.75.

WHEAT-Active and generally easier; June, 722073/c; August, 74%,070%c; No. 2 spring, 70%.0.

CORN-Dull and easer; cash, 34%c; June, 34%c35c; August, 35 3-16036/4c.

OATS-Dull and easer; cash, 27c; June, 27%c; August, 25%c25/4c.

OATS-Dull and easer; cash, 27c; June, 27%c; August, 25%c25/4c.

BARLEY-Nominal; No. 2, 56c.

BARLEY-Nominal; No. 2, 56c.

PRODUCE-Butter, steady and firm; creamerr, 132/16c; dairy, 11/2/16c. Eggs, 02/10c-per dozen.

PROVISIONS-Mass pork satisface.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, active and firm; cash and July, \$8.85@8.90; August, \$8.95@9.02.

c cash and July, \$8.85@5.00; August, \$8.95@0.02.
Lard, steady: cash, \$6.15. Short rib sides, steady; cash, \$5.50. Boxed meats in fair a request and steady; dry salted shoulders, \$4.85@4.90; short clear sides, \$5.80@5.55.
Whitsky—Steady at \$1.14.
CATLE—Unsattisfactory and undesirable grades lower: shipping steers, \$3.70@5.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@4.50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.75@4.00; bulk, \$2.75@3.40; through Texas egitle, \$3.10@3.75.
SHEEF—Steady for good grades while common were weaker; natives, \$2.00@4.25; Texas ans. \$2.40@3.40; lambs, \$1.50@3.50.
HOGS—Active and higher; rough and mixed, \$4.00@4.25; packing and shipping, \$4.20@4.40; light, \$4.15@4.30; skips, \$2.50@3.50.

New York, June 22.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; superfine western and state, \$2.75@3.25; good to choice do, \$8.30 @4.90; common to choice white wheat western extra, \$4.75@4.80; fancy do, \$4.85@4.95.

WHEAT—Strong: No. 2 spring, 82c; No. 1 hard, 844c; ungraded red, 702684c; No. 2 red, 834c; No. 1 red, 92c; No. 1 white, 824c; ungraded white, 8226714c; No. 2 red, July, 85@85c; May, 944@444c; options dult; ungraded, 39@50c; No. 2, 45c; No. 2 white, 48@40c; No. 2 June nominal; July, 454@45%c; September, 45%@46c.

Oars—White better; mixed lower; mixed western, 35%@45c; white western, 37@44c.

RYB—No market.

Balley—No market.

Balley—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, dull; western, 19@164c.
PRODUCE—Butter, dull; western, 19@164c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, \$9.25@9.60.

Eggs, arm; western resn, 12740120 per dozen.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, \$9.2509.50. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies, 4%6540. Lard, very dull at \$5.32.
CATTLE—Dull; common to prime native steers, \$4.4004.80; extra natives, \$6.0006.10; Texas steers, \$4.3004.80; fat bulls, \$2.324.25.
SEEEP—Slow for common; extremes for sheep, \$3.0005.25; lambs, \$5.0027.30.
Hogs—Firm at \$4.5004.70.

HOGS—Firm at \$4.50@4.70.

KANSAS CITY. June 22.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; XX. 75c. XXX. 85@
90c; family. \$1.05@1.15; choice, \$1.40@1.50; fancy, \$1.65@1.70; patent, \$2.00@2.15.

WHEAT—Sluggish; No. 2 red, cash and June, 55c bid, no offerings; July, 59c bid, no offerings; July, 59c bid, 59% asked. No. 3 red cash, 40% bid, 40% asked. June, no bids nor offerings; July, no bids, \$5c asked. No. 2 soft, cash and June, 65c bid, no offerings; July, and August, no bids nor offerings; July, 20c bid, no offerings; July, 20c bid, no offerings; July, 20c asked; June, no bids nor offerings; July, 20c bid, no offerings; July, 20c asked; June, no bids nor offerings; July, 20c asked; June, no bids nor offerings; July, 20c asked; June, no bids, 20% asked; June, no bids, 20% asked; July, 20% asked; July, no bids, 20% asked; July, no bid

We are prepared to do the neatest kind of commercial and small job print, ng and can discount any office in the

In Shorthand, as most people know, the "Old Reliable" system is the Pitman. The very best text book ever published is that by Eldon Moran entitled the "Reporting Style." It was gotten up expressly for solf instruction and thousands are using it. Sent by mail for \$1.50 by the Reporters' Bureau, Lowa City, Iowa.

This book is now used in the Boston Public Schools, Michigan University and many coleges. A pamphlet, containing the beginning lesson, is mailed free to all who send a postal card containing the name and address.

Ladies, it will pay you to call and examine the millinery at Mrs. Elder's, 259 Kansas Avenue, if you want genuine Shade hats in endless variety; Dress Hats and Bonnets in the latest shapes and styles. Remember the places for stylish millinery and low prices is at
MRS. A. C. ELDER'S,

259 Kans. Ave.

Now and then you can see parties playing ball in the street against the peace and dignity of the city.

On Tuesday \$110 in fines was paid into the cash box of the city.

Delegates and alternates to the republican convention next week will be given reduced rates by the different rail-

Some of the city reporters make sad havoc of the word stratum, when refering to the coal hole.

The Grand Opera House was sold at auction on Monday. C. F. Kendall bid it in for \$28,500.

Mrs. Jackson, a colored woman, 212 Jackson street on the north side, was robbed Sunday night of all the money she had, an amount saved to pay her month's

A company of Lawrence musicians gave a concert at the grand opera house on Thursday night.

A young man named Walter Towles, who resides in southern Missouri, was drowned in the Kansas river about three miles west of this place on Sunday after-

The revival at the First M. E. Church still goes on as if the veritable hero of Tippecanoe were its inspiration.

Nearly all the teachers attending the institute went up to the capitol steps Monday afternoon and had their pictures

A fine young mare and a mule, belonging to Dr. Hogeboom of the Santa Fe, were killed by lightning at the doctor's farm a few days ago. The animals were being driven to a wagon by a colored farm hand, and a shower coming up, were left under a tree while the man retired to the house, a short distance away. Lightning struck the tree, killing the animals, and the shock was so severe that the hand, who was standing in the door watching the team, was stunned. The doctor was notified of the accident and replaced the team the next

morning.
In a family row at South Topeka other day, a woman by the name of Cable threw a stone at a boy and hit a little '3-year-old girl by the name of Helwig, cutting a gash in her lip an inch long.

A handsome parochial residence is being built for the Catholic church on Eighth and Jackson streets. It will be built of brick, be two stories high and will be 48 by 35 feet in dimensions.

Word was brought to P. F. Cook, of the frm of Love & Cook, that a heavy wind storm had visited the vicinity of Dover and had blown down a house belonging to him situated in Wabaunsee county, about one and one half miles from Dover storm also blew down some buildings for Aaron Sage and completely ruined an orchard, besides greatly damaging the nat-ural timber. Mr. Cook went to investi-

The reception committee appointed to entertain the visitors in Topeka at the National teachers' association, met at the office of the state superintendent Saturday afternoon. After talking over the best methods of receiving the visiting teachers, the committee adjourned to meet again on Thursday afternoon at half past two o'clock. The meeting is held in the office of the state superintendent of pub-lic instruction, as we go to proceed lic instruction, as we go to press.

Died.

Friday, June 26, infant child of C. J. Wert, 417 Gorden street, North Topeka, of inflamation of the stomach.

Thursday, June 25 Isaac Rosey, 307 B street, North Topeka, aged seventy one

On June 23, little Margaret, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eastman, at the asylum.

About three o'clock last Friday afternoon a sad accident occurred at the Junction depot where the Santa Fe crosses the Union Pacific track, which resulted in the death of a little boy named Cantrell, between six and eight years old. Frank Howard had been to the Junction depot after his sample trunks and after loading them allowed his two sons and young Cantrell to clamber into the vehicle which was there by crowded. Cantrell and one of Howard's boys therefore sat on one of the trunks, and as the wagon crossed one About three o'clock last Friday afterdeath of a little boy named Cantrell, between six and eight years old. Frank Howard had been to the Junction depot after his sample trunks and after loading them allowed his two sons and young Cantrell to clamber into the vehicle which was there by crowded. Cantrell and one of Howard's boys therefore sat on one of the trunks, and as the wagon crossed one of the trunks are the letting was made to the defendant, the Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing company fraudulently and corruptly, and pursuant to a design premediated before any bidding was made between the defendants, and for the purpose of avoiding competitors bidding and for favorities was not to the lowest responsible bidder.

That the beard in the specifical in the spirit of favorities in invited two representatives of the Pauley company to appear before them, and invited no other bidder to appear to the lowest responsible bidder.

That the letting was made to the defendant, the Pauley Jail Building and Invited no other bidder.

That the board in the specifi

Our country readers seem to be quite generally in favor of W. R. Hazen for probate judge. Does he favor doing away with the five cent application swindle?

The five cent application fee, if it is paid to anyone should go into the county treas-ury and not to any public servant. Their perquisites are too enormous for one man.

We are now ready to do all cinds of upholstering. TAFT & CURDY.

The Democratic County Convention is to be held on July 31, the primaries on the Saturday preceding and the county convention to select delegates to the congressional convention. The basis of representation is one delegate for each ward in the city, and one for each voting preeinct in the county, and one additional deleggae for each fifty or fraction thereover.

During the state militing angangapant

During the state militia encampment at Junction City there will be a sham battle, occurring on the 25th of September. There will also be a band contest and a grand parade the same day. Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars is guaranteed by the people of that place for the competitive prizes which will be offered.

A petition signed by govern between

A petition signed by several hundred citizens, the majority of which were ladles, was presented, a few days ago, to Mayor Cofran, praying that the walk in front of the Windsor hotel, be kept free front of the Windsor hotel, be kept free from chairs and the crowd usually congregating there on in the evening. Mayor Cofran accordingly instructed City Marshal Sherman to enforce the ordinance bearing on the matter, and the marshall issued orders that effect. It should have been done long ago without any such petition. The police officers of the city should render it unnecessary to keep grumbling by way of petitions like this. It is one thing they are elected to do, and are paid to do, without forcing people to complain. complain.

Complaint having been made to the board of health that the oranges sold by the street hawkers along the avenue were unsound, the board investigated the matter on Tuesday; and condemned and detroyed one wagon load and part of an-

Some changes have been made in the selection of teachers for the city schools

A lad named Pickens, living near the bridge, threw a handful of lime into the face of a playmate, son of Mr. Stenman, a few days ago, and destroyed the sight of one eye and perhaps both.

next year.

Crop reports show an improved condition in wheat; the quantity exceeds the estimate a month ago, and the grain is plump and healthy. A large part of the crop is now saved without loss. Oats was somewhat improved by recent rains so somewhat improved by recent rains, so that in quantity and quality the crop exceeds what was expected when the last reports were made up. As to corn, there never was so large an acreage planted in Kansas, and the condition at this time in the sasan was never hetter. the season was never better.

There were only twenty-two votes polled against the Rock Island bonds in the city.

About sixteen or eighteen men are working away on the stone work of the basement story of the new jail building, irrespective of injunction proceeding.

Come one, come all, to the great discount sale of millinery and hair goods, commencing Monday June 28th at Mrs. Metcalf's 239 Kan. ave. All ofher immense stock will be sacrific- ditions ed, regardless of cost.

acre, and is pronounced by Messrs. Shella-barger & Griswold to be the finest wheat they ever set their eyes upon. This is a splendid showing for Shawnee county.

crazy man was greatly incensed at being arrested by a black man. He also cursed Governor Martin loud and deep for allowing an old soldier to remain in the

Little Johny Williams, the twelvecharged with stealing a velocipede from a boy on the north side, was fined \$5 in police court this morning and committed. John, the seven-year-old son of Hon. D. McFarland, was thrown from a horse anp the animal stepped on his arm, dislocating it at the elbow and breaking a bone below the elbow.

A peculiar kind of green worm about an inch and a half in length has stripped the foliage from all the maple shade trees in the city. The maple trees have met with a like fate for two of three years in succession and it seems almost usein succession and it seems almost use-less to plant them any more.

A colored man named Roberts, residing in South Topeka, was arrested on a charge of keeping a nuisance in the way of a of keeping a nuisance in the way of a filthy hog pen. The case was continued until this morning.

Injunction Refused.

Judge Webb on Monday decided the case of Michael Heery, et al, vs the Board of County Commissioners, an action brought to stop the building of the new orought to stop the building of the new county jail, the decision was, in breif, that the plaintiffs could not maintain an action in their own name. Judge Webb did not go into the merits of the case at

Messrs. Waters & Chase have already begun suit in the name of the State before Judge Webb. In the petition against the county commissioners the following county commission charges are made:

That the county commissioners in defi-ance of law fraudulently failed, and neg-lected to adopt plans and specifications for the steele and iron work of the jail. That the board in the spirit of favorit-ism invited the

Are not necessarily had, on the contrary they are never bad when raised with

SAFE WARNER'S SAFE YEAST 1 The House-keeper's friend. It is pure, Wholesome and fealth Preserving. If your grocer does not keep it, send for it by mail to

Warner's Safe Yeast Co.. Rochester N. Y. 10 cts a box, 10 cakes in a box mough to raise 40 loaves of bread.

The Ministerial Banquet. The ministerial union held their annual banquet Monday night at the Copeland hotel, at which the following were

present:

Dr. F. S. McCabe and wife, Rev. L.
Blakesley and wife, Rev. M. F. McKirahan and wife, Rev. Riley and wife, Rev.
J. F. Bacon and wife, Rev. F. L. Higgins and wife, Rev. C. S. Sheffield and wife, Alay J. F. Bacon and Wife, Rev. F. L. Higgins and wife, Rev. C. S. Sheffield and wife, Rev. L. H. Holt and wife, Rev. A. Jay Garrison and wife, Rev. Geo. W. Bean and lady, Rev. Foster and wife, Rev. P. Price, Rev. Brown, Dean Ellerby and wife, Rev. T. R. Peters, with Bishop Vail as his guest.

The supper took place at 9 o'clock and The supper took place at 9 octock and the repast prepared was all that could be desired. Much to the surprise of the association Dr. McCabe received a note from Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of the Copeland, contains that neithing would be abspread.

payments.

We have the premium list of the Western Fair association, whose exibition will be held at Bismark Grove Sept. 6—11. This always popular show will this year surpass all previous efforts. Premiums to the amount of \$25,000 are offered. It is in playing of the most compared to hands is in charge of the most competent hands, and we advise all who are really interes-ted to write to R. W. Cunningham, Lawrence, for information.

Governor Martin delivered an address of welcome at the reunion of the Brother-nood of Locomotive Firemen at Atchison, Tuesday evening.

County Superintendent John McDonald addressed the teachers of Riley county at Manhattan on Tuesday evening on the "Systems of Education."

Bishop Vail conducted the regular con firmations services at the Episcopal church, in Manhatten' last Thursday evening.

The following parties owning land condemned by the board of commissioners appointed to condemn the right of way of the Kansas Nebraska & Dakota have filed bonds of appeal with the county clerk: H. S. Randall, D. C. Spencer, G. W. Elliot, Wilson Keith, Hale, Ritchie, Jacob Willitte and Emma S. Corning. itts and Emma S. Corning.

The Topeka Land Company has issued a large, neat card, showing a birdseye view of western Topeka and suburbs, in-cluding Euclid Park and College Hill ad-

Carl Beard, of Monmouth township thrashed twenty acres of wheat last Saturday which averaged twenty bushels to the acre and is proposed by Months and Islands and

cutting a gash in her lip an inch long.

A graduate of Yale college applied for work at one of the city restaurants a few days ago, offering to wash dishes or do any kind of work for his board.

Grading on the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota railroad is progressing all along the line several miles south. A large force is now at work. A switch connection has been made with the Santa Fe near the lime kiln on Thirteenth street, thereby enabling the laying of steel rails from Topeka south.

A handsome parochial residence is the content of the lime several miles out the street, thereby the content of the finest wheat they ever set their eyes upon. This is a splendid showing for Shawnee county.

The Knightsof Labor of this city will hold a grand celebration at Garfield park to-day Saturday July 3.

Physicians report, a considerable and dysentery but no serious illness of ony kind.

An insane patient named Snodgrass escaped from the asylum and made his captured by Officer Lucas and returned. Office Kern assisted Mr. Lucas, and the crazy man was greatly incensed at being arrested by a black man. He also will be determined to their sasociates, and all requested to be very quiet about it. About 7 o'clock of the eventful day the friends began gathering at the residence of Mr. J. Steele, 428 Monroe street. When all had gathered the youthful party proceeded to the residence. Mrs. Long met them at the door and was almost a street when a surprise. The tenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Long, 613 Quincy street, North Topeka, some of their young friends led by Misses Jessie Steele and Ida Bowen concluded to give them a surprise. The invitations, about fifty in number, were quietly extended to their associates, and all requested to be very quiet about it. About 7 o'clock of the eventful day the friends began gathering at the residence of Mr. J. Steele, 428 Monroe street. When a surprise of Mrs. J. Steele, 428 Monroe street. When a surprise of Mrs. J. Steele, 428 Monroe street. When a surprise of Mrs. J. Steele, 428 all had gathered the youthful party pro-ceeded to the residence. Mrs. Long met them at the door and was almost speech-less with surprise. She was unable to understand what it all meant; even when they began loading her with presents. Everything was tin, of course, and the young friends displayed better judgment in their selection than older persons sometimes show on similiar occa-sions, It would be too difficult to mention all of the articles pre-sented, but one from Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ball, of Brainard, Kansas, deserves special mention. This consists of six buckets, of different sizes, made to fit one in the other. There were several novelties; for instauce, a fruit basket and watch made of

tin, with chain and key of wire; also a pair of earrings, with stones fastened in the center, in imitation of diamond solitaire. Mr. and Mrs. Long proved equal to the occasion, and assisted by her sisters, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. S. E. Baker, of Empo-Ars. St. John, Mrs. S. R. Baker, Of Empo-ria, provided lemonade, cake, candy and nuts. All enjoyed themselves very much and left, wishing host and hostess many happy returns of their anniversary.—Commonwealth.

Committees will call on the citizens of Topeka and the county for donations of provisions, to assist, the posts of the G. A. R. of the city and county in setting a lunch for the entertainment of the old veterans that may pass through our city the last of July, en route to attend the national encampment, which meets in San Francisco August 3.

Judge Handy offered Colonel Ritchie \$100,000 for his interests in South Topeka, which was refused.

Notice to Prohibitionists.

Notice to Prohibitionists.

The Prohibition electors in the several voting precincts of the County of Shawnee are notified that a county convention will be held at the court house in Shawnee county, Kansas, on Thursday July 8, 1886 commencing at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making choice of nine delegates each to the State Prohibition Convention to be held at Emporia, on July 13 and 14, 1886, and to the Congression al Convention of the Fourth district, to be held July 14. The Prohibitionists of each municipal township are requested to select in whatever way may best suit their convenience, respectively, delegates to the said convention. Per order of the Prohibition County Central Committee.

T. B. arter, J. C. Hebbard. Kansas, June 22, 1886.

MORE VETOES.

The President | Sends More Vetoes to Congress.

The Executive Expresses His Opinion of Wholesale Pension Grants-He Opposes Extravagance for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- The President has sent to Congress fifteen veto messages. Tbirteen of the measures were private pension bills and the others provide for publie buildings at Sioux City, Ia., and Zanesville, O.

In vetoing a pension bill the President

ville, O.

In vetoing a pension bill the President says:

"I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent Congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been preaented to me for approval, I have spoken of their apparent Congressional sanction. In recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of the Government. Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and while I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the peple's representatives. I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen, whether in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but a generous appreciation of the sevices of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me, many bills have been approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary.

"I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is the solidier's fund, which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who, in the derose of the union and in the Nation's service, have worthly deserved, and who, in the official proposed beneficiary.

"I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is the solidier who is ho savs:

volved in its continuance.

NO BUILDING FOR SIOUX CITY.

In his veto of the Senate bill for a publie building at Sioux City the President

In his veto of the Senate bill for a public building at Sioux City the President says:

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives to whom this bill was referred states that by the census of 1880 the population of Sioux City was nearly 8,000 and that by another enumeration since made its population would seem to exceed 23,000. It is further stated in the report that for the accommodation of this population the city contains 303 brick and 2,984 frame buildings. It seems to me that in the consideration of the morits of the bill the necessities of the Government should control the question and that it should be decided as a business proposition, depending upon the needs of a Government buildin at the point proposed in order to do the Government work. This greatly reduces the value of statistics showing population, extent of business, prospective growth and matters of that kind, which, though exceedingly interesting, do not always demonstrate the necessity of the expenditure of a large sum of money for a public building.

"If find upon examination that United States courts are sometimes held at Sioux City, but that they have been thus far held in the county court house without serious inconvenience and without expense to the Government should provide accommodations except the postmaster. The post-office is now located in a building rented by the Government until January 1 1888, at the report of the supervising architect it appears that on October 1, 1886, there were eighty new public buildings in course of con-

rate of \$2,200 per annum. By the last report of the supervising architect it appears that on October 1, 1885, there were eighty new public buildings in course of construction, and the amount expended thereon during the preceding year was nearly \$2,500,000, while large appropriations were asked to be expended on these buildings during the current year. In my judgment the number of public buildings should not at this time be increased unless a greater public necessity exists therefor than is apparent in this case."

NO CALL FOR THE EXPENSE.

In disapproving the bill to provide for a public building at Zanesville, O., the President says:

In disapproving the bill to provide for a public building at Zanesville, O., the President says:

"No Federal courts are located at Zanesville, and there are no Government officers located there who should be provided for at the public expense except the postmaster. So far as I am informed the patrons of the post-office are fairly well accommodated in a building which is rented by the Government at a rate of \$800 per annum, and though the postmaster naturally certifies that he and his four-teen employes require much more spacious surroundings. I have no doubt they can be induced to continue to serve the Government in its present quarters. The public buildings mow in process of construction number eighty, involving constant supervision, and all the building projects which the Government ought to have on hand at one time, unless a very palpable necessity exists for an increase in the number.

"The multiplication of these structures involves not only the appropriation made for their completion, but great expenses in their care and preservation thereafter. While a Government building is a desirable ornament to any town or city, and while the securing of an appropriation therefor is often considered as an iliustration of zeal and activity in the interest of a constituency, I am of the opin on that the expenditure of public money for such a purpose should depend upon the necessity of such a public building for public uses. In the case under consideration I have no doubt the Government can be well accommodated for some time to come in all its business relations with the people of Zanesville by renting quarters at less expense than the annual cost of ma'ntaining the proposed new building after its complet on."

Died on the Train.

Died on the Train.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 23.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Morrison, wife of Charles H. Morrison, died at 10.30 o'clock last night on the Kansas & Texas No. 754 train, which arrived here at eleven o'clock p. m., in charge of Conductor A. Brown, with their four little children, ranging in age from three to ten years. The parents left Weatherford, Texas, two days ago en route to Armstrong, Mo., where Mrs. Morrison's parents neside. The wife was in the last stages of consumption, but she insisted on making the trip and it was entered upon. She grew gradually weaker, and as the train reached Greenridge, fifteen miles south of here, death came to her relief. The husband is almost penniless, but the railroad officials took charge of the remains and also of the motherless children.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Notwithstanding the contradictions which have been made, the announcement of the resignation of W. J. Johnson, the well known General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is confirmed.

FATAL FLAMES.

Nine Men Cremated at the New England Institute Fair Building. Boston, Mass., June 22.—A terrific fire. accompanied by loss of life, yesterday afternoon destroyed the New England Institute fair building on Huntington avenue The building was built by the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute for exhibition purposes, at a cost of nearly \$500,000, and last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$300,000, and has since been used as a place for storing and repairing cars. So quickly did the flames spread that before the first engine had arrived the immense roof had fallen and the building was a roaring mass of flames. The workmen sought to save their tools and many were badly burned before they could get out of the building, while others were unable to escape. In the building were about four hundred box cars, only one of which was saved. The great barnlike structure, which covered an area of five acres, with a floor space of nearly eight acres, was so full of flame that the walls were blown out. As soon as it was learned that lives had been lost in the building, all the streams were turned to the rear of the structure and the firemen bravely forced their way into the blazing ruins. The flames refused to surrender until they had conquered every thing combustible within the building, and the work of rescue was attended with great

danger. MORE DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Later—After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished search was begun among the charred ruins for possible victims and up to nine p. m. eight dead bodies had been removed, most of them burned beyond recognition. It is believed that there are at least four more bodies in the ruins. The total loss is about \$400,000.

The burning of the vast building was one of the grandest sights seen in this city since the great fire of 1872.

The wind blew freshly and added much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the MORE DEAD BODIES FOUND. much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the building to the other. The experience of some of the workmen employed in the building were terrible. The spread of the flames when they finally burst forth was something almost incredible. Workmen on the opposite side of the building from the point where the fire originated had almost as great difficulty in making their escape as did those nearer the spot. At the east end of the building in the carpenter shop a man whose name is unknown was driven out of a window of the second story by the flames. He was about to leap and had put one leg over the window-sill when the roof fell in and pinned him fast to the spot where he was slowly roasted to death. No ladder company had arrived, and the crowd outside were powerless to render aid. The flames followed almost instantly, and the imprisoned man underwent agonizing torture before the horrified eyes of his The names followed almost instantly, and the imprisoned man underwent agonizing torture before the horrified eyes of his friends below. Two of his fellow-workmen, John McNulty and J. F. Fallen, were terribly burned while trying to scale the wall to reach their dying comrade. His sufferings were mercifully short, the awful furnace of flames environing about him furnace of flames enwrapping about him with fire and smoke and hiding him during his last moments from the gaze of the spec-tators. Not long afterward the wall itself gave way, and nothing more was seen.

TRACEDY AT ST. JOSEPH.

Colonel Strong, of the St. Joseph Herald,

Shot by Dr. Richmond, Who Then Attempts to Kill Himself. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 19 .- At eleven o'clock yesterday morning as Colonel J. M. Strong, manager of the Herald, was sitting in the counting room with his back to the door, Dr. S. A. Richmond entered the doorway and drawing a revolver fired one shot. which struck his victim in the left side of the neck. Colonel Strong jumped up and staggered towards the back office. Richmond fired two more shots and Strong fell. Richmond then turned outside, placed the revolver to his temple and fired, dropping instantly to the sidewalk. At the time of the shooting Colonel Strong was engaged in conversation with some unknown man and was totally unconscious of the approach of the enemy until he was struck by the first bullet. Richmond drove up to the front of the office in a carriage, sitting on the fibrous roots, where it is needed. After of the enemy until he was a carriage, sitting on the back seat, the driver in front. He is said to have alighted and coolly walked to the Herald office door without any trace of elitement. When he commenced to shoothis driver drove away and left him, and it was after turning to look for the carriage and finding it gone, that he shot himself.

Colonel Strong fell struck by the two bullets, one of which, as stated, struck him in lets, one of which, as stated, struck him in the state of the carriage and finding it gone, that he shot himself. and finding it gone, that he shot himself. Colonel Strong fell struck by the two bullets, one of which, as stated, struck him in the neck, ranging upward into the brain, the other struck in his back and is believed to have penetrated the heart. He said: to have penetrated the heart. He said: "I am dying," and passed away in five minutes after the first shot was fired. Richmond's bullet took effect in the left temple, and as yet it is impossible to tell whether it will prove fatal or not. It is believed, however, that he will not recover, as he is a raving maniac at present. The trouble is solely of Richmond's own making. He has long been known to the newspaper fratery.

fairs were too weighty for his brain, and that he became crazy. Some five months ago he disappeared from this community and left a lot of papers, evidently the work of either a knave or a hopeless lunatic.

Nominations. Washington, June 23 .- The nominations by the President yesterday were: United States Consul—David N. Burke,

Indian Agent—Samuel L. Gilson, of Pennsylvania, at the Fort Peck agency. Appraiser of the Right of Way of the Southern Kansas Railroad Company through the Indian Territory—John M. Galloway.

MUSKOGER, I. T., June 23.—Governor Wolf, of the Chickasaw Nation, to-day issued a proclamation ordering the immediate removal of all cattle from the Nation and imposing one dollar per head for grass consumed by said cattle. Many of the cattle have been purchased by the Chickasaw cities the purchase of the cattle have been purchased by the Chickasaw cities. But this proclamation nullifies the

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Rules to Be Observed in Setting Out Treed in Spring and Fall.

In removing seedlings from the nur-sery or forest to the orchard, lawn or

site of the grove or shelter belt it should be kept sonstantly in mind that trees are living things, that they are very liable to injuries of various kinds and that their roots are mouths. It impossible to dig up a tree from the ground where it sprang from a seed without cutting off or bruising some of the roots. Still, wounds will hear on the roots of a tree as well as on the trunk and branches. Not unfrequently a tree is benefitted by having some of its roots removed or shortened. The root of a tree that has received an injury should receive the same kind of branch. It should be entirely removed with a sharp knife or saw, or cut off above the point of injury with some instrument that will leave the surface smooth. If this is done fibrous roots will generally start out from the end and he of great service in surrections. and be of great service in supporting the tree. If roots are very long it is generally better to cut them off in the generally better to cut them off in the ground than to attempt to dig them up at their full length or to pull them out of the soil. If hey are drawn through ground that has not been loosened they will be likely to have their bark removed from them or to become split and stripped of lateral roots. If they are injured in any of these ways they will be likely to die if left on the tree. The roots of many kinds of trees are likely to be greatly injured between the time they are dug from the ground and set out. Roots of trees out of ground are much like "fish out of way."

ground are much like "fish out of watter." They will live if they are kept moist, but will die if they are allowed to become dry. They can be kept from becoming dry by keeping about them some of the earth in which they grew. By covering them with damp cloth, moss or hay, or by dipping them in a pool of water that contains considerable clay or ordinary soil in a state of solution or suppension. These substances will form a coating which will prevent the dry afree. ground are much like "fish out of was coating which will prevent the dry air from striking the surface of the roots; The operation of coating the roots of trees with mud is called "puddling,," and should be practiced by all who remove trees quite a distance during windy, dry or warm weather. It comparatively easy to so protect the roots of trees that they can be carried across the continent without injury.
But the roots of trees are often greatly
injured by being hauled a dozen miles in an open wagon. The covering of the roots of trees is very tender and liable to be bruised by rubbing against the side of the wagon. It is also liable to crack if exposed to the action of the

the side of the wagon. It is also liable to crack if exposed to the action of the wind and sun.

Ground in which trees are to be planted should be well prepared before the trees are brought to it. The sod should be rotted and the soil deeply plowed and well pulverized. If the trees are to be planted quite near together a saving in digging holes may be effected by opening double furrows on the line of the rows. A sharp spade and, if the ground be quite hard, a pick should be employed in preparing the hole for the roots. It should be of a size to hold all the roots without bending or crowding them. If the soil is loosened for some distance beyond the end of the roots they will be encouraged to push themselves in the direction of it. At least two persons are needed to set out trees expeditiously and economically. One person is required to hold the tree in position while the other places the earth about the roots. The earth spread about the roots. Should be rich and firm. the roots. The earth spread about the roots should be rich and firm. All turts and hard portions of earth should be rejected. If possible, trees should be planted when the soil is in the best condition to work. If it is quite dry it

winds come. After a heavy wind the trees should be righted, if they have blown partly over, and the earth pressed about the roots. After new roots have formed the liability of newly set trees to blow over will be dimini set trees to blow over will be diminished. As a rule trees should be set no deeper in the soil to which they have been transplanted than they stood solely of Richmond's own making. He has long been known to the newspaper fraternity as the discoverer and manufacturer of "Samaritan Nervine," and has been an extensive advertiser and has had an enormous business in his nostrum. Some year and a half ago Colonel Strong was one of the principal attorneys for him in his suit with Harlan P. Hubbard, advertising agent of New Haven, Conn. It is believed that his business affairs were too weighty for his brain, and that ha become grow. If trees are transplanted from low and moist ground to that which is high, dry and sandy, they should be set at a greater depth. It is best to remove unpromising and injured branches, and to shorten some of the longer ones on setting them out. This branches, and to shorten some of the longer ones on setting them out. This pruning, if judiciously done, will improve the form of the trees, prevent them from being easily blown over, and help promote a vigorous growth. An excess of foliage is not desired on trees that were recently transplanted. It favors a very rapid evaporation which is unfavorable to the trees. A sharp knife or shears should be em-

tions by the President yesterday were:
United States Consul—David N. Burke,
of New York, at Puerto Cabello.

Registers of Land Office—Pierce H. Ryan,
at Humboldt, Cal.; W. E. Copeland, at
Carson City, Nev.; Richard McCloud, at
Durango, Col.; J. L. Camp, at Prescott,
Ariz.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Edward G.
Pittman, at Durango, Col.
Indian Agent—Samuel L. Gilson, of
Pennsylvania, at the Fort Peck agency. if there are violent winds. Still there are many arguments in favor of trains planting trees in the fall. There is then more leisure on the farm. If transplanted in the fall they should not be dug up till they have cast their leaves. If set at this time they will generally do well. The frozen ground will hold them in position against the wind during the winter, and there will be nothing to retard their growth in the spring.—Chicago Times.

The students of Williams College, Mass., have a toboggan slide with a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

SERENITY.

The tramp of arming nations fills the air,
The crash of hostile navies jars the seas.
Intestine turmlits, horror and despair
Crowd on the mind to rob it of its ease.
But in the wide arch of the vaulted blue
The stars still keep their old untroubled

mien, Arcturus in still splendor meets our view, Orion wears his royal robes serene.

The breath of deathly pestilence affrights, Cities are frembling, and the peopled hills Shrink in their terror, through the shudder-The voice of wild lament earth's circuit

But still the peaceful valleys, drowsed in street, pagetti varieys, drowed in Repose, and fill the air with spicy balm, Nature in quietude of mind doth keep, Through stress and strain of human life, her calm.

Ohl there are tragic partings and distress,
The sound of cruelty and ruth and wrong,
More hands are raised to smite than raised to

bless, And that note, death, ends every gladsome Tet still the mountains rear their stately

forms silent grandeur, with their robe of and through life's shocks and tumults, winds and storms,

They wear eternally their crown—repose.

And shall we nature's heartless calm accuse? Cry out to her to rend her silent rocks? Or, whatsoe'er betide, like her refuse To yield our calm to Fate's most deadly sbocks?

shocks?

Fature is wise: like her let us attain

To that calm contemplation, which shall
lift Onr souls above each pang of earthly pain,

As here between th' eternities we drift.

-Hattie Tyng Griswold, in Chicago Advance

'ELLA MAKES A "HIT.

Striking Song, "Little Birdie on the Tree."

I had been caught in such a situamy anybody but John Benton I have been terribly annoyed. 1 was on the floor of the nursery, bair tumbled, my face red and with candy and a great rent he front breadth of my overskirt, it had been caught by a nail a minutes before during a fierce man's-buff scrimmage. My little lice was having a birthday parof course I had to assist in enterthe guests. They were just .. seven bcys and five girls. Supover (every body was too ex-sit long at the table) and we red to the nursery at the top of e, where there were no restrics to noise, and where the seven exercised their shouting franchise atmost, a ssisted in a more sub-y by the five girls, the youngest little thing of four years, who hasted on sharing her stick of

John Benton tapped at the said "Come in," carelessly, ng it was a servant.

ng it was a servant.

beg your pardon, Miss Latour.

id I should find you here. But
I have made some mistake."

at all, A'r. Benton," said I, as
abled to my feet. "We are
to see you. Sit down on—on
no stool. The chairs have been
into the other room. We have
ying blid of nan's buff."

I received this invitation."

I received this invitation," went Benton. taking an envelope pocket and reading from the d card within: "Miss Latour sta the plet sure of your company u.sday, I ecember 29, at five

sked repreachfully at my seven-ld sister Alice. She had sent ther printed invitations, in the printer had neglected to inname "Alice," to John Benand the great booby has taken it inted that I was the Miss Latour. had come, without even sending ceptance to herald his approach, I dress, with a great expanse of shirt-boso m, white necktie, and I am sure of it-his hair crimped. contrast to my torn dress and elled hair!

Il, I am glad you have come, I suppose this is not exactly od of gath ring you expected to

not care much what I said to Benton. Ever since I had met en he in sisted on dancing with orce times in the course of th love with me, but was too bashtell me. I often met him, and I am sure I am not an awe-ing personage, I could not help that he was never at ease in my ce. Not that he was backward men were concerned. My

r took me to the Oil Exchange orning, and the first thing I saw ohn Benton, with his hat on the on Benton, with his nat on the f his head, grasping a brass railith one I and and shaking the holding some papers, in the face avage-looking man, and shouting top of his voice in the most de-manner. Will said the savageg man wis a bear, and that Mr. was a bull. Then Mr. Benton t sight of me, and came and cred and stayed with me for ten tes. Will told me afterward that ten mint tes the market dropped a cent, and Mr. Benton lost a nd dollars.

it was evident that Mr. Benton thinking about the market as niked over to the piano-stool in ress-coat and white necktie, and

ow, Lou, you must sit down on oor again, so that we can play is," said my tyrannical sister "And you too, Mr. Benton.

courtly proceeding of depositing me on the floor, as if it could be anything but ridiculous, however it was effected. Then he sat down himself, with little

Then he sat down himself, with little Stella, the four-year-old mite, between ns, and the game of forfeits went on. Most of the penalties were in the shape of kisses, and I felt nervous until my turn came. Alice held the forfeits over the head of a particular friend of hers, a girl of her own age, and it was the duty of the latter to say what should be required of the owner of the article. There was my handkerchief! I am ashamed to say that my heart heat There was my handkerchief! I am ashamed to say that my heart beat quickly when Alice repeated the familiar nursery jargon: "Heavy, heavy, what hangs over," etc., and it fairly jumped when Alice, with a mischievous glance at Mr. Benton and myself, stooped and whispered to her friend. Then she wont or with Then she went on with the question:
"What shall be done with the owner?"
Clear-cut and distinct came the answer: "She shall kiss Mr. Benton."
"Oh, it's Lou—it's Lou!" shouted

Alice, and amid the tempest of laughter Mr. Benton sat looking straight before him with a crimsom face, while he fumbled at his white necktie until the bow was under his left ear.

There was a silence, as everybody except Mr. Benton looked at me to see the operation performed, when a small, baby voice at my side said: "I'll tiss him for you, Lou."

So Stella climbed up to Mr. Benton's neck, with one of her hands on his white shirt-bosom, and, as she said herself, "tissed him right on the mouf, and it tittled my nose!"

and it tittled my nose!"

I did not want to play at forfeits any longer—it was too dangerous; so I proposed that we should all sing.

"Ess, I tan sing," said Etella. "I know lots of songs."

She did not feel at all abashed over the fact that she had left a dark, sticky impression of her fingers on Mr. Benimpression of her fingers on Mr. Benton's starched shirt-bosom, and as for him, he seemed to feel flattered at her evident preference for him. I sat down at the piano and played accompani-ments for school songs, while the chil-dren stood around me and bawled the dren stood around me and bawled the words into my ears with the excruciating flat intonation peculiar to the young, untrained voices. Mr. Benton was sitting near the window, with little Stella on his knee, apparently enjoying the noise, and with his eyes fixed on me in a blank stare of admiration that I could not hall assist and the start of face was half turned in his direction.

'Now, let me sing a song all by my self,' said Stella.

Mr. Benton looked inquiringly at me and I said.

and I said

"Yes, Stella. Let us hear you sing all by yourself."
So she commenced, deliberately: So she commenced, deliberately:

"Little bir-r-die, on—the—tree! (a long breath) on—the—tree!" Then she stopped, and, with a haughty disregard of the desires or opinions of her audience that would have been worthy of a petted prima donna, turned carelessly around on Mr. Benton's kuee and around on Mr. Benton's knee and looked out of the window, while we awaited her pleasure.

"Oh, loot—loot at the big birdie on the tree out of the window," she said, suddenly pointing downward toward where I knew a tall poplar grew close to the house.

Mr. Benton was apparently startled by this evidence of Stella's keen vision, for I saw him jump as his eyes followed the direction of her finger. He controlled himself at once, however, as he replied quickly:
"I guess that is the shadow of a

cloud in the moonlight, and not a birdie, Stella." "No," she persisted; "I saw a birdie on the tree."

that the festivities could proceed without him. I sat Stella on the end of the plano and played a lively polka for the children, with Stella's assistance, she children, with Stella's assistance, she drumming on two or three of the keys in the bass intervals, with a very weird if not harmonious effect.

"I want some more tandy," an nounced Stella, imperiously.
"I shall have to go down stairs for it, Stella. It is all in the dining-room," I said.

I said.

"Well, go down 'tairs. I'll be dood."

Of course I had to go. I left Stella
in Alice's charge and ran swiftly down
the stairs. The nursery was on the
third floor. I do not know what induced me to open the door of my parents' bed-room as I passed it. I did so ents bed-room as I passed it. I did so, however. It was quite dark, save for one narrow bar of moonlight forcing its way through the poplar just outside the window. I glanced carclessly into the gloom, with my hand on the handle of the door, and was about to continue my journey to the dining-room when felt a draught from the open window and saw something white gleaming in the moonlight for an instant, and then

"What is that," I thought, as an indescribable feeling of terror passed over me and left me shivering. "It looked like a hand." There was not a sound to be heard in the room save the rustling of the curtains as the light wintry breeze blew them from the winbut I was certain some one was

What was that? Surely a man climbing in through the window! Yes, I was not mistaken. My eyes had be-come accustomed to the darkness by this time, and I could see the outlines of his figure clearly defined against the window. In that terrible instant all I

shiked over to the piano-stool in reas-coat and white necktie, and their desperate actions when it is and their desperate actions when brough to bay, passed through my mind. I remembered half a dozen stories in a young girl had successfully outwitted expert midnight thieves, and captured them alone and unaided.

The man, with his round head covered by some kind of closely-fitting cap, was cautiously creeping through the window, and I saw the poplar shake, as if just relieved of a burden. He had evidently climbed the tree to reach the room, and I remembered had covered by some kind of closely-fitting cap, was cautiously creeping through the window, and I saw the poplar shake, as if just relieved of a burden. He had evidently climbed the tree to reach the room, and I remembered had ever hearing my brother Will say only the day before that it was a favorite plan of thieves is robbing a house to get up

to the second story by means of a porch or tree, while the family were gathered in the lower rooms in the early evening. I could not move! There was no light in the hall outside the room, and I could not be seen by the intruder as I stood with my hand on the doorhandle, watching him, and listening in a dreamy way to the noise of the children in the nursery overhead. He was inside the room by this time, and I noticed that his footsteps were noiseless, as if he had no shoes on, as he moved a across the bar of moonlight toward the bureau where my mother always keeps her jewelry. I saw a round patch of the fight yelloy light fall on the keyhole of the top drawer, and then heard a metallic rattling. The thief was picking the lock!

If I could only scream, or call Will!

If I could only scream, or call Will!

If I could only scream, or call Will!

The drawer opened; the man was fumbling at its contents, when—crash!

The yellow patch of light disappeared, and, with a fearful word, I saw the man fall, another man holding him! Then a pistol shot rang through the room, and echoed up and down the stairs, and the room was flooded in light. Somebody had touched the electric button down stairs and lighted the gas. For a few second my eyes were so dazzled that I could not see anything. Then I saw two men rolling on the floor in a desperate struggle, while a pistol lay just out of their reach. The man underneath, with his closely fitting plush cap, was scowling at me, as he tried to release himself, and I thought I could see murder written on his thin lips and short, turned-up nose so plainly that I should have hear in factor of targets.

short, turned-up nose so plainly that I should have been in favor of hanging him on the spot.

But who was the other man, holding

But who was the other man, holding the thief with a grip of iron, as each tugged and writhed in the attempt to subdue the other? Surely that was the bow of a white necktie at the back of his neck! That was a dress-coat, with the tails spread out like the wings of an eagle, or I was much mistaken! In the battle, just as Will and my father reached the room and rushed nest me reached the room and rushed past me, the combatants rolled over, and a very

the combatants rolled over, and a very red face, which, however, was anything but sheepish now, was turned toward me. The face of—
John Benton!

Will had the thief by the arm in a minute, while John Benton lay panting on the floor. Then it was that I saw a great red stain on the white shirt bosom. It was blood! Somehow I forgot all about the thief, Will, my father—everything, as I threw myself down by the side of John Benton and pressed my handkerchief over the red stain.

"John, John! What is it? Where are you hurt? Oh, father, he is killed!" I screamed. "What shall I do?"

I will never believe again that John I will never believe again that John Benton was ever bashful, for he just put one of his hands on the back of my head, pulled my face down to his, and whispered: "Do just what you are doing now, and as you have commenced to call me John, do it all the rest of your life, and let me call you Lou."

There was a sudden disturbance!
The thief had broken away from Will!
The poplar tree shook violently, and
Will said, as he put his head out of the
window: "Well, let he rascal go. It will save a good deal of trouble. Ah!
There is his pal, who was on guard.
They are both running as if the whole
detective force were at their heels."

Then, turning to John: "How are you hurt, Mr. Benton? You don't look

as if it was very serious."
"It is not serious," said John, sitting
up. "That fellow cut his hand in some way while opening the drawer and he rubbed the blood all over my shirt; that's all."

He put her down and she ran over to me. As I took her on my lap I heard the door close, and saw that John Benton had disappeared.

"That is rather unceremonious. I wonder whether he is coming back," I thought. "Well, I do not care whether he does or not," as I made up my mind that the festivities could proceed without him. I sat Stelle."

"That is rather unceremonious. I wonder whether he is coming back," I thought. "Well, I do not care whether he does or not," as I made up my mind that the festivities could proceed without him. I sat Stelle."

"That is all."

I bit my lips and gave John a look that should have frozen him. It did not have the proper effect, however, for he followed me up stairs to the nursery, where the racket of play had rendered the children oblivious of the disturbance below. As he took Stella on his knee he said: "Do you know, Stella."

must tiss Lou for me now. She has diven me lots and lots of tandy, and she is awfully dood."

"Yes, I think so," said John. "And

I'll tiss her for you."

And he actually did it.

Moreover, he says now it is his privllege, and I suppose, under the circumstances, he is right.—George C. Jenks, in Pittsburgh Bulletin.

THE COOPER'S DANCE.

Curious Custom Observed by the Cooper

of Munich. A curious custom, known as the 'coopers' dance," is observed in Munich from the second week of February until Ash Wednesday periodically. The custom dates from early in the sixteenth century, and originated as follows: During the plague of 1517 Mu-nich gave way to the most abject nich gave way to the most abject terror. In order to buoy up the spirits of the inhabitants some followers of the art of coopering adopted the very original course of performing dances in the open spaces and streets of the town. Thus a less melancholy feeling was created, and the courage of the people was revived. Since this time it has been customary to commemorate the dance of covers even sever the the dance of covers even the covers of the dance of covers even the dance of the dance of covers even the dance of the dance of covers even the dance of coopers every seventh year, and the present year the time-honored observance came round again. A number of journeyman coopers—the A number of journeyman coopers—the most amiable and attractive fellows to be found—are chosen to dance to an old melody in public places and before the dwellings of leading citizens. The dance is a sort of ballet, and the dancers have in their hands hoops with a green foliage. As nearly as possible green foliage. As nearly as possible the old costume is imitated, and every the old costume is imitated, and every thing is done to reproduce the quaint spectacle which the good folks of Mu-nich laughed at in the midst of their terror over three hundred years ago. Two buffoons accompany the dancers, and their duty is to harangue the pub-lic.—Pall Mall Gazette.

—"To the toboggan slide" read the signs attached to a sleigh that led a funeral train at Saratoga. The solemn procession had proceeded about two yards when a bystander called attention to the printed cards, which were quickly removed by the driver.—Trog

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Leavenworth jailer recently discovsred and thwarted a well-laid-plot among the prisoners confined in the county jail to make their escape. Among the number in confinement was George Greenwood, under sentence to the penitentiary for four years for larceny, and it was with him the scheme originated. The means provided for escape was a rope made by cutting the blankets belonging to his bed into strips and then twisting them tightly together, making a strong rope. The iron bail was taken from one of the buckets belonging to the jail and the rope fastened securely to one side of it, leaving a book to be thrown over the top of the enclosure, and each prisoner could climb up on this and scale prisoner could climb up on this and scale the fence and be at liberty. The plan was to knock the jailer down, scale the walls and escape, but the scheme was nipped in the bud.

THE Senate has confirmed ex-Governor

Glick as Pension Agent.

MATHIAL REISER, a German tailor, suicided at Atchison the other morning by hanging. He left a rambling, crazy letter, declaring that his domestic life was un bearable, and that he chose death as the quickest way out of trouble.

It is stated that a niece of Andrew Jack-

on lives at Galena. A woman in Leavenworth by the name of Pomby, having been in the habit of cruelly beating her children, was recently arrested and fined \$50, and her children taken from

of the well was beginning to cave in. He shouted to Haynes, and at the same time shouted to climb up the rope. He had climbed up about seven feet, when the sides out, to be succeeded by the two central permanent incisors. At two years old of the well, to the top, a distance of twentyof the well, to the top, a distance of twenty-five feet, fell in upon and around him, lit-erally burying him alive. The neighbors were summoned, and it required two hours work to dig him out, and strange to say

the man was but slightly injured.

WILLIE LAYTON, aged fifteen years, son of William Layton, of Larned, died recently of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog last October, but showed no signs of

hydrophobia until within a few hours of his death. He died in terrible agony. WILLIAM T. DREW, of Kansas, a special agent of the General Land-office, has been

THE sale of the twelve sections of salt spring lands, which will be sold for the benefit of the Normal School, will occur some time August. These lands are losed to the Normal School, will occur some time August. cated in the counties of Lincoln, Saline, Mitchell, Republic and Cloud, and the lands in each county will be sold at the respective county seats. The appraised valuation is \$76,000.

H. C. BURNETT, formerly of Kansas, is now secretary of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration.

ly admitted to do business in Kansas the

ing at three o'clock p. m. of the 13th, to nominate a full ticket and a member of "Do you know, Stella, emendous hit with your nust sing 'Birdie on a ain. Will you?"

Sing it for you but you, sing it for you but you, sing it for you but you. delegate for every 5,000 inhabitants and additional fraction thereof. All organized prohibition clubs shall be entitled to one delegate. W. C. T. U. or other organizations, whether secular, political or religious, whose memsecular, pointing or religious, whose members are in sympathy with the Prohibition party in Kansas, and who endorse the plat form of the National and State Prohibition conventions, are invited to send one dele-

ally shot himself the other evening while on his way home. He was carrying a re volver in his coat pocket, and in attempting to get out of the wagon the revolver struck the wagon tire and was discharged. The ball entering his breast about an inch above the heart, and passing across and upward toward the right shoulder, shattered the collar-bone, from which position it was removed.

THE citizens of Parsons recently contributed several hundred dollars and pur with convivial companions. It was chased an elegant stand of colors to be pre- not exactly a "dry locality" that he tional Guards on July 5.

Two boys while recently playing about

the court house yard at Leavenworth, discovered in the arch-way of the entrance to the basement a man in a sitting posture, with his head bent forward, and as they supposed asleep. Examination showed the man to be dead. The body proved to be that of Samuel Sherson, an engineer on the Missouri Pacific, who had been running the missouri racine, who had been running the switch engine at night in the yards for several months, and who bore a good repu several months, and who bore a good reputation among his fellow workmen. His death was supposed to have been caused by morphine, a bottle being found upon his person, but whether the result of accident or design could not be determined. FINE rains of late.

On the 18th Leavenworth had two fire The first destroyed the book store of J. W. Dawson & Co. Loss on stock, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,000. The second fire was more destructive. The livery stable of Clark Byrnes was burned, together with the resi-dence and furniture of Dr. Brock, the store of George Garretty and the residence of Mr. Kurtz.' The Christian Church was also badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$150,000. All insured, but the amount

A woman by the name of Johnson was severely bitten by a cat at Larned recently. Resort was had to the madstone. THE personal property of Leavenworth

County is assessed at \$1,566,093.

HORNED CATTLE.

The Horns and Teeth as an Index of Their

The fact, well known, is that the wrinkles of the horns are annular rings. Both males and females of the bovine race have rings formed annually—the first at two years of age and showing plainly at three years. Thereafter a ring is formed annually, and if two years are added to the number of rings the age may be definitely determined up to the age of eight years, and sometimes longer. After this time, with the age, the rings run into each other, often making it difficult to determine the age. But even this is not an exact means of determining the age of horned eattle. Onite often the agearth. means of determining the age of horned cattle. Quite often the second ring does not appear until the animal is five years old. Thereafter the rings are contant. 'As a rule the rings are annular after the animal is three years old, and hence the determination of age is more certain by the horn than by the teeth, since close or critty pastures. teeth, since close or gritty pastures often wear the teeth far more than flush pastures, or in the case of cattle fed on food requiring little exertion in gath-

or requiring fittle exertion in gaua-ering.

Up to the time when the animal ar-rives at full maturity the teeth are a sure index of age, whatever the pas-ture. That is to say, at the age of wo weeks the calf will have four front teath on the under inw two calls being A MIRACULOUS escape from death occurred recently on the farm of J. W. Haynes, eight miles northwest of Topeka. W. O. Willey was engaged at work at the bottom of a well thirty-six feet in depth. Haynes was at the top and Willey at the bottom. As the latter glanced up he saw that the side of the well was beginning to cave in. He shouted to Haynes, and at the same time. eight. At eight months the incisors will begin to wear, and the two central teeth will be shrunk. This process will gradually proceed, successively, until at the age of eighteen months the permanent incisors. At two years old past there will be four central permapast there will be four central permanent incisors, at three years six and at four years eight incisors, the full number, will be shown. From this on the incisors gradually shrink apart again, so that at the age of ten years the relative appearance of the incisors will be analogous to that of the calf of twelve months of age. This appearance will be measurably constant, but, as stated before, the actual wear of the cutting surfaces will be governed by the nasurfaces will be governed by the nature of the pasturage and other food.— Chicago Tribune.

ROUND HATS.

Pretty Styles for Ladies, Misses, Girls an Children

Massing the trimming back of the crown is the marked feature of new round hats; this was introduced last autumn, but did not find favor here as it did in Paris. The fancy here has of Immigration.

At Bismarck Grove there will be a great Sunday School celebration in July. The managers of the assembly have a telegram from General John A. Logan promising to be present as one of the speakers. The Union Pacific railroad will sell tickets from all points at half rates. The assembly opens June 30 and closes July 9.

The Leavenworth High School graduated thirteen students at the recent commencement. Judge J. D. Brewer delivered the address to the graduates. been for English turbans and toques ment. Judgo J. D. Brewer delivered the address to the graduates.

An old log house near Topeka—a settler's palace of pioneer days—still has pasted under the eaves papers printed in Topeka thirty years ago. These papers have stood the storms of nearly a third of a century, but the date lines can still be easily read. The Superintendent of Insurance recently admitted to do business in Kansas the

teur milliner. Thus a black straw hat Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company of San Francisco, Cal., of which the bonanza kings Mackey and Flood are president and vice-president respectively.

The Prohibition State Convention will be held in Emporia July 13 and 14, commencing at three o'clock p. m. of the 13th, to nominate a full ticket and a member of Congress for the Fourth Congressional District Each care the Sac are two large loops descending from the top and passing over the brim like straps. A high aigrette of cream-colored harons' footbers' them. the brim is covered with folds of velvet. Indented and deeply sunken crowns Indented and deeply sunken crowns are seen on many hats, and especially on turbans. Fine Tuscan turbans are dotted all over with jet beads, and have some watered ribbon loops with jet leaves for their trimming. For children are wide-brimmed sailor hats of the beakled waids and of striped the heckled braids, and of striped gate each.

J. H. Ridge, a young man living twenty miles northeast of Garden City, accidentally shot himself the other evening while on his ways home. He was all y shows the control of t ering above the shirred front. For small boys are caps with visors of white or navy blue flannel, or of the checked Scotch cloths of which their kilt suits are made.—Harper's Bazar

He Forgot the Combination

A wealthy citizen of a neighboring city had been out until the small hours, sented to the First Regiment Kansas Nahad visited, and he arrived home slightly exhilarated. He managed, by describing several erratic rather than geometrical lines, to get to his bed-room and into a chair. Then he called to his wife in a stage whisper:
"I can't get my boots off."
"What's the matter with

"Nozzin," (in a faint whisper)

"What's the matter with your hands then?" she cross-examined. "Why don't you pull your boots off

then? "Maria, I've forgot the combina-tion!"—Boston Record.

Decrease of Immigration. The immigration to this country

shows a great falling off for 1885, the total number of foreigners landing in New York aggregating but 291,066, against 354,702 in 1884. This is the smallest number since 1879. Germany sent us 97,913 immigrants, Ireland 35,277, England 25,657, Russia 16,885, Sweden 16,045, Italy 15,740, Hungary 11,665, Austria 10,882, Norway 9,974, the balance being natives of other European States. It is a singular fact that nearly 84,000 of these foreigners remained in New York. The percentage of agricultural laborers was comparatively small.—N. Y. Herald. total number of foreigners landing in

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