FASSETT CHOSEN.

No Opposition in the New York Republican Convention.

ADDRESS ON REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Bitter Denunciation of Tammany and a Forcible Appeal For United Exertions —The Platform in Its General Features as Adopted.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The republican state convention met in this city yesterday at the Washington skating rink and was largely attended.

At noon the delegates were still pouring into the beautifully-decorated hall. The noise and confusion were so great that it was not until 12:20 that all was ready to begin, and Gen. Knapp, chairman of the state committee, stepped to the front of the platform and called the convention to order.

An orchestra and a quartette then led the convention in singing the hymn, "America." Just as the singing was finished Mr. Fassett was seen making his way toward his seat. His appearance was the signal for wild and prolonged cheering. It was fully five minutes before the chairman could restore order so that the roll might be called.

Gen. Knapp then spoke very briefly. A reference to the "Matchless man from Maine" was received with terrific and prolonged applause. He then nominated W. W. Goodrich as temporary chairman. He was unanimously chosen and was escorted to the platform by Col. Elliott F. Shepard and John S. Camp. On taking the chair Mr. Goodrich made a speech.

The usual committees were then appointed. James W. Husted, of Peekskill, was selected as chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and Lorenzo E. Payne, of Cayuga county, as chairman of the committee on resolutions. J. W. Wright, of Columbia county, was named chairman of the credentials committee. The convention then took a recess until 4 p. m.

THE NOMINATIONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—On reassembling in the afternoon James M. Varnum was chosen permanent chairman.

Before proceeding with the nominations a letter was read from Andrew D. White, withdrawing his name from the contest before the convention.

Senator Edward O'Connor, of Binghamton, then placed in nomination for governor J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung. The speech eulogized the good qualities of the candidate and predicted victory.

T. M. Farthing, of Erie county, speaking for the workingmen and the farmers, nominated Philip Becker, of Buffalo.

James H. Polk, of Troy, placed Gen. Carr, of Rensalaer, in nomination and William H. Williams, of Brooklyn, spoke for Gen. Steward L. Woodford, while the name of Mr. Wadsworth was presented by Gen. Butterfield.

The Becker element then sought to adjourn the convention until to-day but the effort was stormed down and the roll call was ordered and at once proceeded with.

Presently Gen. Woodford said: "I find now that that splendid young brother, J. S. Fassett, has now a clean majority of all possible votes, and I now ask permission to cast the eighty-one votes of Kings county solid for Senator Fassett, and I move you, Mr. chairman, that the nomination of Mr. Fassett be now made unanimously."

Young Mr. Kenefick, of Buffalo, who made a sensational speech in behalf of Becker, was on his feet. "I am authorized, sir," he cried, "to turn to Fassett the entire Erie delegation."

The confusion grew and increased when the name of Mr. Wadsworth was withdrawn and his ballots were turned over to the Chemung man. Gen. Carr's adherents then hurried into camp, Senator Sloan made a brief Fasset talk, and Woodford's motion was carried with a rush and with cheers, making Mr. Fassett's nomination unanimous, while the gun outside the hall began booming a gubernatorial salute of thirteen guns.

Cheers were started near the entrance and Candidate Fassett was seen coming up the aisle under escort. He mounted the platform and at length, silence being restored, he began his address. He said: "Mr. Chairman, Republican Men of the State of New York—I have been a republican all my life. I regard your action as a trumpet call to duty, a command to undertake a crusade against the democracy of this state with all that implies of Hillism and Tammanyism; that command I shall obey. To it I purpose devoting all my energy and strength and whatever of skill I have. It is not enough that you have an enemy, not only with a record negatively useless, but positively dead; it is not enough that for remedial, effective legislation for the past twelve years this state has had to depend exclusively upon republican legislators; it is not enough to deserve to win. That is half the battle. The other half is to go and get it. I accept your invitation with all that it means. This acceptance means immediate retirement from a place of honor and preferment bestowed directly by your choice of 1888. One thing at a time, when my president commanded I obeyed. When my party commands, that edict is supreme. I understand this invitation to come, not from one, not from two, not from three, but from all the representatives of the republican party of this state. Then, if that is true, I will lead where you dare follow. [Great cheering.]

The speaker then launched forth into a bitter denunciation of Tammany and closed: "The fight is not a fight for one man, not a fight for any men, but a struggle for the predomination of republican principles which are written all over the platform. You may prefer one man to another; you may prefer one set of men to another; you may have preferred a list of candidates different from that which soon will be completed. Those are subordinate matters. The republican party has always been grandest, has always been greatest and has never been defeated when it had its eye fixed upon its principles. It was not the names of the generals in the war of the rebellion that conjured success; it was the everlasting right that moved us forward to victory. The party does not stand for anything good when it is not aggressive. The democratic party has been driven from one end to the other by quarrels for leadership. They have written over the entrance to their hall 'No farmers need apply;' they have written over the entrance to their halls 'No workingman need apply;' they have written sundry and other issues which we will discuss on some future occasion. And now, Mr. Chairman and fellow republicans, when I find myself in such a happy family as this I appreciate that I am a monopolist. I want to monopolize all your love, all your loyalty, all your affection and, as you have observed, I desire to monopolize all the conversation. Friends, fellow republicans, we can win, we shall win, we will win." [Uproarious applause.]

Ex-Senator Fassett had spoken twenty-five minutes and he was generously applauded by the entire convention.

Senator George B. Sloan in a brief talk then nominated Hon. Vrooman, of Herkimer, for lieutenant-governor and he was unanimously nominated.

John H. Burgess, of Brooklyn, placed in nomination ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, of Brooklyn, for secretary of state and the nomination was mady by acclamation.

Senator Vedder nominated Arthur C. Ware, of Jamestown, for comptroller, Ira M. Hedges, of Rockland county, was named by Clarence Lexow for state treasurer. William H. Sutherland, of Monroe, was presented by Hon. W. E. Werner, of Rochester, for attorney-general. All three were nominated by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The following is mainly the platform of the republican state convention:

The republicans of the state of New York, by their chosen representatives, appeal to the electors and declare:

First—They adhere to the principles on which the national victory was won in 1888 by the decisive electoral votes of this state, and they approve the legislation of the Fifty-first congress in the embodiment of these principles.

Second—They commend the wisdom, patriotism and purity of the administration of President Harrison, who has brought himself near to the hearts of the people by his ability and fidelity in the enforcement of the laws and of the performance of his duties and also by the admirable presentation of American principles which he has made in his addresses to the people.

Third—The administration commands the confidence and respect of the American people by its intelligent, efficient and sagacious conduct of the public business in all the departments, especially by ability and energy displayed by a distinguished citizen of this state in building a navy to become adequate to the national defense; by the thorough and successful management of the vast transactions of the treasury under the present secretary and his lamented predecessor, and by the brilliant and conservative treatment of our foreign relations by the secretary of state, which has raised the American name to the highest position ever attained among the nations of the globe.

Fourth—The revenue legislation of the Fifty-first congress, both in the tariff and the administrative act, is the just and proper application of the policy of protection to American labor and the control of home markets for the industry of our own people, and the fruits of this legislation are increasing daily in the establishment of new factories, in steadier employment to wage earners, in better prices to the farmer for the products of the soil, and in the assurance of financial independence for our country in the face of monetary distress throughout Europe and South America.

Fifth—By well adjusted treaties of reciprocity the administration is opening the markets of the western world to our surplus farm products and manufactures by admitting free of duty such articles as we do not and cannot produce in adequate quantity, and securing in exchange the exemption from duty of such articles as it is profitable for our farms and factories to export. The joint operation of such reciprocity and of the protective system, with the restoration of the American flag to the ocean carrying trade, promises to develop our foreign commerce on a healthful basis, advantageous to all our industries.

Sixth—The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines and issuing of the new treasury note protected by a reserve of 100 cents worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at a par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degredation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison "every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar."

Seventh—The republican party, not forgetting the critical days when the needs of the republic counted neither blood nor treasure, while mindful of the dictates of economy and avoiding reaction invited by excess of appropriations, favors the fulfillment of the pledges given to the soldiers of the union that the nation, which they saved, would not fail in just treatment of surviving veterans and of the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives that the nation might live.

Eighth—That we approve the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal under American charter by American enterprise and with American capital as essential to national defense and to the interests of inter-state commerce and the trade of the continent.

Ninth—We recognize the dignity of labor and necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests. We deprecate any attempt to lessen the fruits of toil or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers and convicts—domestic or foreign. The rigid enforcement of the alien labor contract law is commended. We indorse the laws enacted by the late republican congress to protect our people against the influx of the vicious, pauper and criminal classes of foreign nations; and we emphatically approve the rigid enforcement of these laws. We indorse the provisions of the act known as the Fassett law and we condemn the evasure of the provisions of that act by the present state administration.

Tenth—We reassert the expressed determination of the republican party to maintain the right of franchise to its fullest extent and give to all citizens the amplest protection to which they are entitled under the constitution.

Eleventh—We favor such legislation as will prevent all illegal combinations and unjust exactions by aggregated capital and corporate powers. We insist upon the suppression of all trusts, combines and schemes designed artificially to increase the price of the necessities of life.

Twelfth—The cruelties and persecutions practiced upon the Jews in Russia are abhorrent to the sense of justice of this period, and the intervention of our government by all proper means to secure to the oppressed of all foreign nations natural rights under their laws is commended.

Thirteenth—We reaffirm the republican party's favor to thorough, genuine reform in the civil service and commend the national administration for giving effect thereto under existing laws, and the flagrant and persistent abuses in the state civil service by the democratic administration are held up to condemnation.

REV. LAVAKE'S EXAMINATION.

Nothing New as to How Bulling Got His Pistol.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Sept. 15.—The trial of Rev. Mr. Lavake, charged with furnishing a revolver to Louis Bulling, the wife murderer executed here, began yesterday. The witnesses were all sworn and the examination began at 1 o'clock in the afternoon before Justice J. C. Brooks.

The evidence for the state was entirely in regard to Bulling's attempt at suicide and the presence of the minister in the cell. Nothing in the least degree new was adduced.

The state closed at 6 o'clock and the defendant took the stand and described the attempt of Bulling from his point of view, claiming that the murderer had also tried to kill him.

One thousand employes of the sawmills about Ottawa, Ont., have struck for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages.

The alliance captured the democratic convention at Staunton, Va.

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

Census Office Returns of the Totals in Kansas Counties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The much-talked-about census of Kansas mortgages was completed last evening. There are, or rather there were when the facts were gathered, Kansas mortgages to the amount of $235,485,108. This includes both farms and city lots—everything in the form of real estate mortgages. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at $57,866,233, was $290,593,711. It appears, therefore, that the mortgages on real estate amount to within $55,000,000 of the total assessment on real estate and personal property of the state. The statement is made at the census office that the real comparison is not nearly so bad at that. It is said that the assessment does not represent one-third or one-fourth of the real valuation, and that this true value is over $800,000,000. The census officials think it is fair to say that the land mortgage debt of Kansas is about 27 per cent. of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt per mortgaged acre is put at $6.65.

Mr. Porter says that the largest debt exists in the sections where there has been an advance in improvements. He considers that this favorable showing for Kansas, which he says is the heaviest in debt of any state, is an encouraging indication of what this inquiry will show relative to indebtedness in other states. There has been a great deal of discussion in regard to the mortgages of Kansas. The Farmers' Alliance agitation has given an importance to the question which makes it one of more than local interest. Below are given the farm and city lot mortgages for the entire state by counties:

Counties.	Total.	On Acres.	On Lots.
Allen	$ 1,932,056	$ 1,217,157	$ 114,899
Anderson	1,060,086	10,327,51	332,735
Atchison	2,56,992	1,232,042	1,364,9.0
Barber	2,4[illegible]3,963	2,183,413	258,550
Barton	1,804,016	1,378,048	22[illegible]9.8
Bourbon	3,048,741	1,60[illegible],984	1,445,790
Brown	2,195,053	1,7[illegible],534	413,523
Butler	4,470,[illegible]01	3,849,819	620,732
Chase	1,381,847	1,206,086	175,741
Chautauqua	1,[illegible]61,451	1,514,013	87,436
Cherokee	2,222,848	1,911,020	311,828
Cheyenne	672,698	630,594	36,104
Clark	1,[illegible]8,813	1,120,284	148,559
Clay	2,[illegible]81,894	2,255,794	576,099
Cloud	3,372,028	2,777,715	595,313
Coffey	1,[illegible]21,070	1,448,985	106,165
Comanche	1,1[illegible]1,93[illegible]	978,080	133,196
Cowley	7,027,418	4,404,346	8,124,077
Crawford	2,782,760	1,8[illegible]3,977	899,673
Decatur	938,538	838,858	99,680
Dickinson	3,9[illegible]4,890	2,902,650	1,029,190
Doniphan	813,055	765,751	47,304
Douglas	1,[illegible]86,[illegible]39	1,059,328	5[illegible]9,191
Edwards	[illegible]87,327	70[illegible],150	179,177
Elk	2,092,167	1,880,455	211,652
Ellis	975,894	632,921	342,973
Ellsworth	1,862,970	1,342,7[illegible]8	4[illegible]0,232
Finney	842,269	528,772	313,498
Ford	1,854,953	1,090,371	2[illegible]9,582
Franklin	2,018,417	1,52[illegible],624	492,791
Garfield	419,421	398,404	21,017
Geary	1,416,980	1,047,554	439,32[illegible]
Gove	419,675	374,861	44,814
Graham	647,290	572,929	74,3[illegible]1
Grant	420,9[illegible]0	358,69[illegible]	62,359
Gray	713,839	617,397	96,442
Greeley	466,468	448,021	18,747
Greenwood	2,988,[illegible]22	2,646,355	342,167
Hamilton	505,[illegible]4	448,117	57,828
Harper	2,5[illegible]2,20[illegible]	2,468,356	4[illegible]5,8[illegible]2
Harvey	3,897,2[illegible]2	2,228,947	1,557,255
Haskell	485,847	427,449	30,887
Hodgeman	74[illegible],084	680,677	6[illegible],406
Jackson	1,[illegible]27,927	1,576,806	2[illegible],121
Jefferson	1,317,028	1,205,127	11,902
Jewell	3,042,527	2,870,617	171,9[illegible]0
Johnson	3,009,267	2,635,718	374,551
Kearney	577,876	541,142	36,734
Kingman	2,458,098	2,848,877	609,221
Kiowa	1,248,1[illegible]6	1,016,014	212,142
Labette	2,904,685	2,316,021	588,664
Lane	7[illegible]5,362	6[illegible],750	116,612
Leavenworth	3,1[illegible]5,621	1,694,468	1,434,153
Lincoln	1,560,169	1,424,157	136,012
Linn	1,152,408	1,073,422	78,896
Logan	[illegible]68,848	21,396	62,452
Lyon	3,414,644	2,530,790	883,854
McPherson	5,040,949	3,974,759	1,066,154
Marion	3,381,135	2,748,939	632,196
Marshall	2,111,219	1,863,272	247,947
Meade	8[illegible]5,728	756,787	95,941
Miami	1,949,397	1,643,876	305,481
Mitchell	2,001,695	1,819,884	181,811
Montgomery	2,436,745	1,784,168	652,577
Morris	2,778,806	2,522,841	255,965
Morton	4[illegible]6,027	459,560	36,467
Nemaha	1,752,526	1,564,946	187,580
Neosho	1,9[illegible]7,8[illegible]6	1,689,017	28[illegible],869
Ness	1,238,489	1,053,929	185,560
Norton	1,181,955	1,076,204	105,751
Osage	2,363,961	1,927,645	436,316
Osborne	2,003,176	1,831,493	171,689
Ottawa	2,711,350	2,469,266	242,084
Pawnee	1,514,09[illegible]	1,023,4[illegible]0	480,930
Phillips	1,440,914	1,314,298	126,616
Pottawatomie	2,077,185	1,872,21[illegible]	204,921
Pratt	2,025,43	1,657,676	367,769
Rawlins	844,346	792,733	51,613
Reno	7,491,589	3,791,926	3,637,658
Republic	2,492,841	2,261,338	230,503
Rice	2,251,651	2,241,[illegible]01	620,5[illegible]3
Riley	1,544,447	1,156,414	328,033
Rooks	1,582,972	1,398,605	184,337
Rush	876,904	715,741	161,163
Russell	1,243,449	1,045,875	197,574
Saline	4,760,486	2,474,068	2,786,418
Scott	732,842	668,719	64,123
Sedgwick	16,583,083	5,075,947	11,507,136
Seward	765,002	659,522	85,480
Shawnee	11,982,090	3,060,755	8,921,335
Sheridan	378,877	344,321	34,556
Sherman	579,799	522,434	75,365
Smith	2,055,882	1,929,742	126,940
Stafford	1,748,745	1,500,200	248,545
Stanton	515,848	504,206	11,587
Stevens	544,181	515,269	28,912
Sumner	5,556,042	4,307,932	1,248,110
Thomas	622,640	440,905	181,735
Trego	402,569	334,832	67,737
Wabaunsee	3,835,628	2,009,300	326,328
Wallace	55,614	47,062	8,752
Washington	2,610,642	2,372,186	238,456
Wichita	668,781	596,222	72,561
Wilson	1,771,482	1,588,189	183,293
Woodson	1,096,88[illegible]	961,815	135,072
Wyandotte	12,629,986	4,592,901	8,037,095
Total	$235,485,108	$167,145,039	$69,340,069

It must be borne in mind that the above is the mortgage debt of Kansas in force January 1, 1890. Since that time the mortgages have been considerably reduced in number and amount. There is an unpaid debt on state and railroad land contracts, which are equivalent to mortgages, not including the table, as follows:

State contracts	$3,667,735
Railroad contracts	3,993,983
Total	$7,661,718

Fatal Free Fight.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 14.—A fatal fight between races marked the close of the old soldiers' reunion at Dover, Ok., yesterday afternoon. Dissatisfaction over a horse trade started the fracas between a negro and a white man, and in a moment the associates of both were active combatants in a fight in which knives, pistols and clubs were freely used. A body of United States marshals finally restored order, and when the result of the fight was ascertained it was found that two colored men named Whitworth and Steele were killed, and that a dozen other negroes were more or less seriously shot and stabbed.

Queen Victoria's health is poor and her physicians regulate her diet more strictly than ever before. Her fare is limited to meats chopped, carefully selected and prepared, and game. She is allowed a little wine at dinner, and at luncheon a single glass of bitter ale. Visitors find a notable increase in the queen's aspect of age.

Cholera in the East.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Owing to the reports that cholera is rampant in the east, the British admiralty has ordered the officers commanding the war ships in Bombay to exercise the strictest precaution. The British legation at Constantinople has also been instructed to make representations to the sultan in behalf of the great need of sanitary supervision over the Mecca pilgrimages, which are believed to be largely, if not chiefly, responsible for the dissemination of the plague.

Republican Central Committee.

The complete list of the members of the republican central committee as elected by the delegates to the convention Saturday is as follows:

Abilene, 1st Ward—D. W. Natil.
Abilene, 2nd Ward—E. T. Ellison.
Abilene, 3rd Ward—H. L. Humphrey.
Abilene, 4th Ward—J. M. Hodge.
Holland—J. B. Baxter.
Banner—A. E. Smyzer.
Hope—H. Nickles.
Herington—w. H. Thomas.
Solomon—H. Whitley.
Willowdale—M. Lowe.
Cheever—T. C. Ayres.
Logan—E. H. Dingee, Jr.
Noble—P. L. Jennings.
Buckeye—L. Teeters.
Union—C. H. Koepke.
Grant—C. H. Barker.
Ridge—Lee Stagg.
Enterprise—C. V. Topping.
Detroit—Jesse Miles.
Hayes—Silas Baker.
Newbern—Martin Kingery.
Rinehart—J. S. Hollinger.
Sand Springs—John McNaull.
Sherman—Henry Cairnes.
Jefferson—Hiram Springer.
Elora—Wm. Rynearson.
Garfield—James Strachan.
Liberty—Joseph Gillett.
Wheatland—Clem Bell.

A Postal Service Inspection.

Postmaster Gorden has received instructions from the postmaster general to make a visit to all the postoffices in the county and report to headquarters their condition, convenience as to position etc. The visit is made solely with a view to improving the postal service and the postmasters in all the county seat postoffices the nation over are requested to make similar visits. There is no payment for the work, the visits being made as a matter of courtesy and for the public benefit. The move is a good one and the postmasters of Dickinson county will soon have an opportunity of having any suggestions they may make as to improvement in their local arrangements sent to headquarters for the information of the chiefs of departments. Mr. Gorden will probably make the round of the offices during the next two weeks.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Abilene post office for the week ending Sept., 15 1891. Have your mail addressed to street and number, and it will be promptly delivered.

Lartz, Mrs, Minnie	Sanders, Mrs S H
Abbott, Merrill	Barkefile, C E
Cyrene, John	Garten, Harry
Hill, Harry W	Kinisien Chas
Siler, Calvin	Mastin, Mrs. C A

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised" giving date.

N. B.—Under the late order of the postmaster general, one cent (1c) will be charged for all advertised letters.

D. R. GORDEN, Postmaster.

—While digging wells on the Hodge Bros. and the Sterl lots there has been struck at a depth of over 40 feet pieces of wood, logs and branches extending through a three foot level. It is supposed to be remains of Abilene before the boom.

The Church Supper.

To the Editor of THE REFLECTOR:

It looks like the church supper and church dining hall business is being overworked in this city. We have several hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, lunch counters, etc., etc., that make a business of feeding people that could well take care of all the people we have in any crowd, and why we open up a number of church boarding houses for these days is strange. These big days if left to the hotel men would cover a multitude of dull days, enabling them to keep their places of business up to a better standard. The reputation of a city depends greatly upon that of its hotels; its hotels depend entirely upon business for their reputation, and every dollar taken from them by some one not actually in that business is wrong. Do the churches have a right to open these dining hall on these days? Yes, they the same right to open these dining halls these days that they have to open a little dry goods stand for a day or two during crowded days in town and sell off a lot of donated dry goods or hardware. They have a right to buy up a number of cheap articles of hardware or tinware, and then sell the stock out on these days but what would we say of that? The dining hall business has long been a custom but there is no more dead right connected with it than there is with the peddling dry goods or tinware.

Now let us look at this thing from the church standpoint. The average church dinner is worth more than it sells for. No hotel man can set up the dinner for 25 cents. The food costs the members that to provide it; then they go to the hall and buy it themselves and think it is pure gain. A collection of half the expense all around would net more money than by the average church supper.

Again, the money that a man pays for a church dinner licenses him to associate with you for an hour at that table, no matter who he is; then there is no big difference between the two states of existence. Only 25 cents difference. Do you get the idea? If you were going along by the dining room of one of our hotels and see a certain grade of humanity dining inside, would you not say, "Let's go to another hotel?" Yet you throw wide open your arms in these church lunch rooms and all comers are on an equal social plane with you.

Is it to save souls? Who talks about souls at one of these suppers? Who plans with reference to the soul when you are making the supper? Who figures on the success of the affair by counting the number to which the plan of salvation has been shown? WILL OF LADING.

For Sale.

One hundred head of April pigs.

112 3t&3c JOHN D. HASKELL.

IT IS ABOUT TWO YEARS since we opened with a small stock of goods and appealed for a share of your patronage. We adopted a principle that we have steadily adhered to; that is, selling all goods at the smallest possible profit. Our success was assured from the start. People came, saw our prices were lower than they were accustomed to pay for same qualities, became our customers and stayed with us.

We have just received our stock of Fall and Winter Goods. "Goods bought right are half sold." We bought these goods right and can make you lower prices on

Wool Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Shirtings,
Flannels,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Knitting Yarn,
Imported and Domestic
Saxony Yarn,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Men's Overshirts, etc., than any other house in the county.

Do the Children need Slates, Tablets, Pens, Pencils, etc.? You will find them here.

Boots and Shoes.

Do not fail to see our bargain counters in these goods. We have some of the greatest bargains evey offered.

Our sample Boots and Shoes we sell at the same prices that wholesalers sell case lots, which will be a saving to you of 25 to 30 per cent on goods bought regular.

Any goods not satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded.

RESCUE STORE.

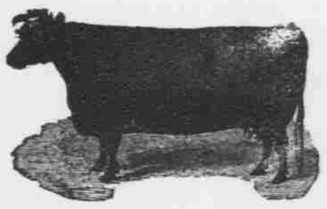
312 Broadway.

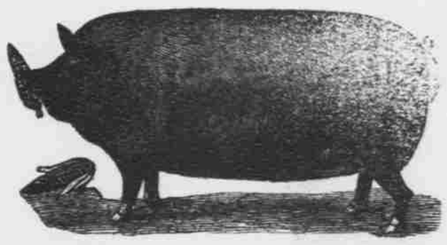
DICKINSON COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT

Abilene, Kansas.





SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25.

The Greatest Event Ever Held in the County.

First day, Sept. 21.
Is preparation day and all entries must be made and exhibits placed before six o'clock in the evening.

Second day, Sept. 22.
Prof. Driscoll, the celebrated areonaut will ascend to the clouds in his mammoth balloon. This great attraction should be witnessed by every man, woman and child in the county and will take place promptly at 11 o'clock a. m.

Third day, Sept. 23.
Prof. Driscoll will again appear making an entire new performance, showing many tricks as he ascends in his balloon.

Fourth day, Sept. 24.
Alliance day — JERRY SIMPSON, the great sockless orator, will positively make a speech in front of the grand stand at 11 a. m. All other attractions will cease for two hours in order to give everybody an opportunity to hear him.

Fifth day, Sept. 25.
Various attractions. This is the greatest day of the fair. The 2:20 trot, the 2:18 pace, the 2:24 trot, the mile-dash running race and the bicycle race will take place—making it the greatest race day ever held in the state.

HALF FARE ON ALL RAILROADS.

THE DICKINSON COUNTY FAIR.

For Premium List Address Geo. Rogers, Secretary, Abilene.