THE KINSLEY GRAPHIC

GRIGGS & CREVISTON, Publishers.

KINSLEY, - - - - - - KANSAS

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE Pope is preparing an encyclical on the labor question.

PANAMA railroad employes have struck against a reduction in wages.

THE rise of the Elbe river flooded the royal castle at Billnitz and the court has been transferred to Strehlen.

KING CHARLES, of Portugal, was suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, the result of drinking polluted water. The attack was not severe.

THE largest sailing vessel afloat has been launched at Glasgow. She is a five-masted ship of 5,700 tons burden and is intended for the nitrate trade.

MRS. WOODWORTH, the well known evangelist, is accused by physicians of being insane. The manifestations of "power," it is stated, are due to hypnotism.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has prevented a strike of its Pittsburgh shopmen by granting their demands for nine hours of work, but not for increased pay.

WHEN the work of getting the manufacturing statistics of Brooklyn is finished that city expects to rank among the very first in the country as a producer of manufactured goods.

THE Census Office has completed the examination of some 22,000 accounts of enumerators, which is about half of the entire number. Only about 8,000 operators, however, have as yet been paid.

SOME of the largest firms of the country have come to an understanding concerning the method of dealing in concert with strikers. No factory will employ any one who has left another factory on strike.

REV. DR. HEBER Newton has formulated his plan for the clerical campaign in New York this fall. He expects that the clergy of all denominations will lead the church militant in a battle against Tammany Hall.

THE executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs in session at Saratoga, N. Y., has decided to indorse the Federal Elections bill and fight the next Congressional campaign on the lines of the last campaign.

GALENA, Ill., the home of Grant, was a rival of Chicago from 1845 to 1850. It was considered the "future great" city of the West, but of recent years it has begun to decay, and at present it has only 8,000 people, though it once had 80,000.

Two of the largest natural gas wells ever developed in the Pittsburgh district have been struck lately. The gas from these wells is sufficient to run half the mills in the city, and pretty thoroughly explodes the stories that the gas is giving out.

HON. ANTHONY J. MUNDELLA, M. P., speaking at Sheffield, England, declared that the McKinley bill was an insane measure, but it would be absurd to retaliate by taxing food imports, especially when there was a prospect of a famine in Ireland.

JOSEPH PULITZER, of the New York World, who has become totally blind, has for private secretary a young Englishman named Ponsonby, who is a nephew of Lord Ponsonby, the latter being the private secretary by appointment to Queen Victoria.

AMONG the best customers for Swiss watches are the United States, although the industry is largely developed in America. Germany takes about 17,000,000 francs' worth of Swiss watches annually, Great Britain 13,000,000 worth and France 6,500,000 worth.

ADVICES from Buenos Ayres represent that the National Bank was plundered of about $50,000,000 in so-called loans to the ring that surrounded the late President Celman. Efforts are being made to compel repayment. The coupons of the National Argentine loans due in Europe were promptly paid.

THE present Harpers are grandsons of the original printers, but they retain their adherence to the craft. They are still printers, and each one of the family that intends entering the firm must first learn the trade. He starts as an apprentice, and is not admitted to the firm until he has mastered the craft.

IT is now found by the makers of quick firing guns that firing by electricity is, under certain conditions, preferable to any other mode, as the discharge is more certain, and the absence of a percussion fuse removes all danger of premature explosion which might result from any sudden shock to the fuse.

THE President has received a cable message from the widow and children of the late General Barrundia protesting against his assassination by the Guatemalan authorities while a passenger on an American steamship and calling upon him to exact reparation "for the outrage of which they are inconsolable victims." The telegram was referred to the State Department for "investigation and report."

ROELLER, who commanded the Bavarian regiment which was forced to march at full speed from Wurzburg to Markbreit under a scorching sun during the recent maneuvers, has been dismissed from the service. Of the 380 who fell by the way from fatigue many will never recover their health. Three died and six committed suicide by throwing themselves into the river Main, having been rendered insane by their sufferings.

C. C. TENNANT, the brother-in-law of Stanley, was asked at Newport if there was any truth in his reported engagement to Miss Furniss, of Lenox, and declared there was none. "While I know Miss Furniss and esteem her as a high-minded Christian lady and a philanthropist," said Mr. Tennant, "there is no truth in the report of my engagement." Tennant also says that he is not to manage Stanley here and is not engaged to the daughter of Senator Brice. Mr. Tennant complains that there is a demand in America for sensational gossip.

AMID the clang of church bells, salvos of artillery and strains of band music the 7,000 men of the Salvadorian army made their triumphal entrance into the capital under the command of General-in-Chief Antonia Ezeta and Generals Bolonos, Delgado, Lopez, Monedero, Gutierrez, Salazar and others. They had come from the frontier via Sonsonate Santa Tecla. The whole city was profusely decorated and the streets were packed with enthusiastic multitudes, a general holiday having been proclaimed. The President, General Ezeta, and his wife, accompanied by Generals Zapada and Ruiz Pastor and a number of ladies and gentlemen, witnessed the evolutions of the troops from the balcony of the municipal palace.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate on the 2d Mr. Evarts presented resolutions from the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange favoring reciprocity. After minor business the Tariff bill was taken up and debate continued until adjournment....After passing several local bills the House took up the Clayton-Breckinridge election case and after several speeches it went over. The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Flick (Iowa) as a member of the Baum investigating committee in place of Mr. Smyser, and the House adjourned.

WHEN the Senate met on the 3d Senator Call offered a resolution, that was referred, declaring the murder of General Barrundia on board an American vessel by the authorities of Guatemala an insult to the United States. The Tariff debate was then continued until adjournment....Soon after the House met the Clayton-Breckinridge contested case was taken up, the feature of the proceedings being a fiery speech by Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, (Rep.) in which he severely criticised the Senate for not passing the Federal Election bill, and also in denunciation of Senator Quay. The case went over and the House adjourned.

THE Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill on the 4th, debate being under the agreement limiting discussion on each subject to five minutes to each Senator. Considerable progress was made....The proceedings of the House principally consisted of a tilt between Messrs. Cummings, of New York, and Cannon, of Illinois, on a question of personal privilege. The Clayton-Breckinridge case was further argued, and the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 5th spent the day in considering the Tariff bill, and made good progress. Binding twine was placed on the free list, and Senator Quay's amendment to take quinine from the free list and make it dutiable was defeated by 25 yeas to 28 nays. ....The House took up the Clayton-Breckinridge case immediately after assembling, and after lengthy arguments, by a vote of 105 yeas to 62 nays declared the seat of Mr. Breckinridge vacant. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

THE Senate on the 6th further considered the Tariff bill. The various items in the bill were rapidly considered. The bill was practically disposed of with the exception of the sugar schedule and the reciprocity features, which were passed. It was agreed that voting should commence on the bill Tuesday and continue with limited debate until the third reading should be reached..... The entire day in the House was devoted to consideration of the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, which was finally agreed to and the House adjourned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PRESIDENT CARNOT of France has recovered from his slight sickness.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, has been renominated for Governor of Kansas.

THE President has nominated as Commissioner of the District of Columbia Postmaster John W. Ross, of Washington, a Democrat.

THE President has transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the international American conference touching international arbitration, together with a transmittal from Secretary Blaine.

MORTON MCMICHAEL is the new president of the American Bankers' Association.

SPEAKER REED reached Portland, Me., on the 4th and spoke to a large gathering at the City Hall.

HON. E. F. NOYES, judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, fell dead at the court house on the 4th. He was about fifty-seven years old and had been Governor of Ohio and was Minister to France under President Hayes.

NEVADA Republicans have nominated R. K. Colcord for Governor.

TEXAS Republicans have nominated Webb Flannigan, of Henderson, for Governor.

THE Vermont Senate will be made up of 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat, and the House of 177 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 2 Farmers' Leaguers.

THE President left Washington on the 5th for Cresson, Pa.

THE Union Labor convention at Des Moines, Iowa, nominated General Weaver for Congress.

THE Republicans of the Fifth Minnesota Congressional district renominated Hon. S. G. Comstock by acclamation.

THE Republicans of the Sixth Michigan Congressional district nominated Hon. William Ball, of Hamburg, to succeed Mark S. Brewer, who declined renomination. The nominee is the president of the State Senate and acting Lieutenant-Governor.

THE people of Montreal are greatly pleased at the prospect of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

A NEGRO named Smith is in London with claims to the throne of Yoraba in Africa, from which he says he was dispossessed by the British.

AT the reunion of the Seventieth Indiana—President Harrison's old regiment—near Indianapolis, a letter of regret from him was read. He was reelected president.

LILIAN GRUBB, the well known actress, died at Baltimore, Md., on the 7th.

AT the request of the Governor of the province of Entre Rios, Argentine, the Government has dispatched a detachment of troops to that province to guard against disorders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN international temperance congress has been opened at Christiana, Norway. The delegates, who come from nearly all parts of the world, numbered several hundred.

THE President of Venezuela has just issued a decree punishing several editors of newspapers who have been adjudged as having libelled him and other public functionaries.

IN consequence of the Potter-Lovell failures some firms which they had been carrying are in financial straits. Seary, Foster & Bowman, manufacturers of sewing silk and machine twist, Boston, are said to be badly involved.

THE Liverpool seamen and firemen have decided to combat the just organized ship owners' federation, and a trial of strength with the gigantic union of capitalists may soon be looked for.

THE New York Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution declaring that the recent census of the city was inaccurate and an injustice, and calling upon the Government for a special enumeration.

WHILE a colored excursion was on its way from Savannah to Albany, Ga., a row arose over a woman's choice of an escort. Fully fifty pistols were drawn and firing became general. Seven women were shot dead and several were seriously wounded.

THE International Agricultural Congress at Vienna, has passed resolutions in favor of the formation of a central European customs league and the adoption of a standard of value of the states comprising the league.

ALL the consulates, the cathedral and most of the public buildings at Salonica have been destroyed by fire. Twelve hundred houses were in ruins.

IN answer to appeals from the Cherokee Strip cattlemen the President has extended the time for removal.

WHILE a number of persons were on a bridge watching the floods at Prague, Austria, the structure gave way and thirty were drowned.

IT is reported that the liabilities of the insolvent Potter-Lovell Company, of Boston, will reach $5,000,000.

A NEW YORK Central train was wrecked three miles north of Castleton on the night of the 4th by unknown parties. Four men and a woman were reported killed.

Two men were killed and sixteen cars wrecked and burned in a freight collision near Mannington, W. Va.

REPORTS of very destructive fires still continue to come from Hungary. The latest dispatch says that Szalnok and several other Hungarian villages have been burned.

SAWYER, WALLACE & Co., an immense coffee and provision firm of New York, failed recently after losing $1,000,000 in a pork deal.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 4 numbered 203, compared with 189 the previous week and 201 the corresponding week of last year. Speculative markets were lower, but trade outlook was good.

THE annual report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern shows net earnings from operation of $7,223,477.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., has a population of 50,674.

ENGLAND has prohibited the importation of rags from Spain on account of cholera.

THE foreman who set up the jack that wrecked the Old Colony train at Quincy, Mass., has been indicted for manslaughter.

THE current year has already witnessed the burning of six theaters, half of this number being in Germany.

THREE hundred miners had a narrow escape from suffocation in the Cayuga pit, Scranton, Pa., the engine house burning and stopping the fans.

THE State line steamer State of Indiana had a stormy time crossing the Atlantic on her last trip.

THREE trainmen were killed by a collision on the Delaware & Hudson, near Whitehall, N. Y.

THE duel between MM. Rochefort and Tribeaud was prevented by the Belgian authorities.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to officials declaring the arid lands again open.

AT the Trades Unions' Congress at Liverpool it was resolved to boycott unfairly made goods and all railways, tramways and boats whose employes are underpaid. It was also resolved to exclude the representatives of non-union papers from future congresses.

IT is reported that the Georgia Central and East Tennessee roads have secured the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road.

THE premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is 138 per cent.

M. CONSTANS, French Minister of the Interior, has begun a crusade against gambling clubs.

NINE breweries in Boston and vicinity have been discovered by a Government measurer sent from Washington to be using oversize packages.

AN epidemic has broken out at Maison Blanche, Paris, which is alleged to be due to the opening up of the ground in the search for the remains for Count de Mirabeau. Ten children have died.

AN electrician at San Francisco recently received 2,000 volts without fatal results.

AFTER having made four unsuccessful attempts to fight a duel on account of differences arising from the Boulanger publications, M. Thebaud and M. Mermieux succeeded in having an encounter. M. Thebaud was wounded in the thigh. His injury was trifling.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 6 showed an average increase of 2.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York there was a decrease of 7.4.

ADVICES from China report the Yellow river again on the rampage. The river has burst its dikes in the Shantung district. Thousands of persons have been drowned and widespread famine has resulted.

A SMALL sloop, manned by three white men and containing thirteen Chinamen, came into Seattle harbor from Victoria, B. C. The police succeeded in catching five of the Chinese. Considerable opium was found on the Chinamen.

SEVENTEEN men lost their lives by a premature blast in the Northern Pacific yards at Spokane Falls, Wash., on the 6th.

THE father of Pugilist Sullivan died at Boston on the 7th.

A CLEVELAND (O.) electric car recently ran into a locomotive. One person was killed and about twelve injured.

NINE persons were injured and much damage done by a tornado in Jackson County, W. Va.

NEWS has been received of a fight between Armenians and gendarmes at Baghschedjik, near Ismid. Five gendarmes were killed. Troops were sent to assist the gendarmes.

PRICES on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended September 6 experienced a sharp decline. The projected Portuguese loan fizzled, that Government being too greatly embarrassed already. The Paris Bourse was firm with prices tending upward. Berlin and Frankfort were quiet and firm.

A CONGRESSMAN (name not mentioned) while walking in Washington with another man's wife, was recently pounded by the irate husband.

FIFTEEN fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease were reported in Valencia City, Spain, on the 7th. Throughout the province of Valencia and elsewhere the disease is decreasing.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE New Zealand House of Representatives has rejected by a majority of twelve the Government proposal to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the question of the federation of the Australian colonies.

THE Irish registrar's annual report estimates the population of Ireland at 4,730,566. The number of persons emigrating to other countries during the year was 70,477. The death rate compared favorably with other years and an increase in the number of marriages was recorded.

FRANK COLLIER, the attorney who has been on trial for insanity before Judge Gary at Chicago, was discharged by order of the judge.

CABLES from Australia indicate that the great strike which has paralyzed many trades and nearly brought business to a standstill shows signs of collapsing. The inconvenience and suffering caused throughout the country is so great that the strikers are deprived of public sympathy and support.

MUCH interest has been excited in Paris by the announcement that Mrs. Langtry is to appear in "As You Like It" in that city.

A SERIOUS outbreak of typhus fever has occurred in Upper Silesia.

THE Democrats of the Seventh Michigan district have renominated Congressman Justin R. Whiting by acclamation.

SALVADOR'S army has been disbanded.

A LIVELY run was made on the savings bank at South Bend, Ind., but deposits were placed faster than they were withdrawn.

DURING the German maneuvers at Muhlberg, three hussars, while attempting to swim their horses across the Elbe, were drowned. A number of their comrades narrowly escaped a similar fate.

THE No. 10 elevator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., burned recently. The loss reached a total of $500,000; insurance, $150,000.

FRANCIS MURPHY, temperance orator, was recently married to Mrs. Rebecca Fisher, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CANON LIDDON, of England, is dead.

THERE was a serious riot of striking dock laborers at Southampton, England, on the 9th. The Riot act was read and the disorder suppressed by the military. Several persons were injured.

THE Senate on the 9th passed the day in disposing of amendments to the Tariff bill. Aldrich's reciprocity amendment was agreed to. The House was in want of a quorum, consequently nothing was done.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Not a Bad Showing.

In answer to inquiries addressed to county clerks as to the number of farm mortgages foreclosed in Kansas during the first six months of the year 1890, statements have been received at Topeka from forty-three counties, giving the number of foreclosures on farm property as follows: Brown, 13; Meade, 82; Clay, 22; Lane, 65; Decatur, 25; Montgomery, 31; Norton, 35; Coffey, 20; Nemaha, 5; Dickinson, 23; Chautauqua, 79; Woodson, 10; Ford, 44; Butler, 89; Morris, 36; Wichita, 50; Riley, 6; Mitchell, 37; Marion, 35; Rooks, 48; Anderson, 15; Wabaunsee, 27; Lyon, 13; Saline, 21; Wallace, 1; Barton, 21; Rush, 18; Scott, 40; Wilson, 18; Leavenworth, 6; Jackson, 3; Miami, 8; Osage, 21; Phillips, 44; Cheyenne, 21; Neosho, 15; Garfield, 39; Sheridan, 12; Pottawatomie, 11; Republic, 16; Shawnee, 2. Atchison and Wyandotte Counties report no foreclosures on farm property, but a number on city lots, the result of the boom three years ago. The total foreclosures on farms in forty-three counties amount to 1,117, an average of twenty-six to each county. If the other sixty-three counties make the same average exhibit the number of foreclosures in Kansas during the first six months of the present year will amount to about 2,653. The county clerks state that the number of mortgages paid off and released amounts to ten times the number of foreclosures.

Miscellaneous.

A. H. MARTIN, brother of the late Governor Martin, was stricken with apoplexy while at the supper table at his home in Atchison the other evening. He was in a critical condition.

JOHN SINK, a farmer living eight miles north of Salina, recently attempted to kill his wife and then shoot himself. He fired two shots at her and missed her, but she having fallen on the floor he thought she was killed, when he shot and killed himself. A family quarrel was the cause.

THE complaint which was presented to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners by the farmers concerning grain rates to Missouri river points has been formulated and sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

FRANK FLETCHER, a colored boy thirteen years old, while recently crossing the Union Pacific tracks at Lawrence, was instantly killed by the cars.

ANDY BOWEN, ten years old, was recently killed by a freight train at Merriam Park. His father worked at the park and the little fellow had boarded a freight train at Kansas City, it was presumed to go and see his father, and in trying to get off fell under the train and was killed.

MRS. MAGGIE CALHOUN, of Wichita, tried to commit suicide the other day by drinking extract of cactus. The doctors saved her.

CHARLES FELL, "a good, kind-hearted Irishman" about thirty years old, and employed at Eudora, recently filled up too heavily with a compound known as "hard cider," and becoming boisterous was locked up in the city jail. When the marshal went to the calaboose next morning Fell was dead.

THE canning factory at Emporia has already canned this season over 20,000 cans of peaches, 30,000 cans of apples, and 15,000 cans of tomatoes.

AT a recent dance given to celebrate the opening of a new hotel near the stock yards at Wichita, two men named McMahan and Schilling quarreled over a girl. The latter drew a pistol and shot McMahan through the stomach, wounding him dangerously. Schilling was arrested.

PARK S. WARREN, editor of the Minneapolis Democrat, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district.

J. A. COFFEE, a farmer, drove his wagon over a bluff overlooking the river near Atchison at nine o'clock the other night, and, together with his outfit, was precipitated a distance of fifty feet. He will die.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 4th: Original, Frank Sloan, Winfield; Wilson Boughton, Phillipsburg; Casper Friedli, Elmo; Alex McFarland, Pleasanton. Increase, Edward D. Haynes, West Plains. Reissue, William H. Cook, Matfield Green; William Frossow, Woodbine; John Hall, Wichita. Reissue and increase, Alexander Trott, Kansas City. Original, widows, etc., Minors of George S. Marsh, Toronto.

CAROLINE JOHNSON, colored, left her home at Atchison some days ago to visit friends in Kansas City, leaving Jesse Johnson, her husband, seventy years old, who was sick and rheumatic, alone in their hut. Several days after the neighbors missed the old man and a policeman who investigated the case found him in a dying condition from neglect and starvation. He had had nothing to eat or drink for several days.

JUDGE GLENN, one of the most prominent citizens of Atchison, died of a congestive chill the other morning. Judge Glenn was a former law partner of Judge Foster.

JAMES C. FREEBORN, an inmate of the city hospital at Wichita, removed a bandage from his head the other day, while the attendant was sleeping, and bled to death within an hour. He had suffered a fracture of the skull some weeks ago near Guthrie and was recovering rapidly.

AN executive order has been issued by the President to allot Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas as soon as an allotting agent can be appointed.

SOME boys attempted to steal watermelons from R. Sparks' patch near Girard the other night when he saw them and, shotgun in hand, started after them. When the boys attempted to run he fired at them, hitting George Haines and putting about twenty-five shot in his face and neck, one going through his nose and another through his neck.

AN unknown young man was killed at Leavenworth the other morning while attempting to board a Missouri Pacific freight train. The only paper on his person which tended to identify him was a letter recommending Ed. Chatterfelt as a brakeman.

FRED HAGGART, an active member of the Farmers' Alliance of Jewell County, was found dead on the road with his neck broken the other morning. He had been attending an Alliance meeting all day and the greater part of the previous night and when he got on his horse to ride home he said he guessed he would go to sleep and the horse would see him safely home. It was thought that he went to sleep and fell off the animal.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY reviewed the parade at Topeka on Labor Day.

THE population of Topeka is 31,809, an increase in ten years of 16,357.

WHILE recently assisting her father thrash broom-corn eight miles northeast of Glasco, a daughter of John W. Bailey, about fourteen years old, was caught in the tumbling-rod, and before the machine could be stopped the left arm was broken and torn completely off, the right arm broken, both legs broken and crushed, and the unfortunate girl otherwise terribly injured.

FIRE at Hiawatha on the night of the 2d destroyed nearly three business blocks and caused a loss of $150,000.

FROM March 18 to August 25 over sixty petitions for divorce were filed in the district court of Wyandotte County.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Convention at Topeka.

Governor Humphrey Again Heads the Ticket—The Contest For Auditor and Treasurer Somewhat Lively—The Platform.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—The Republican State convention met here yesterday with its usual full attendance.

The convention was called to order at 4:20 p. m., by Henry Booth, chairman of the State Central Committee. Following the precedent there was an opening prayer by Rev. F. M. McCurilan, of this city. Three-quarters of an hour was taken up in correcting the roll of delegates, and then it was, by vote, declared to be the official roll of the convention. Lew Finch, of Osage, nominated W. R. Smith, of Atchison, for temporary chairman. T. F. Garver, of Salina, nominated F. B. Dawes, of Clay. A call of the roll resulted in the election of W. R. Smith by a vote of 412 against 145.

Fred Halverson, of Stafford, and J. E. Holman, of Jackson, were elected temporary secretaries.

The chairman announced the committee on resolutions as follows: J. K. Hudson, chairman; R. K. McCartney, B. F. Wallick, G. T. Anthony, S. W. Hammond, E. Vangundy, R. N. Allen, W. McMerifield, R. W. Easley, J. B. Remington, L. M. Pickering of Johnson, G. M. Purks, C. R. Mitchell, C. M. Harshbarger, A. L. March, T. S. Hann, W. A. Reeder, A. H. Bentley, C. D. Shroeder, F. B. Daws, J. D. Haxen, K. E. Wilcoxson, C. H. Eldred, J. T. Hoffman, C. Dohart, P. M. Clark, P. Q. Bond, W. D. Wider, J. F. Vanbokers, James Justiss, C. T. Triplett, J. C. Rankin.

At the night session the permanent officers were unanimously selected, as follows: R. F. Moore, of Butler, chairman; A. P. Riddle, of Ottawa, secretary; J. E. Hoagland and Ernest G. Krezdorn, of Leavenworth, and Miss Minerva Walker, of Harper, assistant secretaries.

In order to prevent delay, the committee on resolutions being out, Mr. Crighton, of Labette, moved to suspend the rules and proceed with the nomination of candidates, which was carried.

J. B. McAffee, of Shawnee, placed Albert H. Horton in nomination for Chief Justice. On motion of J. H. Crighton the nomination was made by acclamation.

R. N. Allen, of Neosho, placed Governor L. U. Humphrey in nomination for Governor, and on motion of Frank Danford, of Ellis, the nomination was made by acclamation.

E. J. Kenney, of Neosho, placed A. J. Felt in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. On motion of A. E. Park, of Marshall, the nomination was made by acclamation.

J. M. McNay, of Phillips, placed the name of Mr. Higgins before the convention for Secretary of State. On motion of Frank Danford, of Ellis, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Eli Payne, the two offices of Auditor and Treasurer were passed over.

C. W. McDonald, of Cloud, presented the name of L. B. Kellogg, and, on motion, his nomination for Attorney-General was made unanimous.

L. D. Young, of Mitchell, nominated George W. Winans for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and received the prevailing compliment of a unanimous vote.

Each candidate appeared before the convention and accepted his nomination in a brief speech.

Following these came the first contest of the convention—the nomination for Auditor of State. Fifteen names were presented to the convention, as follows: H. J. Bone, of Clark; Oscar Shafer, of Crawford; Frank B. Stearnes, of Lane; Ben Fagan, of Ellsworth; A. H. Burtis of Finney; D. L. Brown, of Cloud; Tell W. Walton, of Lincoln; Nick Reitz, of Johnson; R. J. Whittman, A. S. Thompson, of Rice; James T. Ritchie, of Riley; E. L. Rush, of Rush; L. J. Pettijohn, of Stevens; Charles M. Hovey, of Thomas; John L. Waller, of Wyandotte. Two of these, Whittman and Waller, are colored men.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Bone, 24; Shafer, 25; Stearne, 49; Fagan, 25; Burtis, 20; Brown, 16; Walton, 22; Reitz, 45; Whittman, 10; Thompson, 49; Ritchie, 43; Rush, 13; Pettijohn, 17; Hovey, 103; Waller, 104.

The final ballot resulted: Hovey, 450; Waller, 99.

The convention then adjourned to ten a. m. Thursday.

SECOND DAY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—On the reassembling of the Republican convention the nomination and balloting for Treasurer commenced.

Bourbon County presented the name of J. J. Stewart, of that county. J. W. Hammond, of Coffey County, on behalf of the Republican farmers of his county, presented the name of Major William Sims, of Shawnee, which was seconded by Rush County. Doniphan County named Samuel A. Johnson. Harper County named O. F. Casteen and Republic County presented the name of S. G. Stover.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Casteen, 144; Stewart, 110; Stover, 104; Sims, 88.

The second and third ballots resulted in no choice.

On the fourth ballot the contest was exciting, the race being between Casteen and Stover. As the counties were called the result was watched with much interest, the candidates running together.

When Wyandotte County, the last on the roll, was reached, it was almost a tie between the two candidates. Wyandotte gave her fifteen votes for Stover which gave him a majority, the result being: Stover, 285; Casteen, 272; Sims, 5; necessary to a choice 282.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the State of Kansas, now assembled in a convention composed of more than 500 delegates, each county being represented by duly accredited members, declare their continued adherence to the cardinal principles of the National Republican party; express their admiration and gratitude for its past services and record their conviction that in its future administration of public affairs, it will quickly respond to every demand of the people and guided by the light of experience its legislation will be dictated by a thoughtful regard for the best interests of the whole people of this Nation.

The Republican party was born of a great public necessity. Its early youth was spent in successful opposition to the extension of slavery. It commenced its glorious legislative career by the passage of the Homestead act, the most beneficial law in its results ever framed by the American Congress. It maintained National supremacy and preserved National unity against a great rebellion at home and threatened interference from abroad, through four years of the most colossal warfare recorded in history.

By its guiding energies a gigantic rebellion was suppressed, an indestructible union of States perpetuated and the supremacy of the Union over the States composing it forever established. Through its efforts slavery went down in the ruins of the Southern Confederacy. A slave race was emancipated and guaranteed all the rights of American citizenship. It embodied the political truths enumerated in the Declaration of Independence in constitutional provisions and Congressional enactments. It has extended our National domain by the acquisition of Alaska and has added to the Union the magnificent States of Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. It has maintained the public credit in peace and war, has largely decreased the enormous public debt created by the war and protected the issue of greenbacks from judicial repudiation.

It has protected our infant industries, assisted material development and improved the public service. The legislation of the State of Kansas is more efficient in the protection of the rights and more favorable to the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes than that of any other State in the Union.

The house and lot of the laborer and the farm of the agriculturist are exempt from forced sale. The school books, library, pictures, musical instruments, all the wearing apparel of the families, the household furniture, the meat, groceries, vegetables and fuel, the horse, cow and all the necessary tools of both are not subject to execution or attachment. The earnings of a laborer necessary to support of his family are protected from creditors. A span of horses, two cows, ten hogs, twenty sheep and his farming utensils are reserved to the use of the farmer against all forced process of the law. The exemption from all taxation of $200 of personal property resuts entirely to the benefit of the poor man.

Provision is made by law whereby railroad contractors have to give bond for the payment of the laborer. Every person performing work or furnishing material for the construction of houses are assured payment under the provisions of a beneficent mechanics' lien law. All laborers must be paid in lawful money of the United States and no one is compelled to receive a check, draft or order on a store.

Stringent enactments are made for the protection of the health and life of those engaged in coal mining. The railroad companies are made liable for damages to an employe occasioned by the negligence of its agents or other employes. The earnings of a laborer are protected against garnishment. Arbitration between the laborer and employer is provided for. The rights of apprentices are carefully guarded. Provision is made for the organization of co-operative societies whereby they enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers that are conferred on other corporations.

This liberal legislation aided by the absence of the open saloon and stimulated by a magnificent system of common schools is the primary cause of our rapid settlement and most marvelous material development.

The Republican party has had uninterrupted control of the legislation of this State ever since its admission into the Union, and these laws demonstrate its speedy response to every worthy demand made for the protection of the rights of the people.

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of Republican thought and policy, Hon. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such a minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister republics of the two American continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time to adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring republic of Mexico, and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

The practical operation of the Silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority, and opposed by a Democratic minority in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic administration led by ex-President Grover Cleveland.

We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to insure an increase of the volume of currency adequate to the growing demands of our trade. The volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities of business.

A law applying to every part of the country, protecting the freedom and purity of the ballot box, securing Congressional representation based upon the actual vote cast, is imperatively demanded in the interest of humanity and for the preservation of American liberty, and we demand Congressional legislation to the end that every honest vote may be polled and every honest ballot counted.

While the Disability Pension bill recently passed by Congress is the most liberal and beneficial measure of the kind ever adopted by any Nation, yet we are in favor of the passage of a Service Pension law, believing that by such means a greater degree of justice can be rendered the heroic men who preserved the life and unity of the Nation.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of large bodies of land.

Congress should make immediate provision to encourage and aid the irrigation of the great body of arid lands until the brave settlers who have sought homes there may fully develop a part of our country so full of latent wealth.

We believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation of money, and by all other necessary legislation, to secure to the country at the earliest practicable date, deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, to be under the ownership and control of the United States Government so as to afford to this great agricultural region the lowest possible freight charges to foreign markets.

We commend the legislation passed by Congress at its present session, and the Legislature of this State at its last session, against trusts, combines and monopolies whose object is to interfere in any manner with trade, or control either produce or their prices; and we earnestly urge Congress to prevent, by proper legislation, all gambling in grain and other agricultural products.

The administration of National affairs by our present chief magistrate, Benjamin Harrison, has been in line with Republican principles and policy and has been responsive to the demands of the people, and is deserving of the most hearty commendation.

We commend our distinguished Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb, for their faithful and inestimable services in the National Congress. And we favor the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate.

Ten years' exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, secured by a faithful observance of the Constitutional amendment and the statutes supplemental thereto, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient and increase the good order, sobriety and welfare of the people.

The organization of trades into distinct bodies, binding them together in ties so loose as to leave each trade entirely independent in the management of its own affairs, yet holding them all together closely enough to insure concerted action and mutual assistance, is a powerful factor for the protection of the laboring masses of this country. The labor organizations have adopted the first day of September in each year as devoted to labor as an entity and an economic force and as a cause in which hundreds of thousands are enlisted; and we demand that at the coming session of the Legislature this day be declared a legal holiday.

We are in favor of a uniformity of text books in all the schools of the State, and demand such legislation as will procure, by contract or otherwise, the best standard books at the least possible cost.

We are in favor of electing the Railroad Commissioners by the vote of the people, and we demand of the next Legislature to confer upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners more power to regulate the passenger and freight rates.

We are in favor of more stringent legislation to compel the various corporations organized and transacting business by the authority of this State to keep their general offices and all the books, records and papers pertaining to all their transactions within the limits of the State of Kansas.

We are in favor of the enactment of a law that will require a rigid examination of all banks and bankers at stated periods, and a public statement of their financial condition.

We favor such a change by legislation as will produce a more effective system of the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, and a reduction of the excessive fees and salaries of public officers, including the public printing and county officers.

We demand that the Legislature create a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of questions arising between employes and corporations.

We demand that the statutes of this State be so amended as to prohibit the introduction in this State of cattle liable to impart the Texas, splenic or Spanish fever at any other time than between the first day of December and the first day of the following February.

We are in favor of so amending our existing laws on the subject of the payment of employes, of individuals, companies or corporations engaged in mining and manufacturing, as to provide for weekly payment of wages in lawful money.

We are opposed to the system of free passes on railroads now in vogue in this State, by reason of which every railroad company is expected, as a matter of courtesy, to compliment all State officers, members of the Legislature, judges and other public officers with free transportation over their lines, and we favor the suppression of this practice by proper legislation.

We are in favor of legislation prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in mines, factories, workshops or mercantile establishments.

We strongly indorse and approve the administration of the affairs of this State by Governor Lyman U. Humphrey and his associates in the State Government as being pre-eminently wise, judicious and economical, and we do especially commend the Governor and Attorney-General for their energetic and effective efforts to promote the execution of all of the laws of the State.

The following additional resolutions were added to the platform:

That the next Legislature should so amend the laws relating to foreclosure and sale of real estate under mortgage contract, as shall secure to the mortgagor the privilege of redeeming such real estate within twelve months from date of such foreclosure sale by the payment of the judgment and of legal interest from date of sale to date of redemption.

Whereas, The cattle syndicates of the West are permitted to occupy the public domain, for use in a business which is in direct competition with the farmers of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask Congress to provide such suitable rental or tax as will place them off from a position of favoritism and bring them into fair and equal competition with those who own their lands, and pay taxes on them as well as on the cattle.

The convention then named the following State Central Committee, after which adjournment was declared:

At large, R. F. Moore, of Butler County; First district, L. L. Terwilliger, Leavenworth; Second district, S. B. McLemore, Bourbon; Third district, S. S. Kirkpatrick, Fredonia; Fourth district, L. E. Finch, Burlingame; Fifth district, T. F. Garver, Salina; Sixth district, F. M. Lockard, Norton; Seventh district, W. T. Walker, Wellington; First Judicial district, C. F. Johnson, Osborne; Second judicial district, M. T. Campbell, Shawnee; Third judicial district, L. F. Randolph, Atchison; Fourth judicial district, A. A. Franklin, Ottawa; Fifth judicial district, D. W. Eastman, Lyon; Sixth judicial district, G. W. Pye, Crawford; Seventh judicial district, E. J. Kinney, Osage Mission; Eighth judicial district, O. L. Moon, Dickinson; Ninth judicial district, A. L. Green, Newton; Tenth judicial district, T. H. Johnson, Miami; Eleventh judicial district, John H. Smith, Cherokee; Twelfth judicial district, J. B. Beack, Washington; Thirteenth judicial district, Adrian Reynolds, Chautauqua; Fourteenth judicial district, O. H. Atherton, Russell; Fifteenth judicial district, S. H. Dodge, Mitchell; Sixteenth judicial district, W. L. Kenyon, Mitchell; Seventeenth judicial district, J. R. Sedgwick, Rawlins; Eighteenth judicial district, J. H. Mercer, Sedgwick; Nineteenth judicial district, R. T. Simons, Sumner; Twenty-first judicial district, A. W. Kirkwood, Marshall; Twenty-second judicial district, R. M. Emory, Nemaha; Twenty-third judicial district, Frank Danford, Ellis; Twenty-fourth judicial district, Frank Holmes, Barber; Twenty-fifth judicial district, J. W. Butterfield, Marion; Twenty-sixth judicial district, D. B. Fuller, Greenwood; Twenty-seventh judicial district, Lafayette Sims, Dodge City; Twenty-eighth judicial district, M. Albaugh, Kingman; Twenty-ninth judicial district, W. J. Buchan, Wyandotte; Thirtieth judicial district, A. P. Riddle, Ottawa; Thirty-first judicial district, D. E. Paige, Clark; Thirty-second judicial district, Peter Bowers, Grant; Thirty-third judicial district, C. T. Linn, Ness.

The committee organized by the election of William Buchan, of Wyandotte, as chairman, and Captain John Smith, of Cherokee County, as secretary. The following executive committee was elected: C. F. Moore, of Butler, chairman; J. H. Johnson, of Miami; A. Reynolds, of Chautauqua; T. F. Garver, of Saline; Frank Danford, of Ellis; Martin Albaugh, of Kingman; C. F. Johnson, of Jefferson.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

The Volume of Business Transacted By America's Greediest Monopoly.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press sums up an interesting article on the Standard Oil magnates as follows: "The amount of business in dollars transacted each day by the Standard Trust and its several dependencies can only be approximated, but some idea may be gained from the following facts: The present crude production averages in the neighborhood of 65,000 barrels a day, about eighty-five per cent. of which is handled and ultimately bought by the Standard; the price of oil to-day, exclusive of pipeage, ranges from 85 cents a barrel on Bradford oil to $1 and $1.05 on that from the middle and lower fields, or an average of about 93 cents a barrel. This entails a daily expenditure for crude material alone of about $62,000. The daily shipments at present are nearly on a level with the runs from the wells, and these shipments fairly represent the amount of oil refined and sold.

"The price of refined oil in barrels at wholesale ranges in round numbers, including the packages, from $3.75 to $5.50 or $6 a barrel for the grades ordinarily used. A fair average is $4 a barrel; when the Trust sells to the consumer through its own agencies, the price is of course much higher, but even at the figures named, and deducting the percentage of lubricating oils and naphthas, or about twenty-five per cent. the refining trade alone approximates to $180,000 a day. The profit on lubricating oils and naphthas are much higher, and it is safe to say that the business in these branches is close to $110,000 a day.

"Added to these figures are the pipeage charges of 20 cents a barrel on over 60,000 barrels, a total of $12,000; the storage charges on oil in tanks is between $9,000 and $10,000; the pipeage on oil to the seaboard and to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which can not well be determined in amount, but is not far from $25,000, and the business in the Lima field, which is in the neighborhood of at least $50,000. The total amount of business transacted each day by the Standard, including Sundays, is, therefore, very close to $400,000, or $146,000,000 during the year.

"Is this business profitable?

"An answer may be found in the $130,000,000 owned by John D. Rockfeller and in the vast fortunes of his associates. A conservative estimate of the individual wealth of the Standard magnates, of the present value of its various refining plants, pipe lines, tanks, and real property, places the total at $750,000,000—all realized in about twenty-six years from an original cash capital of $75,000, and by the use of brains manipulation—with all that the term implies—and a surrender of self and other things to the one consideration of wealth and the means of obtaining it."

—Young Doctor—"Yes, sir, I came West just because I heard there was a scarcity of good physicians here. In New York I cured some very remarkable cases." Chicago Man—"Could you cure a ham?" Young Doctor—"Yes, sir, I have had considerable experience in treating the theatrical profession."—America.

The Reason Why.

Yabsley—I see by the paper that the New Jersey census figures go to show that only one man in a thousand reaches the age of seventy-five.

Dibsley (who comes over in the ferry from Jersey City every morning)—"Well, no; when a New Jersey grandpa reaches three-score and ten his family conclude he's not worth wasting quinine on any longer.—Life.

Chills and Fever.

When a person gets the chills and fever they don't want to take medicine that does them no good. They don't feel a bit like doing such a foolish thing. They want a medicine that is safe and one that is sure. Well, there is one remedy that, while being perfectly harmless, has never failed and never will fail to completely cure chills and fever, and that remedy is Smith's Tonic Syrup. It is made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., and is as sure to cure chills and fever as daylight is to follow darkness. In the malarial season it is an excellent remedy to have handy. A single dose will check a cold and allay feverish symptoms. Every intelligent family should keep it in their household and use it as a preventive of colds and malaria, as well as a quick cure.

PHILADELPHIA has presented a clock to the cruiser bearing her name. No one can deny that this is a timely and striking present.

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, June 2d, 1887.
DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir:*—I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had not strength to walk. Mr. Whomsley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest, and also the cheapest. Yours very truly,
SAMUEL CLARK.

BEFORE you do any thing wicked, remember that the papers will probably want to mention it.—Atchison Globe.

IS PRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for anything? Read what Frank Griggsby, of Dodge City, Kan., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Prickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under life-long obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to recommend it."

WITH the angler it is more a matter of knowing just when than just where to draw the line.

Much Needed Reform

In the condition of a disorderly or torpid liver is no sooner instituted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, than the headaches, pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and constipation, which accompany this malady, take their departure. Dyspepsia, also, twin brother of biliousness, vacates the ranch. Kidney troubles, malarial affections and nervous complaints also succumb to the Bitters.

NATURE has wisely arranged matters so that a man can neither pat his own back nor kick himself.

FOR washing *flannels*, Dobbins' Electric Soap is *marvelous*. Blankets and woolens washed with it look like *new*, and there is absolutely *no shrinking*. No other soap in the world will do such *perfect* work. Give it a trial *now*.

OF one thing nobody can truthfully say it "isn't in it." That is the letter i.—Philadelphia Press.

ALL cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

"I CAME and saw a saw," said the facetious tramp, "but I didn't saw."—Boston Herald.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WHEN a man is convinced that he owes any thing to himself he is always very anxious to pay it.—Binghamton Republican.

NO REMEDY in the world is so highly appreciated by mothers as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Many little children owe their good health to these dainty little candies.

YOU can't teach an old dog new tricks, but you can buy a new dog.—Terre Haute Express.

DON'T wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.

IT requires courage to acknowledge to gray hairs, and that is why a brave man dyes but once.—Texas Siftings.

EVERY trace of salt rheum is obliterated by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHEN a clock strikes it is working, but when a man strikes he isn't.

SMITH'S Tonic Syrup is the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold.—Crawford & Walker, West Point, Ga.

THE man who really rights a book is the proof-reader.

MANY fine dinners are served in a coarse way.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RIDGE'S FOOD