

Chase County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

NUMBER 40.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The public debt statement for June showed a reduction of \$8,500,000.

The following United States District Attorneys have been appointed: William Dorschheimer, for the Southern District of New York; Robert P. Shields, of Ohio, for the Northern District of that State; Charles H. Pearce, of Texas, for the Northern District of that State.

In answer to inquiries from State officials the Postmaster General has ordered that penalty envelopes can not be used for forwarding correspondence on State affairs, even when enclosed with matter properly mailable in penalty envelopes.

It was understood in Washington that the Austrian Government would have to accept Kelley as Ambassador from this country, or the place would be left vacant.

It was thought recently that on account of defects existing in the bookkeeping of the Navy Department, the Government would adopt the system in vogue in the British Navy Department.

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE, State Democratic candidate for Senator from Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business July 1.

MALCOMB HAY has tendered his resignation as First Assistant Postmaster General and the President has accepted it. Mr. Hay has for some time been seriously sick.

COMPLAINTS have been received at the Interior Department that the cattlemen who hold leases of lands in the Cherokee Strip, Indian Territory, had forcibly obstructed and prevented the passage of cattle from Texas to the northwest through the Strip. The Secretary has announced that the established cattle trails through the country were free to drivers and that the right of passage would be maintained by all the power of the United States Government.

THE EAST.

SNOW was reported to have fallen in Greene County, N. Y., on the night of the 29th June. It was extremely cold for the time of year in the Catskill Mountains.

DR. DOUGLAS declared on the 30th that General Grant was slowly growing weaker, but that the condition of his throat was better than for weeks. General Grant realizes his condition perfectly.

Mrs. DUDLEY was acquitted on the ground of insanity of shooting O'Donovan Rossa at New York.

The Westmoreland County (Pa.) Coal and Coke company, having a capital stock of \$500,000, has failed. The liabilities were not known, but are heavy.

EDWARD A. BOYD and George H. Boyd, father and son, convicted of defrauding the Government by illegally importing plate glass, were sentenced at New York, the father to two years imprisonment, the son to \$1,000 fine.

FIVE hundred foreign Mermans, in charge of Elder Hanson, arrived by the steamship Wisconsin at New York the other morning. They were Danes, Swedes and Norwegians.

CONNECTICUT oystermen were recently greatly agitated over the report that a destructive insect had been at work on their oyster beds, and that of the 180,000 bushels of seed planted last year about 90,000 have been destroyed.

Mrs. DUDLEY was sent to the Middletown (N. Y.) insane asylum.

The other night some of the militiamen in the National encampment at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, were enjoying themselves, tossing in a blanket. A woman came along and took part in the sport, and was tossed in her turn in a rough and tumble fashion. The affair ended in the arrest of Captain Curtis, of the Indianapolis artillery.

WILLIAM MEINKECKE was hanged at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 2d, for the murder of Kate Brethford.

At New York, recently, Edward Hall and Isaac Lawrence were convicted of conspiring to counterfeit the currency of Guatemala.

A train leaving Boston the other evening struck a carriage at Wintrop Junction containing P. J. Olander, his son Frederick, his daughter Clara and a hired man named Leo Millan. Mr. Olander and his son were instantly killed. Millan was terribly injured and died within half an hour. Clara Olander was fatally injured.

The Shacksonoxon (Philadelphia) Bank officials have been arrested, charged with conspiracy and fraud.

HANLAN defeated Lee in a rowing match at Sylvia Lake, N. Y., on the 3d.

HIRAM DIXON, who, together with Alvin Adams, organized the Adams Express Company, died at his home at West New Brighton, N. Y., on the 2d, aged seventy-six years.

THE WEST.

FIRE at Grand Rapids, Mich., recently destroyed the greater part of the works of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company.

The head chief of the Utes, in Southern Colorado, has given assurances that no further retaliations would be made for the assassination of the six Indians by cowboys.

A FIRE in a row of two-story tenement houses in the Bohemian quarter at Cincinnati, O., resulted in the death by suffocation of Rosa Meisel, aged seventeen; Fannie Rasenberg, aged nine, and Sarah Rasenberg, aged seven. Five other persons were injured, but not seriously.

Two spans of the bridge over the Wabash River near Delphi, Ind., gave way the other night precipitating twelve freight cars loaded with lumber into the stream. One of the brakemen was badly injured and another was supposed to have been drowned.

WHILE unloading the hold of the burned and sunken propeller, Blanchard, at Milwaukee, James Porter, Michael Farmer and Dan Sweeney were overcome by the gas which had been generated in the cargo. Porter was taken out dead. The others were likely to die.

In the Chicago street car drivers' strike on the 1st, several policemen were injured and the cars thrown from the track and overturned by a riotous mob.

The jury at Chicago in the case of the Caruso murder found that Azari, Gelardi and Sylvestri were the perpetrators of the crime, while Bove and Mercurio, their alleged co-conspirators, were not guilty.

It was reported that Lieutenant Davis had an engagement with the Apaches, in which he succeeded in killing sixteen and taking twenty prisoners. The loss of whites was not reported.

The case of Adolph B. Spreckles, charged with assault on Mr. H. De Young proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, ended in a verdict of not guilty.

REUBEN ELLWOOD, member of Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois, died on the 1st. He was born in New York in 1821.

REV. A. B. LEONARD was nominated by acclamation for Governor in the recent Prohibition convention at Springfield, O.

MACKIN, charged with perjury in the Chicago election frauds, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

THREE tons of giant powder were exploded by lightning at Cheyenne, W. T., recently.

VERY heavy rains and floods were reported in Southeastern Kansas, extending as far west as Stafford County, where a cyclone wrought some damage. Many bridges and other property were destroyed. Two railroad men were reported drowned in Labette Creek, at Parsons.

STRIKERS in the Cleveland, O., rolling mills forced the engineers to bank their fires on the 2d. Affairs were threatening, but no other violence was attempted.

A TORNAO four hundred yards wide inflicted much damage at Santa Rosa, Mexico, recently. Its violence was very great.

The wholesale liquor house of Schwabacher & Selig, at Indianapolis, was closed by the Sheriff recently. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets large.

PATRICK CONLEY, who took part in the riot at Chicago, consequent upon the street car drivers' strike, was so severely clubbed by the police that he died.

As the miners of shaft No. 1 at what Cheer, Iowa, were descending to work recently the engineer lost control of his engine and the cage containing eight men was precipitated to the bottom. Charles Germain was killed and Thomas Ashman and Lee and John Morton seriously injured.

A TERRIFIC wind and rain from the west struck Mitchell, Dak., recently, and damaged houses, the railroad wind mill, the race track and fences. The lightning struck a house, six miles north of Mitchell, and killed Louis Lovenger, aged sixteen.

A TRAIN on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad went through a bridge between Arcadia and Liberal, Mo., recently. The conductor, engineer and fireman were drowned. Heavy rains were the cause of the accident.

A BAND of thirty Greek brigands, believed to have been formed by a Slav committee, were arrested while crossing the frontier from Thessaly to Bulgaria.

QUEEN VICTORIA has made Sir Peter Lumsden a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THREE new Chinese ironclads, built at Kiel, Prussia, have sailed from that port for China.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, July 4.—At six a. m. ten Madison street cars, manned and guarded by four hundred police officers, started and safely made the journey from Western avenue to State street. On the down trip the crowd placed obstructions on the track and hooted at the police, but threw no stones or other missiles.

The police removed the obstructions and tumbled about fifty hooters into a closed car which they had converted into a temporary patrol wagon. The anticipation of trouble at the turning point proved unfounded, instead of taking the line around on State street, as they usually run, the cars were shifted on the west bound track, and from there to Madison street. The bridge trip was rapid and without incident. The bridge, Canal street Desplantes, Union, Halstead, and finally Curtis street was passed with no demonstration. There were some crowds, but simply of those whose enthusiasm found vent in jeers and taunts. From Curtis street the journey was faster and even less violent than up to this point.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The steamer East Anglia, Captain Thomas, arrived here today. On the 28th the Captain reports that he spoke to the disabled Cunarder Gallia, laid alongside of her for an hour and took her mail.

The River Avon, bound for Liverpool. The Captain of the Gallia informed Captain Thomas that he expected to have the vessel all right within twenty-four hours, or at least have the injury so far repaired as to enable him to go half sheet. The Captain of the Gallia did not wish to have the River Avon tow his vessel, but the passengers were anxious and the latter steamer's services were accepted for fear of encountering icebergs.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 4.—Today, up to noon, was one of the most encouraging since Grant came here. He had an excellent night. When he awoke at six o'clock, instead of trying to get more sleep as of late, he got up and enjoyed the company of friends.

ADRIAN, Mo., July 3.—The grocery of J. W. Mathers was burglarized last night. Four hundred pounds of flour, a lot of cigars and other articles are missing. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars. As yet no clue to the perpetrators has been found.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—The nailers' strike, inaugurated July 1, is believed to be nearing an end. Both sides are anxious for a settlement, and a general unioning is looked for very shortly.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—A Youngstown special says it is probable that Brown, Bunnell & Co. will sign the scale soon. The manager of the mill had a conference with the workmen's committee today and asked for another meeting within a few days.

The official crop report for June spoke of the winter wheat harvest as being the worst for seventeen years.

Twenty villages were ignited by lightning and burned in the recent storms in Austria. Six men were killed while trying to extinguish the flames.

The Salisbury Cabinet has decided to entirely abandon coercion in Ireland and rely upon the strict administration of the general law.

All survivors of the ill-fated steamer Italia, including the Captain, have been ordered to remain at Callao pending a thorough investigation by the Italian Consul.

Recent advices from Madagascar say the Hovas were repulsed in the attack upon Port Maganda. It was denied that the Prime Minister of the Hovas was strangled to death. The interior of Madagascar was threatened with famine, as the rice crop had been destroyed.

The Paris Institute has awarded the biennial prize of \$4,000 to Dr. Brown Squard, of New York, for his discoveries in physiology.

The South American Commission recently had an interview with the President of Chili. The latter was free and outspoken in his remarks, saying that he did not believe in conventions or treaties as making any great amount of trade, nor did he want to give or receive any special favors.

The ports of Chili were open to the vessels of all foreign nations alike. The President favored an international silver dollar.

The east, west and north river districts of Canton Province, China, were reported inundated recently. There were many breaches in the dykes and great loss of life.

The total number of new cases of cholera reported in the infected districts of Spain on the 1st was 1,427; total number of deaths, 689.

J. B. DANJON, keeper of a general store in Montreal, Can., has failed with \$53,000 liabilities and \$40,000 assets.

SIX Canadian raftsmen were drowned near a desert settlement on the Gatineau River, one hundred miles above Ottawa. They were working on a drive when from some unexplained cause their boat upset.

This election in Woodstock, Eng., resulted in the return of Lord Randolph Churchill. At the close of the polls the votes stood: Lord Randolph Churchill, 632; Mr. Corrie Grant, 405.

BOMBAY reports a scanty rain fall so far this season. The prospects are bad. Crops failed in Madras and Bengal, but in the central provinces satisfactory results are looked for.

The business failures for the week ended July 2 numbered for the United States, 183; Canada, 21; total, 204, against 205 the week previous.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will probably be completed to the Pacific coast in about seven weeks. Vancouver will be the western terminus.

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The proprietor of a Topeka hotel recently discharged his head waiter when the latter dining-room forces marched to the office and notified him that unless he reinstated their chief they would go. They were promptly told to go, and that quickly. They immediately relented and asked to be taken back. Except two they were forgiven, but fined two dollars each for insubordination.

RECENT post-office changes in Kansas: Postmasters appointed—Belmont, Kingman County, William W. Elliott; Bross, Kingman County, Willford Jenkins; Eftingham, Atchison County, J. A. Cahoon; Kingman, Kingman County, Ethan Watt; Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Frank T. Lynch; Odessa, Jewell County, G. E. Moore; Neodesha, Marion County, J. G. Thompson. Name changed—Clark, Clark County, to Ashland.

SMALL-POX has again appeared near North Topeka, outside the city limits.

The State Normal School enrolled 605 pupils in all of the departments for the year closing June 11. Fifty-five counties in Kansas and twelve States and Territories were represented. The average age of the class of 1885 was nearly twenty-four years, with an average teaching experience of three and one-third years.

The other day while some boys were engaged in tearing to pieces an old store counter which had been used in a grocery store at Leavenworth the discovery was made that in times past mice had got into the till-box and extracted greenbacks, which they had converted into a bed. In this lot \$20 and \$50 bills were discovered to the amount of over \$500. The gathering of the bills by the mice had apparently been going on for many years, during which time several grocers and saloonkeepers had occupied the premises.

The Board of Reformatory Commissioners finally decided to locate the State Reformatory at Hutchinson.

SECRETARY SIMS, of the State Board of Agriculture, stated to a reporter that he could scarcely see, at the present time, what foundation there could be for the statement that the wheat crop would yield 12,000,000 bushels or 12,000,000 higher than was estimated in his last monthly report.

In attempting to cross Labette Creek, near Parsons, during the recent freshets, Master Mechanic Phillips, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Morris Ross and Jake Jones were drowned. At the time of the accident Phillips was overseeing the laying of the track washed out by the flood, and endeavoring to get a passenger train into Parsons. The bodies were subsequently recovered.

ANOTHER youthful cyclone visited Stafford County July 2. The residence and other buildings of Nathan Bartlett were blown over a mile and wrecked. Much damage was done to crops.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The President has appointed Hon. W. C. Perry United States District Attorney for Kansas.

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, of Kansas, has been promoted to a \$1,000 position at Washington.

An unknown man hanged himself the other night in Mike Sullivan's stable, south of Bennington. He was about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, sandy complexion, wore blue overalls, brown shirt and red plow shoes.

FRANKIE MORRIS, of Neosho County, was arrested in Winfield recently upon the charge of poisoning her mother last fall. The motive was said to be to obtain \$15,000 insurance that the old lady had on her life. It appears that legal proceedings were instituted some weeks since to obtain this amount from the company, who in turn had the daughter arrested.

The State Board of Charities will erect \$300,000 worth of new buildings and improvements during the biennial term, viz: Topeka Insane Asylum, \$150,000; Topeka Reform School, \$85,000; Wyandotte Blind Asylum, \$7,000; Olaf Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$25,000; Oatwatton Insane Asylum, \$80,000; Winfield Imbecile School, \$25,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to be located, \$35,000.

As harvest progressed reports from the wheat crop continued more and more encouraging. Especially was this true of the Arkansas Valley. The new counties all reported a heavy yield, some as great as thirty bushels per acre, and from that down to fifteen. The amount of wheat harvested was reported largely in advance of expectation. From all reports—and they were from all parts of the State—it is shown the yield is fully one-half that of last year, or twenty-four million bushels, which is one hundred per cent. better than the June estimate of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

ROBERT McCURLEY, a well-known miner, committed suicide at Galena the other morning. He arose as usual, and after bathing and dressing went to the kitchen, placed a pistol to his left breast and fired, the ball penetrating the heart. The deed is assigned to despondency, caused by ill-health and lack of employment for several months past. He leaves a wife, but no children.

A FEW among the colored inhabitants of Topeka, growing out of domestic infelicity, resulted first in George Boland severely beating his father-in-law. The old man wrote to his son, Andrew Walton, who was in New Mexico, and the latter returned to adjust matters. When he heard how his father and sister had been treated he concluded to go gunning. Meeting Boland he opened fire upon him. Both sides were reinforced, but no blood flowed. Later Walton met his brother-in-law, Boland, and fired two shots into his body, inflicting ugly wounds. The Marshal then took Walton in charge.

At Lincoln Center the other morning Lafayette Strong accidentally fell into a well thirty-two feet deep, and almost instantly died from damps. No assistance could be rendered him. A candle was lowered into the well, but was extinguished a short distance from the top. Two other persons perished from a like cause several miles west of Lincoln a day or two previous.

The proprietor of a Topeka hotel recently discharged his head waiter when the latter dining-room forces marched to the office and notified him that unless he reinstated their chief they would go. They were promptly told to go, and that quickly. They immediately relented and asked to be taken back. Except two they were forgiven, but fined two dollars each for insubordination.

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KANSAS VETERANS.

The Biggest Reunion Ever Held, to be Held in Topeka, September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1885.

[Knight and Soldier, Topeka.] Under the auspices of the G. A. R. the third annual reunion of the old soldiers of the State will be held in this city on the 29th and 30th of September and the 1st of October next. Without consideration or influential interference, the Council of Administration of the Department of Kansas, by unanimous vote, selected the city of Topeka as the most suitable point in the State to hold the third annual reunion at, provided the necessary accommodations could be provided, as they well knew our facilities were greater and better than any other city in the State. As soon as the action of the Council of the Administration was officially conveyed to us by A. A. G. L. N. Woodcock, the famous and respected committee of thirty-eight, that so successfully and satisfactorily managed the grand reunion of 1882, was immediately called together by its President, that gallant and well-known old hero, Major T. J. Anderson. In response to this call there was fair attendance of the committee, but a very slim attendance of our citizens. It was finally resolved at this meeting to leave the matter of providing the necessary accommodations with our citizens, and if they see fit to generously respond to the handsome compliment paid our city by the noblest order on earth, we would insure the largest old soldier gathering in this city ever held in the West. After several local calls and vigorous solicitations on the part of a few of our more energetic and public spirited citizens, like Mayor Coffran, Dr. S. E. Sheldon, D. J. Greenwood, J. W. Kaskill, B. M. Curtis and others, a meeting was secured that raised an active canvassing committee, with Hon. S. E. Sheldon, B. M. Curtis and Mayor Coffran at its head. The result was that within forty-eight hours they had subscribed for the purpose of defraying the necessary accommodation expenses \$2,000, with the assurance that it would be increased to \$3,000 if necessary. This amount was deemed sufficient to meet all the expense that was to be incurred by the committee or department in furnishing hospitable accommodations to the old boys while in our city. Immediately thereafter a reorganization of the old reunion committee of thirty-eight was effected and a committee consisting of the following members was appointed: Hon. S. E. Sheldon, G. W. Reed, A. M. Fisher, Henry Taylor, A. C. Joseph and S. P. Wade was appointed to receive contributions and to act as permanent officers for the committee for 1885. The committee made a report which was unanimously adopted.

Afterward the President and committee appointed the standing committees given below which are given in full, including officers, so that comrades and Grand Army Posts wishing to correspond with any of the officers or committees can do so without further inquiry, by filing this roster. At the recent meetings of the committee the following detailed arrangements have been reported and provided for: The fare over all railroads in Kansas will be one cent per mile for all attending the reunion; tickets will be good for ten days or more. The beautiful State Fair Grounds and their elaborate buildings have been gratuitously tendered, and accepted by the committee. The use of the old veterans during the reunion as a camp ground. The Water Supply Company of Topeka has agreed to furnish all the good, fresh water needed for the camp and along the streets. There are 100,000 gallons of water to be furnished by the city. The Adjutant General A. B. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Tents and Equipage, and who will see that the camp grounds are made to conform to the old camp days. It is ample to accommodate all the old boys in the military style.

The State Militia will be in "Annual Camp" at Fair grounds during the reunion. In addition to the daily drill in all the revised and modern improved movements, they will also have "sham battles," which promise to be one of the most interesting features of the reunion. An amusement committee has been raised from the committee, and every duty it is to study up, consummate and suggest such additional amusements as they may think of, either of practical interest to the old boys. The committee on programme will be appointed and go to work this week, and within a few days will be able to report to the public an artificially arranged and interestingly prepared programme, of the exercises, etc., of the most promising reunion of old soldiers ever held in the West. No State Fair will be held this year, therefore the energies of the State fair, and rural fairs, will be concentrated in making attractive and successful the great reunion of old boys.

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JUNE CROP REPORT.

Some Facts and Figures of More or Less Interest to Farmers as Well as Other Readers.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—While the general fact has been published that the winter wheat crop throughout the country has lamentably failed, the data upon which this deduction has been drawn has not yet met the public eye. In the advance press report just issued of the June report for the Department of Agriculture, the following important facts are shown: "Winter wheat has had an almost unprecedented experience. Calamity has attended its growth from germination to full development. The sowing was delayed in the East and South by drought, and the soil was dry and impacted, while in the Ohio Valley it was in scarcely medium condition. Late and feeble germination and slow growth resulted under these conditions. The April report showed great damage from frost and ice, and referred to the uncertainty of early indications and dependence upon future conditions affecting growth and ripening." The May report reflected this unpleasant picture, and the continuance of unfavorable weather contributed to further substitution of small grains and corn. The appearance of the Russian fly in Kansas, and in some parts of California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, increased the apprehension of wheat growers. The chinch bug also appeared in Illinois, and grasshoppers in California.

THE WORST IN SEVENTEEN YEARS. The result is the worst official showing for winter wheat since 1868. The general average of condition is 62. In 1881 it was 74, and 75 in 1884, while in the great crop years of 1880 and 1882 it was 99 in June. A comparison of returns of May and June show the effect of bad weather, crop substitution and insect

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

She read the valedictory; 'twas deep and an-
alytic.
And scored a splendid victory o'er every
carping critic.
But much I fear her logic clear and all her
meads and losses
Were lost upon my listening ear and my en-
raptured senses;
For when she talked of betany, and leaves and
rueses
I only saw the roses red that mingled in her
tresses.
And when she spoke of history and turned its
lamp-stained pages,
To me the only mystery was what the dear
girl's age is.
She wandered off on x plus z, on cubes and
squares grew weary,
It set me thinking what might be the figure of
her dowry.
So pondering down in the parquet I set my
heart to woo her,
When she picked up a huge bouquet some-
other fellow threw her,
Took out a note, flushed rosy red, smoothed
all its pinky creases,
While ever my devoted head my castle went
to pieces.

PHYSICAL COURAGE.

Why It Should Be Considered a Gift, Not an Requirement.

Some Instances of Remarkable Nerve Dis-
played by Well-Known Persons—Don-
aldson's Ascension—Boyton's Won-
derful Self-Possession.

Physical courage is a constitutional
attribute. It descends, as surely as
bodily or mental stamina, from sire to
son. Though generally ranked by es-
sayists below the moral quality, it
probably deserves equal, it certainly re-
ceives greater, admiration. It is
worthy the same praise because, so far
as the individual possessing it is con-
cerned, neither type is especially en-
titled to credit. Each is a matter of in-
heritance, more or less affected by the
accidents of education and by the sur-
roundings of the owner's life. Just as
a man of fine fiber, the son of a gentle-
man, has within him, even if sup-
pressed or stunted by circumstances,
the well-bred instincts of his father, so
usually does the child inherit the moral
or the physical courage of the parent,
or both. It is his good fortune, not his
merit, and he is no more to be cheered
for the fact than is the constitutional
coward to be pitied, if his case be fairly
weighed, apart from the strong prej-
udice that has always existed and doubt-
less always will exist against one so
afflicted.

Absolute physical courage, in the
sense of actual absence of the sense of
fear of personal harm, receives, I have
claimed, more admiration than does
the more metaphysical gift, for I have
assumed them both to be gifts, not ac-
quirements. It receives more for two
reasons. First, it is more comprehen-
sible to the average observer. Second,
it is more rarely met with. The former
proposition scarcely requires demon-
stration, it is so evident—to cite a sin-
gle instance—that a man resisting the
blandishments of sinful beauty or the
temptations of the drink-demon is less
appreciated and universally applauded
than is he who leads a forlorn hope.
As to the latter proposition—that the
ignorance of fear is rarer than the men-
tal or moral mastery of it—there can be
had the testimony of whole armies that
the soldier who is without a tremor of
dread before the foe in on and the
blood is up is an exception, while the
same armies will bear witness that
moral courage keeps almost every sol-
dier with his face to the foe even in that
cruel ordeal which precedes the actual
battle, though in cheering him the
world thinks itself applauding the phys-
ical gift, which, with strange inconsis-
tency, it will in its philosophical essays
soon afterward term the inferior quality.

No to the field of courage with its
music and its flags, its momentous is-
sues, its appeals of pride and patriot-
ism, its contagious excitement, must
we look for well-defined examples of
physical courage. If to war at all, we
would turn to the lonely picket line, in
the darkness of a freezing night, in the
presence of a cruel foe, with death
creeping up in the shadow of every
passing cloud, with no hope of even
honorable mention to follow one un-
watched and perhaps forever unre-
corded sacrifice of life to duty. There
we might find the combination of both
types of courage; but with the presence
of the moral admitted, it would remain
uncertain whether or not the physical
also was there. Examples of our theme
had better be sought, therefore, amid
the scenes of ordinary life, or, if in ex-
traordinary adventure, at least apart
from military affairs. And right here
arises the difficulty of separating the in-
nate quality from that which is born of
habit or of long familiarity with
danger.

All the country can recall the event-
ful balloon ascension in which
Wood, the young Chicago journalist, lost
his life, and when Donaldson went out
over the lake never to again be heard
of, even in death. I followed the details
of that fateful ride upon the storm
with painful interest, because for some
years I had studied the bold, practical
aeronaut, above and below the clouds,
and had learned to look upon him as
one a stranger to the feeling called
fear; and yet it may have been habit,
long immunity from disaster, that gave
him this stature. The day of his disap-
pearance was one of already rising tem-
pest, and the balloon was cheap, old
and patched, but Donaldson had
weathered storms before, and upon the
concentrating ring of this same leaky
air-ship we had seen him standing
erect, without even a hand upon the
ropes, and listened to his low, calm
voice amid the silliness of the upper at-
mosphere as he pointed out objects of
interest upon the bosom of Mother
Earth—never seeming so dear a mother
as then—two full miles below. We
whose duties took us up with him on
such trips went, as a rule, because the
situation compelled us to. We went
as the soldiers of Journalism, and we
would go into a riot or plague district,
without alternative save loss of profes-

sional standing. Our enthusiasm per-
haps brought us relief and enjoyment,
once out loose from terra firma, whose
terrors were at least known, even as
the warrior revels in the battle, once it
has begun; but there were few of us
who did not have, deep down in our
hearts, a dread of the result as we
stepped into the basket, that for the
moment at least, looked shallow as a
saucer; and examined sustaining ropes
that shrank to the appearance of rotten
clothes lines. With Donaldson it was
different. He was absolutely confi-
dent. His rude but graphic diary
shows that he had always been
so, from his debut into the profes-
sional world as a tight-rope dancer to
the time when he soared above the
clouds, hanging by a tangle that took
the place of the balloon basket, and put
on clothes over his tights and spangles,
amid the darkness and cold "up where
the thunder sleeps." Was it custom-
hardening, or was it absence of knowl-
edge of fear? I love better to recall
him as a type of absolute physical
courage, reassuring his more or less
nervous comrades with his absolute
calmness and self-poise.

One other illustration. When Paul
Boyton, during his solitary voyage from
the ice-gorged Allegheny to the mouth
of the Mississippi, was about to enter
the latter river at Cairo, I went to the
water's edge to bid him God-speed. Of
all the tens of thousands assembled on
the shores I was perhaps the only one
he could call a personal friend, another
accompanying correspondent, having
hurried ahead to greet him at a point
further south. The intrepid Cap-
tain of the Western rivers, who
one and all admired him with that uni-
versal appreciation which Americans
have for "pluck," had, without excep-
tion, warned him against entering
"The Father of Waters." Whirlpools,
malaria, mighty "bows" of empty
barges stretching almost from shore to
shore, and other dangers, were empha-
sized in their pleadings. Those whose
skilled eyes had for weeks of solitude
watched nightly for the tiny signal
light said: "You have proven yourself.
You have voyaged the length of the
Ohio. Tempt not the Mississippi."
Therefore I looked, and looked in vain,
for evidence of hesitation. There was
no change. Possibly the far-weld grasp
of the hand was warmer than it was
wont to be, but it was only the clasp
of good-fellowship for a longer parting
than usual. That evening I overtook
"the voyager" on a steamer. The boat
"slowed up" just at dark, and the col-
ored deck-hands, to whom he was an
awe-inspiring, mysterious being, handed
him provisions. He rested on his
paddles and looked, as we left him in
the gloaming, like one of the drift logs
that surrounded him. Everywhere was
a waste of yellow waters with low,
marshy banks, and naked trees stand-
ing against a bleak sky—no sign of
human life anywhere within his sight or
knowledge except upon the boat whose
disappearing lights he saluted with a
bugle blast as cheery as if he did not
present, as the night closed in around
him, as lonely a picture as ever was
seen by mortal eye.

Now again this nerve might have
been the creation of habit, one of the
mightiest factors of human life, and
the limits of whose forces have never
yet been measured, if indeed they are
measurable; but, as in Donaldson's
case, the record meets this claim, and
eye-witnesses tell us of a more striking
test of Boyton's physical courage,
though it was his first adventure at sea,
and he was yet a lad. Boarding an out-
bound steamer from New York, he was
about to jump overboard to test his
rubber suit, at a point twenty miles
from the coast, when he was halted and
ordered below by the commander. Dur-
ing the outward voyage Boyton's
pleadings and arguments overcame the
skipper's scruples and he pledged a
sailor's word that the young adventurer
would be allowed to go overboard when
"Castled Light" was sighted, eighteen
miles from the shore of Ireland. When
the eventful night came the sea was
sopping with coming storm. The com-
mander endeavored to dissuade the
young American from his purpose, only
to be reminded of the "sailor's word"
that had been given. The steamer lay to,
and after a farewell to all, amid cheers,
"the man in the rubber suit" sprang
into the ocean. A signal light he was
to flash to prove that he had safely
cleared the ship failed him, but he cried:
"All right, go ahead," and soon lost
the sound of the departing paddles amid
the quickly rising gale.

In that night's memorable storm
many a gallant vessel went down, but
a man without physical fear and with
a settled purpose in his heart, armed
with a frail paddle, and clad in life-
saving armor, reached the rocky coast
of Ireland, exhausted but alive. It was
a twelve hours' struggle amid
monster waves that at times
concealed all things but the zenith, and
against whose fury a merchant
navy was helpless. The strong arms
did much, but a heart to which fear or
despair was a stranger did more. Such
hearts sent men from dizzy heights at
last to their deaths; down to their graves
through the whirlpool rapids, and the
world cries out upon "foolhardiness,"
while in secret it applauds, for the
deeds are those of the same splendid
physical courage that sent Donaldson
and poor Greenwood upon the bosom
of the storm; up into the awful region
"where the thunder sleeps."—*Louis
O'Shaughnessy, in Chicago Current.*

A Definition.

"What is the difference between an
accident and a surprise?" asked Mrs.
Spelter at breakfast.
"All accidents are surprises, but not
all surprises are accidents," replied S.
"If I were to tip over the lamp it would
be an accident. If you were to say
nothing about it it would be a surprise."
"I see," said Mrs. S., dangerously.
"And if you were to come home from
the club sober that would be both an
accident and a surprise."—*Judge.*

The largest block of aluminum
ever cast is made from American ore,
and forms the apex of the Washington
monument. It is nine inches and a half
high, and measures five inches and a
half on each side of the base, but
weighs only one hundred ounces. The
surface is whiter than silver, and is so
highly polished that it reflects like a
plate-glass mirror.—*Washington Post.*

THE FASHIONS.

Styles that Are Declared to Meet the
Approval of Well-Dressed Women.

Artistic modistes and milliners have
been making experiments with the new
chartruse and asbath greens, and
have discovered that they harmonize
very well with black, and with this com-
bination these very trying colors now
so fashionable are rendered becoming
to a great many more people than could
otherwise adopt them.
Very many pretty suits are seen with
kilted skirts of golden brown satin-fin-
ished surah, with pointed apron tunic
and back draping of canvas goods of a
lighter or a pale cream shade, the can-
vas being very generally trimmed with
woolen lace. There are various inex-
pensive materials displayed in the stores
which closely resemble the silken-look-
ing canvas goods now in such vogue.
These cost only a quarter the price of
the original fabric, but like all very
cheap materials, there is a great doubt
about their wearing qualities.

Stripes are very popular again, and
some of the new patterns are exceed-
ingly pretty. Plain goods generally ac-
company these fabrics, and the combina-
tion makes very effective gowns—
particularly becoming to stout or short-
waisted persons. Satin, with raised
chenille stripes of several colors, looks
well if the hues be not too vivid. The
skirt is sometimes made of the stripes,
but quite as often we see the rule re-
versed, and the bodice and tunic are
striped, while the skirt is of plain ma-
terial.

Neck frillings seem to have taken a
new lease of life; they are mingled with
loops of very narrow gilt braid, and
varied in many novel ways to meet the
prevailing taste for tinsel. Bonnets
glitter with tinsel gauze and ornaments.
Tinsel threads are woven in fabrics of
satin, silk, woolen and velvet. We see
tinsel agrettes and laces—tinsel every-
where, in short, and never did we need
less acoustic assurance that "all is not
gold that glitters" than at the present
time.

A dainty little arrangement offered
among the many pretty wares at a fair
recently consisted of a generous bow of
satin and Ottoman ribbon, from which
fell five long streamers of the same. At
the end of one length was fastened a
tiny pin-cushion; of another a small
needle-book; the third held a pair of
fine steel scissors; the fourth a thimble
in a case, and the fifth an empty bag.
These various articles were made of the
ribbon, and the little device complete
was designed to form a useful and or-
namental addition to the outside of a
high-standing wicker work-basket.

Black will be in high favor for the
summer and autumn seasons, so prophe-
sies high authority across the water.
Many suburb toilets, both of heavy and
diaphanous fabrics, are being made of
this somber color, enlivened by black
and gold laces, panels, waistcoat, re-
vers, and cuffs of colored velvet bro-
cade, grenadine, or richest of all, a
profusion of jet mingled with black
lace. The magnificent beaded tabliers,
panels, borderings, edgings, appliques
for skirt decoration, and berthes, fraises,
vest fraises, and plastrons for the bod-
ice become more and more elaborate,
each newly imported set being more
intricate and artistic than the last.

Some very elegant and expensive cos-
tumes are shown, made with the new
stripes of satin and raised chenille, with
artificially fitted and draped French
polonaise above, made of finest wool,
as delicate as veiling, these figured
with dots of raised chenille matched to
the leading color in the satin-striped
fabric. A number of these patterns
have the dots or other figures on a
large scale, but they are not as attrac-
tive to refined tastes as the smaller de-
signs, for out-of-door wear, though
they are often chosen for carriage and
house dresses.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Silence in the Back Yard.

Mr. A. Wanks occupies a rear room
in the third story of a Forty-fifth street
boarding-house. At early morn, when
the milkman was abroad in Forty-fifth
street, Wanks' repose was undisturbed.
The uproar from rag-pickers, drays and
fruit-vendors was a lullaby to Wanks.
But his calm of mind, unbroken by the
concentrated noises of New York, gave
way before the efforts of three cats in
the yard below, and he would leap far
out of his window into the soft air of a
June night and hurl what property of a
portable nature he possessed at the
offenders below.

On Sunday, having spent some time
in removing to his room various articles
which had found lodgment in the yard,
Mr. Wanks bethought him of an experi-
ment. On Monday evening he returned
to his apartment with three large dynamite
torpedoes, and, standing them on
the window-sill, retired to rest. At
three a. m. he was aroused by the usual
notes under his window. He arose, and,
grasping a torpedo in each hand, looked
out. Two of the cats were billing and
cooing in the yard beneath. Mr. Wanks
sank an explosive so that it would
strike just at their side and dropped it.
There was a terrible report that rattled
all the neighboring kitchen windows
and startled the occupants of rear
rooms. One cat gave a wild leap and
lit on the fence twenty feet away, but
the other was nowhere to be seen. Subse-
quently two tufts of hair were found by
the fence, and in the next yard a tail,
and now, through the entire night the
silence in that back yard is like to the
silence of the tomb, but on Wanks'
window-sill there still repose two dynamite
torpedoes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Very Respectfully.

An Austin merchant is a great flunky
after people who have money, and he
has a correspondingly poor opinion of
those who are poor. A few days ago
he asked his chief clerk:

"Have you written that letter to Smith,
Jones & Co?"

"Yes, but I have just finished it; it is
not signed."

"Then don't sign it very respectfully
yours. Leave out the word 'very.'
There are rumors that they have sus-
tained heavy losses of late, and are not
quite as solvent as they might be."—*Texas Siftings.*

A NOSE CHAPTER.

Some of the Facial Characteristics of Great
Men.

The names of the subjects of Michael
Angelo's most renowned works will
happily be impressed on the memory as
firmly as his nose, when his portrait
has once been seen. In his youth he
had a quarrel with a companion, who
struck his nose so violently as to dis-
figure him for life. Tycho Brahe had a
similarly deformed nose. Dante's nose
gives a unique expression to his face,
and makes it a genus per se, known as
the Dantesque face, found only in
one other great writer—George Eliot,
who can forget the homely face of
Socrates after once seeing it, which owes
its homeliness almost entirely to his
nose? The great Greek moralist had
to hear from Zopyrus, an Athenian
physiognomist who denounced a bulb-
ous nose as a sign of semi-bestial ori-
gin, that one of his ancestors must have
been guilty of an inhuman messalliance
of some sort, and that the shape of his
nose implied a tendency to drunken-
ness, theft, brutality and lasciviousness.
But physiognomists, as such, have al-
ways had great embarrassments in pass-
ing impromptu judgments by the rules
of their science. The case of Lavater is
extremely ludicrous as an illustration
of this. A traveler showed him two
pictures, the one of a robber who had
been broken on the wheel; the other
was a picture of Kant, whose purity of
life has scarcely been surpassed. Lavater
was asked to tell their characters
from the pictures. He took up the rob-
ber, and after some examination said:
"Here we have the true philosopher;
here is penetration in the eye and re-
flection in the forehead; here is courage
and there is effect; here is combination;
there is distinction; synthetic lips and
an analytic nose." Then turning to the
philosopher's picture he exclaimed:
"The calm, thinking villain is so well
expressed and strongly marked in his
face that it needs no comment;" an an-
ecdote which gave Kant great pleasure,
and which he was especially delighted
to tell.

It is for the reason of this notorious
failure of physiognomists that I dare
not tread upon the dangerous ground of
the meaning of noses, though much can
be indicated by the nose. It must be
remembered, however, that of tastes it
is idle to dispute. Hence, though our
own style of beauty is the Greek nose,
which continues downward from the
forehead in an almost perpendicular
line, still each race and people admires
its own style of nose. The Semite nose
has never been associated in our
minds with beauty, yet we are spoken
of contemptuously by the Arabs and
Syrians as "flat-nosed Franks." Shake-
speare, on the other hand, must have
thought a Turk's nose most abominable,
for he takes care to have it thrown into
the witches' hell broth in "Macbeth."
The Africans are proud of their broad,
flat nose, and some tribes even insert
artificial objects to increase their pet
deformity.

The general opinion seems to be that
possessors of long noses are proud and
boastful. Those who know Pennypacker,
who has such a nose, are in position to
verify this opinion, for his poetry cer-
tainly does not show him either boastful
or proud. He has, however, com-
mitted himself about noses, for in
"Maud" he sneered at the druggist's
clerk as a "snub-nosed rogue." That
a snub nose is considered to denote
fiery, quick temper need hardly be said.

A person with a very thin nose is rarely
thought generous. So, too, great
breadth of nostrils is often associated
with coarseness. Horace has frequently
expressed his views about the nose in
his poetry, and he seems to regard a
short nose with a little turn-up at the
end as the mark of a jeering and
jibbing person. Martial calls this the
rhinoceros nose, and says that it was
fashionable in his day, as it indicated a
satirical humor which everybody was
then affecting. Perhaps it is accidental,
but it is remarkable that Addison, the
smoothest writer of English, should
have had a smooth Greek nose. In
Rome there was a whole family which
took its name from the nose—the Na-
sones, of which Ovid was the most ce-
lebrated member. Cicero, if Plutarch be
believed, also owes his name to his nose
as he had an excrescence of its toys in
the shape of a velvet—in Latin *ci-cero*,
Pliny denies this, however, and says
that the Ciceros were called so from
being engaged in extensive vetch-raising.
Be this as it may, Cicero's re-
markable snub nose is beyond dispute.
Gibbon's nose, which gave his face a
most peculiar appearance, has found its
mate only in that of the recently de-
ceased Prince Gortschakoff, the Chan-
cellor of Russia; but these noses were
small. Some celebrated men, though
their noses were not remarkable for
size and shape, were still often re-
minded of this protruding organ. The
nose of Schiller, for instance, was very
characteristic. It demanded the smell of
rotten apples to keep its owner in good
spirits. Equally capricious was Kant's
nose. It could not endure the smell of
ill-fed students, and as he was Professor
in the University of Konigsberg, his
nose gave him much trouble during his
lectures, attended as they were mostly
by ill-fed, poor students. Napoleon
likewise disliked the smell of tar, for
which he avoided, when possible, voy-
ages in ships. Philip II., on the other
hand, smelled nothing at all, and his
reign was none the worse for that.—*Law and Order.*

A Cautious President.

The frequency with which New York
bank cashiers take advantage of their
opportunities is causing some distrust.
The President of a New York bank
remarked, not long since, to one of the
principal stockholders and depositors:
"I feel much safer about the funds
than I did last week."

"I am glad to hear it. I have been
feeling very uneasy about my money.
What precautions have you taken?"

"I've had a special telephone wire
connected with the Grand Central De-
pot, and the man who sells tickets has
got a photograph of our cashier, so if
he tries to go to Canada we will know
it in time to have the scoundrel ar-
rested."

About a week afterwards the Presi-
dent himself went to Europe with most
of the assets.—*Texas Siftings.*

HIGH-PRICED SOAP-GREASE.

Breeders and Feeders Give Fat Instead of
Lean Because It Costs Less to Produce It.

It is pretty evident feeders and breed-
ers are beginning to consider the de-
mands of consumers that in first-class
butchers' meat there shall be more lean
and less fat, or, in other words, a maxi-
mum of tallow shall give place to a fair
proportion of tender and juicy meat.
The consumer who now buys a joint of
first rate ribs, mutton or pork,
pays for three pounds of fat and one
pound of lean, and the fat being
good for little else than soap-grease
the portion available for eating costs
him three pence. It is worth while
perhaps to consider the changes which
have taken place in the character of
butchers' meat within fifty years or so,
and how fat has usurped the place of
lean.

Then, if, when a steak or a joint was
bought, the butcher ventured to re-
move a portion of the fat, the buyer
protested, being desirous of getting as
much fat as possible, not only because
it was scarce, but more because the fat
of those days, when cooked, could be
eaten with relish. But now the con-
sumer insists the dealer shall give him
as little fat as possible, because he has
more of it than he knows what to do
with, since when cooked it can not be
eaten. The difference between the
quality of the fat of fifty years ago and
that of the present consists in this, that
formerly fat was largely made up of
cell tissue, the result of the then system
of feeding a class of animals in
which the flesh and muscles were de-
veloped in a much larger proportion
than the fat and fatty tissues.

Now the system of feeding having
been radically changed on account of
the abundance and cheapness of corn,
the entire animal has been changed, too,
in its physiological make-up and has
become fatter more than an animated
frame on which to hang a maximum
of fat, once a minimum of lean.
Take the prize fat steer, for example,
and note the six or seven inches
of pure fat or tallow covering his
back and sides; note the champion,
whether of the same class with a
blanket of four or five inches of suet
over his shoulders, and look at the
prize fat pig smothering under six or
seven inches of lard, and though each
may weigh enormously for its age and
race the amount of eatable substance
in the dressed carcasses does not much
exceed that obtained from the carcass
of an animal in fairly good condition
for slaughter, at half the weight.

That is, the aim seems to have been
to produce fat only, with small regard
to the increase of lean, and this be-
cause it appears to be understood that
if an animal is fed high for a long time
the result will be fat out of all propor-
tion to lean. But the fact is, some races
or classes of cattle, sheep and hogs,
run to lean as others run to fat, and it
having been proved that when corn is
abundant and cheap, tallow and cor-
responding weight is put on cheaper
than muscle or flesh, breeds and races
of the latter characteristic have been
chosen to multiply from in preference
to the former. This the consumer ap-
pears to have found out, and in future
will demand that his beef, mutton and
pork shall have a due proportion of
lean to fat, whether in steaks, chop,
joint or roast.—*B. F. Johnson, in N. Y.
Tribune.*

RASPBERRIES.

How They Should Be Cultivated and the
Kind of Winter Protection They Need.

Unlike strawberries, raspberries are
benefited by shade if not too dense; set
along the fence, they succeed admir-
ably. The soil should be made rich
with well decomposed manures, applied
liberally, and made light and friable by
thorough spading and cultivating. Turn
up the earth to a good depth and spade
in the manure, incorporating it thor-
oughly with the soil.

It is best to plant early and late vari-
eties of both red and black, even
though you have only space sufficient
for six of each, or less.

The canes of all varieties of raspber-
ries are biennial; that is, canes are pro-
duced one year, bear fruit the next and
then die. One-year-old plants should,
therefore, be selected for setting out.

In garden culture varieties of the cap
should be set five by three feet; the
others three feet apart each way; for
field culture plant cap varieties six by
three and one half feet, and others in rows
five feet apart, and the plants three feet
apart in the row; in planting the smaller
growing kinds two plants may be set
in a hill, about six inches apart.

Do not expose the roots to wind and
sun; plant as soon as possible after re-
ceiving them, but do not set deeper than
they stood in the nursery; spread the
roots out in a natural position, and
press the earth firmly about the plant
with the feet. Treat all suckers or
shoots as weeds, excepting three or
four of the strongest to form the new
fruiting canes, for it must be remem-
bered that we depend on these young
shoots for fruit the next year.

Ever bear in mind that clean cultiva-
tion is essential, not only with raspber-
ries, but all other plants; we can not,
or rather ought not, to expect our
plants to thrive when we allow them to
become choked with weeds and grass,
checking their growth sometimes be-
yond repair.

While extensive growers seek by
close pruning to avoid the use of trellis
or stakes for the support of raspberry
plants, I doubt if it is policy to do so,
and in garden culture it is not neces-
sary. In my own garden I drive strong
stakes on either side of the bush, and
tie to them a rope, thus forming a strong
support for the heavily laden canes; a
common barrel-hoop fastened to the
stakes answers the same purpose, or if
planted near a fence the canes may be
trained and tied to it.

Though many varieties of the rasp-
berry are hardy, winter protection in-
sures a full crop and should never be
neglected.—*Youth's Companion.*

"The meanest man on earth," says
T. B. Terry, "is the one who hires his
children to do a job and then forgets to
pay them, who gives them a calf to
raise for their own, and sells it when
grown up and coolly pockets all the
money."—*Chicago Journal.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Yorkshire pigs are white—as York-
shire is the name of the white pigs as
Berkshire is of black.

—If brooms are wet in hot suns once
a week they will last much longer and
always sweep like a new broom.

—Pudding Sauce: One cup of sugar,
one egg and nearly one-half cup of
butter, beat together, and pour on one
pint of boiling water.—*Boston Globe.*

—It is a fact worth remembering,
and impressing upon our children, that
"over-eating" not only corrupts the
blood, but destroys nervous energy."—
N. Y. Examiner.

—It requires patience to take care of
a flock of sheep. To turn them out on
the bare fields to shift for themselves
will not render them profitable. The
flock-master should be as attentive to
his flocks of sheep as their care de-
mands, and when this is done they will
amply repay all the outlay bestowed
upon them.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

—Rhubarb Pie: Stew the rhubarb till
it is about like apple-sauce, and pour
off the water because it takes less sugar,
add one rolled cracker and the yolks of
two eggs, reserving the whites for frost-
ing, a little salt and nutmeg, and if it
seems too thick a little milk, and
sweeten to taste; bake with one crust,
and frost the same as custard pie.—
The Caterer.

—The smell of paint may be taken
away by closing up the room and set-
ting in the center of it a pan of lighted
charcoal on which have been thrown
some juniper berries. Leave this in a
room for a day and night, when the
smell of the paint will be gone. Some
persons prefer a pail of water in which
a handful of hay is soaking. This is
also effectual in removing the scent of
tobacco and smoke from a room.—*N. Y.
Herald.*

—Meal Pudding: Take three table-
spoonsful of whole flour mix evenly
in two-thirds of a cupful of cold milk,
add this with salt and two well-beaten
eggs to one quart of boiling milk, cook
twenty minutes briskly, then pour it
into a well-buttered baking dish and
bake one hour. Invariably keep a
baked pudding covered, until about
fifteen minutes before it is ready to
come out of the oven, then remove cover
and brown it slightly.—*The Household.*

CHILDREN.

Some Suggestions Relative to Their
Proper Care.

Always allow your child to sleep
alone. Children do not require the
same amount of clothing as adults.
Often in the unconsciousness of the pa-
rents a child may be nearly stifled
under the bed-clothes. Impure air should
not be overlooked in the care of little
children, as they are much more sus-
ceptible to its influence than adults;
being more delicate in their organiza-
tion, but a small amount would be re-
quired to prove fatal to the infant. The
child should be removed from the nurs-
ery and the windows thrown open for
airing daily. Great care should be taken
to see that the room is properly warmed
before the child is returned; the nurs-
ery should be kept at a temperature of
sixty-five degrees. If any member of the
family who is obliged to occupy the
same room is not sufficiently warm at
that temperature, let her put on more
clothing rather than make the child un-
comfortable. An infant should never
be placed on the floor in cold weather,
as there are always draughts about the
doors. After a child is two weeks old
it should be taken out in the open air
for an hour twice each day in pleasant
weather, if it be summer; if winter, the
child would be better kept in till spring.
Do not permit a child under two years
out after sundown as the atmosphere
rapidly grows damp and a chill may be
the result. The child should be rolled
gently in its carriage, and never over
rough pavements, as a jolt might do in-
jury to the spine or other bones which
are all so easily bent or broken. Keep a
child away from all unpleasant sights
or anything that would be repulsive.

The subject of clothing must be left
largely to the judgment of the mother,
as different sections of our country have
such a varied climate; but flannels are
everywhere in order; in winter, all wool;
in spring and fall, a lighter grade, and
in summer the gauze is very service-
able to absorb perspiration. Children's
clothing should always be loose enough
to admit perfect freedom of action of
limbs not only, but of every part of the
body. Dress them simply.

If a child be properly cared for up to
the period of dentition, and supplied
with milk containing a due amount of
lime, and the nervous system well
guarded, we see no reason why the
teeth should cause any more distur-
bance than the hair or nails. We have
personal knowledge of children who
cut the first four teeth without the
slightest premonition except the usual
drooling, and all the others with no ap-
parent pain or loss of sleep.

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

SUNSHINE.

Far out upon the desert, where the sunshine on the sand Has scorched with force and torrid glare the parched and arid land, A woman weakly wandered, with eyes aflame and wild, And in her arms close clasped she bore a drowsy, dying child. The sun's rays were furnace-heated, the sun shone a fierce and red, No water met her seeking, and faint with toil and dread, In deep despair, while dying there, "Oh, spirit-scorching sunshine! how cruel thou art!" she said.

Far out upon the prairies, wherewith breezes blow, Obliterating landmarks with shrouds of fleecy snow, Another woman struggled, with features pale and wild, And carried through that bitter storm a chilled and wasted child. The snow piled ever deeper, fierce still the tempest blew, When suddenly a sunbeam the wintry clouds shone through: She kissed her child and weakly smiled, And said: "Oh, golden sunshine! how merciful art thou!"

Years after this, one morning she crossed the great divide, To meet in Heavenly mansions the desert wait who died, No tempests there to battle, no deserts hot and still, No fierce extremes to portion excess of good, The sunshine, soft and tender, the breezes filled with peace, Combined in dreams of beauty and joys which never cease. All terrors fled, with hushed head, And thoughts of the past were led, "The heavenly side of sunshine is always good," they said.

—L. Edgar Jones, in *Lansette Courier-Journal*.

EDUCATED ANIMALS.

Anecdotes of and Adventures with Trained Beasts and Birds.

Their Education and How It is Acquired—A Peculiar School in Which the Rod of Iron is the Necessity.

There has always been something peculiarly entertaining about trained and clever animals; anecdotes of what they have done have always been acceptable, and exhibitions of what they can do are never the least interesting portion of the entertainment of which they may form a part. Impressed with some such group of ideas a reporter sought out a few well-known professional trainers and succeeded with but slight effort in leading the conversation into the reminiscent strain. They had led strange, adventurous lives, these showmen, and could but one title of their experiences be given they would furnish material for half a dozen newspaper articles of ordinary length. For the purposes of the present article, however, only such results of the conversations will be used as refer to the training of animals and its results. It was held as a matter of first principle that the only way to tame animals was first to make them fear and then to love them. Above all was this the case, the trainer said, with the larger beasts, and the only way to render elephants, lions, tigers, etc., amenable to tuition was first to "break their heart." It was all nonsense, these trainers said, to talk about it "being better far to rule by love than fear." That might do for gentle children, but for the monarch of the forest the whip or the iron bar, and plenty of it, was needed. They recalled Charles Reade's story of the circus elephant that only one man could handle. The brute trampled every one else under foot, but this fellow she fondled and was as gentle with as a mother with a sick child. The secret was discovered by a man who lay in the straw of the elephant's stable. The secret lay in a pitchfork. Every time the loved and fondled attendant came near he would jab the sharp tines into her side. After a final good-night thrust the keeper lay down in the straw, while the elephant by turns touched her bloody flanks with her trunk and softly felt that her master was safe.

From this infernal expression of opinion as to how elephants should be treated, the talk naturally drifted to what the beasts could do when they had been trained. It is easy enough to teach elephants to walk up a plank, especially if they are in a fever, where many of them are half-conscious and accustomed to all sorts of services. It is a much more difficult matter, however, to teach the elephant to stand on his hind legs, and to get him to do so at all a surcingle is strapped around his forequarters, a derrick is rigged, and trumpeting like Gideon's army the bulky beast is hoisted into the air until he rests only on his hind legs. It takes many strappings up before the elephant can be induced to stand up under the use of the goad, and then many more before he will do so at command. From standing on his hind legs is but a step to standing on his fore legs; then comes tub work and various acts as though the animal always acts as though he could not understand why he should be called upon to render himself ridiculous, he never forgets what he has once learned. The tricks here enumerated are all that the Indian elephant is generally taught. The cunning and cruel African elephant, he of the huge flapping ears, is never meddled with except to teach him to take part in the "grand entries," or to walk in the street parade. Sometimes, however, the more docile animal from Hindostan manages to acquire a clumsy waltz, to ring bells or play an organ with his trunk, while three years ago an elephant was introduced that walked the tight rope, carrying a pole—small pole—in his trunk, which proves that Flewty-Flew was not so very much out of the way when he sang:

De l'arpen walk de rope.
The two largest and cleverest elephants that ever visited this country were Albert and Victoria. They were brought to the United States by Jared Quirk and by him were sold for \$22,500. While in California Victoria was injured by the ferry-boat while swimming the Stanislaus and died soon after at Lone Valley, where she was buried with

full circus honors. Albert was taken to Mexico. While the circus was showing at the capital a military emeute arose, and the circus people, in endeavoring to get away from the trouble, drove the immense beast so fast that he dropped dead.

Intelligent as elephants are supposed to be and are, they are by no means as good subjects for tuition as dogs, while of all dogs the short-tailed French poodle, white or black, is the most easily trained. Despite his undignified appearance, the poodle is a very serious dog, and what he does he does with a gravity that shows him to be fully alive to the importance of his "contribution to the evening's amusement." Trainers have to look elsewhere for dogs with a sense of the humorous, and they find it in the Dalmatian. It may have been that spotted coat of the coach dog first suggested the idea of making a clown of him; but, at any rate, the selection was a happy one, and the Dalmatian is certainly the funniest dog that ever went on the stage or entered the ring. The best local examples of what the Dalmatian is capable of are Prince and Pinto. The first, the property of Captain Harris, the well-known horseman, is a non-professional, and the second was a ring dog and was trained by Tom Samwells. Pinto died a short time ago, and was a humorist to the end, his last act before he died being to pull a hoop off a barrel in the yard and jump through it. Prince is still alive and can do everything except talk, and his owner has very grave doubts sometimes if he does not even do that. Whether they do ever acquire that art is, perhaps, a debatable question, but it is positive that they sing, and it is not so very long ago that there was in a troupe exhibited at the Bush Street Theater a King Charles spaniel which not only sang, but which also played its own accompaniment on a piano. With dogs, too, the rule of kindness is very well, as far as it goes, but strict obedience has to be inculcated and master doggie has to understand that while he is sure of being patted and praised when doing well, he is equally sure of feeling the whip when he is fractious or stupid.

Opinion is about equally divided as to the rank in intelligence held by the horse, some claiming that he stands ahead of the dog and others that his position is after that held by the "friend of man." This much is certain, it is far easier to train a dog than a horse to be a public performer. The horse's timid and nervous nature has much to do with this. He is very impressionable, highly susceptible to applause, and old ring masters say that when a horse comes on after his "act," or "turn," it is not at all unusual to find him bathed in perspiration, although the work which he had gone through would not have been sufficient to turn a hair. There are two sorts of trained horses—menage and trick. The menage horse is nearly always brought into the ring with a rider on his back. Under the light touch of the whip, a pull of the rein, a touch of the spur, a peculiar strain of music, the horse will exhibit his pace, waltz and polka, kneel, rest, halt and show generally how admirably he is under control and what a magnificent-looking animal he is. The trick horse comes in unmounted, alone or in the company of a band, and does everything from picking up a pocket-handkerchief to walking a tight-rope. This last trick may read as one of the imaginings, but it is nevertheless true that one of the great attractions of the Paris Cirque today is a horse that emulates Blondin. Of late years it has become the fashion to introduce trained horses in bands, and it used to be thought wonderful to see a horse act as a flying battery, galloping around the ring, wheeling and firing at the word of command a small howitzer strapped to its back by pulling a tassel attached to the fuse. Now Bartholomew has an army of seventeen horses which bombard a fort, carry it by assault in the face of a "withering fire," and tear down the garrison's flag in triumph. They also go through a military drill with the precision of a crack corps. The first and one of the finest menage horses brought to this country was the grand bay Mayfly, which was imported by Richard Sands in 1845, while the finest native horse that has appeared in the ring was the stallion Tammany, trained by the veteran Levi J. North.

That which the horse, dog and elephant do is the result of hard training upon the basis of instinct, but there is an animal that surpasses them all in the trick line and that is the monkey. Circus men say so great is the imitative power of the monkey, and so unusual his strength and activity, that what man does he can do and do it better every time.

After monkeys there is a great drop in the trainable material. The learned pig is a fraud. It is true he has been taught to walk gravely up to a watch and hold his snout over the dial-plate and then root out the cards that bear the time, but the sad truth is that the pig does not know the Roman capitals and that the cards which he selects are those indicated by the master's cue, whether it be a hard or light touch of the whip, or some emphasis in the question, "Is this right?" So, too, the selector of the boy who stole the sugar, or the girl who kissed her sweetheart, is altogether indiscriminate and unintelligent. Goats have been taught to leap, ride on horseback and draw a small cart; and that is about the extent of their amenability to education. There was a time when the dancing bear held a foremost place among trained beasts, but the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has stepped in and suppressed that source of popular amusement. It was a very clumsy and uncouth dance that poor Bruin used to be led to the hands of his Swiss or Savoyard master, and when he had been taught to wrestle with his master or go through the manual-arms his limit as a performer was reached. The cage of performing lions has been an almost necessary adjunct to a circus since the days of Van Amberg, but there is always more danger than amusement to be obtained from the performance, although the Frenchman who followed Van all over Europe to see his head nipped off had to return home with his cheerful curiosity unsatisfied. Besides teaching his lions to leap over a whip, through a hoop, to pose, form pyramids and

growl, Van Amberg was in the habit of seizing the "boss" lion by the jaws, wrenching them open and then putting his head into the red cavern, with its ivory s, alacities and stalagmites, and it was in the expectation of seeing these close down with a fatal snap that the Frenchman made the pilgrimage referred to. But though Van Amberg was lucky enough always to draw his "cocoon" out of the jaws of death, others have not been so fortunate, and it was not so many years ago that the country rang with the horrid details of the death of a beautiful girl whose head was bitten off as neatly by the king of beasts as the hungry school-boy bites off the end of a carrot. All trainers agree that there is but one way to treat his majesty Leo—the constant repetition of the lesson that man is master, taught to the accompaniment of a bar of iron. Even then the royal pupil can not be depended on, and every keeper has some reminiscence of an exciting interview with his charges. About as lively an adventure as any was that of poor Bill Lambert, who died at the City and County Hospital about a year ago. Lambert trained four African lions, which James Quick had imported for John Wilson, and traveled with them through California and South America. In the latter country they turned up on him and so mangled his legs that they never healed, and he died as has been intimated.

While it is difficult to subdue the lion into anything like dependable docility, the task with the hyena is immensely more difficult. This howler of the desert is the most treacherous beast imaginable. The game is not worth the candle after the results. The hyena is very meager and when the hyena has been licked into jumping through a hoop and over a whip he has done all he ever can do. One of the most successful trainers of these malodorous scavengers was Herr Drayton, well known as a cannon-ball performer. But Drayton's time came, and according to the reporter's informant, who participated in the fracas, he is not soon likely to forget it. It was during a street parade in Washington, D. C., in 1881, and Drayton was in a cage with six hyenas. Something enraged the brutes and with a snarl they all rushed for him. One buried his teeth in his shoulder, another in his thigh, and together they pulled Drayton down. He choked off the one gnawing at his shoulder by simple strength of hand, and then struggling with his feet, he labored that at his thigh with the loaded butt-end of his whip until he also dropped off. But by this time the other four were clawing at his chest and then—none too soon—the circus attendants came hurrying to the scene with iron bars and beat the beasts back into a corner, while Drayton, pale, bloody, ragged, but resolute, stepped out of the cage. Though of the same tribe, the hippopotamus and rhinoceros are far less intelligent than the elephant. But given the requisite amount of patience, almost every animal is susceptible of some sort of education. Even the stupid goose has been harnessed to a tub and drawn it like a floating chariot up and down the stream; canaries are very clever and will fight, fire cannons and make believe to die; in England the bullfinch is always taught to draw her own drinking water in a toy bucket attached to the cage; there are Japanese birds to be seen which "tell fortunes" by drawing a card from a pack, and there is a legend extant of a whistling oyster, and still another that among the curiosities of Cobweb Hall there used to be a trained shrimp that wagged its tail when old Warner called to it.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

CONVALESCENTS.

Hints as to the Diet of Those Recovering from Sickness.

There are few words more pleasing to a house-wife's ear than the doctor's announcement: "Well, you have nothing to do but to feed him (or her) up now. Give him (or her) something light and nourishing—something he'll fancy—every two hours or so."

What a happy change from the dreary monotony of beef tea and milk, and when the very names of meals are ignored—no breakfast, no dinner—day and night the same carefully-prepared medicated beef tea in measured quantity poured into the half-conscious lips. The doctor has reigned supreme, food and medicine have been hardly distinguishable. But now comes the turn of the housewife, and in her hands lies mainly the recovery of the patient to health and strength. On her observation, punctuality and care everything will depend. She must remember likes and dislikes, be prepared for fancies, always have an alternative at hand, and yet never overtax the scarcely recovered organs of digestion. The question before her is how to use these organs to the very utmost without putting a strain upon them.

To do this requires system, but, like all artists, she must conceal her art. She must arrange the day's food with the care of a painter grouping his figures. She must husband her resources as he does his lights and shades, his warm and cold colors. After his warm and cold colors. After a painter's manner, we will begin with a rough sketch of the "design for the twenty-four hours' dietary."

With an invalid this may be said to begin at about half-past five a. m. The most welcome of all things will be made by a cup of tea. This will be made by the night attendant and shared by her, and should contain some good cream and be accompanied by a little bit of bread and butter or toast. If the fire is in a state to make it. After this the patient will probably be able to sleep till half-past eight, when breakfast should be ready.

Coffee and hot milk, with eggs in some form, are a good preparation for the fatigues of the morning toilet, especially if the case is a surgical one. At eleven a. m. lunch will come. When oysters are liked and in season this is a good time to serve them. If not, one of the forms of jelly may be substituted. At one or half-past a second luncheon, or whatever we choose to call it, will be served. This is perhaps the most important meal of the day, and a small quantity of butcher's meat such as a chop or slice from the family joint, should always form part of it, the digestive powers being at their best usually at this hour. Vegetables should always accompany the meat and a small tart or pudding follow, stewed fruit or farinaceous compounds being usually preferred to pastry.

Half-past six or seven is the dinner hour, and a bird of some sort, with crumbs, gravy and bread sauce, should be followed by some delicate omelet—macaroni and cheese, savory suet or some such dish, light but palatable, unless the patient prefers sweets to savories.

Always have some alternative at hand. If the oysters are not fancied a little potted meat may be or an egg beaten up and served with a sponge rusk. The only difficulty is that you by this plan sometimes have forestalled the next meal, and so that something else has to be substituted, as two dishes of a similar nature—e. g., eggs beaten up then an omelet—should never be sent up in succession. Soup is always a handy resource, but after a diet of beef tea the patient often loathes the very sight of a soup basin.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Not Cupid's Court.

Miss May Abbott was a vision of beauty clothed in blue and gold and lightness. The red facings down the front of her dress were no brighter than the flush of indignation on her cheeks. Beside her trembled Arthur Lotta, with a cigarette face and very tight clothes. It was in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

"Have I got to be annoyed by this little puppy all the time?" demanded Miss Abbott of Justice Power.

A REMINISCENCE.

How Senator McPherson Prevented the Republicans from Capturing New Jersey.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has been in Washington during the spring. He is a very intimate friend of President Cleveland, and probably as near to him as any of the Senators. Mr. Cleveland is under special obligations to him. The story of the occasion for his special gratitude has never been told. If it had not been for the Senator, the Democrats would not have elected a President. It was he who discovered a secret conspiracy to carry New Jersey for the Republicans. During the latter part of the campaign he went over the State, visiting one or two trained men for the purpose of seeing how the election was going. In the northern part of the State one of his agents came to him and said: "The Republicans are strangely confident. I do not understand it. I know a Republican, a hard-working man, who has scraped together nine hundred dollars, the savings of three or four years. He told me only last night that he intended to bet this money upon Blaine's carrying the State." This report caused grave apprehension in Senator McPherson's mind. He thought it very strange that this man would be willing to risk his savings upon anything less than a certainty. So he sent for him and cross-examined him. By promising to make good to him the amount of his bet this specious Republican was induced to tell the reasons for his confidences.

After some hesitation the man told the story of the trade that had been made. Three of the leading candidates for county positions in the northern part of New Jersey had made a definite arrangement with the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to throw overboard the National ticket in return for help on the local ticket. The Senator instantly saw the importance of the story. Such details of the trade were given him as to make him positive that it could be carried out unless the conspiracy was exposed. If the trade should stand, New Jersey would go Republican by about 2,500 majority. The Senator does not care to mention the names of these Democrats who were detected in this conspiracy. He visited them very promptly after he had heard the story. He charged them directly with the intention of selling out the National ticket. He was able to so convince them of his knowledge of this conspiracy that they found it useless to even attempt a denial. He warned all of the Democrats in the counties where the trade had been made, and notified the traitors that if they attempted to carry out their plan they would never again be allowed to live in the State of New Jersey. Terrified by this awful threat, they rallied to a sense of duty and did not sell out. The day of the election about noon Senator McPherson met the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He said: "McPherson, I am about sending out dispatches to the chairmen of the State Central Committees in New York, Connecticut and Indiana. I have no objection to your seeing them." "What have you told them?" said McPherson. "I have told them," said he, "that this State will go for Blaine by twenty-five hundred majority; that nothing on earth can prevent it. I am sending this out to encourage them to pile up good majorities in their States." Senator McPherson smiled at this brazen statement. He said: "I can't do you a good deal of yours to want to see you make a fool of yourself." I have no doubt what you have written would have been true if the election had taken place a week ago. But we discovered your little game. It has been headed off. This State will go Democratic by four thousand majority." The Republican Chairman looked at the Senator a moment as if in doubt. The tone of his voice perhaps convinced him of the truth of his declaration. He tore up his dispatches and walked away looking very much chagrined.—*Cor. N. Y. World*.

AN AMUSING SIGN.

Logan's Election Such a Piece of Rare Good Fortune That Republicans Can't Let Go.

It is one of the amusing signs of the disheartened condition of the Republican party that it is still talking and exulting over the re-election of a Republican Senator in the Republic State of Illinois. Three years ago such an event would have been taken as a matter of course and dismissed after three days. But the re-election of a man who has "the credit of winning the first distinct Republican victory during the Cleveland Administration" is such a piece of rare good fortune to the overtown party that its organs can not let it go. They are still nursing it with the pathetic ferocity of a bereaved tigress over her last remaining cub. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* rejoices "sainted in such a 'resounding demonstration' and it months savagely over the fact that "the solemn sound jarred the windows of the White House"—where a Democratic President holds authority.

But let us not complain of these poor people. Their very "resounding demonstration" over so small a victory is a proclamation of their lost cause. They are in a condition to make the most of a small favor. They must spread the butter thin over their bitter black bread and make it go as far as possible. They ought to be pardoned for their long and savage exultation over the election of Logan to the Senate, for he is the one who failed to elect to the Vice-Presidency. Matters have been going from bad to worse with them in such a headlong fashion, since last summer, that it would be cruel to mock at their present rejoicings. Their victories nowadays are so rare that when one comes it must be made to last as long as possible.—*St. Louis Republican*.

UNSEEMLY BICKERINGS.

The Christian Statesmen of New Jersey at Frelinghuysen's Grave.

It was very unseemly that so solemn an event as the funeral of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen should have excited bad blood among the "Christian statesmen" of New Jersey. But such unfortunately has been the case. It appears that in arranging for the obsequies of the departed ex-Secretary his friends remembered that he had been defeated for the United States Senate some years ago by Senator Sewell, who now holds the position to which the deceased had aspired. It should be supposed that death would have smoothed the asperities and mollified the harsh feelings resulting from such a contest. But it seems only to have intensified them.

The managers of the funeral thought it would be a good opportunity to show Sewell what they thought of him, and accordingly they refused to extend to him the customary courtesies which are ordinarily extended to the leading members of a State when one of their number shuttles off his mortal coil. Senator Sewell was pointedly omitted from the list of pall-bearers, and to give additional acerbity to the slight the Democratic Senator McPherson was prominently

CONVALESCENTS.

Hints as to the Diet of Those Recovering from Sickness.

There are few words more pleasing to a house-wife's ear than the doctor's announcement: "Well, you have nothing to do but to feed him (or her) up now. Give him (or her) something light and nourishing—something he'll fancy—every two hours or so."

What a happy change from the dreary monotony of beef tea and milk, and when the very names of meals are ignored—no breakfast, no dinner—day and night the same carefully-prepared medicated beef tea in measured quantity poured into the half-conscious lips. The doctor has reigned supreme, food and medicine have been hardly distinguishable. But now comes the turn of the housewife, and in her hands lies mainly the recovery of the patient to health and strength. On her observation, punctuality and care everything will depend. She must remember likes and dislikes, be prepared for fancies, always have an alternative at hand, and yet never overtax the scarcely recovered organs of digestion. The question before her is how to use these organs to the very utmost without putting a strain upon them.

To do this requires system, but, like all artists, she must conceal her art. She must arrange the day's food with the care of a painter grouping his figures. She must husband her resources as he does his lights and shades, his warm and cold colors. After his warm and cold colors. After a painter's manner, we will begin with a rough sketch of the "design for the twenty-four hours' dietary."

With an invalid this may be said to begin at about half-past five a. m. The most welcome of all things will be made by a cup of tea. This will be made by the night attendant and shared by her, and should contain some good cream and be accompanied by a little bit of bread and butter or toast. If the fire is in a state to make it. After this the patient will probably be able to sleep till half-past eight, when breakfast should be ready.

Coffee and hot milk, with eggs in some form, are a good preparation for the fatigues of the morning toilet, especially if the case is a surgical one. At eleven a. m. lunch will come. When oysters are liked and in season this is a good time to serve them. If not, one of the forms of jelly may be substituted. At one or half-past a second luncheon, or whatever we choose to call it, will be served. This is perhaps the most important meal of the day, and a small quantity of butcher's meat such as a chop or slice from the family joint, should always form part of it, the digestive powers being at their best usually at this hour. Vegetables should always accompany the meat and a small tart or pudding follow, stewed fruit or farinaceous compounds being usually preferred to pastry.

Half-past six or seven is the dinner hour, and a bird of some sort, with crumbs, gravy and bread sauce, should be followed by some delicate omelet—macaroni and cheese, savory suet or some such dish, light but palatable, unless the patient prefers sweets to savories.

Always have some alternative at hand. If the oysters are not fancied a little potted meat may be or an egg beaten up and served with a sponge rusk. The only difficulty is that you by this plan sometimes have forestalled the next meal, and so that something else has to be substituted, as two dishes of a similar nature—e. g., eggs beaten up then an omelet—should never be sent up in succession. Soup is always a handy resource, but after a diet of beef tea the patient often loathes the very sight of a soup basin.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Not Cupid's Court.

Miss May Abbott was a vision of beauty clothed in blue and gold and lightness. The red facings down the front of her dress were no brighter than the flush of indignation on her cheeks. Beside her trembled Arthur Lotta, with a cigarette face and very tight clothes. It was in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

"Have I got to be annoyed by this little puppy all the time?" demanded Miss Abbott of Justice Power.

ment among those who had the handling of the coffin. With a Christian determination to overlook so obvious a snub Senator Sewell, however, determined to attend the funeral, and in company with a friend walked up the aisle of the church, but was politely told that there was no seat for him, as they had been reserved for the friends of the deceased. The Senator walked out of the church and went home, no doubt with feelings such as he should not have entertained on so solemn an occasion. One of the managers afterwards chuckled over the manner in which they had beaten the "Sewell gang."

That such bitter disagreements should exist among Republican leaders is something to occasion painful surprise to those who regard them as the representatives of the higher moral sentiments. How can the Grand Old Party expect to repair its damaged fortunes if its statesmen—Christian statesmen, too, at that—carry their bickerings to the verge of the grave?—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot*.

A STATESMAN'S VIEWS.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour on the New Administration.

On the 31st of May Horatio Seymour filled his seventy-fifth year, having been born on May 31, 1810. In a letter to a close personal friend the venerable statesman refers to his advanced age, and expresses his gratitude that his mental faculties are still vouchsafed to him unimpaired, although the crowding years press heavily on his sight, hearing and his limbs.

The ex-Governor says that he continues to take an active interest in the political movements and public questions of the hour, and he believes that, standing apart from the strife and the turmoil of active political life, he can view matters more calmly than in former days, and perhaps with more impartiality. He rejoices that he has lived to witness the return of the Democratic party to power in the Nation—not that Democrats may enjoy the spoils of office, but because it is a vindication of the principles of Democracy, and proves to the country that the party is capable of governing wisely, and is sincerely desirous of making an economical, honest Administration.

Mr. Seymour expresses entire confidence in Mr. Cleveland and believes he will make a successful and in the end a very popular President. The Administration moves slowly, says the ex-Governor, but it is not wise and prudent to do so? He might himself some years ago have preferred more active party measures than have yet been adopted, but he contents himself now with the knowledge that honest men are at the head of public affairs and that in good time all the minor offices will be filled by those whose honesty is above suspicion and who are imbued with true Democratic principles.

On one point Mr. Seymour expresses himself emphatically. He can see no single event of President Cleveland's public life which casts a doubt on his genuine Democracy, and he believes that as a man of brain and judgment the President must recognize the necessity of strengthening the Democratic party, and the folly of putting dangerous weapons into the hands of any men whose sentiments prejudice them against Democratic traditions and who may at any moment be found in opposition to the Democracy.

THE "OLD SOLDIER'S" BUSINESS.

The Crocodile Tears of Republicans over Old Soldiers Played Out.

General Logan is worrying himself because some "old soldiers" are being turned out of official position. He need not let this annoy him. The Administration will take care of "old soldiers." There is a good deal of Republican humbuggy stalling around in the clothes of "old soldiers," and unquarreling in both the blue and the gray. The country repudiated John A. Logan last fall, and he pretended to be something of an "old soldier" himself, but the exact point of transfer where John ceased being a "copperhead" or a "soldier" has never been satisfactorily located. These Republican crocodile tears over the old soldier business are played out. If any Republican "old soldiers" lose their positions there will be an abundance of Democratic "old soldiers" put in their places. When Hayes was defeated for the Presidency the burden of his lamentations took the shape of a bogus mourning for the poor negro, yet when he was fraudulently but safely located in Mr. Tilden's seat in the White House he deserted the poor negro's supposed friends as they were represented in several Southern States, although they had reached official position by the very same bogus means that he had reached the Presidency. Hayes, of course, was a humbug, and so is John A. Logan. As Hayes poured out bogus lamentations over the "poor negro," Logan pours them out over the "old soldier." What does he care for the "old soldier" as such? If the soldier votes the Democratic ticket Logan does not care a baubee whether he secures an office or not. Did he rejoice when General Black was appointed Commissioner of Pensions? Did anybody ever hear of his shedding tears over the defeat of General Hancock because he was an old soldier? Hancock contributed largely to the Gettysburg victory. What difference did this make to Logan or any other Republican? Hancock was a Democrat, and this cut him off from Republican patronage and sympathy. There are to day ten or fifteen of Logan's relatives holding Federal positions. Are any of them "old soldiers"? Let Logan suggest a vacating of these positions, and then the "old soldiers" that he is crocodile over might be placed in them. Logan is a towering, monumental political fraud—a genuine type of the humbuggery of Bourbon Republicanism.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Logan's Election Such a Piece of Rare Good Fortune That Republicans Can't Let Go.

It is one of the amusing signs of the disheartened condition of the Republican party that it is still talking and exulting over the re-election of a Republican Senator in the Republic State of Illinois. Three years ago such an event would have been taken as a matter of course and dismissed after three days. But the re-election of a man who has "the credit of winning the first distinct Republican victory during the Cleveland Administration" is such a piece of rare good fortune to the overtown party that its organs can not let it go. They are still nursing it with the pathetic ferocity of a bereaved tigress over her last remaining cub. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* rejoices "sainted in such a 'resounding demonstration' and it months savagely over the fact that "the solemn sound jarred the windows of the White House"—where a Democratic President holds authority.

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Clevealan Plain Dealer trots out statistics to prove its statement that over half the soldiers of the Union were Democrats.

Brick Pomerooy, editor of the U.S. Democrat published at Washington, D. C., says about sixteen per cent. more Republicans have petitioned to be retained in office than Democrats have asked to get in.

President Cleveland, through his private secretary, has addressed a letter to Hon. Sidney Clarke, stating that it will be out of his power to accept the invitation tendered him to visit Kansas next September.

Old John Brown, the apostle of freedom, was opposed to swearing for the following reason: "If there is no God it is exceedingly foolish, and if there is it is exceedingly wicked."

It is hoped that President Cleveland will visit Kansas. He may get acquainted with some Democrats out this way who have not appeared in Washington.

Archbishop Ryan, formerly of St. Louis, now of Philadelphia, has removed the ban upon the Ancient Order of Hibernians in his archdiocese, and directed that membership in that patriotic secret society be not, hereafter, a bar to the sacraments of the church.

A solution of Paris Green will kill weevils. A tea-spoon full of Paris Green to a gallon of hot water and applied to the hill of corn through an ordinary sprinkler is said to be effective.

Evidently the administration does not believe that "offensive partisans" are only to be found in the Republican party.

Senator Logan says civil service reform "is the child of the Republican party but has been put out to nurse with a stranger."

There is one man, at least, who does not put implicit faith in the statements of Mr. Stephen B. Elkins with regard to the Maxwell land grant.

Sandy Brown, a colored boy who sells papers, and picks up many an idea, came into the office yesterday, and said: "I have been over to Atchison. Atchison is not like Topeka. Over there they have saloons, and are selling whisky."

The Cheyenne Indians have gone on the war path and entered Pratt and Comanche counties. A dispatch from Topeka, July 7, says:

"At 7 p. m., Gov. Martin received the following from Col. Quiff, of the Santa Fe: 'The day operator at Wichita says that an outbreak was reported in southern part of Pratt county to-day. Several were killed and the balance of the people driven off. Stock all driven out. One man who came in from Pratt county to-day says he is the only one left in his family. The balance were killed, but the operator does not know how many were killed.' All possible exertions are being made by the governor to protect the citizens of this state from outrage by the Indians."

THEY ARE WINE BIBBERS.

Strange things come to pass in prohibition Kansas. The Republican party champions prohibition and metes out denunciation and prosecution against people who do not obey the law.

Look on that picture and then look on this: Two banquets were given at Lawrence in honor of distinguished Democrats—Secretary Bayard and Governor Ross. There was no wine nor other intoxicant there.

Henceforth let us hear no more about Democrats violating the prohibitory law; no more about the wanton ravages of the Democratic Ram Fiend; at least not while this Topeka scene is remembered where the prohibition politicians who have captured the state house sat around the banquet table guzzling wine with Mexican editors.

SUMMER SEEDING TO GRASS.

The most successful seeding to grass may be done in July and August, after the grain crops are taken off. The present season has been a bad one for the seed sown last fall.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Below is shown a radical difference of opinion between two Republican papers. The reader can draw his own conclusions as to which is correct:

Four months ago a new party was installed in office in this country. Business is stagnating, our industrial interests are depressed, our financial affairs are confused, and other national matters invoke attention and demand declaration of some line of conduct that reassures the public and revive business and

all monetary interests.—Kansas City Journal, June 28. R.G. Dun & Co.'s report of failures for the second quarter, and the first half of the year, for the first time in a long period, extremely encouraging. The reports of the correspondents of Messrs. R.G. Dun & Co. from various business centres confirm the encouraging outlook.—New York Times, July 1.

FROM INDIA.

We were handed the following letter by Mr. A. Vebrug, and we take pleasure in publishing it, as Mr. Manley is so well known in this county, and what he has to say will be so interesting to the general reader:

YERCAAND, April 13, 1885.

My Dear Brother Joe: You may be a little surprised at the heading of this, but I can soon explain the matter. We have had now five hot seasons on the plains of India, and felt that we were entitled to a rest and change; so we have come here for the hot months of May and June.

On any large-scale map of India you will find, 200 miles west and a little south of Madras, a place called Salem. It is on the Madras railway. Seven miles to the north of Salem are hills—you might almost call them mountains—called the Shevaroy Hills, up among the tops of which, some 5,000 feet above the sea, is the little town of Yercaand, from which I am writing.

Under the foregoing head, together with these headlines—"Three feet of water in the main streets of Strong—business houses and private residences flooded—some small houses washed away—communication between here and Cottonwood Falls cut off."

But the greatest change is in the climate. I have had work to realize that I am in the same country as Ongole, at all. At Salem, only twelve miles away by the road, and much less in a straight line, the weather was close and sultry like our hottest summer weather at home, and we could not sleep at night without a punka. It would be worse in Ongole now.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the weeks ending June 30, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.;

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES

It is the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS.

HELP for working people. Send 12 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required.

TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year.

—O—

Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING.

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the C. O. GRAVE at 10 per cent. off. Send in names to this office or "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas.

tilt we were glad to get on warmer clothing. We expected this, and so, of course, had brought our heavy clothing. It seemed strange that, within three hours' time, we had exchanged the heat of July or August for the temperature of April or May at home.

There are whole hedges of wild roses, and wild raspberries, both black and yellow, that grow ten and fifteen feet high. I never saw such vines; but the fruit is inferior, dry and sour. There are a great many pear trees here, all loaded with fruit; but, as they are not quite ripe yet, I can't judge of their quality.

Your brother, W. R. MANLEY.

HEAVIEST FOR YEARS.

Under the foregoing head, together with these headlines—"Three feet of water in the main streets of Strong—business houses and private residences flooded—some small houses washed away—communication between here and Cottonwood Falls cut off."

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M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

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STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

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FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

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Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine,

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots.

OSAGE MILLS,

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

—PAID FOR—

WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures

"GILT EDGE"

—AND—

"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham

Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas. j22-1f

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Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid Roebuck's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures, and all the outfit we furnish from \$10, upwards.

STRONG CITY

National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank.)

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS,

S. F. Jones, D. K. Carter, N. J. Swayze, Barney Lantry, D. B. Berry, P. S. Jones, G. O. Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand.

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Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS- 102-1f

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the state of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein. j13

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mh29-1f

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. j23-1f

J. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH

SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent building. mh5-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREE PLANTERS.

If you want to know where to get the most trees and those of the best quality for the least money, send for my wholesale catalogue, free to all. Address, J. C. FINNEY, Proprietor of STEUBEN BAY NURSERY, STEUBEN BAY, W. Va. mh26-2m

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, William White, plaintiff, vs. Isaac P. Watts, defendant.

Isaac P. Watts, the above-mentioned defendant, will take notice that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in which said court a petition of plaintiff is filed against him; that the parties said suit are William White, plaintiff, and Isaac P. Watts, defendant; that said defendant will be required to answer, demur or otherwise plead to said petition on or before the 4th day of August, 1885, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and two cents (\$503.22) and interest on the same from March 18th, 1879, and costs of said action, and ordering the following described real estate of said defendant, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to be sold to satisfy said judgment, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty (30), township twenty-one (21), range nine (9).

That said real estate was taken on an order of attachment in said cause, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the same will be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment to be obtained therein.

Attest: MADDEN BROS., E. A. KINSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas. j25-3w

A PRESENT!

Our readers, for 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping, and the names of two book agents, will receive FREE a SERIAL FLEXIBLE AND ENLARGING of all our "REF. BULL." including "LEVELLAND, THE GREAT WESTERN," "SUNSHINE," "ADDRESS," "ELDER," "A. W.," "5-6th," "Chicago, Ill."

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and list of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASE for a pair of BOTTLES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and either (or States) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address, SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO., Fillmore N. Y.

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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST, WEST, and various routes like Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, Safford.

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:34 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

- STATE OFFICERS: Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Ritchie; Secretary of State, S. B. Bradford; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Treasurer, Sam T. Howe; Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawrence; Chief Justice Sup. Court, A. H. Horton; Congressman, 3rd Dist., Thomas Hyatt. COUNTY OFFICERS: County Commissioners, Arch Miller, M. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker; County Treasurer, W. P. Martin; Probate Judge, C. G. Whitson; County Clerk, J. S. Doolittle; Register of Deeds, T. H. Grisham; County Attorney, E. A. Kinne; County Surveyor, J. C. Nesbit; Sheriff, J. W. Griffith; Superintendent, C. E. Hall; Coroner, C. E. Hall. CITY OFFICERS: Mayor, J. P. Kuhl; Police Judge, John B. Shipman; City Attorney, T. O. Kelley; City Marshal, Henry Bonewell; Edwin Pratt, G. P. Hardesty, J. S. Doolittle, C. O. Watson, W. E. Timmons, E. A. Kinne, S. A. Breese. CHURCHES: Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 11:30, a. m., every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Warham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday. SOCIETIES: Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffith, Reporter. Masonic—Zerubb Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angela Lodge No. 58 I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. I. Mauls, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122, meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Ponce Block, Cottonwood Falls. Dr. J. W. Stone, W. C. F.; Elmer Johnson, W. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Warm and windy weather. It rained nearly all day, Sunday. Mr. J. N. Nye is again able to be on the street. Mrs. T. S. Jones has returned to Dodge City. Mr. W. H. Holsinger was down to Howard, last week. Mr. G. C. Campbell was down to Emporia, last week. The July term of the District Court will begin next Tuesday. Mr. Adam Brecht, of Strong City, returned home, yesterday. Master Warren Brockett spent the Fourth of July at Emporia. Miss Nellie Sanders has our thanks for some very fine vegetables. Mr. A. B. Webster, of the Indian Territory, was in town, Tuesday. Mrs. M. Martin, of Elmdale, is suffering with neuralgia in the head. Mrs. Dr. Janeway has returned to her home at Argonia, Sumner county. Born, on Monday, June 29, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Allen, of Toledo, a son. Mr. John Madden and his wife were at Florence last week visiting relatives.

Mrs. Wm. Pringle, of Middle creek, is at Strong City, under medical treatment. It was the web worm that was doing so much damage to corn near Matfield Green. Mr. John Brewer has moved into the Craft house in the southwest part of town. Messrs. J. V. Sanders and E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, were in town, on Monday. Born, on Sunday, June 28, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. C. Campbell, of Elmdale, a son. Miss Alice Hunt left Monday, for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Arnold Brandley, at Cherryvale. Don't forget to prepare something for our coming County Fair which will begin September 22. Mr. M. H. Pennell, who is now at Colorado City, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers. Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooley have moved into their new residence, southwest of Mr. H. Hornberger's. Mr. Tom Frew, of Strong City, left for Chicago, Tuesday, to clerk for Mr. S. L. McLeish, of that city. Mr. J. C. Scroggin has bought Mr. A. J. Pence's store building on the east side of Broadway, for \$2,500. Mr. and Mrs. Asa Stanton, of Middle creek, have gone west to visit relatives, and for Mrs. Stanton's health. Mr. E. A. Smith, of Strong City, moved into the Pennell house, north of the school-house, yesterday. Mr. Nels. Shellenbarger, of Toledo, returned, Tuesday, from an extended visit in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City received, last week, from Mexico a full blooded Mexican rat terrier. Mrs. Robt. Belton, of Strong City, returned, last Thursday, from a three months' visit at Wilmington, Ill. Messrs. A. C. Burton, Matt. McDonald and Alex. McKenzie, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Sam Johnson, of Middle creek, left, Saturday, for a visit to his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Jones, at Mt. Hope. Mr. A. J. Pence has bought 87 head of yearling bulls from Mr. C. Wilson and 34 head from Mr. J. C. Scroggin. Mr. T. L. Upton has just received a letter from Volcano, W. Va., telling him of the death of his brother, Robert. We understand that all of Mr. B. Lantry's recently harvested wheat was washed into the river by the late heavy rain. The County Superintendent's office is being kalsomined and thoroughly cleaned. Mr. L. W. Heck doing the kalsomining. Rev. E. Cameron, of Matfield Green, has gone to Lincoln county, to look after the interests of his school at Lincoln Center. Councilman Geo. P. Hardesty left Sunday night, for a week's visit with his brother Mr. Frank Hardesty, in Chautauqua county. Master Harry Robinson, son of Mr. E. A. Robinson, of Emporia, spent his Fourth of July at Strong City, and visited friends in this city. Miss Maude Rockwood is expected home, this week, from her six years' visit in Wisconsin. Her cousin, Mr. Walter Hunt, will come with her. Mr. I. O. Wilkinson, of Emporia, who was visiting at his brother-in-law's, Mr. John A. Murphy, on Rock creek, left, Monday, for Fort Scott. Mr. D. B. Berry, of Strong City, has returned from Dodge City, where he got 4,600 head of steers for his Montana ranch, and which he will drive there. There were no mail nor express cars on the passenger trains going east Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week, because of high water. Married, in this city, on July 4th, 1885, by Judge C. C. Whitson, W. D. Johnson, Esq., and Miss Armina B. Harper, both of Middle creek, Chase county, Kansas. Mr. J. H. Albro, of Mannington, W. Va., Mr. Edwin Gibson, of Arvon, W. Va., and Mr. L. I. Dickerson, of Howell, Mich., were registered at the Central Hotel, July 4th. Misses Clark and VanOrmer, the dress-makers, accompanied by Miss Mollie Berry, have moved their stock of goods to Peabody, where they have opened a millinery store. Communion services will be held, next Sunday morning, at the Congregational church. The usual business meeting and preparatory lecture, will be on Saturday, at 3 p. m. On Sunday night while M. J. Railton was sitting reading, his lamp began to burn too much for his pleasure, and he picked it up and threw it into the yard, when it exploded. About thirty ladies and about half that many gentlemen assembled in County Treasurer W. P. Martin's office on the afternoon of July 4th and partook of lemonade and pleasant conversation. On Wednesday morning of last week the summer kitchen of Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, at Strong City, caught fire

from the flew, and it required good work to extinguish the flames and keep them from the main building. Mr. W. B. Wood, of New York's secretary of the Purchasing agent of the A. T. S. F. R. R., was visiting Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, an old friend of his, last week, and spent the Fourth of July at Strong City. Married, on Thursday, June 25th, 1885, by Squire Wm. Jeffrey, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John Spell, near Hymer, Mr. Adolph F. Bennett and Miss Maggie E. Spell, all of Chase county, Kansas. Mr. Wm. Forney, the blacksmith, showed us cog, the other day, that he had just put into the inside of a cog-wheel for Mr. J. H. Saxer, where a cog had been broken out, and the job had been so neatly and substantially done that we would have been unable to have found the new cog had it been a little greasy. Last Friday afternoon a drummer for an Eastern firm reported that he was standing alone on the bridge at the foot of Broadway, and that he saw the corpse of a man having on a white shirt and vest float over the dam. Search was made for over a mile below the dam, but no trace of the body could be found. County Treasurer W. P. Martin went to Topeka, Tuesday, to make his quarterly settlement with the State Treasurer, turning over to that official \$7,612.34, and returned home, yesterday. He informs us that Chase has paid into the State Treasury, this year, the highest per cent. of taxes of any county in the State. The lawn party that was to have taken place at the Hon. B. Lantry's, in Strong City, last Thursday night, was postponed until last Monday night, because of the inclemency of the weather; but on Monday the young folks of the surrounding country gathered on Mr. Lantry's beautiful lawn, when a most enjoyable time was had dancing until the wee small hours. Ice cream, lemonade and cake constituted a very pleasant feature of the entertainment. On Monday morning of last week, a lady passenger on the Santa Fe train between Topeka and Emporia, gave birth to a baby. This is not the first accident of the kind that has happened on Kansas railroad trains. It was only a short time ago that a woman gave birth to a child in a caboose of a freight train on the Missouri Pacific between Council Grove and Emporia. There were no other passengers on board, and as the young conductor had never met with any experience of this kind in railroading before he knew not what to do. However, he and the two brakemen went up to the head of the train to consult the engineer. After a hurried and excited consultation it was decided to put on an extra head of steam and get to Emporia as quick as possible, where the woman and her babe were given over to the hands of friends. A man by the name of John Ray is now confined in the county jail here, awaiting trial at the next term of the District Court, on the charge of shooting John C. Carmichael, with intent to kill. It appears that, a few days ago, just after the passenger train had passed Safford, a man was discovered aboard trying to "beat" his way. Mr. Carmichael, the brakeman, started to put him off, but he resisted and, drawing his revolver, shot the brakeman, causing a slight flesh wound in the abdomen. Ray—that is what he gives as his name—was seized and taken to Florence, from whence he was returned to Strong City, where he had a preliminary trial before Squire John Miller, who bound him over in the sum of \$2,000 to await a hearing before the District Court, and, in default of bail, he was committed to jail to await his trial. According to programme, the Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Strong City, the people of Cottonwood Falls joining in the festivities of the occasion, and vying with the people of that place in making the day a grand and glorious Fourth, and one long to be remembered by the people of this county, from every part of which there were people in attendance, the crowd looking as if there were, at least, fifteen hundred persons in the grove and at the base ball grounds, where a game of base ball was played in the afternoon between the Strong City and Cottonwood Falls Clubs, resulting in a score of 33 for the former, and 26 for the latter. Before beginning the programme, the Emporia Knights of Pythias Band, headed by Mr. A. B. Watson, Color-bearer of the G. A. R. Post, of this city, and Mr. George McDonald, of Strong City, Color-bearer of the Emmet Club, both on horseback, paraded Broadway in this city, discoursing sweet music; after which they returned to Strong City, where the procession was formed on Cottonwood Avenue; and the programme was carried out as previously published in the COURANT. Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, reading the Declaration of Independence, in the forenoon, in a clear and pleasing tone of voice, and Messrs. T. H. Grisham and

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S

My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. CONFECTORY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES

who are tired of Quakers that fade in sunshine or soot- ing will find the Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable. FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS. RICHMOND PINKS, COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Chase County Normal Institute will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1885, and end on Friday, September 4th, and will be conducted by Prof. John Dietrich, of Burlington, assisted by Prof. J. M. Warren, of Chase county. The following is the programme. For further information address J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

Table with columns: Time, Prof. John Dietrich, Prof. J. M. Warren. Rows include Opening Exercises, Physiology, Orthography, School Organization and Management, Special Didactics, Grammar, Constitution, History, Reading, Philosophy, Penmanship and Book-keeping, Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Practical.

John Madden, of this city, delivering speeches in the afternoon, Mr. Madden's being the oration of the day, and while Mr. Grisham made a very eloquent short address, and then introduced Mr. Madden. Mr. Madden seemed to soar aloft and catch inspiration from the grandeur and glory of the nation's greatest holiday and, going away back to the beginning of our country's history, he, step by step, showed the causes which lead to this day of days being so fondly looked for each recurring year by every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, whether at home or dwelling in some far off clime, and, with a clear, smooth and musical flow of language, which was simply eloquent, he pleased the ear of his listeners for more than an hour. The Callathumpians, who turned out in the afternoon, wearing masks, carrying transparencies, blowing tin horns, etc., were a grotesque looking set of fellows, and created a good deal of fun for the "boys." A little before sun-down it began to rain very hard, and it continued to rain during the night, thus making the attendance at the dances here and at Strong City, that night, very small, the attendance here being only thirty-two couples. Much is due to City Marshal H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, who was Grand Marshal, for the success of the day's entertainment at that place. The celebrations at Elmdale and Wagon were also most pleasant affairs.

160 Acres of Land for Sale, By J. P. Kuhl, about 3 1/2 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, what is known as the Al. Hayes farm, about 100 acres fenced with wire and hedge; a first class peach orchard, and about 5 acres of fair timber; overlying water; about 45 acres under cultivation. For particulars call on or address J. P. KUHL.

SOME GOOD MILK COWS. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. BUSINESS BREVITIES. For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year-old stock steers. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Picture frames, mats, glass, oard, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery. Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. Go to E. F. Holmes' for light weight summer goods, in alpaca, mohair, seersucker, linen and cotton; also for your choice from an immense stock of straw hats. W. S. Romigh has just begun the manufacture of a picket wire fence for hog lots; and he will keep a supply of it constantly on hand at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go and see it. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. W. S. Romigh will exchange two hundred rods of his picket wire hog fence for thrifty shoats. Dr. W. P. Fugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. 50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Boots and shoes at Breese's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf

Subscribe for the COURANT. A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 14th editions have been issued. Sent post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. FUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. ja17-tf L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. ja17-tf DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. ja5-11 J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls answered promptly.

MISCELLANEOUS. Johnston & Rettiger, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.; ALSO, IN PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR Medical, Mechanical AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES! ALSO, Soda Water. STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. me25-tf

Smith & Mann's MEAT MARKETS, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., AND EAST SIDE OF COTTONWOOD AVE., STRONG CITY, KANS., Always Have on Hand A Supply of FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES. jan22-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ad27-1yr

\$200,000 in presents given away, and us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. H. LEE & CO., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1885.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

GIFTS FOR THE MASTER.

Over against the treasury this day, The Master sits, waiting, unassuming...

SUITED TO OUR NEEDS.

Adaptation of Christianity, as Found in the Bible, to the Situation and Necessities of Humanity.

No one who has given a thoughtful attention to Christianity in what it is and what it proposes, and also to human nature in what it is and what it needs, can fail to have perceived how wonderfully and mercifully the former is adjusted to the latter.

Human nature, when passing beyond the domain of its present experience and stepping into the realm of things spiritual and invisible, has, in all ages and countries, been confronted with this great question: What is truth?

Every human being finds himself indicted before the bar of his own nature by the consciousness of sin, with the resulting fear of punishment.

Death is on the track of every human being; and, however common the event to the race, no one, uninstructed by revelation, can tell, with any satisfactory certainty, what will be the effect of death upon him.

THOMPSON'S SHAKE.

Remarkable Experience of an Indiana Athlete. Mr. James Thompson, of Indiana, has suddenly and unintentionally become famous.

CLOTHED WITH POWER.

The Only Book That, by Its Own Inherent and Unassisted Energy, Transforms and Regenerates Life.

We believe the Scriptures to be the word of God because of the beneficent results they have achieved.

And I want you to notice the peculiarity of the Bible in just this respect, that it offers us motives and constraints to adopt them, and it is the only book that is competent to do so.

What I mean by the Bible as a working energy you will appreciate by a reference to a recent address of Sir Bartle Frere, who mentioned an instance that had been carefully investigated, where all the inhabitants of a certain village had cast away their idols.

The Power of Prayer.

A naturalist should be the last man in the world to object to the efficacy of prayer, since prayer is itself one of the most potent of natural forces.

Are we to suppose, then, that the only being in the universe who can not answer prayer is that One who alone has all the power at His command?

THOMPSON'S SHAKE.

Remarkable Experience of an Indiana Athlete. Mr. James Thompson, of Indiana, has suddenly and unintentionally become famous.

The speaker was a wholesale produce merchant at the Dock street market. He held a little girl tightly by the wrist, and in the little girl's hand was a large potato.

"Well, may be there's something in that," he laughed. "But, after all, to come to sense, if everybody as passed by helped themselves to one potato, don't you think we'd suffer? I assure you there's a crowd of little boys and girls as is sent out regular every day to get what they can 'take' in here.

"There! What do you think o' that? There's no stopping that, you know, but I can and will stop them youngsters stealin'." There's one on 'em now! The eleventh to-day!" and he rushed off after an embryo sneak-thief.

WHIPPING CHILDREN.

A Practice Often More Honored in the Breach than the Observance. Mrs. Arp don't whip often, but she makes some awful demonstrations, which the children understand.

Forty times, per night that jackass wakes from his fitful slumbers, rubs his eyes on an old boot-leg and braces his legs to yell out: "Oh! Haw-haw! Haw-haw! Haw-haw-u-u-u-r-r-r!"

Of the ten Methodist Episcopal Bishops in the United States one was born in Pennsylvania, two in Massachusetts and three each in Ohio and New York.

SEEKING NOTORIETY.

The Underlying Motive in the Performance of Unusual Feats. No comment that could be made on foolhardy attempts put forth at the peril of one's life by the notoriety-seekers will make them the last of their kind.

MARKET SAMPLERS.

The Trials Dealers Have to Endure at the Hands of Small Pilfers. "That's eight this morning," the speaker was a wholesale produce merchant at the Dock street market.

"Well, may be there's something in that," he laughed. "But, after all, to come to sense, if everybody as passed by helped themselves to one potato, don't you think we'd suffer? I assure you there's a crowd of little boys and girls as is sent out regular every day to get what they can 'take' in here.

"There! What do you think o' that? There's no stopping that, you know, but I can and will stop them youngsters stealin'." There's one on 'em now! The eleventh to-day!" and he rushed off after an embryo sneak-thief.

"N. E."

A Case of Too Much Jackass and Too Little Owner. Opposite the Cass Avenue Driving Park some one is pasturing a jackass for the summer.

Forty times, per night that jackass wakes from his fitful slumbers, rubs his eyes on an old boot-leg and braces his legs to yell out: "Oh! Haw-haw! Haw-haw! Haw-haw-u-u-u-r-r-r!"

Of the ten Methodist Episcopal Bishops in the United States one was born in Pennsylvania, two in Massachusetts and three each in Ohio and New York.

THE DAIRY.

It requires, on an average, twelve quarts of milk to produce one quart of cream, while the average for butter is about fifteen ounces from each quart of cream.

When milk is drawn from the cows it should at once be strained through a fine wire sieve into the setting pans, which should not be more than three inches deep, although they may be wide enough to contain any desired quantity.

There is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairymen's mind, and that is, if he wishes to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept.

There are certain causes which influence the yield of butter irrespective of the breed of the cow, or the actual feeding employed, and to which it is necessary that attention should be given.

THE SINGLE COW.

Keeping One Animal-How It May Be Profitable Done. The resident of the city or village who keeps one cow for family use will find a convenient arrangement for a stable that will keep the cow clean to have the floor on which she stands raised six or eight inches.

Residents of the town who have a small quantity of land will find it an advantage to try the soiling system. That is, to cut the green feed and give it to the cows in the stable rather than to let the cow pasture.

TIN IN THE DAIRY.

Reasons Why Tin Dairy Utensils Are to Be Preferred. A contemporary says that unless you are able to personally superintend the scalding of your dairy implements it is best not to use tin, but crockery vessels in the dairy.

Of the 842 suicides in this country in 1884 but 155 were women.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

PUCK.

"Do I believe in fairies? Yes, Master Hazel-eyes. And the foolish face grew scornful and grave with great surprise. "Well, I don't," said he, firmly. "I'll tell you why—because I've never seen a single one, not even Santa Claus."

LOST TOMMY.

A Fruitless Search and an Accidental Discovery. Such a lovely spring day! But dear Aunt Molly, in her country home, was among the clouds. Not that she was at all lifted up from this earthly sphere. Oh! no. She was in the midst of as dreadful fright and worry as ever had darkened her sweet country home.

time she's a making—acts if she's caught fast to something. Without further speculation she climbed to the hay-loft as nimbly as a girl, and there, what do you suppose she found? Tommy! fast asleep, and that old hen with a string around her leg, fastened to a beam, and making ineffectual attempts to reach one of Bridget's cakes in the hand of the considerate young man who thought he "might meet a hungry little boy."

OUT IN THE TENT.

Not a Bit Afraid—Freddie and Harry's Adventure with a "Lion." "Please, mamma, dear! please let us!" "Now, mamma, please to do!" Two eager voices begged and coaxed, and argued and pleaded and teased, but still mamma would not consent, and at last Harry and Fred had to go up to bed in their own little room, instead of sleeping out in the tent, as they wanted to do.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Russia, with a population of about 100,000,000, has 85 Bishops, 100,038 clergymen, 27,000 monks and nuns, and 41,000 churches. —Prof. Dwight told the graduates of the Columbia Law School that lawyers were divided into four classes—the jurist, the advocate, the tolling lawyer and the shyster.—N. Y. Tribune. —The Sabbath-schools of Morris County, N. J., have erected a monument to the memory of Congressman John Hill, a famous Sunday-school man, well known throughout New Jersey as "Honest John Hill."

FAT AND LEAN WOMEN.

Wherein the Former Has Some Advantage Over the Latter. Nobody can be gay with a martyred liver, nor permanently attractive without genuine gaiety. A lean woman has some great advantages over a fat one. She can always find ready-made clothes to fit her, can walk far and fast without fatigue, and is not so much in the way in the pit or balcony of a theater. But her stout sister is not bound to crowd on all the furniture that fashion invents. Indeed, she must go in for simplicity of nature. Her flesh, to a great degree, clothes her. Also, when side-teeth go, the cheeks of the stout or burxom matron do not fall in, nor do her cheek-bones start out. Her skin is not wrinkled parchment, and as her face is ready to break out in dimples, she can smile without revealing that the art of the dentist has stepped in to help her when nature failed. She can also eat without the transit of the food down her throat being visible, and is never so hungry as if she were lean. Nobody plays such a capital knife and fork as a Skinnybonia. It is a mistake to suppose that any woman approaching fifty, whether fat or lean, or half-way between both, can inspire the kind of passion which the sight of beauty, in its fresh bloom, calls forth. She may be just as "dear," but it is idle for her to hope that she may be as "darling."

BARTHOLDI'S BIG GIRL.

The Barholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen. "Liberty Enlightening the World!" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the older world, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs; and it and proper it is that at the very entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world. The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Philip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the Pedestal fund, says that the World does not know the word fail. Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist. "Prejudice? In what particular?" "I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, feeble appetite, dread-ful back ache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the best professional treatment. It so happened that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him: "Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You can not reach a case like mine and you know it, can you?" "I had him; and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit they can not cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, I obtained Ely's Cream Balm, my relative finally admitted that Warner's safe cure, which accomplished this result, was really a wonderful preparation. Had President Rutherford, of the Central Hudson, used it, I am certain that he would be alive to-day, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I was."

FISHY SUPERSTITION.

An immense shoal of fish lately went ashore on the sandy beach of Kona, Hawaii. The children regarded them as a kind of godsend, and began to eagerly gather them up for home consumption. The gray-headed native veterans however shook their heads in superstitious horror, and ordered the children to desist, remembering a tradition of earlier times, before Captain James Cook entered the harbor with the Resolution. The tradition was to the effect that the landing of a shoal of fish portended the death of an Alii, or native Chief. The inhabitants, on hearing of the event, declared plainly that religious scruples ought not to interfere with a man getting all he can. Whether a Chief died or not, there was no use wasting fresh fish. They might be the messengers of evil fortune, but they were, nevertheless, good to eat. Thereupon everybody filled his basket full and left the old men to mourn over the degeneracy of the times. It takes a good deal of religion in the Sandwich Islands and elsewhere to keep a man from laying his hands on anything within reach.—N. Y. Herald.

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA!

Positively the fastest selling book since the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and constantly compared to it by the ablest critics. Agents Wanted. A few extracts from the hundreds of endorsements already received: Gen. S. F. Butler, says: "It is the most timely book that has been published, and as a piece of book-making its execution is very remarkable." He also sent the book to "President Arthur to be read, and in a letter accompanying, said: "I think it will do the same service to the country in regard to the misdeeds of our Land System that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did with regard to slavery."

At this season of the year, the hilarity of the children is often stopped by some indiscretion on the part of the parent of child, and as a result, diphtheria, cholera infantum, or other complaints of stomach and bowels ensue. In all such cases, Ely's Food is the best diet known. It is perfectly safe, being neutral in its action upon the bowels, and in no way interferes with the action of medicines.

My wife has been severely afflicted with Eczema on Salt Rheum from infancy. We tried every known remedy, but to no avail. She was also afflicted with a terrible itching headache, sometimes followed by an intermittent fever, so that her life became a burden to her. Finally I determined to try S. S. S. She commenced seven weeks ago. After the third bottle the inflammation disappeared and she soon dried up and turned white and scaly, and finally she brushed them off in an impalpable white powder resembling fine salt. She is now taking the 4th bottle; every appearance of the disease is gone and her complexion is as white as a child's. Her headache has disappeared and she enjoys the only good health she has known in 40 years. JOHN F. BRADLEY, Detroit, Mich., May 16, 1888. 44 Griswold St. For sale by all druggists. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawers 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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