GERMANY MOURNS AGAIN

Last Hours and Death of Emperor Frederick III.

The Empire Mourns the Loss of Its Idol —William III Proclaimed—Biographical Sketches of the Dead and the Living.

EMPEROR FREDERICK IS DEAD.

POTSDAM, June 15.—Emperor Frederick died at eleven o'clock this morning.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

BERLIN, June 15.—The *Reichsanzeiger* (official organ) publishes the following announcement of the death of Emperor Frederick:

The royal sufferer has ended his earthly career. By God's desire the Emperor-King, our most gracious master, passed to his eternal rest, shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, after long and grievous sufferings, which were borne with admirable fortitude and submission to God's will. The royal house and the German people have been twice bereaved within a short time. They deeply mourn the all-too-early decease of our much-beloved Emperor.

(Signed.) MINISTRY OF STATE.

WILLIAM PROCLAIMED EMPEROR.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Bundesrath assembled at noon to-day. Prince Bismarck, Chancelor of the Empire, formally announced the demise of Emperor Frederick III, and proclaimed the accession to the German throne of Emperor William III.

THE DEAD EMPEROR'S LAST HOURS.

LONDON, June 16.—The story of the Emperor's last day of life is thus briefly told: When Prince Bismarck took what proved to be his final leave of his imperial master Thursday, the Emperor with a great effort placed the hands of the Empress in those of the Chancelor, his eyes the while unmistakably expressing an appeal to the man of blood and iron to protect and uphold the rights of the devoted wife and prospective widow. Prince Bismarck signified in words his interpretation of the Emperor's otherwise expressed desire. He bowed low to the Emperor, then to the Empress, and kissing the hand of the Kaiser, promised to faithfully obey his mute injunction.

At midnight the Emperor was assisted from his bed and placed in a chair. The change brought a slight relief to the patient, whose respiration was labored and pulse fluttering. The members of the the Emperor's family, with the exception f the Empress, then retired for a brief sleep, leaving the faithful wife performing at the husband's bedside the weary vigil prompted by love and duty.

Meanwhile the doctors, with the exception of Dr. Hovall, who sat in a chair to the left of the bed, paced up and down the large front room communicating with the study in which the Emperor was lying. Dr. Hovall repeatedly examined the pulse of the sick man, and at one o'clock was asked by His Majesty through the medium of a note written on the leaf of a pad: "How is my pulse; are you satisfied with it?"

From this hour there was a gradual decrease of the Emperor's strength until three o'clock, when a marked change for the worse set in. The patient's face blanched, and his eyes seemed to recede in their sockets until they appeared to be but half their normal size. The condition of the Emperor alarmed his watchers, and the members of the imperial family were summoned. Prince Henry was the first to appear, closely followed by the Crown Prince, soon to become Emperor. Both princes stationed themselves at the bedside, most of the other members of the family, who came soon after them, standing near the door.

The moribund Emperor rallied slightly after the arrival of his children, and maintained his improvement until five o'clock, when the final decline set in. From that hour to the end the sinking was gradual and steady. Last night's dispatches do not confirm the reported efforts of his Majesty to speak and write during his last hour of life. At eleven o'clock all of the dying man's family were present at the bedside. The Crown Prince stood near the head of the bed, his form erect and his gaze never once withdrawn from the face of his father. His countenance was sorrowful, yet stern, and his manner betokened full appreciation of the burden of responsibility which was rapidly being transferred to him to bear while he should live.

After the administration of the sacrament to the dying Emperor, Chaplains Persius and Roege offered prayer. All present were intensely affected. When the final moment arrived, and Dr. Mackenzie announced the end, the Empress knelt and kissed the forehead of her dead husband. The other members of the family advanced to the bedside, kissed the Emperor's hand and slowly retired, each one expressing grief by unrestrained sobs. The Empress bore up bravely. She lingered for a while after the others had withdrawn. She shed tears less copiously than did her children, but convulsive sobs which shook her frame and awakened the compassion of all near, betokened an agony of pent-up suffering which none could share or relieve.

The body of the dead Emperor will lie for the present on the small iron bedstead upon which he died, clothed in a white night-dress and covered by white bed-covering. The troops guarding the body will remain under the command of Major Natzer, who was attached to the person of the dead Emperor.

After the death of the Emperor the new Kaiser, William III., instantly assumed personal control of matters within and without the castle. His first act was to order the Hussars and Uhlans attached to the castle to rigidly guard the house and grounds, allowing no one to enter or to leave without a special permit. All applications for permission to leave the palace were refused, and passes, except those countersigned by the Emperor himself, in his own hand, were canceled. Passes issued at the instance of Dr. Mackenzie were rigidly and somewhat conspicuously repudiated, especially those which had been given to reporters. The strong cordon of troops surrounding the castle excited much curious comment and criticism both within and without the schloss. As an illustration of the transfer of power, and the new Emperor's determination to exercise his authority, Dr. Bergmann was telegraphed to yesterday afternoon to perform an autopsy on the body of the dead Emperor, and it is rumored that Dr. Mackenzie has made preparations to leave in consequence. It was the wish of Emperor Frederick that his funeral should be as simple and private as possible, only his immediate relatives being present. A mourning service will be held at six o'clock this afternoon over the bier in the schloss. The funeral proper will likely take place on Monday.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Frederick III., known first as Prince Frederick William, and then as the Crown Prince, was born fifty-seven years ago, on October 18, 1831, when Europe was shaken by revolutions, the precursors of still greater changes, and the old forms were beginning to give place to new. His father, then Prince William, was the second son of Frederick William III., who ascended the Prussian throne in 1797, the year when the child was born who came to be proclaimed German Emperor in the palace of the grand monarque. His mother was Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar. It need hardly be said at this time of day that the Prussian Princes grow up clothed in uniform, and, like other Prussian subjects, are taught their military duties very early in life. The Crown Prince had excellent teachers—notably Ernst Curtius; and in 1850 he became a student at Bonn, and, later on, rector. With a father so manly and serious, yet "jovial" as one courtier calls him, and a mother so accomplished, the Prince could not fail to be well taught and trained. He was tall, healthy, blue-eyed, frank and simple, and he won regard wherever he went when a youth. In the English court his father was held in special esteem; and when, having become Prince of Prussia and heir-apparent, he was driven from Berlin in 1848, his son accompanied him to England. Although politics forbade his reception, he saw Queen Victoria—who deeply sympathized with him—and Prince Albert; and it was then that Prince Frederick William, a lad of seventeen, first saw Princess Victoria, a lively and engaging child. It was the hope of several persons that these two in after years might be united, and the hope was fulfilled. Five years afterward, in the month of September, when Sebastopol had been captured, Prince Frederick William paid his famous visit to Balmoral, to ask for the hand of Princess Victoria, still a young maiden in all the "unconstraint of girlhood".

The engagement was announced September 25, 1855, and the marriage occurred in 1858.

The bride and bridegroom were heartily welcomed in Berlin, and in August of the same year the Queen and Prince consort visited them in their new home. A great change was impending over Prussia. The then King was stricken with a painful malady, and after the royal travelers from England had returned to her shores Prince William was obliged to become Prince Regent. He had acted in that capacity since the autumn of 1857, but in October, 1858, he was appointed Regent with full powers.

The Regent at once set about the reform of the army, which slowly but surely brought on a constitutional crisis.

Prince Frederick William, who had become Crown Prince, was imbued with English opinions, and he did not conceal his views. In 1863, the strife had reached a critical stage, the policy of the government became harsh, and the Crown Prince was so moved that he addressed words of strong remonstrance to his father. "I beseech you, my dearest father," he wrote, "not to invade the law in the way you hinted"—forcing on the country his own views of military reform, and issuing a decree smiting the opposition press. The King vindicated his course, and advised his son to be cautious; but immediately after the Crown Prince formally declared "the proceedings of the cabinet to be both illegal and injurious to the state and the dynasty." So far did the dispute go that the King hinted at the dismissal of his son from his command on account of a speech at Dantzic. The Crown Prince did not then comprehend the scope of Bismarck's vast policy, or discern in him the qualities which made him the first statesman of Germany, but he acted with honesty and courage and deserved the respect he won from all.

In the Schleswig-Holstein war the Prince saw service on the staff of Field-Marshal von Wrangel. It was this war which brought the long contest between Austria and Prussia to a head, and discord in Denmark proved to be the prelude to unity in Germany. The result of a series of moves and counter-moves was that in 1866, the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King found themselves at war; and Prussia, with only one ally, sent out her armies to fight against the whole resources of the confederation. The Crown Prince was intrusted with the command of what was called the "Army of Silesia," which, besides cavalry, consisted of the guard and three corps. The chief of the staff with the Prince was General Blumenthal, a skilful and hardy soldier. The plan of campaign was that while two armies, which soon became one, broke into Bohemia from the northwest, heading for Iser, the Prince's force should emerge into the scenes of dec sive action through the passes of the eastward—passes famous in the history of his great ancestor, "Friedrich II." But a line of mountain wall, forty miles long—the Giant mountains—separated the armies at the outset, and their operations had to be nicely combined if they were to form a junction. They were combined by the aid of the electric telegraph; and, being well directed, and fighting stoutly, they did meet on the decisive field of Sadowa.

Then followed four years of peace. The Crown Prince had the satisfaction of hearing his father ask the Parliament to pass a bill of indemnity to cover and legalize the irregular military expenditure of several years; and he probably had come to appreciate the European situation and its relation to Germany better than he did in 1863.

The four years were anxious ones for Europe; yet, although war had been expected every spring, nevertheless the events of July, 1870, took every one by surprise. The Emperor Napoleon had won a diplomatic victory at Ems when the Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne was withdrawn. Not content, he allowed himself to be forced into war by the Empress and his intimate councilors; and the challenge, promptly taken up in Berlin, brought on the strife which broke to pieces, for a time, the military power of France.

It was in the campaign of 1870-1 that the Crown Prince once more came prominently before the public eye, and issued from the unparalleled struggle heir-apparent to the imperial crown he has just laid down.

Fredrick, III.

Popular all over the Fatherland, he was most happily placed in the command of the South German troops, which, together with two Prussian corps and the proper cavalry divisions made up his army. The order of mobilization went out on the night of July 15, and on August 2 the German armies were over the Rhine. It was the duty of the Crown Prince to invade Alsace, and, by passing through the Vosges, turn the right of the French troops, who were between the Saar and Metz. Marshal MacMahon, with a force exceeding 40,000 men, stood in his path; but so swift and decided was the Crown Prince's advance that on August 4 he surprised and cut up a French division at Weissenburg on the Lauter, and on the 6th defeated and routed the Marshal on the field of Woerth.

From this on to the capture of Napoleon at Sedan was almost an unbroken series of victories.

When the Emperor surrendered in such dramatic fashion, the Crown Prince attended his father to Bellevue, where the King met Napoleon. He remained outside the room during the interview, but afterward saw the fallen sovereign; and none can doubt that his warm heart melted with pity for his fate, however well it may have been deserved. When the King visited his troops after the surrender, and rode all around Sedan, the Crown Prince accompanied him, and saw much to sadden as well as rejoice his heart in those days of excitement.

The march on Paris rapidly followed upon the tragedy at Sedan; and after the capital was invested the work of the Crown Prince was of the kind which does not show. He had his headquarters at Les Ombrages, the country seat of a rich Parisian. We get glimpses of him from time to time in his quarters and in action, but nothing of special importance.

During the years of peace which succeeded the war of 1870-1, the Crown Prince was engaged in the work allotted to capable men in his station; and he frequently represented the King in visits and ceremonials. Before that period he was at the opening of the Suez canal and visited Palestine. After that he went to Vienna, in 1873, to be present at the opening of the exhibition; and subsequently traveled in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. He paid a visit to Victor Emanuel at Naples, in 1875, and attended the funeral of that King in Rome in 1878. He presided over the commission organized when the assassins, Nobiling and Hodel endeavored to slay Emperor William; and, in 1881, it was his sad duty to witness the funeral of Alexander II. at St. Petersburg. On many other occasions he took part in public business, and was always ready to foster education, literature and art. Moreover, he wrote one or two books—one on his Eastern tour and another on the war of 1866.

The journey of the new Emperor, attended by his English physician, Sir Morrell Mackenzie, and accompanied by the Empress and his daughters, from San Remo to Berlin, occupied thirty-eight hours, from the starting on Saturday, March 10, soon after nine o'clock in the morning, to past eleven on the Sunday night. His Majesty was met at Genoa by the King of Italy, at Milan by the Duke of Aosta, at Munich by the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, and at Leipsic by Prince Bismarck and the other Prussian ministers. He rested well on the Sunday night at the palace of Charlottenburg, and attended to business on the Monday, receiving visits from his son, the Imperial Crown Prince William, from Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Emperor William III. was born in January 1859, and is therefore twenty-nine years old. He was married February 27, 1881, to Augusta Victoria, daugater of the late Duke von Schleswig-Holstein. Four children have been born to them, the eldest being William, born May 6, 1882. The Emperor succeeds to the throne at

Emperor William III.

an earlier age than any of his ancestors. His grandfather, William I., of Germany, was sixty-three years old when, on the death of his father, he was crowned King of Prussia. Emperor Frederick III. was fifty-seven at the time of his succession. The present Emperor was his grandfather's favorite, and has always been more in harmony with the policy of Chancelor Bismarck than his father. He is at heart a soldier, and is so thoroughly German, that he is said to detest his own mother because she is English. At the funeral of his grandfather he refused to walk with her. His hatred of the Russians is even more violent than his dislike for the English, and it is expected that his rule will not be without accompaniments of war. He refuses to drink champagne because it is a French wine. His intimates have been the Crown Prince of Austria, a very dissolute young man, and Count Herbert Bismarck. He was carefully educated, receiving his early instructions under private tuition. He was well grounded in the classics, languages and mathematics, and was then sent to the gymnasium at Cassel, where he was prepared for the University at Bonn. He worked hard and was allowed but few privileges. He showed a special fondness for military history and things military. It is said of him while at Bonn that he was more fond of the soldiers' black bread than of the white bread given him. He was superior to most of his fellows in swimming and several other branches of athletics. He was much indulged by the students of the university, who consented to produce plays written by him. One of these plays, which was not thoroughly worthless, was "Charlemagne," being founded on historical incident. He was placed in the First Regiment of the Guard as a First Lieutenant after he had obtained his degree at Bonn in 1877.

He served faithfully and was, at the time he became Crown Prince, Colonel Commander of the Hussars of the Guard. He has been as wild as any Hohenzollern, though not more vicious than his associates who did not have the temptation with which, because of his

Empress Augusta Victoria.

position, he was surrounded. His wife is thoroughly German, and has never done any thing to attract attention to herself except in appearing periodically at court ceremonials.

By authority of William II. he assumed temporarily the duties of his father, pending the completion of the journey from San Remo to Berlin. It has been said by correspondents at the German capital that his father and he were not as friendly as they might have been; that the late Emperor resented his son's treatment of the Empress Victoria, but none of these statements have come from reliable sources. In accordance with the custom of the Hohenzollerns, the Emperor learned the glover's trade. His father was a jeweler. His brother, Prince Henry, is a watchmaker. His sisters can cook, and are all adepts in dressmaking.

A REMINISCENCE.

An Invasion of Spain by United States Stoops That Was Contemplated by General Grant in 1874.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald* publishes an interview with a prominent army officer, whose name is not given, in which the officer tells of a plan made by General Grant in 1874 for an invasion of Spain by American troops. The idea grew out of the butchery of Ryan, the filibustering leader, and nearly one hundred of his followers in Cuba. General Grant was President at the time, and he is said to have made every preparation for hostilities, in the event of Spain refusing the demands of the United States Government for reparation for the barbarous execution of Ryan and his men. General Sheridan was tendered command of the proposed invading army, with General Meade as his chief-of-staff. Grant's intention was to rendezvous fifty thousand veterans of the cival war, who were to be mobilized near New York, and the fleet prepared to carry them across the Atlantic in two divisions. The idea was to pretend that it was for service on the Island of Cuba, but really to land on the shores of Spain, and march inland to Madrid. Both Grant and Sheridan deemed the movement a feasible one, and, had the United States declared war, it would have been attempted.

Serious Railway Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16.—Yesterday morning the Cleveland fast express on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, ran through a misplaced switch in the company's yard at Chartier's Station, and collided with a loaded freight car standing on the side-track.

The engineer and fireman jumped from the cab, escaping with slight injuries. Baggageman McDermitt was fatally injured. Conductor Irwin was badly bruised, but will recover. Several passengers were slightly injured by flying debris. The engine, baggage car and one coach were totally wrecked.

Widow Sympathizes With Widow.

MADRID, June 16.—In the Spanish Congress yesterday Premier Sagasta formally announced the death of Emperor Frederick of Germany. Senors Canovas del Castillo and Dominiquez delivered eloquent eulogies upon the dead Emperor, and a resolution of condolence was passed by unanimous vote. The German embassy was flooded with cards yesterday afternoon. Queen Christina telegraped to the widowed Empress a touching message of sympathy.

Wrecked and Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A collision occurred on the Pennsylvania road near Fifty-second street yesterday afternoon, by which twenty freight cars were wrecked. One car was loaded with refined oil, which caught fire from a hot-box, and the cars were almost entirely destroyed, with the greater part of their contents. Estimated loss, $5,000, on which there is no insurance. No one was injured.

MISSOURI EDITORS.

Brainy Men Meet in the Pertle Springs Tabernacle.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 13.—The twenty-second annual session of the Missouri Press Association met yesterday morning in the tabernacle at Pertle Springs. The attendance is about 125, including ladies. The small attendance is accounted for from the fact that so many conventions and primary elections are being held over the State at present, and many members found it impossible to come. The meeting was called to order by O. H. Kisley, of the Brunswick *Brunswicker*. Major Mill, on behalf of the mayor, who was unable to be present, and the people of Warrensburg, welcomed the association at length, which was well received. The president, on behalf of the association, replied in a few well chosen words, and then called the meeting to order. The annual address was delivered by Prof. J. P. Blanton, president of the Kirksville Normal School. The subject was "Press Relations to Personal Liberty," and was eloquently handled. A poem appropriate to the occasion was read by Miss Nellie Ingram, of Sedalia. A paper of considerable merit on the relations of the State and National associations was read by Mr. Walter Williams, of the Boonville *Advertiser*. The historical sketch of the association, by J. W. Jacks, of Montgomery City, closed the session for the day.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

Women in Force at the Grand Avenue Methodist Church in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—The Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its sixth annual convention today at the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and long before ten o'clock this morning women wearing the white ribbon of the union began pouring in the church, and when the convention was called to order there were fully 500 present.

There was a buzz of enthusiasm as Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Kansas City, walked up the pulpit stairs, and this immediately broke out into a general clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. When the applause ceased, Mrs. Hoffman called the convention to order and the session began by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," after which prayer was offered by Mrs. H. H. Wagoner, of St. Louis. Another song, scripture reading, roll call of officers and superintendents followed, when Mrs. Hoffman announced the committees.

Evangelist work was reported by Mrs. Johanna Garin, of St. Louis, and jail and prison work by Mrs. Belle P. Mitchell, of Carthage.

The four vice-presidents reported the condition of work in their districts as satisfactory.

HOPPERS HATCHING.

Bad Outlook For Crops in Minnesota—Seventeen-Year Locusts in Iowa and Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Dispatches from points in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois report the appearance of swarms of seventeen-year locusts. Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist, when asked about the locusts said that a well-known brood occurred this year, and this periodical visitor might be looked for in wooded portions of Illinois and Iowa, and also in parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. In reply to a question as to whether the grasshoppers would be destructive this year, he could not express a positive opinion. Up to three years ago he had been able to confidently state the prospects in advance, but since then he had been unable to get together sufficient data as to the extent of egg deposit to justify prediction. He had received a telegram from the office that the young were hatching in immense numbers in parts of Minnesota, and with weather favorable to them considerable injury may be done, especially as the average period between visitations has expired since the last troubles. One thing he felt sure of, however, that they would never do as much injury as between the years 1873 and 1877.

LIGHTED UP.

Three Thousand Electric Lights Turned On in the Auditorium.

CHICAGO June 13.—Last night the 3,000 electric lights in the great hall to be used by the Republican National convention were turned on for the first time and about the same moment a flood of light was thrown upon the darkness that had heretofore enveloped even the smallest details of what would constitute the programme in the convention. The lighting up of the Auditorium afforded a magnificent spectacle, the effect of the lights being to seemingly enlarge the already vast interior and bewilder the spectator. Great wheels of fire shone on the sidewalks, a gorgeous tricolor shield of light surmounted the stage and the roof was ablaze with huge stars made up of clustered burners. The long streamers of red, white and blue bunting not yet fully in place gave a picturesque aspect to the whole, taking attention away from thousand of empty chairs on all sides. Scarcely a hundred people were within the mammoth amphitheater to witness the illumination, and from the galleries they seemed like so many pigmies moving about the floor.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

Governor Hill Attacks Ingalls For His Recent Utterances.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Tammany held a large meeting in the Academy of Music last night to ratify the action of the St. Louis convention. The Tammany lamb "Thurman," which was brought from the West, all decked in ribbons, was a feature. Hon. John Cochrane presided and there was a list of 700 vice-presidents and secretaries. Resolutions were passed ratifying the nominations made and the platform put forth by the convention.

Governor Hill was the first speaker. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to reply to the remarks of Senator Ingalls in a recent speech in which "the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland have made the pretensions of any American citizen to the Presidency respectable." He said he agreed with Mr. Ingalls not in the sense meant by the President of the Senate but in the sense that any man, however obscure, might aspire to that lofty position. Intending an insult to the President and the Democratic party he had unconsciously paid a tribute to both and to American institutions.

Maine Republicans.

PORTLAND, Me., June 13.—The Republican State convention met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the convention hall being packed with fully 3,000 persons. Chairman Manly called the body to order. Hon. Andrew P. Wiswell, of Ellsworth, the temporary chairman, delivered his address. The temporary organization was made permanent and Hon. J. W. Symonds, of Portland, in an eloquent speech, presented the name of Henry B. Cleaves, while R. D. Powers presented the name of Burleigh for Governor. The convention then proceeded to ballot, when Burleigh was nominated, having 775 votes. The Administration was strongly denounced for its course in the fisheries dispute.

Firemen's Tournament.

CARTHAGE, Mo., June 13.—At the fourth annual meeting of the Southwestern Firemen's Association, held in this city yesterday, there were fifty-two companies present, with over 1,000 members on hand. At the city park, Mayor Thomas, on behalf of the city, tendered the freedom and welcome of the city. A grand band concert was given by the invited bands, with 160 pieces, under the leadership of Prof. C. H. Dumars. At intervals the (tug of war) contest between twelve men of any company pulling on a rope was carried on. Sixteen companies entered. The honors were won by Carthage Hose Company No. 1, with H. V. Phillips foreman, first prize, and hose company No. 2 of Columbus.

THE CENTRAL STATE.

A Name Which Might Appropriately Be Applied to Kansas.

The State of Kansas, the seventh in size of the thirty-eight composing the American Union, has a remarkable situation. Lying in the western half of the Mississippi Valley, it is midway between the head waters of the great river, in Minnesota, and its embouchure in the Gulf. Its eastern frontier, too, is as far removed from the culminating ridge of the Rocky Mountains, which forms the western boundary of the drainage area. Of the region of the "Great Plains," then, Kansas is central. It is also central with regard to the whole country. The Red river of Manitoba and the Gulf of Mexico are equally distant from it, and it is as far from the Atlantic coast as from the Pacific shore. A spot in Davis County, near Fort Riley, marked by a monument to the memory of Major Ogden, who located that military post, is within a few rods of the geographical center of the United States. Her citizens affectionately speak of Kansas as the "Sunflower State," but when they think of her pivotal position in history, and her geographical situation, then Kansas is the "Central State."

This central position has much to do with the population—shall we say popularity?—of the State. The climate, though sharing in the extremes of its intracontinental position, has never a long continuance of great heat or cold. The days of any winter during which the thermometer indicates below zero may be counted on the fingers; the heats of July are broken every few days by a cooler regime. Being a prairie State, the winds sweep most of its surface unimpeded. Its people speak of its strongest gales in jocular phrase as "Kansas zephyrs." Few airs breathe that are not welcome. An occasional hot wind from Arizona, or the edge of a blizzard from Montana, suggests thankfulness for the usual winds that blow. Cyclonic storms are less common than in other parts of the great valley, or even in Atlantic States.

The topography of Kansas is typical of the Great Plains. An important feature of it is the moderate elevation above sea-level, and the gradual increase of that elevation westward. Rivers cross the eastern frontier of the State less than eight hundred feet above tide-water; the north-western part of the State is over four thousand feet. This is as high as Ben Nevis or the Adirondacks; but there are no mountains in Kansas. There are valleys relatively deep, whose sides are cut into ridges and isolated mounds, but few regions of any extent where the term hilly is justifiable. Three districts only are thus definitely named: the Blue Hills in the north, the Flint Hills and Gypsum Hills in the south.—*Robert Hay, U. S. G. S., in Harper's Magazine.*

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work "*Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother*":

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong, warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases for perhaps a fortnight."

"For *pain in the back* wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

THAT "dead men tell no tales" is not an article of faith with Spiritualists.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Fertile, Fair, but Unhealthy,

Are many beautiful sections of our Union. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, born of miasmatic exhalations, are their periodic, and in some instances, their constant scourge. Those of their inhabitants, however, who fortify their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never fail to find in it an adequate defense. Not only for malarial disorders, but for dyspepsia, liver complaint, costiveness, nervousness and rheumatism it is unrivaled.

"HAMLET" is a play for all time. It will never give up the ghost.—*Puck.*

THE Best Disinfectant remedy for skin irritations is Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

CAN a bank that can't stand a loan be called an infant industry?

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MERCHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

LIGHTNING never strikes twice in the same place—it doesn't have to.

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

IT is not altogether strange that a beetrothal should lead to a honey-moon.

FISHING for compliments is doubtful sport.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$5 40	@	6 00
Native cows	3 00	@	3 50
Butchers' steers	4 75	@	5 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted		
No. 1 soft	81	@	81¾
CORN—No. 2	45	@	45¼
OATS—No. 2	29	@	29½
RYE—No. 2	78	@	78½
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 15	@	2 25
HAY—Baled	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	@	16
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	9½
EGGS—Choice	13	@	13½
BACON—Ham	12	@	13
Shoulders	7	@	7½
Sides	8½	@	9
LARD	8	@	9
POTATOES	50	@	60
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 50	@	6 30
Butchers' steers	4 10	@	5 25
HOGS—Packing	5 30	@	5 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 25	@	5 10
FLOUR—Choice	2 50	@	2 54
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87	@	87½
CORN—No. 2	47	@	47¼
OATS—No. 2	32	@	32½
RYE—No. 2	61	@	61½
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	22
PORK	14 50	@	14 67½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 40	@	6 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	5 40	@	5 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 70	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83	@	83½
CORN—No. 2	51	@	51¼
OATS—No. 2	22	@	22½
RYE—No. 2	57	@	57½
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	18
PORK	13 50	@	13 55
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	5 70	@	5 75
HOGS—Good to choice	5 60	@	5 85
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 70	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91	@	92¼
CORN—No. 2	56	@	56¼
OATS—Western mixed	36	@	39
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	19½
PORK	14 00	@	15 50

—The will of a French advocate contains the following bequest: "I give 100,000 francs to the local madhouse. I got this money out of those who passed their lives in litigation; in bequeathing it for the use of lunatics I only make restitution.

WHAT

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