DODGE CITY TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY

TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

J. S. MARTIN, ... MANAGER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY.

Subscription, Per Year, - - - $1.00
Subscription, Six Months, 50 cents.
Subscription, Three Months, - - 25 cents.

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post-office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic County Convention of Ford County, Kansas, is hereby called to meet at Kelly's Opera House, in Dodge City, Kansas, on Saturday, August 9th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Representative, Probate Judge, Clerk of the District Court, County Attorney, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of the Second District, to be voted for at the election in November. Also three delegates to represent Ford County in the Seventh Congressional Convention to be held at Pratt Center, on Tuesday August 19th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. Also three delegates to represent Ford County in the State Convention to be held at Wichita, September 9th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. The different wards and precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

PRE'C'T.	DEL.	PRE'C'T	DEL.
First Ward	3	Hazlewood	1
Second Ward	8	Bloom	1
Third Ward	6	Wilburn	1
Fourth Ward	1	Ridenour	1
North Dodge	3	Concord	1
South Dodge	1	Fairview	2
Wheatland	4	Bidgeway	3
Pleasant Valley	1	Belle	3
Fonda	1	Howell	1
Bucklin	2	Rushville	2
Sodville	1	Richland	1
Ford	3	Mulberry	1
Spearsville	4	Whitman	1
Hamilton	1	Total	57

The primary election for delegates in said convention will be held in the various precincts of Dodge City, North and South Dodge, Ford City, Bucklin and Spearsville, from 5:30 to 8:00 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, August 2nd, 1890, the other precincts of the county from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. of said date.

JOHN S. MARTIN,
Chairman Central Committee.

P. H. SUGHRUE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Kansas is hereby called to meet at Pratt Center on Tuesday, August 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said District. The basis of representation to said convention will be one delegate for each two hundred votes or fraction of one hundred or over cast for Hon. Chas. S. Ebey in 1888. The several counties will be entitled the following delegates:

COUNTY.	DEL.	COUNTY.	DEL.
Barber	4	Lane	1
Barton	6	McPherson	4
Clark	2	Meade	2
Comanche	2	Morton	1
Edwards	2	Ness	2
Finney	2	Pawnee	1
Ford	3	Pratt	3
Grant	1	Reno	9
Gray	1	Rice	5
Garfield	1	Rush	2
Greeley	1	Scott	1
Hamilton	1	Sedgwick	21
Harper	5	Seward	1
Harvey	5	Stafford	3
Hodgeman	1	Stevens	1
Haskell	1	Sumner	10
Kingman	3	Stanton	1
Kiowa	2	Wichita	1
Kearney	1	Total	115

The Secretaries of the several County Central Committees are requested to forward to the Secretary of the Congressional Committee at Dodge City, the names of the several delegates as selected by the County Conventions. It is also recommended that the Counties of the District select their delegates on Saturday, August 9th, 1890.

W. F. PETILLON, Secretary. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Court of Ford County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

THOS. LAHEY.

Mrs. Harrison and several members of the President's official family have been investing quite heavily in suburban real estate near Washington. The matter was kept very quiet, and never got out until the deeds were presented for recording. The investments are purely speculative.

The House to-day passed the "original package" bill, after a debate which brought out the fact that the question of "States rights" is as live now as it was in the days of Calhoun, and if the vote upon this measure be taken as a test, the States rights men are in a majority in the House; but it is probable that prohibition influences caused many to vote for this bill who are generally speaking opposed to anything which even squints toward states rights

The bill for a national bankrupt law is the next one to be disposed of by the House. It will be voted upon Wednesday afternoon, and from opinions expressed by prominent members it is safe to say that the bill will be passed. It is extremely dificult to frame a law of this kind that will give satisfaction to all classes, but everybody seems to agree that some sort of a general law is necessary on this subject, something that will protect the interest of the honest creditor and debtor.

Legislation in appropriation bills is, generally speaking, not to be commended; but there is a paragraph in the General Deficiency bill, just reported to the House, that most observant people would like to see become a law. It provides "That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall include in his annual report the revenues from and expenditures on account of the postal service." Should this become a law, the Secretary's annual report would, as it should, present in one statement all the receipts and expenditures of the government. For some strange and unaccountable reason the post-office receipts and eqpenditures have always been kept and published separate.

Mr. Blaine's reciprocity idea is not seemingly making much headway among the Senators of his party; not because it is not a good idea, but because of political and other reasons. However, if my information is correct, and I think it is, Mr. Blaine will have an inning when the Behrings Sea correspondence with Great Britain goes to the Senate, which will probably be this week, that will console him somewhat for his disappointment. His last dispatch to the British Foreign Minister is the kind of a document calculated to make Young America throw up his hat, and cheer for the author of the sentiments therein expressed. Whatever else may be brought against Mr. Blaine, it will be acknowledged by all when his correspondence is published, that he has stood up nobly for the rights of the United States.

"Religion the curse of the world," a 25c book of about 150 pages issued by the Free Thought Publishing Co, 60 Duane St, N. Y., and written by G. W. Bartlett, formerly of Dodge City, is the most reprehensible book that has appeared in this era. Such a bold and startling work none ever dared publish before, condemning, as it does, all religions; and claiming to trace their origin back into the myths of antiquity.

Political wonders will never cease After doing nothing but talk about the federal election bill for weeks past the republican senators have suddenly become clams on that subject, and the republican caucus committee has mapped out a plan of business that will carry the business well into September, which does not include the federal election bill at all. They propose that all the appropriation bills shall be disposed of before the tariff bill shall be regularly taken up, although should any of these bills at any time not be ready, then the tariff bill will be called up temporarily. This programme will, of course, have to be adopted by the caucus before it becomes official

The republican party is placed in one of the most unique positions it has ever been forced to assume. It has condescended to explain its position on several unpopular bills, and many of its adherents are actually openly opposing its position on several important measures. What is the matter with the grand old party that has whipped recalcitrant members into line so often in by-gone days? The natural conclusion is that it has at last gone beyond the line where men refuse to sacrifice manhood for party politics. The two measures which have caused dissension in the ranks are the McKinley Tariff Bill and the Federal Election Bill. The various senators, congressmen and editors do not oppose these measures because they favor the classes as against the masses nor because they consider the Force Bill as unjust, tyrannical and subversive of the personal liberties of the people, but solely and only because they believe the passage of these bills will precipitate a revolt in the ranks of the party. While they are fully alive to the injustice of the provisions in both bills they oppose them as a matter of party policy rather than because they are unfair and unjust. The republicans are placed "between the devil and the deep sea," and because some papers and politicians recognize this fact is the sole reason for opposition to the obnoxious measures now before the Senate and House.

The Farmer's Movement

The National Economist, a paper published at Washington in the interest of the Farmers' alliance, claims that the membership of that organization embraces over 2 million voters. It has developed a remarkable growth within a comparatively brief period of time, and, from a very modest beginning in Texas two years ago, has extended to every state in the Union. It is unquestionably the strongest and most progressive movement with which the agriculturists have ever been identified. It appears to possess an element of vitality which organizations preceeding it lacked and this fact tends to inspire a belief in its perpetuity. The Economist says the alliance has come to stay, and that it will exercise a controlling influence upon both the great political parties by forcing concessions from them which will be satisfactory to the farmers. It is believed that the success of the alliance will depend largely upon its adherence to this policy, and that its influence will be greatly enhanced by maintaining a non-partisan attitude. In this way it can hold the balance of power, at least in those localities where it is thoroughly intrenched, and it can compel obedience to its wishes at the hands of the old parties.

The strength of the Farmers alliance is due directly to the campaign of education which has resulted in a larger diffusion of knowledge among the men who till the soil. The Alliance is more formidable than any movement which has preceded it because the farmer is beginning to understand what is the matter with him. The cure is always greatly simplified by a knowledge of the disease, and when the nature of the need becomes fully apparent the means for supplying it follow as a natural result.

The alliance is solid in its opposition to a high protective tariff. On that point it is unanimous, and to that extent the movement is entirely practicable. There can be no surer evidence that the farmer is beginning to think for himself, and when this habit becomes confirmed his emancipation will be only a question of time. The politicians have been quick to discover this, and are adroitly accommodating themselves to the situation by placing themselves in line with a movement which shows every token of increasing popularity. The fight on the McKinley bill in the Senate by members of that body who have hitherto been identified with the protection party means that they fear the uprising among the farmers and that they believe it will be far-reaching in its results. It is morally certain that the alliance has already exerted a powerful influence in forestalling the movement in Congress to revise the tariff by marking up the schedules, and the knowledge that it has accomplished this much should encourage it to persevere until it succeeds in the complete overthrow of a system which the farmer has reason to regard as his worst enemy.

The Tariff Debate.

Senator Voorhees has opened the tariff debate in the senate with a speech full of material thought. It was, to use the expression of another senator, "full of meat." It need hardly be said that this so-called tariff bill gave full play to the Indiana senator's splendid powers.—The day, however, when rhetoric or logical argument can affect national legislation has gone by Senators of the republican faith now look with as much deference to the senatorial caucus as the members of the house do to Tom Reed and his steering committee. While speeches such as Voorhees has just made cannot be expected to have any particular influence on the action of the republican majority in the senate; it will make mighty interesting reading for the people.

The republicans of the senate have started out to make the tariff fight a still hunt, or in other words, the program is to be as still as mice, while the democrats do all the talking. It won't work though, as it is against the senatorial habit to keep the mouth shut Besides, the democratic senators will fire some piercing, heavy shot which will make their opponents so uneasy that they cannot keep still. There is no doubt that in the senate, as in the house the majority side shrinks from any full discussion of the McKinley tariff bill. It is recognized the measure is only intended to pay the debt of the republican party to wealthy manufacturing interests for services rendered and money furnished during the Harrison presidential campaign. The pure and true interests of the people have been sacrificed in order that this settlement might be made, and the principle of Shylock of a pound of flesh for a pound of gold. It is not wonderful, therefore, that they want a limited discussion of the measure. The democratic senators, while unable to defeat the iniquitous measure, will expose its hideous deformity as a piece of economic legislation, so that the people to whom the appeal must be finally made, will be so familiar with its many iniquities as to recognize its ghost even after it is dead and buried.

The republicans are beginning to realize that they are in a pretty kettle of fish. Things are going wrong with them in every direction. The leaders have almost resorted to arms, and the rank and file are beginning to show signs of insubordination The fact is, they are almost on the run, and, as everybody knows, when a body of men get into that condition every fellow looks out for himself. Members of the republican faith have all along bowed down before Speaker Reed as Mahommetans do before the shrine of the prophet, but they must now meet their constituents who for the time being have more potent qualities than even Speaker Reed's gavel. And, too, if their talk is any indication, they are not going to the people with any great confidence of gaining their favor or approval of the acts of this congress.

Privately, republican congressmen admit that they are in difficulties, but attempt to excuse it on the plea of unfair elections in the south. But all excuses and evasions aside, Speaker Reed and his adjutants saw no way to control the next congress, unless, under the protection of bayonets, a full carpet bag delegation could be marched up from the south Hence the passage of the force bill. The response of the people to this legislative outrage has not been so pronounced as expected, and the senate committee is changing its notes so that it can be made to play another tune—a national air, in fact, as its new provisions will give the proposed law a general application to the whole country. A republican senator says in this connection that caution is the word, for while they are doing this care must be taken that such a universal election act will not lose the republicans many more congressmen in the north than they can possibly gain in the south even with musket barrels for ballot boxes.

While Blaine and Harrison have been hanging on to the tail of the British Lion in the hope of getting a growl out of him, the officers of the army and navy have been telling a senate committee just how sickly we are in a military point of view, and how little offense we could really give if it was decided to conduct an offensive war. Our relative condition can best be appreciated in its entire naval aspect by a comparison of the two revenue cutters we have in Alaska waters with the immense ironclads and fleet armored cruisers the Britishers have concentrated at Victoria, right on our borders. Just such a condition would be found in every valuable quarter of this land, they say, if Benny and Jim could provoke the slumbering lion to let his paws fly. It is not a question of what the ultimate result would be that they present to the committee, but in order to show the necessity for us to be doing something in the fighting line, only to show who could inflict and who would receive the first damaging blows.

BOB.

Now is the time to subscribe for the TIMES. The coming political campaign will be a hot one, and those who wish to keep posted will find the TIMES just the newspaper they want.

FINE WEDDING CAKES.

A Work of Art That Cost About Seven Hundred Dollars.

Bracelets, Ear-Rings and Solitaire Rings in Slices—The Bridal Cake Ordered by a New York Sporting Man—A Caterer's Comments.

An enormous wedding cake towered like an iceberg on the counter of a Sixth avenue caterer. To the average eye it must have appeared about six feet high. The actual altitude, as the caterer proudly stated to a New York News reporter, was three feet eight. Upon a massive silver salver, with lion's claws for feet, was set the basis of this superb structure, in size and shape resembling a cart-wheel cheese, and covered with frosting elaborately embellished with wreaths and garlands of flowers, molded in sugar and touched with spots of color in tinted candy. From this foundation rose a wondrous combination of figures, plants and flowers, made of sugar and of candy, enriched with tintings of colored jellies, and with salted almonds, sugar pecans and other toothsome kernels stuck in here and there as variations and embellishments upon the artistic whole. The caterer swelled and glowed with the triumph of an artist as the reporter examined this master work from various critical standpoints.

"Now then," said he, "tell me that isn't a beauty and I'll ask you what you know about beauty any how. Go ahead now, will you?"

The reporter declined the challenge on the general ground that he had never during a protracted experience upon this mundane sphere amid the most esthetic surroundings enjoyed such an ocular feast as was here presented to him. "It looks so good," said he, "that I could eat a slice of it." And this crowning tribute so impressed the creator of the object to which it was paid that he invited the reporter to a nip of maraschino and an ice. "I'd give you a slice," said he, "but you can't cut slices out of $250 cakes for fun, you know."

The reporter ventured the suggestion that $250 was a pretty stiff price for a wedding cake, and the dispenser of sweets responded with a somewhat indignant snort.

"Well, that depends upon the wedding. There are some weddings that a $10 cake would be dear for, and some that are worth all the cake you want to give them. I make cakes for from $20 to $50, and sell lots of them to nice people, too. But they are not originals, you know. When something extra nice and new is wanted it has got to be paid for. You can't expect artists to work for fun, can you?"

He went on to explain that nowadays a wedding cake to be a wedding cake must be a creation by itself. In the first place, each fine cake must be flavored and fruited after a new fashion. This necessitated the exercise of much ingenuity and skill on the part of the chef. Then the design had to be especially made by the sugar cook. Often an attempt was made to render it appropriate to the occasion. Thus, when a well-known sportsman's daughter was married a couple of years ago, mounted ladies and gentlemen formed the figures on the cake, and horseshoes, bridles, whips, etc., were introduced as decorations. A month ago a wealthy young New Yorker who is a great breeder of dogs got married. His bridal cake had a portrait, in wax and colors, of his favorite St. Bernard on top, and by its side his bride's favorite collie. The horse cake cost $225. The dog cake ran higher, as the wax dogs had to be especially modeled by a sculptor. Its cost was $300. Big as these prices seem, the caterer claims to have surpassed them. He tells of a California millionaire who, when his daughter married, had two wedding cakes made. One was for the bride and the other for the groom. They stood three feet six inches high each, and in the bride's cake was baked a pair of diamond solitaire earrings and in the groom's a splendid solitaire ring, which went to those lucky enough to secure the rich cuts. These cakes cost the happy father $700, exclusive of the jewels, which he provided separately.

A great many party cakes were also made with jewelry gifts in them, he said. He was constantly called upon to put handsome rings in cakes for ordinary dancing and supper parties. Once a man brought him a pair of bracelets to be put in a cake. They were so large that the chef had to mark the places where they were put in order that the carver of the cake might be able to know how to cut into it.

The costliest wedding-cake this expert had ever turned out, he said, was priced at $525. It was so big that it had to be set on a table by itself, and it took a week's work of the cake and sugar cooks—who, by the way, are distinct artists in the trade, to manufacture it. It was made for a Wall street man on the occasion of his second marriage to a lady who had been divorced from her previous husband. The happy bridegroom had made a strenuous kick at the amplitude of the bill, the caterer stated, but he had finally paid it. As he signed the check, this veracious authority states he remarked to himself:

"Well, I guess she's worth it, anyhow."

Virchow on Tight Lacing.

Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, in a lecture on diseases of the liver, again condemned tight lacing. The outward pressure of tight lacing so surely affects the internal organs that from the shape of a liver one could determine to what period of fashion the possessor belonged. Excessive lacing caused whole portions of the liver to disappear. Others grew aflornmally, causing changes of the most vital importance.

PETIT JURY DECISIONS.

That They Are Fearfully and Wonderfully Made the Following Shows.

The old saying that there is no telling what a petit jury will do is borne out in the following anecdote related by Ambrose H. Purdy, commissioner of the fire department of New York. "When Recorder Smyth and I were assistant United States district attorneys," said he, "a complex suit was brought against the collector of the port about some import duties. The jury was impaneled with celerity and we got down to hard work. The trial went on for three weeks. Both sides talked and argued and cited authorities and finally summed up. The judge charged the jury and they retired. After several hours of mature deliberation they announced that they had arrived at a decision, and were ushered into court. The clerk asked if they had agreed on a verdict, and the foreman replied that they had found for the defendant. Although it is not customary, still it is not an exceptional thing for the losing side to ask the court to have the jury polled. In this instance counsel asked that it be done. The clerk put the usual question to the foreman and received an affirmative answer, and so on down to the eighth juror. He sat looking stolidly before him and didn't answer when his name was called. He was a German, and the clerk asked him a louder tone if that was his verdict. No answer. Then he thundered out and again no answer. At this juncture the foreman rose with a most urbane manner and addressed the court: 'If your honor please,' he said, 'the eighth juror does not understand a work of English, so we did not consult him at all in making up our verdict.' How he got on the jury was never explained."

FEMALE PROGRESS.

A Young Woman Qualifies for the Responsible Position of Pilot.

A very pretty young lady sat in the office of the United States inspectors of steam vessels yesterday afternoon, says the Boston Herald. She was handsomely dressed in black silk, wore a becoming toque and a smile which carried the veteran inspector, Andrew Burnham, back one hundred years or more to the days of his youth. Major Copeland, the genial clerk of the board, in his anxiety to do honor to his illustrious visitor, swallowed an extra clove and nearly strangled. The lady was present on business, and that business was the procuring of a license as a pilot for the steam yacht Isis. Captain Burnham was willing if she knew her "biz," but he first sent her to the surgeon's office in the custom-house to be examined for color blindness. Of course she passed. She then returned to the inspector's office for examination as to her fitness to hold the position of pilot of steam yachts. She knew all about port and starboard, cross signals, rules of the road, etc., and was given a special license as pilot of the good steam yacht Isis. The blank filled out by the United States surveyor gives the following description of Mrs. Poole, the first woman ever licensed by the board of steam vessel inspectors on the New England coast: "Name of pilot, Eliza E. Poole; age, 28 years; nativity, Massachusetts; complexion, light; height, 5 feet 2¾ inches; color of eyes, blue; color of hair, brown." In her application Mrs. Poole states that she had two years' experience on the steam yacht Nellie. "She is a dandy," said Major Copeland, as he handed her a license filled out with more than usual care.

MEANEST MAN ALIVE.

An Italian Who Breaks the Record for Downright Stinginess.

"I have seen some stingy men while I've been in the medical profession, but the littiest game I saw occurred the other day."

So spoke one of our young doctors engaged in a large dispensary connected with one of the medical schools in the city to a New York Evening Sun reporter. The doctor continued: "Much of our work is thankless enough. We experience the greatest difficulty in getting patients to take medicine as they are directed.

"They seem almost to have an idea sometimes that we ought to pay them for taking what is going to cure them. Frequently, when an interesting case comes in while a clinic is going on in college, we take it before the class and show the would-be M. D.'s the procedure taken for its relief. The case in question was that of an Italian. He came rushing in with a child about a year old in his arms. Anxiety was depicted on his countenance.

"The little thing had great difficulty in breathing, but retained breath enough to make Rome howl. Calming the father somewhat, we managed to learn that the child had swallowed a quarter of a dollar, which had stuck in its throat. He asked if we could get it out. We promised to do our best, and, as a clinic was in session, took the child and the father into the pit of the amphitheater, so that the operation might be performed before the students.

"The professor began work at once, for he saw that the child was in a fair way to suffocate. They use for these operations an instrument called a coin catcher, which is made like a crochet needle, only the material is rubber, and the hook on the end of the instrument is longer than that of the crochet needle. The instrument is to be passed down the throat past the coin, and when withdrawn the hook catches under the coin and it is pulled up. At best it is a difficult operation, for the child will kick and squirm, and it is not without danger to the surrounding parts.

"The professor worked away, and as his efforts for a time proved unsuccessful, the anxiety on the face of the father became intense. He fidgited and seemed to think that all was lost. At length the coin was extricated and the boys stamped their applause. The professor laid the coin down on the table while he washed his hands. This was the Italian's chance, and while the professor's back was turned he quickly transferred the quarter to his pocket. The look of distress vanished from his countenance.

"It became manifest that the loss of his coin had contended with the danger of losing his child to produce his anxiety, and that is why I say it was the meanest thing I ever saw. The boys had one eye on the professor, though, when he turned and looked for the quarter, and they made the old building shake with their appreciation. The professor caught on and got the man to swap off the recovered quarter for another, while he exhibited it to the class."

QUEER BED-CLOTHES.

The Best the Landlord Could Do Was to Confose the Icy Breezes.

All early Kansans and every one who traveled in the State in days gone by remember "Old McMeekin," who during the years of his prolonged life was the genial host of more hotels than any other man, and once famous as the landlord of the international Teft House in Topeka, whose walls could they speak, might tell a story as thrilling if not as bloody as those of the Bastile in the time of Robespierre. In 1867, says the Kansas City Star, "Mac" was proprietor of the Marshall House in Ellsworth, then and for years afterwards the "hardest" town on the American continent. The structure was a veritable shell of lumber, its partitions thin boards reaching only half way to the roof, so that ordinary conversation in any room could be heard in any part of the wretched building. It was always crowded, however, for business in the new "city" was lively.

One night in February of 1868, when the wind was blowing fearfully, the house rocking like a ship at sea and the cold so terrible that every thing liquid on the premises was frozen solid, the snow sifting through every crevice until it banked itself in great drifts on the floor of every room, a commercial traveler who had retired early in the vain hope of keeping himself warm managed to wake the landlord by repeated pounding on the wall of his little seven-by-nine den, intending to ask for more bed clothing.

"Haven't you got more blankets, landlord?" he appealingly chattered, as Mac entered with a dim kerosene lamp in his hand. "I'm almost chilled to death!"

"No," replied Mac, "I'm awful sorry; the house is jammed full and every thing is in use. But I'll see what I can do for you."

The willing landlord then went out into a wood shed, and returning in a few moments with a piece of a frozen fish-net about three yards long but the meshes of which were four inches square, threw it over the chattering fellow with the remark: "There, that may help tangle up the wind a little—it's the best I can do," and he went out.

HOW CAN I GET through my work to-day? I feel miserable, headachy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. We answer that it is no wonder you are in such a broken down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you cure your LIVER. This important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using those never failing

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS —MADE BY— FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

USE IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH. PERFUMES THE BREATH.

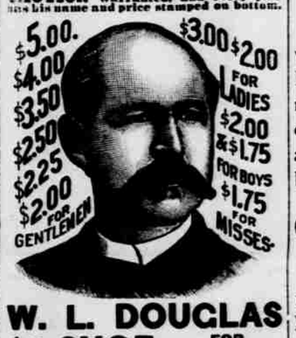
GUNS FOR ALL KINDS OF GAME

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Send for 80 Page Illustrated Catalogue.

EVERY VARIETY OF AMMUNITION

CAUTION W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsements of its thousands of constant wearers.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.
$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf Shoe unequalled for style and durability.
$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe, at a popular price.
$3.00 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES, have been most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoes sold at these prices.

Ask your Dealer, and if he cannot supply you send direct to factory enclosing advertised price, or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

J. B. WARINC & SON, AGENTS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOR STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing. HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

To Arthur Major, S. L. Pine, Eva S. Pine, and B. F. Younger:

You and each of you will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court of Ford County, Kansas; that the parties to said suit are J. V. Bridgeman, plaintiff, you and each of you and others as defendants; that the petition of the plaintiff has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Ford County Kansas; and that you must answer the same on or before the 15th day of September, 1890, or the same will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered as therein prayed for, adjudging the amount of the judgment sought to be recovered in this action against Rellen Trajillo, to-wit: the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300), with interest thereon from April 1st, 1889, to be a first prior mortgage lien upon all the following described real estate situated in Ford County, State of Kansas, to wit: The south half of lot number eleven and lot number twelve, block forty-eight, in the city of Dodge City, Kansas, according to the recorded plat thereof; and to have said real estate sold to satisfy said judgment and costs; and upon such sale to have the interests of you and each of you forever foreclosed and barred in and to said real estate; and the plaintiff will have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable.

C. N. STERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[Seal]

Attest: THOS. LAHEY, Clerk District Court.

First publication July 25th, 1890.

First publication July 18, 1890.

PUBLICATION SUMMONS.

The State of Kansas to A. M. McClenahan:

You will take notice that Wm. P. Schall and W. T. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of James W. Martin, deceased, as plaintiffs, did on the 19th day of July, 1890, file their petition in the district court of Ford county, Kansas, against you as defendants and join with you as your co-defendants, Layfayett Smith and Noah Hardy, setting forth that Layfayett Smith of said defendants, under date of the 1st day of June, 1886, gave a mortgage to The International Bank of Newton, Kansas, which said mortgage is now owned by plaintiff, on the following described lands in Ford County, Kansas, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section two, in township 29 south of range 23 west of the sixth principal meridian, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes now due to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars, as shown by promissory notes now owned by plaintiff, and referred to in said mortgage, and praying judgment against Layfayett Smith in the sum of $300 (less the sum of $70 paid as interest) now claimed to be due and unpaid, with interest thereon at 12 per cent. from the 1st day of June, 1886, and that said premises may be sold to pay the judgment on said notes and mortgage. Said petition further alleges that the claim of each of the defendants Layfayett Smith, Noah Hardy and A. M. McClenahan is junior and inferior to that of plaintiff. Now, the said defendants are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 25th day of August, 1890, or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them, and a judgment for said amount, of Five Hundred Dollars (less $70 paid as interest) and a decree forever barring all defendants of any right, title, or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and ordering said lands to be sold to satisfy any sum found to be due plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of July, 1890.

THOS. LAHEY, Clerk of the District Court in and for Ford Co. Kas.

[Seal]

W. S. KENYON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGES."

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

CAR LOAD OF ORIGINAL PACKAGES

IN SIZES TO SUIT THE TRADE.

ALOS A FINE LINE OF CIGARS.

If you want First-Class goods at Low Prices, call at the store, Sturm Building on First Avenue and Chestnut Street.

HENRY STURM, Agent.

CITY DRUG STORE,

—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS MEDICINES

PAINTS AND OILS.

WALL PAPER,
TOILET ARTICLES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PAPER. PENCILS ETC.

OFFICIAL ROUTE TO BOSTON

The "Great Rock Island" has been declared the Official Route to the

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

AT BOSTON.

By the Department of Kansas. Special trains will leave Topeka at 5:25 p. m. and Kansas City at 7:25 p. m., August 8th, and and run through to Boston without change.

This will be the finest train of the season, and will consist of **Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Tourist, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.** Tickets will be sold at

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

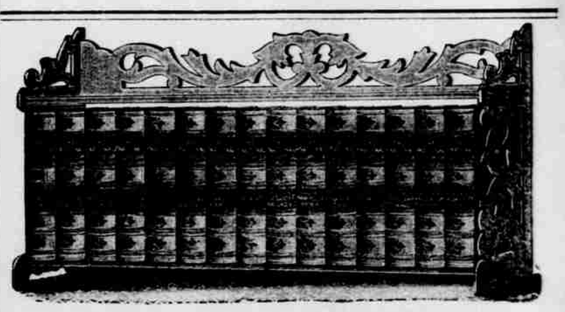
which is only one cent per mile from Topeka or the Missouri River, good to return until August 25, and by special arrangements in Boston can be extended until September 30. Tickets will be on sale August 6th to August 10th inclusive. The above rate will be open to all, and ample accommodations will be provided for those who buy their tickets via the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

Kansas is going to capture the National Encampment in 1892, and the people of the state should attend the Boston Reunion this year in force. For information of any kind, reservation of Sleeping, Tourist or Chair Car accommodations, address the Department Commander at Sabetha; S. F. Boyd Ass't Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agt., Topnka; or T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Agt., Topeka.

E St John, General Manager. John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



THE BEST FOR READY-REFERENCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA Is a complete, comprehensive, ready-reference cyclopedia, published four years ago at the lowest cost consistent with good paper, good type, good binding, and good editing, and is better to-day because of careful revision. No other Cyclopedia approaching it in size—15 volumes, with 50,000 titles—is sold at so low a price; and no other so generally contains the latest information and statistics. Yet its cost is moderate, and terms of payment easy—if you wish. Delivered free of Expense. Correspondence solicited. Salesmen wanted. Address Subscription Department.

Dodd, Mead & Company, Pub's, 753 & 755 Broadway, N. Y

THE GREAT ALBANY WEEKLY JOURNAL FOUNDED BY THURLOW WEED REPUBLICAN WEEKLY 1830

Sample copy sent free on application.

Address, THE JOURNAL CO., Albany, N. Y.