Commtw Courant.

W. E. TIM MONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

NUMBER 36.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES. At the request of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of the Land Office has caused an investigation to be made into the merits of the Gervacio Nolan land grant in New Mexico, and has reported that in his judgment all of the lands claimed (about 575,000 acres) should be restored to the public domain, with the exception of eleven square leagues for

which a patent has been issued. THE members of the Cabinet have decided to follow President Cleveland's example hereafter and receive no visitors on Saturday.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has designated Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, relieved as the naval member of the prize court to be appointed by the United States District Judge at New York, to examine the officers of the Ambrose Light, recently captured by the Alliance, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. Five prisoners, including the Captain and mate, were captured by the Alliance.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Board of Managers of the World's Industrial Exhibition at New Ordeans a statement of their indebtedness, of which the following is a recapitulation: Undisputed indebtedness, \$253,345; disputed claims, \$150,337; rejected, \$72,152; admitted, \$77,585; premiums, \$66,388; total, \$397,398; appropriations, \$335,000; deficiency, \$62,318.

THE Department of State is advised that the Government of Guatemala is now collecting an additional ten per cent. on appraisements of imported merchandise, and has added ten per cent. to the contracts made with merchants who loaned money to the Government.

A. G. THOMPSON, Inspector of Public Buildings of the Treasury Department, bas resigned by request of Secretary Manning. GENERAL ROSECRANS has been appointed Register of the Treasury, vice B. K. Bruce,

HERBERT FOOTE BEECHER, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound.

THE injunction suit of R. C. Lewis et al. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company and the District Commissioners at Washington, to restrain the telegraph company from erecting a pole line on Seventh street, was decided in the Equity Court in favor of the plaintiff.

THE EAST.

Over one hundred railroad laborers, Hungarians and Italians, employed on the Reading & Pottsville Railroad north of Harrisburg, Pa., struck for an increase of twenty-five cents per day in their wages

THE Boston publishers, Osgood & Co., recently assigned, have made arrangements with their creditors by which the business will be continued under the name

C. D. KEEP, editor of the Wall Street Daily News, has just been arrested on complaint of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for alleged libel of that corpor-

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR was said to be quite sick with Bright's disease. He was about to take an ocean voyage for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL GRANT was reported recently as restless but getting the usual amount of sleep. He will not drive in the park again. THE last of the marines sent to the Isthmus of Panama during the recent troubles returned to New York on the 3d.

THE New Hampshire House of Repre sentatives organized on the 3d by the choice of Edgar Aldrich, Republican, as Speaker. Governor Currier was inaugurated on the 4th.

MUDGE & COMPANY'S large shoe factory at Danvers Center, Mass., and three stores, burned early the other morning. Loss, \$75,000: fully insured. Two hundred hands were thrown out of employment.

A TYPE setting contest between Joseph McCann of the Herald and Ira Sommers of the World, at New York recently, for a purse of \$500 was won by McCann. The men set for three hours, McCann setting up 6,325 ems of solid minion without pararaphs, and Sommers 6,022. In the first nour McCann set 2,123 ems, beating the best previous record of 2,064, made by Compositor Ahrensberg some years ago.

ABE BUZZARD, the outlaw, surrendered to the authorities at Lancaster, Pa., recently. A TERRIBLE runaway occurred recently

at Erie, Pa. Five persons were shockingly Two men were fatally burned at the Sus-

quehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Pa., recently. Three others were also injured. FERDINAND WARD, who was indicted at

New York for larceny in the first degree, for stealing \$1,500,000 worth of bonds and securities from the Marine Bank just prior to its failure, pleaded not guilty. THE memorial hall in Fairmount Park,

Philadelphia, the art hall of the Centennial Exposition, which cost \$1,500,000, caught fire recently and was in imminent danger of destruction with its valuable art contents. Fortunately, however, the flames were extinguished after a few hundred dollars' damage had been done.

It was reported at Bradford, Vt., that

ex-Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, had of prison labor. The consignment came failed for a large amount and that all his property in Vermont had been attached for four times its value. ALFRED C. MOHR, clerk in the Canajo-

harie (N. Y.) Post-office, was arrested at Washington recently for stealing and pilfering letters. His depredations were extensive. He made a full confession. RAIMOND SCHWARTZ, the alleged dishon-

est post-office clerk, who fled from Hainspoch, Bohemia, with moneys belonging to the Government, was held recently at New York for extradition.

Sam Lang, an aged Chinaman, threw poison into the face of a boy named Love, at Grand Rapids, Mich., recently. He had previously had an altercation with the boy's father. The boy's life was barely saved.

Dr. E. E. LAY, who killed Henry Champlin, his brother-in-law, at Cincinnati, was discharged in the police court, the Judge saying the testimony made out clearly a case of self-defense. THE Beaver Park reservoir, near Long-

mont, Col., burst recently, carrying away houses, barns and everything it came in contact with. The reservoir contained an immense body of water. THE murderer of the Chinaman, Lou

Johnson, at St. Louis, was Chy Pock, who was arrested in Murphysboro, Ala. Chy Pock confessed the deed. He had been paid by his countrymen at St. Louis to put Johnson out of the way.

Two citizens were reported recently murdered by horse thieves in Powder River Valley, Oregon.

THE Apaches on the San Carlos (A. T.) reservation were reported as peaceable They had commenced harvesting. THE stock of flour in Cincinnati June 1

showed a greater amount than at any corresponding time during the past ten years. The figures were: Wheat flour, 47,819 barrels; rye flour, 1,522 barrels; total, 49,241, against a total last year of only 37,435. EARLY on the morning of the 4th, burg-

lars were discovered breaking open the safe of Barley & Co., at Sedalia, Mo. In attempting the arrest of one of them a policeman named Fifer was shot through the mouth and neck. Fifer succeeded in shooting the burglar through the heart. The remaining three burglars escaped. The dead man was discovered to be Edward Kerfoot, formerly of Otterville, Mo.

In the Illinois Legislature on the 4th, the bill was passed providing that after 1889 members of the Legislature should be paid for the session \$1,200, with ten cents mileage and for the extra session five dollars per day for the first thirty days and three dollars per day thereafter; any member absent from the house to forfeit ten dollars per day. MYRIADS of young grasshoppers, evi-

dently just hatched out in the warm sand, have made their appearance on the south side of the Arkansas River, at Canon City, DR. CRAFTS, a physician of Kansas City,

committed suicide recently by taking morphine. He was in domestic difficulties. having a divorce suit pending.

Fin and Mans Rainsbarger were lynched recently at Eldora, Iowa. The affair grew out of a feud in Hardin County, in which a man named Johnson was murdered. The murder spirit was reported very rife in the county. GENERAL CROOK recently telegraphed

that the Indians had killed seven men near Alma, five near Silver City, two near old Camp Vincent, and three near Grafton, N. M. It was also probable that the Apaches had killed others.

THE SOUTH.

killed by lightning recently at Chattanoogo, Tenn.

A COLORED man named Townsend Cook was lynched at Westminster, Md., recently, for an outrage committed on Mrs. Knott near Mt. Airy. THE Texas State rangers recently had s

battle with a band of marauding Mexicans in Dimmitt County. The rangers came upon the band and demanded their surrender when the band suddenly opened fire, killing Lieutenant Seider and mortally wounding two privates. The marauders then fied. The rangers, numbering only a few men, pursued but were forced to retire, the marauders being largely reinforced by their Mexican friends.

THE strikers on the Kentucky Central Railroad recently stopped the freight traffic at Covington, Ky., cutting the engines loose.

THE killing of Lieutenant Seider and two other Texas rangers turned out to be due to a deplorable mistake. The killing was done by Gonzales and his son, well-known trailers and scouts, who mistook the rangers for marauders.

THE trial of Thomas Jefferson Cluverius, at Richmond, Va., for the murder of his cousin, Varney Lillian Madison, which lasted an entire month, ended with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree THE Delaware peach growers were reported uneasy at the great fall of young fruit, resulting from wet weather. They

fear the crop will be greatly curtailed. An attempt was made the other night to blow up the private car of Superintendent Cummings of the Texas Pacific Railroad, at Marshall, Tex. Three nitro glycerine cartridges were placed on top of the springs

near the floor. JOHN H. AUFDMARLE, for seventeen years a confidential redemption clerk in the United States Subtreasury at New Orleans, has absconded with several thousand dollars of the Government's money.

THE strike on the Kentucky Central Railway ended on the 5th, the engineers having agreed to accept a ten per cent. reduction, being satisfied that the state of dalia, where it had been for repairs, went business justified it.

A Lor of carriages imported from the United States were recently seized at Ot. tawa, Can., it having been discovered by the Board of Appraisers that the axles used in their construction were the product from Cincinnati.

THE total exports of mineral oils during the ten months ended April 30, 1885, were 468,766,148 gallons, as against 416,974,435 gallons last year.

THE English Derby race was won by Lord Hastings' bay colt Melton. A DISPATCH from La Libertad, San Sal-

vador, says: The natives are flying to the mountains to avoid being taken for soldiers. THE British residents at Serinagur telegraphed that no Europeans were killed by the earthquake.

FIRE in the Philadelphia colliery, near Durham, Eng., recently imprisoned 350 miners. They were all rescued except thir-

THE window glass manufacturers have decided to commence the annual summer shut down two weeks earlier this year on

account of the dullness of trade. THE corporation of London will present ex-President Arthur with an address and a gold casket upon his visit to London, and

the Lord Mayor will give him a banquet. CAPTAIN SORENSON, of the bark Finn, which arrived at Quebec the other day, reported having met large quantities of wreckage off the banks of Newfoundland, composed of doors, cabins, masts, etc., which appeared to belong to a ship of large dimensions.

Advices from Zanzibar state that treaties of commerce have been concluded between that country, Italy and Belgium. THE Cologne Gazette affirms that agitation has decided that all the financial circles in Germany are in favor of bimetalism, but that the support of the Government can not be counted upon.

THE French Assembly refused to im peach the Ferry Ministry by a vote of 322

BIG BEAR recently sent in a flag of truce to General Middleton. The bearer was, however, killed by a shell. Big Bear was reported as going north, having had three skirmishes with the Canadians under General Strange.

THE Parisian newspapers made a violent attack upon the aldermen of London for refusing a vote of condolence upon the death of Victor Hugo. Rochefort called the aldermen a "band of ignorant, jealous turtle soup eaters."

THE weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 12,-910,000 francs, and in silver of 4,769,000

ARCHBISHOP CROKE recently returned home to Dublin. Replying to addresses of welcome at Kingston, he said he wished to see Orangeism broken down and the green flag floating over a prosperous people. Irishmen, he declared, would never rest until they obtained rights to which they were entitled.

A CYCLONE, disastrous in its conse quences, struck Aden the other night. The amage done was estimated at \$250,000. It was reported at St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, was about to resign, and that the Minister of the Imperial Domain would succeed him. SIR JULIUS BENEDICT, the noted com-

oser, died in London on the 5th. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, November 27, 1804, of Jewish parents. Business failures for week ended June

4: United States, 197; Canada, 126; total, 223; compared with 206 the week previous. The failures in every section of the country were comparatively light except in the South, where the number noted, 67, was far in excess of the average.

. THE young Earl Cairns (Lord Garmoyle) of the celebrated breach of promise suit of Fortescue vs. Garmoyle, assumed his place in the House of Lords on the 5th, as son and successor to the title of the late Earl

CONSUL MACKEY, who got into a scrape with an editor at Rio de Sul, Brazil, was acquitted by the jury.

THE LATENT.

LANSING, MICH., June 5 .- The Hon. George V. N. Lothrop by invitation addressed the Legislature in joint session yesterday afternoon. The Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court and State officers, as well as a large number of citizens, present. Mr. Lothron returned thanks for the honor done him by the Legislature. He referred to his mission and spoke of the firm friendship which Russia had exhibited toward the United States during the critical period of the war of the rebellion. After his address Mr. Lothrop met the member of the Legislature in the executive parlors.

A Gigantic Meteor.

VINCENNES, IND., June 5 .- The trainmen on the Chicago, Vincennes & Cincinnati Railway brought in a wonderful story yesterday concerning the falling of a gigantic meteor in a field near that railway at New Burnside, Johnson County, Ill., Wednesday night about midnight. The weight of the meteor is estimated at about a ton and a half, and was embedded in the ground several feet. The phenomenon excited the citizens of the village to a high degree and created a great sensation. Hundreds of people visited the spot yesterday.

London, June 5 .- It is rumored that the Government is about to institute an inquiry into numerous cases of corruption which have been alleged to exist in certain prisons. The accused warders are charged with blackmailing prisoners who have money until they are compelled to pay exorbitantly for special food and for indulgences which are contrary to prison rules. They are also charged with shortening the quantity and debasing the quality of the prisoners' food and pocketing the difference in cost.

A Broken Kail.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., June 5 .- Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a switch engine on its way to Rich Hill from Sethrough a bridge about two miles south of here on the Lexington & Sedalia' Railroad, killing the fireman, named Constance, and smashing up the engine and tender. engineer went down with his engine, but escaped unhurt. The accident is attributed to a broken rail. . Snake Poisones.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 5.-Recently Mr. James Branston, his entire family and a hired laborer, of Jonesville, Liberty County, became death-sick. Suspicion was aroused that the well had been poisoned. On exmination tour snakes were found carefully tied together and anchored in the well. Mr. Branston was an important witness in a

Cholera Increasing.

case in court.

MADRID, June 5 .- The cholera is increasing at Valencia. Forty-five per cent. of those attacked die. The utmost alarm is felt among the inhabitants, who are fleeing

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met in Topeka on May 27, with 250 delegates present. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. S. French, of Cincinnati, who took as his theme, "There is a strength belonging to the Church which it is our duty to put on." The Assembly was in session several days. Rev. William Johnson, of College Springs Presbytery, was elected Moder-

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians of the State of Kansas filed its charter with the Secretary of State recently. Its business

is to be transacted in Topeka. WILLIAM SIMS, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, states that he has received reports from over one hundred of his correspondents, many of them in Western Kansas, and not one refers to the reported grasshopper plague. He says that any extraordinary appearance of the pests or even any appearance at this time of the year would be noted and he would be informed immediately. He does not believe there are any within the State. Other sources of information were sought and all with the same result. The sender of the original Chicago dispatch has been run down, and it is believed there is no foundation for such a statement.

AT Leavenworth the other morning Ella Lafove, the two-year-old daughter of Louis Lafove, was killed while in a cave near the house. Two children were standing on a plank above her when it broke, striking her in the breast, killing her instantly.

THE Railroad Commissioners have recently been considering a number of complaints and decided the petition of the Mayor and citizens of Clifton for a depot and side-track at that place reasonable and the company was recommended to build a side-track and station. The petition of 151 citizens of Penfield, Osage County, asking for a side-track and station at that place and by 221 persons asking for the same privilege at Aurora, just east of Penfield, was granted, and the building of a side-track and depot recommended at some place near by, but whether at Penfield or Aurora is left to the determination of the railroad company. The complaint of the action of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroads

signed by J. W. Smith & Co., in regard to the supply to them of coal cars and of discrimination was held to be frivolous, the board finding nothing for correction.

It is stated that corn will have to be replanted in many localities, the seed having rotted in the ground. CHARTERS lately filed: Leavenworth

thletic Association; Walnut Valley Land, Loan and Investment Company, of Larned; Bunker Hill Cemetery Association; Saline County Horsemen's Association: Elk Falls Improvement Company. THE hired girl of Mr. Bradley, of Topeka,

recently attempted to fill the tank of a gasoline stove while one of the jets was burning. Result: An explosion, the severe burning of the girl and destruction of all the household goods by fire.

State having trees, bushes and vines old enough to bear. The prospect is good for

County, on Decoration Day Miss Standish, aged twenty-three, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which her nine-year-old brother was playing unobserved.

THE other night the Dodge City postoffice was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and about \$600 in cash taken besides a large number of registered letters JAMES BELDEN, a bachelor about forty ears of age, was recently found at his nome about fourteen miles north of Saraogo, Pratt County, with a bullet through his brain. The man had been missing for ome time, but nothing was thought of his bsence, until the day of the discovery, when a man by the name of Williams, appening to be in the immediate vicinity of his house detected a peculiar odor and up on breaking down the door found the body of the dead man. The Coroner's jury reurned a verdict of suicide, but as the man was known to have had considerable money, the impression is strong in the minds of the people that he was murdered for his money. He was known to have received a considerable sum about the time of his death.

THE United Presbyterian Assembly in session at Topeka adopted the report of the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions. It appropriates to the Egypt mission for its use \$38,000; India, \$31,200; and \$6,000 for the other expenses of the board. The indebtedness of the board is \$23,981.61.

AT Emporia the other night Miss Eva Bailey, a young lady twenty years old and highly esteemed, attended a small party of friends and returned to her home early, in company with a young lady friend. She entered the house and conversed with members of the family a few minutes, and placed her nat and wraps on the table. About half past nine o'clock she went out into the yard, and not returning search was instituted, but she could not be found. Searching parties were out all night, but were unsuccessful. The next morning the are Bells were rung and the people generally turned out. Later in the day she was found several miles north of the city wandering around in a demented condi- killed, about five feet eight inches in height, tion. Otherwise she was unharmed. It with light mustache, a well worn suit and a was thought that a failure to keep up with her class, which was soon to graduate, caused her meetal trouble.

NICHOLAS BALTERA, a restaurant keeper, suicided at Withita on the 2d by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The cause is supposed to have been financial embarrassment and despondency. He leaves a wife and child. A MOUNTAIN lion was killed in Sherman

County, near the State line, the other day It measured eleven feet and weighed 213 THE jury in the case of Marcus A. Jestes.

tried at Oswego for the killing of Mayfield Carr in February last, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE WORST EVER KNOWN.

Topeka, Kan, June 5.—The Secretary

of the State Board of Agriculture said yesterday that this would be the worst failure in wheat that Kansas has ever experienced. There was no use in disguising the fact that in several localities farmers would not get their seed. A large area of wheat which at the last report was considered promising was now either being plowed up or cattle had been turned in upon it. Mr. Branen, manager of the largest mill in the city, said that he had just returned from a tour of wheat districts, and that in his opinion the entire harvest would not exceed 15,000,000 bushels. Last evening the Secretary gave out the following statement: "The injury to the wheat crop from the severity of the winter, insect depredations and other causes is now found to be much greater than appearances indicated one month ago. Many fields which at the date of our last report gave promise of a fair yield, now have more cheat than wheat, and will yet be ploughed up and seeded to mil-let. Of the 1,613,298 acres sown to winter wheat in the State in the fall of 1884, at least forty per cent. or 645,319 acres have been abandoned and the ground seeded to spring crops and the work of destruction continues. The present outlook clearly indicates that the harvest this year will prove the most disastrous failure known in the history of wheat culture in the State, and warrants the belief that the total product will be required for seed and bread within the State during the year. From a careful compilation of the information re-ceived at this office the condition, May 30, of the area then remaining-967,979 acres -is found to be 56 per cent., as compared with the condition one year ago-a loss of 23 per cent. from the condition shown by the report of this board April 30. I therefore estimate that the product of wheat in the State this year can not exceed 12,000, 000 bushels—a small fraction in ex-cess of 25 per cent, of the product

of last year's harvest and about 39 per cent. of the average annual product for the last five years. The spring wheat in the State is found to be about equal to that sown in the spring of 1884. The condition has improved since the date of our April report. and as compared with the condition one year ago, is 101.56 per cent. which, with favorable weather until harvest, would indicate a product of 1,390,592 bushels, a promised increase over last year of 21,482 bushels. The estimated acreage of corn is 4,902,838 acres, an increase of 356,930 acres over the crop of 1884. The condition as compared with last year is 84 per cent. The probable product is 166,712,000 bushels, a shortage of almost 30,000,000 bushels as compared with the crop of 1884. The general increase of the oat crop throughout the State gives an increase in area as compared with last year, of 72,725 acres, which with the improvement in condition reported, indicates a product of 33,924,000 bushels, an increase of 4,837,000 over the yield of last harvest. No material change since our April report has occurred in rye, though there has been a falling off in acreage as compared with last year of about twenty-eight per cent., and in condition of ten. eight per cent., and in condition of ten. Reports indicate a large crop of all kinds of portion of the State. In other sections the crop is a failure."

A SEDALIA SENSATION.

Desperate Fight With Burglars-Officer Shot and Burglar Killed.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 5 .- At three o'clock

yesterday morning the police were notified by the night watchman at Zimmerman & Harter's mill that burglars had broken into the office of Barley Bros,' machine shop, which stands on the northwest corner of the block. Officers George Fifer and C. E. McGhee hurried to the .place, Fifer going around the block to the rear. When Mc-Ghee crossed the street to the corner by the office he saw a man lying on the ground beneath the window. He ordered the man to drop the pistol which he held in his hand and throw up his hands. The man, who had partly risen, kept his hands down, but begged McGhee not to shoot. man, who was about fifteen feet from McGhee, then suddenly wheeled around and started to run, in the same stooping position. Just as he turned he met Fifer, who by this time had come up from the rear. When he saw Fifer he began to shoot at him, not being over ten or fifteen feet from him. The first shot passed through Fifer's hat and the second took ef-fect in the left side of his chin, ranging back into the neck. Fifer fell on his knees and as he rose cried to McGhee to "Kill nim," at the same time firing himself. shot passed through the man's beart, killing him instantly. The other men, three of whom were in the building, escaped while this was going on, and ran up the street firing back. They turned the first corner and escaped. Fifer is in a serious condition. The bullet can not be extracted now, and it can not now be told whether he will recover. The man was taken to an undertaker's and an autopsy held at ten o'clock. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. The four men had been seen about town since last Friday. They slept in a deserted house near the gas works for several nights, and are described as follows: One with black mustache and blue suit: another short and heavy set, with light mustache the third, medium sized with brown mustache and brown stiff hat, and the one new black hat. He was about twenty-six years old. On the dead man's per son were found \$15.60, a map of Missouri, a lot of burglar's keys and tools, a silver watch and a flask and bottle of powder. He is thought to have been the The men inside had bored partly through the safe near the lock, and had owder and a fuse ready to blow it open. The safe contained no money, only books. The dead man, who was buried at six p. m., has been identified as Edward Kerfoot, for merly of Otterville, which place he left with a bad character named Mollie West, several years ago. The men were noticed hanging around the freight depot last Friday and it is thought they had designs on it but found that a night crew of hands were run which would frustrate their plans.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR

Jealousy Drives Robert Broaddus to Jomes mit a Fearful Deed at Leavenworth-He Shoots Frank Jobson and Then Kills

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., June 1 .- A few winutes after six o'clock Saturday evening Mr. Frank Jobson was walking down Shawnee street in company with Misses Daisy Wood and Nellie Moonlight, teachers in the public school, and had reached the corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets, when Rebert Broaddus, superintendent of Scott's stock farm, rode up on a Texas pony. As he eaught sight of Jobson and his lady friends. Broaddus reined up his horse and drawing his revolver fired at Jobson. The whole party took refuge in Ummethun's drug store. Broaddus dismounted and followed. Jobson ran behind the counter. Broaddus began firing as he entered and Jobson turned and faced him and placing his hand on his breast, where one shot had taken effect, he cried: "Stop, if you are a man; I am unarmed." Another shot was the only reply. Jobson ran to the best of his dimin-Ished strength would let him out of the door and across the street and fell

FAINTING FROM LOSS OF BLOOD in the office of the Free Press. As Mr. Jobson passed out of the store, two more shots were fired which took effect in his back and shoulders. As he passed beyond range Broaddus turned and fired the remaining shot in his revolver at Miss Wood. This fortunately missed. The murderer then rushed out and mounted his horse and then rushed out and mounted his horse and galloped out of town at breakneck speed, brandishing his revolver as he rode. Marshal Shallcross and other mounted police went in hot pursuit. Drs. Neely, Thomas, Carpenter, Love and Mathas were promptly on hand and dressed the wounds of the unfortunate man. Dr.

Thomas diagnosed the case as follows: One would in the right lung; one wound on the point of the right shoulder; one back of left shoulder. The caliber of the bullet was 38. The condition is very critiical with chances against recovery. The trouble was the outgrowth of jealousy. Miss Daisy Wood, the daughter of Judge N. H. Wood, had up to a few months ago been receiving the attention of Broaddus. About a month or six weeks ago

SHE DISMISSED HIM, and in the meantime has received more or less attention from Jobson. J. H. Atwood, Jobson's most particular friend, says he knew of nothing further than friendly relations existing between Jobson and Miss Wood, and nothing to give rise to the jealously that caused the shooting. Jobson is a native of Dundee, Scotland, where his brothers are engaged in a large spinning business. He came to this country and city about two years ago. He is an architect by profession, and as a designer and draughtsman undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession in this city. His char-seter is without reproach. He is very handsome in appearance, is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. Broad-dus is a medium sized, well built, young man with brown mustache and hair, with face deeply tanned with exposure to the air. burning. Result: An explosion, the severe burning of the girl and destruction of all the household goods by fire.

At the old Shawnee Mission, in Johnson

At the old Shawnee Mission, in Johnson ground, he doubtless would have paid the penalty of his crime. The first words spoken by the wounded man after his wounds were dressed were whispered to his friend Atwood: "Don't let them hurt the poor fool. He is crazy!" After shooting Jobson, Broaddus mounted his horse and rode down Shawnee street and out Broad to Salt Creek valley where his widway owed mother

> LIVES ON A HANDSOME FARM. On arriving at the house he dismounted and entered the residence, but his mother was absent from home. The only person about the premises was the wife of the who lives on the farm and has charg of affairs. To her he handed a ring, which he drew from his finger, and requested that it be given to his mother. Then the wretched man went out into the front yard and, placing the revolver close to his hec. fired and fell to the ground. The woman heard the shot, and running out, Broaddus expiring. He told her to tell his mother that he had come home to die and bid them good-bye. It is said that up to this time Broaddus had been an exemplary young man, and he had always the respect of all who knew him. It is believed that he was crazed to desperation because the young lady refused his further association, though Johnson was not the cause of the trouble between the young people. The two young ladies, Miss Nellie Moonlight, daughter of Colonel Thomas Moonlight, and Miss Wood had themselves a very narrow escape, and both are quite ill from the shock they received. Especially is this the case with Miss Wood. The wounded man was resting easy yester-day, but the physicians think that the chances for

RECOVERY ARE NOT VERY GOOD. The death of Broaddus makes the second in the family in a short time from the effects of a pistol bullet. A year or two ago the older brother, Joel Broaddus, who was traveling for a cattle firm, was found dead in room in a Denver hotel, with a bullet in his heart. It was reported that the death was an accident, as a valise half open lay beside the pistol, as though that weapon had dropped from it, but there have been rumors that the unfortunate young man had run behind in his accounts, and that the The family is one o' death was a suicide. the best in this section, the eldest brothe of the dead man being a prominent cattle dealer, and other relatives being of the very

Dinner to Boyd Winchester.

LOUISVILLE, May 30 .- A public dinner was given to Hon. Boyd Winchester, the new Minister to Switzerland, last evening at the Galt House by 100 of the leading citizens of the city and State. Ex-Mayor Jacob presided, and speeches were made by Judges Barr, Humphrey and Pope, Colonel Robert M. Kelley of the Leuisville Commercial, General Duke, Henry Watterson, and others. Letters of regret. extolling Minister Winchester in warm erms, were read from Vice-President Hendricks. Secretary Bayard, Senator Beck Governor Knott, ex-Governor Stevenson, and many prominent Kentuckians. The dinner was without distinction of parties.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

WE TWO.

Ah yes, it was years and years agone,
When life to us had no care or blight,
That we watched the white ships come and go
As we sat together each summer night.
We climbed the hillsides hand in hand,
With not ashadow of ill in view,
And drank from Nature's sweetest spring,
We Two!

My swain he was noble, brave and strong,
With love as boundless as is the sea,
And so I was all the world to him,
And he, too, was all the world to me.
Though clouds obscured the glorious blue,
With joy within we knew it not,
We Two!

We met when the breath of morn was sweet In the shady lane where the robins sung; And one blessed dawn we piedged our troth In a little nook where the bluebels hung, Where the roses blushed as the winds swep by, And lilies bowed 'neath their weight of dew, 'e walked and talked till the sun was high, We Two!

Ah yes, it was years and years ago Since the wedding bells rang sweet and clear;
And our boys and girls are gone—all gone—
Some far away! some buried here!
Now we sit with thin and whitened locks,

ow we sit with thin and whitehed locas,
And our days below we know are few,
ut we love with a feep unchanging love,
We Two!
—Demorest's Monthly.

UNDER FIRE.

Dangerous Target-Practice of New York Artillerymen.

Some time before the war a Presbyterian clergyman from New Hampshire went South, with his family, for the benefit of his health. He purchased a had fallen. little farm in Virginia, about three miles from Washington, access to which was had by the way of Georgetown and the had by the way of Georgetown and the Aqueduct Bridge. He gradually failed in health, however, and died, leaving a his fears, though she could not alleviate widow—Mrs. Gayes—and two girls and two boys. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, after the Confederate lines were driven back a few miles. fortification the house, and then Mary and Robby were driven back a few miles, fortifications were constructed around Washington for the proceetion of the National capital. They consisted of a chain of forts arranged in nearly a circle. This line crossed the Potomac pear Chain Bridge above Georgetown, extending thence to Arlington Heights and some distance below, recrossing the river be-tween Long Bridge and Alexandria, and so on around until the circle was complete. With this line, and about a mile and a half from Fort Smith, situated on a little eminence, was Mrs. Gayes' modest home, protected now from the Confederates, but suffering more, perhaps, from the Union troops. Many regiments were encamped near by, and little by little her timber and fences and stock and crops disappeared, until there was scarcely anything left save the house and the land. Even the cook-stove was missing one morning. Very frequently at 'night she was aroused by the beating of "the longroll," the shouting of words of command and the tramping of regiments as they swiftly formed in line of battle to meet the expected enemy.

city it was scorehing hot. But in Mrs. Gayes' house, protected as it was from the rays of the sun by the abundant foliage of the great oaks which surrounded it, the heat was not oppressive. Mrs. Gayes was in the sittingroom reading a paper. The elder daughter was in Washington. Charley, the elder son, who was then near twelve years of age, was playing with the dog on the porch. It was a peace-ful, quiet picture of Virginia country life. Suddenly there came a loud. whistling, screaming sound, followed by a terrific explosion directly over the

"Why!" ejaculated Mrs. Gaves, as she started from her seat, "what a heavy clap of—" thunder, she was about to say, but the unmistakable humming, twanging sounds which fol-lowed close upon the explosion, with the falling of leaves and broken branches from the trees, told her it was a shell from some heavy gun.
"Is it possible they are making an

attack? she said. The children now came running in from their play, and one of them cried out: "Oh, mamma! the lightning has struck the trees." Mrs. Gayes went out on the porch and looked and listened, but nothing unusual could be

seen or heard.
"It was a shell," said she. "I ex-"It was a shell," said she. "I ex-pect a gun at one of the forts went off always do, and I'll keep awful still."

"Well," said Charley, "when they load their guns I wish they'd point them toward Richmond. They ought to be ashamed of themselves." "I don't think we shall be troubled

any more," said the mother, as she re-turned to the sitting-room followed by the children. She had but just resumed her seat when another shell buried itself in the earth a few rods from the house and burst, throwing up sweetly and softly as if in her own quiet clouds of dust and dirt. "What can it mean?" said Mrs.

"I know what it means, mamma!"

The boy was right in his surmise, and in a few moments another missile thrown from one of the huge siege guns stood the surgeon and the steward. with which the fort was armed struck a Clustered around the room were half a quarter of a mile away and came ounding or richocheting toward the house, striking the ground at intervals

"Come down into the cellar with me, all of you," said she, and they obeyed with alacrity. After she had was alternately praying to "de good awoke considerably refreshed. Lord" and to "Missus Gayes" to save was uncomplaining through it al her, she said.

Pierson's just as fast as you can, and ask him to go around to the fort and have the firing stopped. And you remain at Mr. Pierson's until I send for for that purpose from the fort. The ofon. Don't come back. You are not afraid to go, are you?"

"No, mamma, I'm not afraid," answered the brave little fellow, as he clasped his mother's hand a little tighter. "I knew you would not be; and now as soon as the next shell comes I want you to go." When it came she kissed him, and said: "Now, my brave boy, run!

She would gladly have gone herself, but she thought it better to remain that she might be with the other two children in case the house should he struck and burned. It cost her a struggle to send her son forth on such a perilous errand, and her face was very pale as she kissed him. Away sped Charley through the garden, glancing with mile distant. He had scarcely left the bery he had just passed and burst close to the house. The mother's heart stood still for an instant-and there was cause for it. One of the flying fragments struck poor Charley, and he fell to the ground with a cry of "Oh, mamma!" Down in the cellar the mother heard the cry of her wounded boy, and in a moment she was kneeling by his side. It was a sad sight for a mother to look upon. The cruel piece of iron with its ragged edges had stripped a great piece of flesh from the back of his ankle upward, completely severing the cord and laying bare the bone. He was lying upon his face, and the blood was already staining the green grass where he the fragment of stocking, and hastily bound up the wound with strips torn

will be burned. I'll put you behind that tree, and you will not be in much

danger."
"But you'll run, mamma, won't And the tears trickled down Charley's cheeks, though he tried very hard to keep them back. The tree was a large chestnut, and its generous trunk afforded a pretty ample protection against the shells, two of which had struck near by while Mrs. Gayes was binding up the Arriving at Mr. Pierson's she wound. dispatched him in great haste to the fort, while she with swift feet returned to Charley. Becky and Berty Pierson, aged seventeen and eighteen, with true girlish heroism, returned with her notwithstanding the bursting shells. On the way they passed several negroes sheltered behind stumps and stones, and Mrs. Gayes vainly begged them to mamma! I am so glad you've come back." He could not walk at all, and It was a midsummer morning in blood. So his mother and the two girls 1864. Out in the fields and over in the carried him in their arms as best they could. Down the hill, half-blinded by the smoke and stunned by the awful ex-plosions, slowly moved the strange pro-ting the upper hand, and that Edison's doors on the first windy day, allowing carried their burden up the hill to Mr. Pierson's house.

By this time Mr. Pierson had reached the fort, and the firing ceased. The other children were sent for, and in a and hospital-steward came galloping had happened and to render assistance. The surgeon's proffered services were most gladly accepted. When he was ready to examine the wound, the

mother said: "Now, Charley, it will hurt you to have the wound dressed, but it must be done, and you must try and bear it. It will soon be over.

"I'll try," said Charley, "if you'll be sure, mamma, and not let my leg be

She pressed him to her heart, and assured him with loving words that there was no occasion for so serious an operation. "Sing to me, mamma. Sing to me!" "Why, Charley-I-1-don't believe 1 can sing now," she faltered.

"You must, mamma, you must! And he reached up and put his arms pleadingly around her neck. There was a silence in the room as the little sufferer persisted in his strange request. Then the mother closed her eyes and tried to sing. Her voice was tremulous at first, but by a mighty effort she expelled from her mind every thought save the remembrance of her love for her wounded child; and she was soon able to sing to him almost as home. The boy's arms gradually re-laxed and he lay back again quietly upon the blood-stained bed, with his head resting half upon his pillow and reied Charley. "That New York regiment which has just been sent over to Fort Smith has put up a target in our field, and the fellows are firing at it. I wish I was a General. I'd put every one of them in the guard-house!"

The work regiment which has just been sent over to were closed, and his pallid face had lost something of the roundness and fullness which marked it in the morning. The mother was bending over him with one of his hands in hers. On the other side of the bed sat Berty Pierson fanning Charley's face. At the foot dozen neighbors looking on with sym-

When the mother began to sing in its mad course, something as a stone when thrown violently upon the water was a solemn hush in the room and skips along the surface. With a shrick like a demon it plunged through the garden, destroying everything in its path, filled the air with dust, gave two or three more screeches, and finally or three more screeches, and finally sleeve across his eyes a number of times, and the stayard was hardly able to disburst over near the road. Mrs. Gayes and the steward was hardly able to distinguish his instruments. Under the soothing effect of his mother's voice the boy allowed the wound to be dressed and the cruel stitches to be taken. quieted Eliza, the negro servant, who Later in the day be dropped asleep and was uncomplaining through it all, and

pathetic, awe-stricken faces.

Charley, you must run up to Mr. sufferings excited the admiration of

ficers d'd everything in their power to atone for the suffering they had so carelessly but unintentionally caused. surgeon and his assistants attended him tenderly and carefully until he was well. The surgeon offered to procure his mother a pension, but Mrs. Gaves declined, saying that she was too thank-ful that her boy was alive to think of asking aid from the Government. Charley was soon able to walk with the aid of crutches, but could not dispense

with their use for many months. Mrs. Gayes, now an aged woman, loves to tell of those perilous times. One of her daughters, a lady of rare qualities, fills one of the highest positions allowed to her sex in the Government departments at Washington. She wonder at the great furrows the shells has in her little cabinet at home the had plowed, climbed the fence and very piece of shell which did its cruel started to run with all his might toward work that day. It is rusty, and when Mr. Pierson's house, which was half a picked up was blood-stained. Charley work that day. It is rusty, and when is a florist, and brings his flowers regugarden fence, however, when another larly to one of the Washington markets. shell came tearing through the shrubcause to remember the summer morning when the New York regiment in Fort Smith bombarded his mother's house. - N. Y. Tribune.

EDISON.

The Alleged Misfortunes Which Have Overtaken the Electric King.

Although the system of lighting New York houses with the incandescent electric light has made great strides during the last three years, and although we now have one whole district of nearly a square mile partially lighted by the Edison system, it can not be said that had fallen. Speaking words of en-couragement, she removed his shoe and any one concerned not even Edicar him any one concerned, not even Edison himself. It has been generally supposed. however, that the wizard of Menlo Park has so managed things as to derive considerable personal profit out of his patents. Consequently I was somewhat surprised to-day to learn upon good authority that Edison is now far from a rich man, and has very little authority even in the company of which he is supposed to be the head. Like all inventors, he believed that there were millions in his patents, and although he got enough ready money out of the company to enable him to live com ortably, he took most of his pay in stock. Now, while the Edison Company has done a the lamps, laying mains, and introducing its system, the expenses have been enormous. It is a new business, and every step was more or less of an experiment; much work had to be done over two or three times, and many costly blunders were made. The result has been that the stockholders have not seen much money in the shape of dividends, and Edison, relying largely upon his stock for reward, has practically nothing. Besides, there has been a good deal of disappointment in the company follow her and assist in the removal of over this state of things and an attempt the wounded boy. They found Charley was made nearly six months ago to turn behind the tree, and he' said: "Oh, Edison out, at least, to render his position of no authority. It was claimed that he was no business man, which is he was weak from pain and loss of probably true, and that the company blood. So his mother and the two girls could get on better without him, which carried him in their arms as best they is probably untrue. For a time Edison succeeded in beating his opponents. I

at the same time Edison made the money with which he began his electric light experiments. He was sufficiently well known in 1877 to attract the attenfew moments the regimental surgeon and hospital-steward came galloping the stock of the Edison Electric Light down to express their sorrow at what Company, after the tremendous newspaper advertising he got in 1878, rose to fabulous prices. I remember that early in 1879 Edison's stock was quoted at \$2,000 for each one hundred dollar \$2,000 for each one hundred dollar share. If Edison had not had faith in his own scheme, he might have sold out occasionally changed, kept in the cellar then and have been a rich man to-day. He kept his stock, and worked night and day in the service of the company. Like most new things, there were difficulties, delays and expenses of which no one dreamed. It took him a year more than he calculated to get his slacked lime in the cellar are the more system in operation, and the cost was double the estimates. It had been announced that the new light would cost far less than gas. As a matter of fact it costs far more, and it was not long after the company got its works in op-eration that the stock fell in value and Edison found himself with a good deal

of fame to show for his eight years' work, but with but very little money. Since the first station was opened, two years ago this coming summer, very little money had been made, and the work of extending the business has been slow. In the way of putting in isolated plants some money has been made, but not by Edison person-Of late matters have gone from bad to worse, and I am sorry to say that the famous inventor shows of being bitterly disappointed. He is no business man, and spends more money on experiments than would suffice to support five ordinary families: hence his present financial depression. Fortunately, he is likely at any moment to bring forth something new, and there are always plenty of men ready to put money into his schemes. He now living quietly in a little flat off Broadway in Eighteenth street, for which he pays a thousand a year, and working hard at a device for telegraphing between a moving train and sta-tions along the line. There is already one company with a similar project and an apparatus for achieving this result, but Edison thinks he can do better.—N. Y. Cor. Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

—The reported saying of Dr. J. P. Newman, General Grant's pastor "Great men can gain nothing from religion, but religion can gain much from great men," is pronounced un-true by Dr. Newman, and he gives authority for this statement: "Great men can gain much from religion, but religion can gain nothing from great men."-N. Y. Tribune.

-Broom-corn toothpicks are manuthe fortitude with which he bore his factured extensively in Kansas.

FOUL CELLAR GASES. Methods That May Be Relied Upon to

Ordinarily, those who are intelligent and thoughtful will have looked after the cellar, removing decayed vegetables and the like, early in the season. Indeed, most of this class will wish to ventilate the cellar often during the winter, that the gas which flows down from the sleeping apartments, etc., may be removed about as fast as it accumulates. It should be remembered that breath-

tation, putrefaction and decay, evolve this deadly gas, which is heavier than the atmosphere, flowing like water, into the lower rooms and cellar, there to be disposed of in the best possible way, or it will prove a source of harm to the family. At this season of the year, when the usual warm weather materially hastens decomposition and putrefaction, these gases are rapidly emitted, and in their most deadly forms directly producing croup, diphtheria, fevers, malaria, and later in the season, aided by green fruits and vegetables, it may be, the dreaded cholera. As strange as it may seem, in Massachusetts, in the atter part of the nineteenth century, may be still found that have received no special attention up to this time, cellars which have not been cleaned, it may be for years! We should not be surprised to learn that there are cases of sickness most of the time, not as the result of a mysterious dispensation of "Divine Providence," but of a want of decent cleanliness—"next to godliness." If we attempt to make a trip to such of reconnoissance we shall find it needful to take a light, for there is not a single window-darkness and filth prevailing. The head may scarcely reach the upper stratum of the so-called air of this place, where the most of the family food is kept, before a tingling sensation in the nasal passages and throat will convince us that there is ammonia here. A little farther on we are reminded of the odor of very stale eggs, and we feel sure that sulphureted hydrogen gas has, in some way, found its way here, while the dimness of the light of the lamp indicates the presence of no small amount of carbonic acid gas! Where shall we find the sources of these deadly gases? On our right a part of a barrel of decayed apples may be found, left in the early part of the winter, when the best ones were used in cooking, while on the left is a quantity of potatoes, in tremendous amount of work in making a similar plight, a heap of decaying cabbages, turnips, beets, etc., saturated with filth. In other parts are pieces of mouldy bread and cake overlooked months since-bones and pieces of stale meats, taken out of the pork barrel last fall, the remains of a few rats, poisoned soon after they came in the cellar in the fall, all in the active process of decay and putrefaction, filling the cellar with the seeds of disease and death! Yet, here in this pest-vault, this poison-crowded, filthy place, the family milk and cream are kept, the bread, cake, ing these foul gases, the family literally living (sickening and dying) on filthy and poisonous foods, wondering per-haps why they should be so fearfully

cursed by a bad climate and fickle weather. What shall be done? Prepare a place cession. They waded the little stream in the hollow, stopping a moment to bathe Charley's face and hands, and out of the quadruplex apparatus for to commence a general renovation. Out of the quadruplex apparatus for to commence a general renovation, sending four messages along one wire with hoes, shovels, rakes, removing everything, that the light of the sun may scatter the foul gases, every box, barrel and dish to be thoroughly aired. The scrapings from the bottom will make excellent fertilizing garden materials, while the older and more filthy boxes, etc., may be burned. Then the walls, posts, all should be thoroughly whitewashed twice, the beautiful alabastine serving a similar purpose in the at all times, as a means of keeping it pure, absorbing these gases. Pure and free air, by the great law of diffusion, serving to attenuate and dilute foul gases, robbing them of their potency. the light of the sun, and whitewash or valuable and cheap means of securing purity on favorable terms.—Golden

PERSIAN POETRY.

Its Characteristics Pointed Out and Their Relations.

Persian poetry had its birth in a coun-

try conspicuous for natural advantages; a country distinguished for the mildness of its climate, the clearness of its streams and the perpetual verdure of its plains a country of lofty mountains, inland seas and rolling rivers; the land of the gazelle, the camel and the caravan; a land abounding in fruits and flowers, full of pleasant gardens and enlivened with the songs of innumerable birds; a land where millions of butterflies of the richest colors were wafted through the summer air. In this land of the olive, the date, the pomegranate and the fig. where the palms of the South met the pines of the North, was reared a race of men combining in a rare degree ingenuity, vivacity, intellectual force, subtlety and refinement of manners. The Persians early acquired repute as a people of taste, invention and artistic skill. The finest silks, the richest velvets, the costliest brocades, the softest and rarest carpets and the most splendid tissues were of Persian origin. The art newly discovered in America and Europe, how to combine great variety of colors with perfect harmony, and to delight the eye with soft and pleasing gradations, producing a rich composite effect from the simplest elements, was original with the Persians centuries ago. The very figures of floor cloth on which the Shah Mahmoud walked in the tenth century, the shawl patterns that adorned the heroines of Jamind of Hafiz are imitated in the looms of England and the United States to-day. In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a notable success. Their chief cities showed spendid palaces, tilled with gems of art and sparkling with jewels, and stately mosques with white or azure domes .-- North American Review.

CHANGE OF SCENE. Advice to Invalids Which Is Well Intend-

That is indeed a strange idea that the sick, simply on account of invalidism, should take himself away from home influences, pleasant relations and cheering companionship and his accustomed climate, for the sake of securing a "change of scene." It may have originated in the distracted brain of some disheartened and unsuccessful medical adviser, as the most available means of brains were removed from a bucket and having a patient of a very critical charing and combustion, as well as fermenacter die in the hands of a stranger, in some different clime, advising "traveling for health." Home is the place for the sick, where loved ones may sympathize with them and attend to every want. Aside from circumstances and conditions unconnected with illness, severing the pleasant relations of the sick, condemning them to hotel life, among strangers, is unnatural, unphyslological, not to say cruel! The sick can not well tolerate excitement, the unrest which is necessarily connected with a life among strangers, while it is often true that the changes are too abrupt, seriously affecting the health.

If there are any unfavorable natural circumstances, if the climate may prove unfavorable to some particular form of disease, rarely true, it may be well to make a slight change, one of latitude rather than of longitude. It is generally injudicious to remove to any locality in which the temperature differs widely from that in which one was born. It is still more injudicious to remove to a much warmer climate, where the enerving influences must reduce the recuperative powers, lessening the prospects of a recovery. Modern science has demonstrated the fact that it is safer to remove to a colder climate, rather than a hotter one, though all abrupt changes, in all respects, are to be avoided. If one is the constant victim of foul miasmas, breathing the noxious gases of some filthy district, a change of the latitude is imperative, if the locality can not be renovated, made inhabitable. When one has only an unpleasant home, if he is denied the ordinary comforts of life, has only unpleasant companions, a "change of scene" may be desirable, an ordinary boarding-house being an improvement. Even in such a case, constant travel is unfavorable to a restoration, since there are not many of the cobust who are improved in health by such travels. If one has dismal surcoundings, if he is bereft of pure air and society, if he has no companionable society, if he is constantly irritated, he may safely "change the scene," but never simply for the sake of a change.

BUDDENSIEK MORTGAGES.

to Builders. The Sanitary World offers a warning

to persons who are in the habit of advancing money on mortgage to builders without examining the structures cooked meats, puddings, even the more liquid foods, those more easily absorbives additional emphasis from the rerives additional emphasis from the recent fall of one Buddensiek block in New York and the enforced rebuilding of others, which is now going on by direction of the Building Bureau. In the English case to which the Sanitary World refers, a builder of the Buddensiek sort of work erected in London two houses, the workmanship of which was far from satisfactory to the disfined for the offense, and ordered to change his method of building forth-The builder took no notice of the order, but completed the houses ready for occupancy, and then managed to obtain, as builders know how to do, a large loan upon them, giving a mortgage in return. The Metropolitan Board of Works, whose mandate he had disobeyed, had in the meanwhite, however, instituted legal proceedings against him, and obtaining a verdict, with the necessary authority from the court, it proceeded, after ordering out the occupants, to demolish both the bought the houses at a high price from the builder, without troubling lrimself to inquire about defects, which, as it proved, made them worse than worthless. The Sanitary World, while deploring the success of the trick by which the rascally builder shifted the consequences of his misdeeds upon the innocent mortgagee, points out that the latter, by taking the precaution to inquire of the district surveyor as to the character of the houses, might easily bave ascertained that they were not only defective but had been actually condemned and ordered to be taken down, and would thus have been warned against throwing away his money in a loan upon them, and truly says that notwithstanding the hardship to the mortgagee, his want of prudence should not be allowed to interfere with the public welfare, which unquestionably demanded the destruction of the buildings. - American Architect.

Putrefaction.

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society Prof. McKendrick and Mr. J. J. Coleman gave an account of some recent experiments on the effect of low temperatures on the putrefactive process and on vital phenomena. They found that the continned exposure of putrescible fluids to a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees below zero did not prevent putrefaction, showing that the microorganisms causing putrefaction are not killed even by this extreme cold, a temperature probably lower than any pre-vailing in the Polar regions, so that micro-organisms might exist even there. They hoped to continue their experi-ments with an atmosphere at a temperature of one hundred and fifty degrees below zero.-N. Y Post.

—Boston girl (to Uncle James, a farmer)—Do you like living on a farm, Uncle James? Uncle James—Yes. I ike it very much. Boston Girl-I suppose it is nice caough in the glad sum mer time, but to go out in the cold and snow to gather winter apples and har vest winter wheat I imagine might be anything but pleasant .- N. Y. Times.

BEEF BRAINS!

They Are in Demand Just Now-How They

"These are the brains of Colorado cattle, just slaughtered and fresh." said a gray-haired man to the keeper of a restaurant on Madison street yesterday. "I've sold all but this dozen, and you can have 'em for \$2." The restaurant-keeper showed a disposition to purchase and asked the man to disclose his wares. In a short time the placed on a large platter. They were covered with coagulated blood and looked anything but palatable, but the seller said that a wash in warm water and salt would remove the objectionable features and impart to the brains a wholesome odor. He was given his price, and was told that the restaurant was a ready market for all such viands. "Yes, the brains of cattle are a treat

at this season of the year," said the caterer, "but we have difficulty in securing a supply. A great many people are infatuated with sweetbreads, especially those whose stomachs are of the weak sort. Now, the brains of cattle are in greater demand than sweetbreads, and when it becomes known that the dish can be secured here epicures from all parts of the city will pay me a visit. Moreover, the dish is a nutritious one, and when prepared by a French cook is fit for the gods. Yes, I'll sell those at sixty cents per order, and you can see that there is quite a profit in them. The cause of the small supply is attributed to the manner in which cattle are killed in Chicago. One would think thattered daily there would be an abundance of brains, but such is not the case. Some of the butchers slaughter their cattle by stoving in their skulls with a sledge-hammer. Others shoot them through the brains, and when cattle are killed that way the brains are unfit for food. The blood coagulates there, and besides the brains are-smashed into a jelly. They have to be taken out whole and handled carefully in order to dispose of them to custom

The little man who makes a living by supplying restaurants with brains was seen, and he agreed with the caterer. He said: "Packers have no use for the brains of cattle, and, in fact, it is the only part of the beef that is not used. As a dish it is the finest in the restaurant line, but it is hard to get 'em. When the butcher severs the head from the body and removes the tongue. I take the head one side and with a chisel remove the front of the skull. A couple of twists of a knife blade remove the little chords and out it drops. Without much difficulty I can get two dozen a day. I sell them for two dollars per dozen, so you see it's not a bad busi-

"Do you have to pay anything for them?

"Not anything to speak of. Maybe I buy half a dollar's worth of beer for the butchers at dinner time. I can well afford to do that.'

"You enjoy a monopoly of the busi-"A what?"

"You have the business all to yourself.

"Yes, kind of; there were some fellows who 'fished for brains' for a while, but they looked upon it as a dirty business and quit.

The men who entertained such opinions were correct. The "brain man," trict surveyor, who complained against him for using bad mortar, and had him pearance, his clothing being bespattered pearance, his clothing being besnattered with blood from head to foot. - Chicago

- A NOBLE BOY.

The Motive for Johnny's Self-Abnega-

There was no doubt but that Johnny Fizzletop was the laziest and most mischievous boy in the whole school. Whenever anything went wrong Johnny was sure to be blamed for it. One day the school-teacher missed his spectacles. He remembered having put them on the desk but a few minutes behouses, and with them the security of them on the desk but a few minutes be-the unfortunate lender, who had really fore. He threatened to punish the whole school in case the spectacles

were not forthcoming.
"Now, boys, for the last time I tell" you whoever took those spectacles to to come forward and ow i that he did it. If he doesn't the whole class will be kept in for an hour after school," he-

said, excitedly.

There was silence for a few minutes, and then Johnny held up hishand, and asked, in an uncertain sort of voice, what the boy wao took the spectacles would get.

"A good sound licking," thundered the teacher. "Please, sir, I took the spectacles,"

said Johnny.
A painful scene ensued. At last the teacher got through, and, out of breath, was about to take his seat, when the door opened and his servant entered. bringing the spectacles.

"You left the spectacles at home," said the servant, "and I thought I would bring them over, as you can't see well without them."

"What! The spectacles?" exclaimed! the school-teacher, very much astonished.

Yes, there were his spectacles beyond. a doubt. Just at this moment Johnny broke out into a dismal wail, saying, between sobs:
"C, Lordy! O, Lordy! and I have:

"But, Johnny," said the astonished school-teacher, "how did you come to say you took the specs? It is a noble: frait in your character, my boy, to sac-ffice yourself for the good of the whole: class, particularly when you are innocent.

"That's not why I said I took the specs," exclaimed Johnny.
"What is the reason?" asked the

"If I hadn't said I did it," explained Johnny, "I would have been kept in with the whole class, and when I'm kept in 1 don't get any dinner, and we've got pudding for dinner to-day." -Texas Siftings.

-Ginger Sponge Cake: One cup moasses, one cup butter, two cups sugar, four eggs, three cups flour, one cup milk, teaspoonful soda and gingen-The Household.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE COMING OF THE ROSE. The star-gemmed gates, which are never Except by elves on the dewy green. Were rolled apart at a touch to-day, And all the roses are on their way, Coming to fill the land with light.

Sweet within sweet and fold on fold, Crimson and white, and cloth of gold— This with its flery heart aglow, That with the luster of falling snow, See them toss on the prickly hedge, See their foam on the meadow's edge.

Blooming as fair by the roof of thatch As where a princess may lift the latch, Scattering odors pure and sweet On the dusty road or the thronging street, Baffling the grasp of a rude desire By the jealous watch of the sentry brier.

Everywhere is the fragrance poured; Earth is a garden of the Lord. Pride of the bower and light of the lane, The rose is timed to a merry strain; Music and perfume, joy and June— Nothing is jangled or out of tune.

Bird atilt on the jeweled spray Weaves the rose in his rollicking lay; Child at sport by the cottage door Never was half so glad before; Little wren in the hidden nest Chirps of the pleasure that fills her breast. Which is the lovelier, bud or rose,

The clasp that hides, or the bloom that grows Fairer and braver hour by hour, Till we gaze entranced on the perfect flower? Somebody wiser than you or I.

I, as I stoop to your rose-bud lips.
Gates through which innocent laughter trips—
I. as I bend with a kiss to meet
The wistful eyes in their candor sweet—
Know that the bud so fresh and free
Is the dearest thing in this world to me.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young
People.

CUPID AND CUT RATES.

A New York Scalper's Romantic Love Story.

THE SCALPER'S NARRATION.

They say that "all is fair in love and war." The railroad companies have found out that there is a good deal that is not fair in this war of cut rates. You may think this is a joke. If you've got any such foolish idea as that into your head, just tackle the first stockholder you meet and see if he don't tell you it's cold, hard truth. This sort of funny business between the trunk lines-you cut my throat and I cut yours, so to speak-has made it lively for us. Too lively, to be honest with you, when we come to figure up the profits. I'd rather see less people here in my Broadway office and more money. Don't you see for yourself that it is less wear and tear on the nerves, not to speak of the furniture, to sell twenty tickets a day at a clean commission of three dollars a ticket, than to sell one-hundred on a fifty-cent margin, not to speak of havuniversal railway guide and bureau of information for two hundred more people, who finally go to some other fellow's shop to buy their tickets?

The theory of our side of the railroad business and the basis of our success when we have any-is that half the world ants to get something for nothing, something for less than it is worth, something cheaper than the market price. So you see, we don't have any very altitudinous opinion of the class of folks who mostly patronize us. Our best customers are fellows who could just as well afford to pay full rates and never know the difference. Of course, though, a good many poor people come here, and in helping them save a dollar or two dollars, I fee! as though we are regular out and out, died-in-the-wool

Funny customers? Do we have any? Do we have anything else? I would like to ask you. Some of them are regular, but mostly transient. I'll tell you about one of my regular customers if you'll keep it to yourself. If it should get out the boys would have the grand laugh on me, from Canal street to the Astor House. It was about six weeks ago just six weeks ago to-day if you are so particular about dates—that a young woman came in and asked: "What does a ticket to Chicago

cost?"

"Seventeen dollars," I said. Without another word she walked out—except, I believe, she did say:
"Thank you" in a very low tone.

The next day she came again and asked the same question and got the same answer. The third time she came, which was the day following, I noticed her more closely. She was very plainly dressed, but somehow her dry goods looked better than some that cost a pile of money. She knew how to wear things like a lady. She might have been a saleswoman or a school-teacher or anything of that sort that a lady might be who was down in her luck. She looked pale and sad, but there was something brave in her eyes that made a fellow respect her. At any rate, it made me pull off my hat and lay my cigar down-and there are mighty few folks I ever do either for in business

"What is the price of a Chicago tick

et to-day?" Sixteen dollars," I said.

There was just a little glad streak came into her tired face at the drop of a dollar that made me wonder how glad she would look if the tumble had been "Thank you," and walked quietly away as before. I wondered if she would come again, but the next day she was I said: here at about the same time. Prices had stiffened up again, and I felt like a brute when I had to say "Seventeen dollars" instead of "Fifteen," which I would much rather have said, and I believe I should, and pocketed the loss, if so many other people had not crowded

She opened her large, blue eyes at me as though she thought I must be mistaken. After she had repeated the question to make sure, and had received the same answer-I hadn't the courage to look her in the face when I said "Seventeen," and so made believe I was terribly busy with some letters-she walked away more slowly than usual.

The next three days running the rates

fourteen dollars to Chicago. When She came—I suppose it does not cost any more to put in a capital than a small care whether Chicago tickets sold for regardless of the fact that if cut rates her. To tell the honest truth, I was afraid she would buy a ticket and that would be the last I would see of her. Then I thought to myself: "It's none of your business, anyhow. What do you care-what right have you to care?' And I had to answer back: "Not any." And besides, it was evident she was so anxious to go that I would rather she would go if it would make her the least tit happier. It was rather a got-used-to-being-disappointed sort of a tone in which she asked her regular question, but there was plenty of life and snap, and it sounded good to hear the way in which she said: "Oh, I thank you!" when I told her "Fourteen," just as though I was responsible for it and made all the rates for the whole country. But she didn't buy any ticket all the same, and it may be foolish for a scalper to say-and a scalper who is not in the habit of getting left-to own up, fair and square, that I was downright relieved when she did not plank down fourteen dollars on my counter.

It was fourteen dollars the next day and she asked me if I thought it would go any lower. I told her everything was so mixed up it was impossible to tell, but the chances were that tickets would yet sell for twelve dollars and

perhaps less,
"Do you think they will get as low as

ten dollars?" she asked. And then I knew her figure and what she was waiting for, and I was glad to size up her pile at last.

"I wouldn't wonder if it got down to ten," I said, "but I don't know how soon it will be, and I hope you are in

no hurry about going."

When that fly clerk of mine heard what I had said about hoping she wasn't in a hurry, having seen her coming in or going out every day for two or three weeks, he thought I was trying to be sarcastic, and the continental idiot laughed.
First she looked at him and then at

me with those great, blue eyes, and then, without a word, she walked away, and somehow I felt as though I would not see her again. I haven't got the ugliest disposition in the world, but I believe I would really have enjoyed choking that fly clerk until he was half dead. As it was, I told him in cutrate times the profits would not allow the luxury of two clerks, and as he was the last to come he should be the first to go, and that he could look for another place at the end of the week. When he turned pale and said he had a sick mother and two little sisters to support on his ten dollars a week, of course I could do nothing but keep him; but I gave him some advice about laughing in the wrong place that he wont forget

to his dying day.
She didn't come the next day, nor the next, nor the next. I was getting nervous and too cross for any earthly use when, on the fourth day after my fly clerk laughed—I say the fourth day after, because he hadn't laughed since in she came at the usual hour.

"Tickets are eleven dollars to-day," I said, before she had time to ask her regular question, and I could not help showing that I was glad to see he again, although for the life of me I dared not say so. And then, without giving her time to speak, I rattled on: "You've had so much bother and trouble waiting, though, that I will make it ten to you if you are in a hurry

I did this to make up for the rudeness of my fly clerk, but it was an effort that took nerve, I tell you, for I was sure this would be the last of her, and that, of all things, was what I didn't want to

"I thank you very much," she said, "but I am able to pay the full price when I buy a ticket."

When she was gone I was rather glad to know that her pride had prevented her accepting my offer of a dollar's discount, for it gave me still another chance of seeing her even if ten dollars should be the next day's rate.

It was selfish, I know, and I own up to it, but I felt as near like a fellow who is sentenced to be hanged and then gets a reprieve for twenty-four hours as I hope I ever will feel when I found the next day's rate was twelve dollars. For two days this was the ruling price, and then the cut rate fell to ten dollars. And now my only thought was:

Will she come here once more, or will she buy her ticket of some one

She did come. "I see by this morning's paper that the price of a ticket to Chicago to-day would be ten dollars," she said, very

demurely. "Is that correct?" She handed me ten dollars in silver, mostly dimes, and it took me a long while to count it. 1 knew I would not see her again, and I was in that state of mind that I wanted to do something for

her which she could not refuse.
"You have made a mistake," I said. She turned pale, and I saw her little hand tightly grasp the edge of the counter as she asked:

"Is there not money enough? Is there not ten dollars?"

"Oh, yes, enough, and more than mough; here are twelve dollars—see?" Then I counted out before her the ten dollars she had paid me and the two dollars in quarters that I had hastiwas about to say something further, but

"Excuse me, but I am too busy to

"Eight o'clock to-night," she said, hesitatingly, still holding the two dol-

say something more, and again I said: "Excuse ne —your ticket is all right been too inquisitive all along, and I didn't stop to think who I was talking on the control of the contr change again. I wish you a very pleas- to; and so I will not, under any conant journey and hope I may have the sideration, tell you who She is or what

so in my mind—came and went regu- glimpse as I passed, and dropped in at I don't suppose it can de any real harm Then early the next morning we got talk over the situation. But for the news of a big break. Prices were all life of me, if I were called into court to at sixes and sevens, but we started in at testify, I couldn't tell one single word everybody a free ride to wherever they more to put in a capital than a small care whether Chicago tickets sold for "s"—I felt a little nervous about telling ten dollars or ten cents—or didn't sell

Now I am a business man, a practical man, a cut-rate man, a scalper, but a sudden inspiration dawned on me when I looked at the number of the ticket she had bought. I knew the train on which she was going. I, too, would go to Chicago on the same train and if in any way I could serve her-if I could win her confidence to the extent of being allowed to do something for her there would be the profit of my trip that would be bigger and more comfortable than any profits my books ever showed.

I had to rush around lively in order to get away, for it was the worst possi-ble time for me to leave, and when l got to the station the train was just pulling out and it was a close call that I caught it at all.

THE CONDUCTOR'S CHAPTER.

Queer experience a conductor has? You are just right he does. There are cranks of assorted sizes on every train till it makes me tired, and I ain't one of the tired kind. I've been railroading train boy, brakeman and conductortwenty-two years, and I've seen things to make a fellow laugh till he split, and tragedies—real tragedies—to make a white man's heart ache. But sad and glad, first and last and all along between, I have never had anything strike me more in a heap than the other night when I had one of them Broadway cut-throats—I mean cut-rate, scalping fellows—on my train. He swung on just as I did, as she was pulling out, and went direct to the smoking car and took a seat, although he had a whole section in the Chicago sleeper and is well fixed. Our Pullman conductor put me on him as a scalper or I wouldn't have known who he was from a side of Illinois sole leather. When I came through punching tickets the scalper says to me in an off-hand sort

"Say, conductor, keep an eye out for ticket No. 3,684, and when you come back let me know where it is located." handing over a first-class eigar as he

"All right," said I, thinking there's woman in the case, or else some fellow has put up a job on him about that

ticket and he is laying for him.

When I found 3,684 it wasn't any woman or any job—only a poor, hump-backed cripple, fit to make your heart ache to look at. A bright face and all that-too bright for the kind of a body it was hitched to-just the sort of a face to make a fellow want to kick up a row with all creation that such things could be. He wasn't in a sleeper, neither, but in a day car, all wrapped around with shawls and made comfortable-like as though somebody loved him, and had fixed him to go through with as little bother and shaking up as possible. Well, I went back after I'd been through the train, and said to the scalper, who was puffing away nervous

"I have found your 3,684." "She's in the Chicago sleeper, ain't

she? She's comfortable, isn't she?"
"Well," I said, "you'd better see for
yourself, 'She' is in the fifth seat from the front, on the left-hand side in the next car back He threw his cigar away and hurried

reached the cripple's seat I said:
"Excuse me, sir, but is your ticket

With that he reached down, and hauling out his pocket-book handed me ticket No. 3,684. The sca'per stood close by and I held my lantern up while I looked so that he could see plain at the same time. There was a vacant seat behind the cripple and the scalper, without a word, sat down in it. I went ahead to smoke. When I came through while the train boy followed with the cripple's things—a shawl, a bag, a pillow for his back and a b g envelope box full of lunch. The cripple was put into the scalper's lower berth, while he himself climbed into the upper, and that's all I know about them, except that I thought then, and I think now, and I soft black kid with patent-leather tops. They are cut to reach about three inciners and whatever that cripple was, it was a said a half above the ankle, and are all I know about them, except that I thought then, and I think now, and I kind act the way that Broadway scalper fastened with tiny round buttons of treated him.

III.

THE SCALPER RESUMES AND CONCLUDES It was a great piece of good luck on my part, as I am sure that you will agree, that I found Her brother on the train. He is unfortunate in having a crooked back, but his head is so level and his brain so bright that no one ever thinks he is deformed. At first I was discopointed in not finding Her; but after all it was better in every way that I met Her brother. It was of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or for the new French polonaises of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or for the new French polonaises of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or for the new French polonaises of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or for the new French polonaises of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or for the new French polonaises of plain Lyons satin, Victoria silk, or are able and willing to help him, and not for a trip for herself. He was good not for a trip for herself. He was good enute to the bottom of the dress skirt, enough to take, pity on nie, because I was so lonesome, and con ent to share draped folds; in the back. One handbother about change. What train do my sleep ng-car section with me. I you wish your ticket for?" never rode with a more agreeable fellow in my life, and we parted great bordered with a rich passement rie of friends when I finally was obliged to arrasne, tufts of silk chenillo and sheded leave him in Chicago and come back.

Now it just occurs to me you have

the r.val cut-rate office next door to to say that, whatever her name may be save money to some people, they have given me—or will in a few days give me—a mother-in-law and a lame brother-in-law to care for, not to mention a wife too good for the best and squarest scalper who ever drummed up business on Broadway, and so I go in for cut rates to the end of the chapter. Detroit Post. W mont nous

LATE FASHIONS.

some Interesting Intelligence Concerning Dresses, Bonnets and Other Female Va-

Watered Irish poplins are displayed. Brocaded moire antique is again a fashionable fabric for elegant toilets. In white these superb materials are much used for bridal toilets.

Some of the new bonnets and hats of cactus-lace straw are wonderfully light and comfortable, and so loosely braided as to show the gay linings beneath. In other fancy braids are ded with mock pearl, sapphire, opal or iet beads.

For traveling and riding the camisard, or French refugee wrap, made of dovegray pongee, dark cardinal surah, fawn-colored vigogne, or cashmere, is considered very stylish abroad-so reports an importer recently returned. A silk embroidery in one color, or rows of narrow silk braid, is the usual decoration of these long protective mantels.

A pretty change easily afforded to those who already possess a dress of plain white yeiling or cashmere made last year is the purchase of about five yards of double-width goods matching the hue and fabric of the skirt portion. but embroidered or brocaded with small dots or other figures in mauve, pale blue, brown, etc. The costume as a whole will look a rich and dainty one, while the cost for sufficient quantity of the new figured material to make a round waist and apron overdress, or a long polonaise, will be really very lit-

Some of the newer fishwife poke bonnets are more rounding in shape, and not so narrow about the ears, or so high and peaked in the crown as formerly, making them much more becom ing to the generality of faces than the towering peaked shapes as first intro-duced. These bonnets are now chosen and appropriately worn by ladies of every age, and they are shown in every size. The more exaggerated shapes gives a quaint and piquant look to the faces of pretty blooming young ladies, while the larger modified styles impart a certain stately and high-bred appearance to matrons of mature years. Alto-gether, the fishwife bonnet is a favorite.

Over many of the white toilets of silk, satin or materials of lighter, diaphanous material are draped very beautiful hand-embroidered scarfs of silk, etamine canvas, crape, grenadine or tulle. are very wide and form the drapery in the back. Some of these scarfs are embroidered with pure white silk alone; others are richly wrought with small flowers and foliage in Oriental colors in which shaded silks, arrasene and pearl, ruby, umber and emerald beads are deft-

ly intermingled.

Bodices of lace, high in the neck, to into that car. Amoment later he came back, looking black and ugly.

be worn over low-necked waists of silk or satin, promise to be a leading fash
"What do you mean by monkeying ion for dressy toilets the coming sum because it permits eight Congressmen vision; and the minimum of results with with me?" he said. "Where is the young lady with Chicago ticket No. long and lace-edged. This style of cor
State by agreement among themselves. 3,684."
"I don't know your racket," said I. than the regularly low-cut bodice which displays the bare neck and arms, and just walk back with me and I'll soon added to its graceful effect it is a fashion which will prove most comfortable ion which will prove most comfortable.

during the sultry summer season.

New jersey bodices are imported, made of cheaile and silk canvas, with blue silk and chenille jersey attached to short skirts of soft blue Ottoman. A etamine bordered with an elaborate embroidery of golden wheat heads, sprays of forget-me-nots, and convolvuli, is added. The skirt is covered with fan-plaited flowers, veiled with next time the scalper had the cripple in harrower plaitings of the silk canvas. his arms and was carrying him back to his own section in the Chicago sleeper, and trimmed with the embroidery. A and trimmed with the embroidery. A very narrow strap of this canvas answers for a sleeve, and the strap is edged with dainty double frills of pale gold lace and soft blue lace, laid one above the other.

The new Russian riding boot, which

A new variety of costly lace is imported, which very much resembles the designs of Duchesse lace, except that around the edges of the filmy leaves. flowers and delicate vines is a hand wrought tracery of fine silk cord, which veins the leaves and outlines each exquisite bud and blossom. The narrow

some costume of bronze brown satin shot with gold, shows the pane's er. a point of my doing it in person I tion are also made in this style, the Still she hesitated and was about to couldn't refuse. trimmings being bands of velvet rib-bon laid in straight rows. - N. Y. Even-

-The planting of our native trees to a larger extent is recommended by pleasure of selling you a ticket again some time."

a grand, brave struggle She has been making for her invalid mother and her trees, it says, in their ornamental aspect, stood still at seventeen dollars, and Without waiting to hear a word I unfortunate brother. But having is sufficient to warrant a considerable "My Customer"—I'd got to calling her rushed out, catching one farewell thoughtlessly gone on as far as I have, effort to procure and plant them. TWO CENTS.

They found us only two cents short!
They thought to catch us, did they, hey?
Our statesmen of the Robeson sort,
Who safely stowed the swag away,
Who left the lean and took the fat, Were quite two centsible for that.

Where are the millions that we got
Through whisky rings, refunded debt,
Star routes, the navy, and what not?
All far beyond their reach, you bet
The mice that can evade the cat
Are fully wise enough for that.

The money that we said was there
Was there; we did not need to lie;
Nor did we strip the Treasury bare,
The campaign charge to justify
Which fails to-day so very flat;
For we were much too sharp for that.

Those paltry coppers we will pay:
But think you we will loose our chitch
On swar with which we got away?
Not if we know ourselves—not much.
Even a modern Democrat
Would be two centsible for that.
W—w R—d, th N. Y. World.

NO MARGIN FOR MISTAKES.

A Few Earnest Words Addressed to Vir-

ginia Democrats. 000 The Democrats of Virginia carried that State for the Cleveland Electors by 6,141 majority in a total vote of 284,-991, larger by many thousands than

had ever before been cast goddin and Though the opposition was so divided as to appear before the Republican Naheather-mixed straws, with brims studgates, and though there must have remained some bitterness on account of the symmary rejection of the one and the symmary rejection of the one and the zomination of a candidate which the other did not favor, yet the Mahoneites came out openly and boldly as the Republican party of Virginia, polled over fifteen thousand votes more than they had for the Legislature in 1883 and cut the Democratic majority from seventeen thousand down to six

incapacity, partiality or favoritism among Democratic leaders. It is too

small to play with. The Mahoneites will fight harder this year than they ever have before, because they are lighting for their lives, and they will take every advantage of the slightest errors in policy of the Democratic leaders. If they lose their what the Postmaster-General proposes political power will be forever gone. If they win they will regain all they have lost in the last two years, together with and until now, valuely appealed. — Richlost in the last two years, together with that prestige which results from a restoration to political honors from which one has been in a measure dispossessed.

That there is some discontent prevailing among Virginia Democrats is not open to argument, though its extent and possible effect undoubtedly is. A part of it is due to the slow and con-servative policy of the Administration, which allows the Mahone office-holders, whose appointments were wnolly politstate of things will speedily regulate it-self; but whether it does or not, Vir-among Republicans if a shortage had ginia Democrats ought not to, however been shown.

have parceled out the Federal appoint- he was in the power of every other, and ments that it militates against this that any change in the official force resolution, in that it does not make would almost inevitably bring sure de-State by agreement among themselves, from which their own constituents are excluded and in which the Democrats then, at any time that the cash count in

particular at times how they use them, esty of the book-ke-ping in other Another point made by criticising branches beside the Treasury.

Another point made by criticising Democrats is that the young men of the party have not received the recognition which has been promised and to which they are entitled. This is not new statement. It was said four years ago that one reason for Mahone's strength was that he brought young man out and gave them opportunities for political preferment, which Democratic and branches beside the Treasury.

It is a consideration of this fact which shows the Republican exultation unfounded. They misrepresent when they say that the Democratic cry was "count the cash." The Democratic cry was "overhaul the books;" and wherever that has been done thoroughly and impartially the necessity for doing it has been made clear. In the Agricultural

Good management, combined with

VILAS' LETTER.

A Letter as Happy as It Has Made the Republicans Unhappy.

The circular letter sent out by the Postmaster-General to the Democratic keeper and eashier accounting for the members of Congress in reference to expenditure of thousands of dollars by two dollars in quarters that I had hasti-ly slipped in with her money, and then handed back to her two dollars. She Hatton, in the astoundingly novel by sition of pure, lofty etherialiser, above the low depths of partisanry, cries that it is the duty of all Republican that it is the duty of all Republican Bureau illustrates very forcibly the folly stores to resign because the letter hits at that great actuating principle of self-respect which has invarileave him in Chicago and come back.

I made a memorandum of the number of her ticket—3,684—as I stamped it, put it in an envelope and handed it to liver personally, and as he made such ing him singing halellujahs while they robbed the people.
Hatton himself resigned some months

since, when he could not do otherwise, and several Republican postmasters have followed his example under similar circumstances. It is not proba-

can be given easily, but it can not be so readily taken by one who is in and

hopes for retention. The Postmaster-General's letter is as happy as it has made the Republican party unhappy. Our Republican contemporaries think it has an assassin aspect because it bears the mark "confidential." But the enlightened, unbiased public regard the private mark as imparting to the document that mysterious potency and poetically pungent aroma accompanying the swing of the unseen censer, which, no matter how dense and disagreeable the surmosphere. Mr. Vilas says of his plan, that it "is, in short, to pick out the most obnoxious and offensive partisans in each county, to the number of a sixth to a quarter of all, and choose first-class men to take their places."

Virginians know what the term offen-

sive partisan means, and how especially appropriate it is in connection with the post-offices in Virginia after they fell into Mahone's hands. The postal service must of necessity be well organized, and this organized force was hurled under the direction of a shameless adventurer against the free voters of Virginia. There were spies, bullies and workers in that force, which was made additionally strong by the aid of money. When here and there some poor negro rising superior to his fellow-white slaves sought to shake off the Mahone shackles and organize an independent movement whereby he could vote and act as his more manly impulses dictated. it was the post-office spy who first detected the effort, it was the post-office workers who surrounded the meeting. and it was the post-office bully who browbeat the timid into submission and forced the passage of the resolution of "confidence in our Senator for thousand in a single year.

There is no margin left to allow for It was only by a general uprising of the people that a free expression of the people that a fr voters was obtained and Virginia's true voice was heard despite the struggles of this postal-service army to prevent it. The existence of such an

mond (Va.) State. OVERHAUL THE BOOKS.

The Necessity for This Clear to the Most

Obtuse Intelligence Republican exultation over the accurate balancing of the cash in the United States Treasury is too pronounced and loud to be wholly genuine. It deceives nobody, not even themselves. Nobody po-es, to remain for the present undisturbed. It is more than probable this

much they may, be held responsible.

But there has been some criticism of cash room, is the last place where any the acts of Virginia Democratic leaders stealing would be likely or practicable. and office-holders which is certainly pertinent, so far as founded on facts. The Lynchburg Convention of 1883, in its platform of principles, has this to say among other expressions of its to remain in the office. Only by a comsay among other expressions of its to remain in the office. Only by a combination of all the persons through service reform as will make merit the test of official fitness and exclude the system of bargain and sale of offices." be made. Such a combination it Objection is made to the plan by would be almost impossible to effect. which the Pernocratic Congressmen Every member of it would know that

displays the bare neck and arms, and added to its graceful effect it is a fashion which will prove most comfortable in which will prove most comfortable in the fact it is a fashion which will prove most comfortable in the fact in the during the sultry summer season.

New jersey bodices are imported, made of cheaile and silk canvas, with glints of gold showing the woof. A handsome dancing dress was a pale blue silk and chenille jersey attached to blue sifk and chenille jersey attached to short skirts of soft blue Ottoman. A cellent as to warrant adherence to it in to the accuracy of the latter, or of the Louis Quinze sear of silvery blue silk spite of the persistent opposition of fact that they have been honestly kept. men who have votes and who are not Still less is it conclusive as to the hon-

> mor out and gave them opportunities partially the sound out and gave them opportunities been made clear. In the Agricultural been made clear. In the Agricultural Bureau, for instance, a mere surface examination of the books shows the most astounding mismanagement, if nothing soundness, and it should be put an end of the seed division, which should have ought to do all he can to maintain harmony and contentment in the party shown to be by the books. The books also show the purchase of sorghum Good management, combined with anselfish purpo es among the party leaders, ought to carry Virginia for the Democracy by thirty thousand majoriv.—Washington Post.
>
> \$2.95 a bushel, when the same seed could have been bought at twenty-five cents a bushel. This may be mere mismanagement; but if it occurred in a private business there would be a very private business there would be a very rigid inquiry on the part of those furnishing the funds to ascertain if there were nothing worse than mismanagement. No private business house would accept as final the showing of the bookpostmasters, has elicited an angry the alleged purchase of goods at ten times the market price. Nor should the tax-payers of the country accept any such showing from the agents who sition of pure, lofty etherialiser, above

of accepting mere accuracy of cash count or even an accurate balancing of the books as evidence of honesty and good management. It shows that the books may balance to a cent, as it is claimed they do in the Internal Revenue Department, while thousands of dollars have been squandered or misappropriated. - Detroit Free Press.

-Two girls in Sacramento. Cal., who thought it would be fun to black their ble that any of that late Republican faces, unfortunately got a coloring prep-campaign army will act hastily in get-aration that won't wash off. It acts campaign army will act hastily in get-ting out until they must go. Advice like dye on the skin, and chemists say from a man who was forced to leave it will probably not wear off for months.

Mebraska: Broadway, between Friend Kansas led every State in the Union Pearl atrocts, that they must put awards. Side received first premiums on down a stone of a meh board sides white said yellow corn, with a gold walk, so feet wide, within ten days nedal for the best note in the lafter notice or the same would

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Last Tuesday the entire British Ministry sent in their reignations, and the Irish press is somewhat of Lawrence, and first on flour by jubilant over it, as the Parnell party the granulated process to Bliss & Wood, of Winfield. The Franklin claims credit for the circumstance

Another reason why a Democrat should feel proud of his party is, because it was under a Democratic Administration, January 1, 1835, that the national debt was but \$37.513, the lowest it ever was in the history of the nation. Will the Marion Record please to note this fact?

Mr Justin Mayberry, the veteran editor of the Osage County Democrat, has been appointed postmaster at Burlingame. Mr.May. berry and his paper have battled for Democracy for many years, and it is but just that he should now begin to reap the benefit of his tunity could be asked them than labors; besides, he is a man of storling intergrity and a sound thinker, and the appointment will advance the interests of the Demo- best premiums ever offered in the cratic party of Osage county.

The Topeka State Journal Co. have downed the Commonwealth outfit and are again in possession of their paper and intend making of the counties of the State promise it right lively for old man Baker and his "pards," who, it seems, used foul means to have the Jour. nal placed in the hands of a receiver. The Journal has been doing tural implement display, representexcellent work for the Democracy | ing from Chicago to San Francisco, of Kansas, and we are glad that it is again in the hands of its owners, and a copy of it should, weekly, be in the hands of every Democrat in the state.

The rail-road committee of the State Sunday-school Association, which meets at Fort Scott on the 17, 18 and 19 of June, have secured from the Missouri Paeific and leased lines, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita a rate of one third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at all stations of the above named roads on the 16, 17, and 18, good to return on the 20th. Fort Scott proposes to entertain all delegates, and there would seem to be no good reason why the Sunday-school workers of this county.

Out with young people, when there is a special feature in them, such as the privalege of planting a broad, triangular, four-ply osculatory smack on the damask cheek, nose is the privalege of planting a broad, triangular, four-ply osculatory smack on the damask cheek, nose from the Missouri Paeific and leased lines, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Wichita a rate of one third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at all stations of the above named roads on the 16, 17, and 18, good to return on the 20th. Fort Scott proposes to entertain all delegates, and there would seem to be no good reason why the Sunday-school workers of this county and sodate mailed of thirty odd summers will alip into the circle, cut up high for half an hour, and submit to the day-school workers of this county should not attend.

The makers of the late iron clad bald-heads standing around and Handsome boquet and holder liquor law are having a good deal of trouble with it. G. C. Clemens, of Topeka,a lawyer of some repute, and a prohibitionists, writes a communication to the Topeka Capital, there may be seen a particularly pointing out some of the dangers pretty miss, in a pluffy white dress, liable to be incurred in attempting who seems to consider it her religito enforce the law. He shows that if the county attorney files an information charging a number of game, at least, thirteen times, and offences, every offence charged must only subsides when she is entirely be described in the warrant issued out of breath from over exertion. by the clerk, and not general war- No wonder these games are popu rant, and the clerk who issues it is lar. Our "devil" shouts: "Bravo; liable for heavy damages, regardless of the innocence or guilt of the let them live forever!" parties. If an officer arrests a man without lawful authority, as such a warrant would be, he is guilty of a penitentiary offense. To kill an officer who is attempting to make an unlawful arrest, is justifiable homicide, under the laws of Kansas. So that, while the old law simply arrayed communities against each other, and made enemies of neighbors, the new law paves the way for justifiable murder. Remember that we are not saying this, or giving it as our opinion. It is the opinion of a lawyer, who is a pro-hibitionist.—Sol Miller in Leavenworth Times.

Kansas at New Orleans to be Duplicated at Bismark Grove September 7-12, '85. For the decade just past, Kansas,

year by year, has been by rapidly successive steps, pushing herself before the world's notice. From the post beridden State of '74, in '84 at the World's Fair at New Orleans the carried off the grandest trophies won by any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe. Her agricultural products were the wonder of the world. The "Kansas Exhibit" was the cynosure of all eyes. Everybody was advised \$39 (full payment for the same) be on entering the grounds, to, of all things, see it. Thus with the paltry appropriation of \$7,000, by the side of \$30,000, each by Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Dakota; \$50,000, by New York, Tezas and Calif: rnia; instructed to notify owners of prop-\$20,900 and \$25,000 each by Ohio, etry fronting on the west side of Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska; Broadway, between Friend and Kansas led every State in the Union Pearl streets, that they must put on awards.

She received first premiums on down a stone or 2 inch board sidewhite and yellow corn, with a gold medal for the best corn in the latter notice or the same would yourns," Topeks, Kansas.

world. First premium on red be done by him, at the expense winter wheat, against the severest of the lot owners refusing to do the competition in the middle and northwestern states. First premsame. ium on the best one hundred varieties of apples. On short-horn cattle she received ten first and second

County Sugar Works received first

premium on sorghum sugar. Ow-

ing to the meagerness of the ap-

propriat on therof, though the rep-

resentative, Hon. Frank Bacon, (all honor to him,)did all he could,

the display as shown was necessa

rily"not of the finest in the land."

With equal advantages how much

farther she might have gone in

blue ribbons can only be conject-

ured. This year her crops in gen-

eral promise better than ever.

Her farming population is every-where jubilant and enthusiastic. What is wanted for her to do this

year is to work up an immense home fair, at which Kansas can be

present and see for themselves

what their grand young common-

wealth can do. No better oppor.

that which the Western National

State are tendered by this associa-

tion this year, they making a special

grandest agricultural and stock dis-

state. The agricultural societies

good support, and Bismark Fair

this year promises to be the grand

est ever know in the west. They

will have as good a speed ring as

OBSERVATIONS.

Old fashined games are still in

half an hour, and submit to the

kisses of beardless youths "like a

little man;" and then, to see the

wishing they were twenty years

game, at least, thirteen times, and

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The City Council met in regular

session in the Council Chamber,

on Wednesday night, June 3, 1885,

Mayor Kubi and all the members,

The minutes of the previous

The Committee on Streets and

Alleys made a verbal report,

through their chairman, Mr. Wat

son, who said the stone work of Gan-

dy's bridge was finished according to contract and accepted by the

committee; whereupon, it was order-

ed by the Council that an order for

drawn on the City Treasurer in fa-

vor of L. T. Simmons, the con-

The Street Commissioner was

tractor.

meeting were read and approved.

on at the next meeting.

the country affords. The agricul-

will be grand.

Fair Association offers at Bismark

The Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the owners of blocks 7, 8,9 and 10 in Cottonwood Falls proper, that they must open premiums, while on Polled Angus the streets running through said she lead the world. The first blocks, within ten days from nopremium on flour by the old protice, or that he will do the same at cess was awarded to Pierson Bros., their expense.

A petition from Wm. Forney to be allowed to place his front fence out 12 feet, for the protection of shade trees he wishes to set out on his front sidewalk, was referred to

the Street and Alley Committee. The petition of Ellen Madden to vacate certain alleys was laid over

until the next meeting. The following bills were allowed: Wm. Giese, repairing city pump,

\$4.50. W. A. Morgan, city printing, J. W. Griffis, Sheriff, boarding prisoner, \$6.60.

TIN WEDDING.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cochran celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage, or their tin wedding, which, however, should have taken place on the previous Friday, May 29th, but which was postponed because Grove in its sixth annual. fair, of scarlet fever being in their September 7 to 12 this year. The neighborhood at that time. Their lawn, which was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, was effort to have brought together the provided with seats for the large number of their friends in attend. ance. The Cottonwood Falls Cor-

plays especially, ever seen in the net Band gave a most delightful cerenade, after which a most bountiful supper was served under the light of the Chinese lanterns. After supper the amusements of the evening, which consisted of music (vocal and instrumental), games and dancing, was resumed and kept up until about midnight, when the company dispersed, wishing the host and hostess many happy vogue: Semehow they never die returns of their wedding anniverout with young people, when there sary. Many valuable and useful

Louther.

Lantern, Mr. F. P. Cochran and

and bread toaster, Mr. C. M. Bal younger! It is really heart-rend- dwin and wite. Jelly pans, Misses Ida Estes and ing to see their misery. Here and Rena Kinne. Egg beater and seive, Mr. O. H.

Winegar and wife. Sprinkler an I bread pan, Mr J H. Scribner and wife and Mr. Nat. ous duty to kiss every one in the B. Scribner.

Farina kettle, Mr. H. P. Brockett and wite. Farina kettle, Mrs. G W. E-tes

Set of cake pans, Mr. Win. C. Clothes wringer, Mrs. J. W. Mc Williams, Mrs. Jabin Johnson and Mrs. Edwin Pratt.

Card receiver, Mrs. Dr. Robert Walsh, Miss Minnie Ellis, Mossrs. E. W. Ellis and W. E. Newsom. Lamp, Messrs. G. P. Hardesty. Willie Hillert and Dr J. W. Stone.

except Mr. Hardesty, being presand Cora Billings la.

The following proposed ordinances were referred to the Ordinance Committee: "An ordinance

relating to fast driving," and "An ordinance relating to auctioneers and peddlers," both to be reported

An ordinance for the collection of fines, which appears in another column, was passed, and is now a

Glass set, Messrs. J. S. Doolittle

A nice boquet, each, Mrs. Dr. R. Walsh, Mrs. L. P. Jenson and Mrs. W. E. Timmons.

TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL 75 ets a Month, Mailed. KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year.

-0§0-

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HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE.

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

STEEL GOODS!

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Carries an excellent stock of

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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 Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP

the best now in use.

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

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

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

[Published in the Chase County Courant, June 11 1885] ORDINANCE NO. 145.

An ordinance for the collection of fines. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council men of the City of Cottonwood Fails, Chase Section 1 That any person who may be

each day, after work is none, the presoner shall be again delivered to the person from whose custody he was taken, to be there kept until again called for or until the balance of the fine and costs is paid.

Sec. 4. Such prisoner shall be allowed to be worked a aforesaid without being ironed, unless the Street commissioner shall apprehend danger of escape, when he may tron such prisoner sufficiently to prevent such escape; or if any prisoner shall refuse to work as directed by said street Commissioner, he may be ironed and placed on the streets until he will consent to work; Provided, no allow-agree shall be made on the flac or costs, for any time, unless actually worked.

Sec. 5. The Street Commissioner is hereby made a special policeman of the city, to look after these prisoners and, in order to hold or apprehend any one of them, shall have all the power possessed by the City Marshal under a worran; and any one who shall resist such street Commissioner in the disch arge of his duties, or who shall aid or assist any person to escape from him, or any person who shall escape or attempt to escape shall be guilty of an offense against the city and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and shall stand committed until the fine and cot s are paid.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its pupilication in the Chase County Courant.

Let Kinne, City Clerk.

Passed the Council, June 3d, 1885. E A. Kinne, City Clerk.

LECAL NOTICE.

E. W. Ellis and W. E. Newsom.

Itamp, Messrs. G. P. Hardesty.

Willie Hillert and Dr J. W. Stone.

Cake box, Misses Ada Rogler and Cora Billings and Cora Bi

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1885, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and

Ne % of ne % of.
Improvements ...
Se % of ne % of
Ne % of sw % of.
Ne % of sw % of.
Ne % of se % of.
Nw % of se % of.
Sw % of se % of.
Sw % of se % of.
Nw % of sw % of.
Ne % of sw % of.
Ne % of sw % of.
Ne % of sw % of.

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. As these goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no hundred shout these goods being sold at acprices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesale prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early.

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.

Money Saved Is Money Earned!

TO DO THIS, CO TO

RAILTON, THE TAILOR. For Your Spring Suits And Save from \$5 to \$10 ON EVERY SUIT. FIT GUARANTEED. Suits Made to Order,

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J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

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MARKET PRICES WHEAT AND CORN.

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"GILT EDGE" "THE CHOILE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

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STRONG CITY National Bank,

(Sucessor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS.,

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Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00. DIRECTORS.

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MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Courts All busitess placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

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EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in theseveral courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

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SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS Office in Independent building. apr5-tf

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If you want to know where to get the most trees and those of the best qua ity for the least money, send for my wholesale cata-logue, free to all. Address, N.V. Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery,
STURGEON BAY, WIS.

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In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

If you want money.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5in.	¼ col.	1 col
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 8 months 6 months 1 year	1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00	3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00	4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00 18.00	8.00 9 00 14.00 20.00 32.50	15.00 17.00 25.00 32.50

'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Strong... 10 38 10 36 10 03 4 50 8 06 2 50 Safford... 11 01 10 54 10 34 5 34 8 38 8 50 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T FR'T

am pm pm am pm am pm am Safford... 4 21 4 26 1 09 7 14 12 30 5 32 Strong... 4 38 4 50 1 35 7 47 1 35 7 00 Elmdale... 4 54 5 08 1 54 8 13 2 09 7 37 Clements 5 10 5 28 2 16. 8 42 2 46 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 5 43, 2 32 9 00 3 12 8 45

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. Martin
GovernorJohn A. Martin.
Lieutenant Gevernor A P Richer
Secretary of State Elt Allen
Governor Solin A P Riedle Lieutenant Governor A P Riedle Secretary of State E R Allen Attorney General S B Bradford E P McCabe
Attorney General EP McCabe
Treasurer Sam T Howe
Treasurer
Court D J Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D J Brewer, A H Horton.
Congressman, 3d Dist Inomas 15
County Commissioners M.E. Hunt.
County Treasurer W. P. Martin, C. C. Whitson.
County Treasurer W. P. Martin.
Probate Judge J J massey.
County Clerk J J Massey.
County Clerk Register of Deeds Ounty Attorney T H Grisham E A Kinne
County Attorney I H. Grisham.
Clerk District Court E. A. Kinne.
Clerk District Court C F Nesbut. Jounty Surveyor J W Gruffis Sheriff J C Davis
Sheriff W Grins
SheriffJ C Davis Superintendent
CITY OFFICERS. Mayor
Mayor P Shipman
Police JudgeJohn B. Shiphan.
City Attorney Bonewell
City Marshal Henry Bonewell
Police Judge
Councilmen J S Doolittle.
WE Timmons.
Clerk E A Kinne
Clerk Rresse

S. A. Breese. Treasurer CHURCHES. S. A. Breese.

Methodist Episcopal Church — Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor: Sabbath rehool, at 10
o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12, m.; service ev-

bath, class meeting, at 12. m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Paster; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Foxereek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri-school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Ware—

Mr.Thos. Hardesty has returned from the east, bringing with him a wife whom he married some two months ago.

Parties owing taxes would do well to bear in mind that a penalty is added, June 20, on all unpaid taxes of 1884.

Messrs, Jas. A. and Thos. Run-

Baptist -- At Strong City-Rev. Ware-ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing 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 ev-

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic—Zeredath 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.—Angola Lodge No. 58 1 O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

G A R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at 1 oclock, p. m.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents the line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. T.B. Johnson, of Strong City is quite ill.

There have been several good rains, this week.

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, is down at Emperia.

Mr. Da. Frew, of Strong City intends locating at Emporia.

Mrs.J. Harmon Doolittle return ed, Satuaday, from Kansas City.

Mrs. E. Cooley's residence i rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. G. W. Hill, of Strong City, has our thanks for r nice geraneum Miss Ada Dill is visiting her

brother, Mr. E. J. Dill, of Strong thrown from a horse, on the prai Mrsses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, hurt about the face and body.

of Strong City, are down to Em-

Mr. L. C. Ferguson has moved into his house south of the Court-

Mr. T. J. Jones, of Iowa, who wind a few weeks ago. once owned the Gid Miller farm, is

The parties who went from here third money in the half mile dash. They are well pleased with the erty.

The Chase County Courant, to the Wichita races, returned last Thursday.

Mr. W.C. K. Buchanan returned home, from Kansas City Sunday,

Mr.Steve Perrigo returned home from Texas, last Eriday, for a few weeks' visit.

Mr. J. C. Davis has moved into his new residence, in the north west part of town.

Mr. W. P. Martin has sold"Lyn" don C." for \$700 to parties living at LaCygne.

Dr. J. W. Stone, has put down a sidewalk and put an awning in front of his offices. Mr. J.S. Doolittle and his daughter

Hattie, were down to Kansas City the first of the week.

The proceedings of the Sandayschool Convention at Elmdale are erowded out this week.

Mr. John McIntyre, of Strong City, was at Council Grove, last week, visiting his sister.

City Marshal H. A. Chamber lain, of Strong City, was at the Wichita races, last week.

Mr. W. H.Spencer has put a ve randa to the front of his residence, and has painted his barn.

The Sunday-school at Clements will give a Strawberry festival at the school-house, to-night.

At the Wichita Jaces, last wock Mr. W. P. Martin's colt was badly used up by a kicking horse.

Mrs. Lucy Chaffee, has returned home from Council Grove, where she was visiting her mother.

Messrs. L. A. Loomis and J. C. Ragsdale have returned from the Southern Kansas circuit of races.

The sidewalk on the west side of Broadway, between friend and Pearl strets, is being put on the

Messrs. Jesse Gray and Andrew Finney are at work re-pointing

Mr. G. E. Findley went west, Tuesday, for his wife and son who Saturday, at 4 o'clock. are visiting in Cowley and Sumner

Died,in North Carolina,on May 15, 1885, Mrs. Hattie E. Spencer, sister of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, of

yon, of Strong City, excellent paint ers, are now at Agentine, this side of Kansas City.

Mr. Thos, McGrath left, Monday, for Chicago, Ill., where his wife and child now are. He intends locating at Peru, Ill.

"Red Bird," Mr. Syke Wilson's injured at Wichita, last week, by

Conference, Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Strong City, was at Eureka, last the nine year-old daughter of the week, called there by a telegram announcing the serious illness of

her sister. The Chase County Normal In stitute will begin August 3, and continue nntil September 4. Par

ties wishing to teach should be sure to attend. Miss Dora Voce, of Strong City, entertained a number of her young

friends, at her uncle's, Mayor J. F. Kirk's, of that city, on Wednesday evening of last week. Last Thursday afternoon Mr.

Arch Miller's son Archie, was

Ladies' Festival at the M.E.church, her, for she has many friends here. last Friday night, are to go towards

M. A. Daub and family were up to the new town of Brainard yesterday, prospecting. Mr. D. con-templates moving his business to that town. We shall regret to see him leave here, but he has our best wishes wherever he goes .- Towanda Herald.

At the meeting of the Emmet Club, held in the Madden Bros.' office, last Saturday atternoon, Messrs. John Madden, C.J. Lantry, Alex. McKenzie and Mat. McDon. ald were appointed a committee to procure a banner or flag for the club; and Messrs. Thos. Frew, Alex. McKenzie, Geo McDonald, Dennis Madden und Dr. L. P.Ravenscroft were appointed a committee to confer with the Burns Cluq to get up a programme of exercises for the Fourth af July.

Next Sunday, June 14, will be children's day at the Congregational church. The first hourfrom 10 to 11-will be devoted, as usual, to the study of the lessons; then will follow appropriate songs by the children and the choir, and a sermon by the pastor, all with a view to benefit the children. The concert will be hold in the evening begining promptly at 8, and will be composed of songe, recitations and responsive exercises. The church is to be decorated, Saturday afternoon.

Children's day at theM. E.church Cottonwood Falls, is the second Sunday in this month. The arrangements are the most perfect ever made for anything of the kind in this city. All are invited to attend, from both city and country around. The committees are as follows: On Floral Decoration, Mrs. W. A. Morgrn, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and Mrs. J. W. Griffis. On Birds, Misses Mae Kinne, Flora Gandy, and Mabel Brockett. On Rosette Misses Naomi Strickland, Ada Pugh, Carrie Breese and Stella Kerr and Messrs. John Sanders, George Weed and L. A.Louther. Ushers. the Coort house and kalsomiming Messrs. Elmer Johnson and Leroy Hackett. The committee on Rosettes will meet at the church fore.

One of the most enjoyable affairs this season, was the reception and lawn fete given by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, last Thursday even- the public. Success to J. L., May ing, to a number of friends, in honor of the 32d anniversary of Mrs. Watson's birthday. The ample grounds were britiantly illuminated has this day been dissolved by muwith Chinese lanterns, and provided tual consent, L. C. Ferguson retirwith swings, hammocks and cro- ing. All indebtedness of said firm quet. After a cerenade from the will be paid by J. H. Mann, and to of dry goods at Breese's. Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band, whom all accounts are to be paid. that was highly complimented, a table was spread outside, likewise, one in the dining room, which were loaded down with the choicest cake, old stand. fruit and confections, which the merry company who surrounded them dispatched, together with vast quantities of ice cream, strawberries and lemonade. Youth and beauty were there in pink and white, and in their gayest moods. Games orehard, and about 5 acres of fair were made up and carried through, timber; everlasting water; about 45 mohair, seersucker, linen and cot horse, had one of his eyes slightly by the uncertain, enchanting light acres under cultivation. For particof the lanterns, that made the striking it against something in the e derly spectators' eyes look watery. Not weary, but simply fa-Presideng Elder J. T. Hanna tigued, the young tolks, finally, will preach at the M. E. Church, sought the parlors, and listened to next Sunday evening. Quarterly the vocal and piano selections by several of the company, including (if we may be allowed to thus ex-Mrs. Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft, of pres ourself) Miss Ferry Watson, host and hostess, whose solos were especially admired. With many and profuse expressions of their joy at being present, and best wishes to the estimable hostess, the throng, at a late hour, dis-

> MATFIELD CREEN CLEANINGS. MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS, June 7, 1885.

To the Editor of the Courant:

Born, on Wednesday, June 3d 1385, to Mr. and Mrs. Forester Swift a son.

was down at the farm visiting, last rie, and badly, but not seriously, week, with her husband, and re- those who want dressmaking done turned home on Thursday. The The proceeds of the Young neighbors' good wishes go with

Messrs. H. B. Wilcox and Isaac Criss have returned from a four week's visit to Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, where they were looking up a location for a saw mill, and they will locate in Barry county, Mo. Mr. Wilcox will move his engine from his grist mill east of here.

They are well pleased with the latest styles and on chattel propagate.

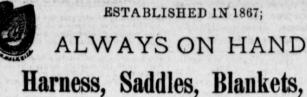
Boots and shoes at Breese's.

S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of all ages, 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.

Money to loan on chattel propagate.

Money to loan on chattel propagate. replacing the chandelier that fell Criss have returned from a four and broke intopieces during a heavy week's visit to Northwestern Ar-Mr. J. C. Scroggin's "Hibernia" where they were looking up a of the latest styles and just as good won the purse in the novelty race location for a saw mill, and they as can be had in any Eastern city, Mr. J. T. Diekeson, of Strong at Wichita, last week; also, second will locate in Barry county, Mo. figures. Be sure to go and see and City, was down to Kansas City, money in the half-mile dash. Mr. Wilcox will move his engine price them. Syke Wilson's "Red Bird" won from his grist mill east of here.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



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,

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

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CONFECTIONARY

RESTAURANT

BAKERY.

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

James P. McGrath, Notary Public.

Loan and Insurance Agent; money

to loan on real and personal prop-

erty. Lite, Accident, Fire, and Tor-

nado Insurance. Office with Mad

A car load of Moline wagons

Persons indebted to the under-

Don't forget that you can get

Mrs. J. N. Nye has opened a

Go to Howard's mill if you want

Picture frames, mats, glass,

eard, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-

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

For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty

A car load of Studebaker's wag

W. S. Romigh has just begun

one and buggles just received at

the manufacture of a picket wire

fence for hog lote; and he will keep

a supply of it constantly on hand

Go to E. F. Holmes' for light

weight summer goods, in alpace

ton: also for your choice from an mmense stock of straw hats. tf

NOTICE.

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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 STEEL FINISH PARLOR ENGRAVING of all QUR PRESIDENTS, including (Levelland, size 22,28 in., worth 44.00. Address, ELDER PUB. Co., je5-6m Chicago, Ill.

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M. A. Campbell's.

kating rink in their billiand hall.

to get the best of flour.

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle &

JOHNSON & THOMAS.

signed are requested to call and

just received at M. A. Campbell's.

dem Bros., Attorneys-at-Law.

settlle at once.

My friend,

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

who are tired of Chilcoes that RICHMOND PINKS, Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

country they traveled over, and say it is the finest they ever saw. .

Dr. G. W. Bocook and Mr. T.J Banks will start, Monday morning, to visit Southwestern Missouri, to look out a location, with a view to emigrating, this fall. They will be absent about six week's.

There was quite a stir on the streets, last Saturday. It did not resemble hard times, from the amount of goods, that were passed over the counters by our merchants, and the ring of dollars paid there

Mr. J. L. Jackson was in town. Why not? He owns the Southern Livery Stable, on Broadway, and should be there to accommodate he live a long while. RUFUS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The firm of Mann & Ferguson

L. C. FERGUSON. June 9th, 1885. "Jake" will do business at the

160 Acres of Land for Sale. By J. P. Kuhl, about 51 miles south-west of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, what is known as the Al. Hayes at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go farm, about 100 scree fenced with and see it. wire and hedge; a first-class peach

J. P. KUHL. FOR SALE, Some good milkeows. Inquire of M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable avapariance in that line.

U. S. Land Office, Salina, Kansas, June 3d. 1885

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Emil Humbert against E L. Randolph for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 19,613, dated october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14) township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14) of section fourteen (14), township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14) of section fourteen (14). township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14). township eighteen (18) south of range eight (8) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of southeast quarter (14). township eighteen (18) south of range eight (3) east, in Chase county. Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the 2d october 2d, 1878, upon the est half (34) of sou of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Peatt's drug store or at this office. considerable experience in that line

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork.

6 bright 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 assur, ed. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co. Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to

L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's,

next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, of Emporia, a week. Single meals at any hour. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites with neatness and dispatch to call

> Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

upon her, at her residence, in Cot-

tonwood Falls, Kansas.

Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office; a half mile jy11-if. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

> Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

PHYSICIANS.

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COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong 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.

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf

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Soda Water.

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DO YOU KNOW

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PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; Rose Lear Pine Cut Chewing; NAVYCLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-lyr

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

FORGOTTEN.

"I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy

These words flashed out in clearness one sad and dreary day,
from the printed page before me, as if a sudden ray
of golden sunlight falling athwart the darkened room Lit all the dusky corners and chased away its

will look no more in sorrow backward to the gloomy Past.
Nor into the misty Future, where the bright-ness may not last.
But live onward in the Present, working bravely with the rest,
Well content with what it brings me, knowing it will be the best;

Make each day so bright and happy as it flies Make each day so bright and nappy as a linear away so fast,
That surprised on looking backward I shall find no gloomy Past.
Of what s gone I think no longer with such bitter, deep regret;
Why should I so long remember when God will Himself forget!

O, the comfort of that promise that forever O, the comfort of that promise that forever-shall endure, Bringing joy to many a weak one, peace and comfort strong and sure; All the long array of failure, weakness, sin and sorrow sore Blotted out or oe and forever and remem-bered never more!

—Minnte May Curtis, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHRIST'S LAW OF LOVE.

By Service Only, or Readiness to Serve, Can This Law Be Fulfilled—The Lord's

The tendency in sinful mankind is to cut morals of from religion. To be religious is to engage in religious ceremonial; to be moral is to follow the customs of the age and vicinage. From the beginning men have said so, or at least lived so, making morals the prevalent rules of conduct, and religion the purely devotional acts of mankind. There is nothing more wonderful in our religion than its great departure from that view and practice. It unifies religion and morality. "Thou shalt love the Lord;" 'Thou shalt love thy neigh-bor." The first has its emphasis, "with all thy strength;" the second is emphasized in like mode, "as thyself." each, love is the law; in each, thor oughness is required. Love climbs up to God; love goes out to our fellows. Love is the heart of religion; love is likewise the heart of duty. But here again men court bewilderment. "What is love? Is it not a sentiment, a feeling, an emotion, a passion?" No. Love i not a sentiment, feeling, emotion, pas sion. Love is an activity; and in this fact lies again the harmony of the two loves-to God and man. We love God by serving Him; we love man by serving him. We are in both cases "doers of the word." No need exists for saying that action by the hands which give by the knees which bend, is not right action unless the acts be clothing for an activity of the soul. The necessity of insisting that love is a "doer of the law" is perceived both in religion and in morals. In the first, men mistake estheticism of some sort for the service of the heart and life, and these esthetic'sms take strange varieties. One is "happy in God;" another thinks he adores God while enraptured by a song; and perhaps neither loves God so as to serve Him in these forms of devotion. In morals, the false form of love says: "Be ye warmed and be ye fed."

Our persistent blunder is that of making love consist of pure emotion. Our Lord defined love. His definitions are the binding as well as luminous interpretations of His doctrine. "A woman which was a sinner" loved much. And how did she love? She washed the Mas ter's feet "with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head." A Samaritan loved his neighbor as himself, how? By caring for the wounded Jew whom he found bleeding by the roadside. "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." That only is Christian love-in religion or morals -which takes form in the service which is appropriate to the case. Contemplative, esthetic or emotional love is not love until it serves and helps. It may serve God in thought, in emotion, in pen-itence, thanksgiving, self-dedication. self-surrender, praise or prayer; but it must serve. Love to man is of like practicalness. The kind, gracious, merciful and compassionate spirit may be the form of the moral activity. To think no ill is, in this law, on a level with to do no ill. To wish well is, in its proper place, a peer of to do well unto. Kindness has more hours of still service than of active effort. "They also serve who stand and wait." But those who stand and wait, in Heaven or on earth, wait to serve; and the kindness which is always standing is a spurious sort. Love is the fulfilling of the law-fulfills it. That is not an incidental circumstance about love: it is the divine definition of love. That is what is meant by lovethe fulfilling of the law. Is it possible? Could the woman which was a sinner love so that Christ should say: "She loves much?" Could the Samaritan so act that Christ should say: "Go thou and do likewise?" What harder tasks than these are required? And why should not men in soul, body and spirit keep the law of love? "As thyself," why not? The golden rule translates it: "As ye would that men should do unto you." A manly man should be ashamed to say: "That is too much." What! We want men to help us and are not willing to help men! All proper manly feeling revolts from such a de-fense of fallen humanity. We ought to keep this law. It is reasonable. It makes our demand upon others the measure of our service of them. What we would have done to us, that we do to them. It upsets shiploads of sophis-tries; it is dynamite under the creeds of duty based on what men actually do to others; but it is, the manly soul says, only our reasonable service, and all facts, questions and varieties of duty are settled by it.—N. W. Gristian Ad-

A GREAT DEAL OF WISDOM. Wise Unto Salvation, and Wise Unto Sin-

There is a great deal of wisdom in

world; wisdom that commands the admiration of all who are fitted to appreclate it! Men are so wise about their business affairs! Just look at the great business schemes and the grand business combinations! How easily men discern the new openings for business which new inventions and discoveries offer to them! How clearly we ordinary people see, after a while, what some extraordinary man saw years be-fore, and seized upon it, and made himself one of the great business men of the time by his wisdom! There is a great deal of wisdom in the world; and this makes it all the sadder

to think how few, comparatively, seem to be wise unto salvation. Nay, these wonderful endowments and energies of ours seem to be directed toward wisdom and unto sin. Men take their splendid powers and prostitute them in the service of wickedness. The longing to know evil is so intense in human ma-ture! What is the early story in the dim light of the first history of mankind? And ever since-why it is just wonderful to watch your own childten and see how early they show a keen relish for knowing about wrong things; how they will get off with some bad school-mate and get themselves told things that it would be much better for them never to hear of. They do so makes most animals lose their spirits, and it does seem as if a spice of cruelty in the mischief makes it have a greater relish for Jocko. Captivity half-filled with hay, where she cuddled down in one corner and went to sleep, for some constraints and it does seem as if a spice of cruelty in the mischief makes it have a greater relish for Jocko. Captivity half-filled with hay, where she cuddled down in one corner and went to sleep, for some constraints and the second in the state of a five taken of after that.

Bobby fed her himself every day, and shut her up every night in a warm box half-filled with hay, where she cuddled down in one corner and went to sleep, want to know the bad things! The growing boys are so curious about places that are characteristically places.

Nothing seems to give a monkey.

of evil.

Wise unto sin! There are a great many things it is better to never know.

There are things about which ignorance There are things of which those who know least are the wisest people, and those who know most are the most foolish people. It is a matter to be thankful for, and in a good sense proud of, if a man can say that as to the popular forms of outbreaking vice he never knew anything about them; that he never entered a place of debauchery; that he does not know the names of th instruments of gaming; that he does not know the taste of in oxicating liq-nors. Happy the man who can humbly declare to a friend such blessed ignorance, such wise ignorance as that. Prof. John A. Broadus.

EXODUS XV.

Sample of the Poetry of the Old Testament, as It Appears in the New Version. The fifteenth chapter of Exodus is arranged as follows in the new version: Then sang Moses and the children of Israel his song unto the Lord, and spake, saying;
I will sing unto the Lord for He hath tri-

umphed gloriously; The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea. 2. The Lord is my strength and song,

2. The Lord is my strength and song,
And He is my salvation;
This is my God, and I will praise Him;
My father's God, and I will exalt Him.
3. The Lord is a man of war;
The Lord is His name.
4. Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath He
cast into the sea;
And his chosen captains are sunk in the
Red Sea.

5. The deeps cover them: They went down into the depths like: 3. Thy right hand, O Lord, is glorious in Thy right hand, O Lord, dasheth in pieces

the enemy.

7. And in the greatness of Thine excellency
Thou overthrowest them that rise up
against Thee;
Thou sendest forth Thy wrath, it consumeth them as stubble.

8. And with the blast of Thy nostrils the

waters were piled up.
The floods stood uprights an heap;
The deeps were congealed in the heart of
the sea. 9. The enemy said: I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide

the spoil: My lust shall be satisfied upon them: I will draw my sword, my hand shall deo. Thou didst blow with Thy wind, the sea

11. Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the gods?

Who is like Thee, glorious in holiness, Fearful in praises, doing wonders?

12. Thou stretchedst out Thy right hand, The orth awalls and the right hand,

The earth swallowed them.

Thou in Thy mercy hast led the people which Thou hast redeemed:
Thou hast guided them in Thy strength to Thy holy habitation.

The peoples have heard, they tremble:
Fangs have taken hold on the inhabitants of Phylistic. Pangs have taken hold on the industry of Philistia.

15. Then were the dukes of Edom amazed; The mighty men of Moab, trembling taketh hold mon them;

hold upon them: All the inhabitants of Canaan are melted

away.

16. Terror and dread falleth upon them:
By the greatness of Thine arm they are as
still as a stone;
Till Thy people pass over, O Lord, Till the
people pass over which Thou hast purchased.

17. Thou shalt bring them in, and plant them
in the mountain of Thine inheritance.

17. Thou shalt bring them in, and plant them in the mountain of Thine inheritance. The place, O Lord, which Thou hast made for Thee to dwell in.

The sanctuary, O Lord, which Thy hands have established.

18. The Lord shall reign for ever and ever.

19. For the horses of Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and, the Lord brought again the waters of the sea upon them; but the children of Israel walked on dry land in the midst of the sea.

20. And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances.

21. And Miriam answered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously;

The horse and his rider hath He thrown

umphed gloriously: The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.—

Prentice. -In the experience of life it is found that the wholesome discipline of adversity in strong natures usually carries with it a self-preserving influence. -Samuel Smiles.

-Prayer, which does not go out in active, zealous labors for others bework and little praying degenerates in-to sentiment and self; becomes sickly, dissipating and fruitless.

-We often think we are of great im-portance to other people; that they must be thinking of us and our affairs; that they watch our actions and shape their course accordingly. In general we are quite mistaken.—Jean Ingelow. So great is my veneration for the Bible that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country and respecta-ble members of society. - President

John Quincy Adams. -He that has something to do has less temptation to doubt than the man who has nothing else to do but to doubt. Hereses in the Christ an There is a great deal of wisdom in this world. It is wonderful that mankind, considering how foolish they are, should be so wise; and oh! it is wonderful that maukind, considering how wise they are, should be so foolish. There is a great deal of wisdom in the

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN AND SERMON. O the sun is bright and the day is fair. And the sweet breeze wanders everywhere. And the sweet birds sing as they lightly fly, And I wish we could join them. Madge and I

We are bidden to listen, and so we do, Shut up in the narrow and stuffy pew;
Behaving just as well as we can
We look over there at the preacher-man.
We can't understand, though we take su pains; All sense seems gone from our little brains;

An sense seems gone from our little braics owe just sit quiet as best we may, And wait till the long hour wears away.

My poor little sister tried to keep Her blue eyes wide, but she fell asleep.
Tis so close and stupid and dull and war And I hold her safe in my tired arm.

O how can he have so much to say.

The preacher man, such a lovely day?

And what in the world he is talking about

We do not know and we can't find out.

-Wide Awake.

ABOUT MONKEYS.

some Short Stories Illustrating Their Pro-

ways ready to play some prank.

Nothing seems to give a monkey quite as much pleasure as copying after his human master, and many are the funny stories told in consequence.

Sometimes poor Jocko's fun turns out

Mamma, Old Speckle is setting!

be trusted to come off free from harm. his cheek. That was bad, certainly, chickens. Besi les, how could she but it is doubtful if he suffered any more scratch for them?" than the monkey that saw his master | Bobby's face fell. He was very fond bathe his forehead with cologne for headache, and tried to imitate him. Instead of cologne, however, the poor fellow got hold of a bottle of ammonia, and slopped that on his head. Ah! how he did chatter and dance the chickens?"

Bobby s face fell. He was very fond of the soft, downy lit le bils, and he felt badly that Old Speckle could not have her fam ly. Suddenly his face brightened again.

"Mamma, why couldn't I scratch for the chickens?"

Jocko has such a serious air when he is planning his mischief that unless one is always on the lookout he will ac-complish it. A story is told of a monkey that took the greatest delight in watching the nurse wash his master's baby. The family was divided as to whether he enjoyed Miss Mabel's shrieks or the performance as a whole. One day the question was settled

that monkey never touched a bottle

The family was at dinner down-stairs. when there came a terrible wail from Kittie, and another and another, till one of the boys jumped up and ran to the nursery, where the noise came from There was Master Jocko copying, as well as he could, the actions of nurse with little Mabel. Only Jocko's baby was poor Kittie, who was wailing, spit-ting and scratching with all her might. No doubt Jocko looked upon the resistance as quite in order, for Mabel never could be washed without many

protests. Those people were fortunate in that the monkey did not insist upon trying his experiments with the real baby instead of the kitten, as once did happen. In this case the monkey, which was a large one, snatched the baby from its cradle, and, when pursued, climbed to the house-top, and there, to the anguish

only as pets or as curiosities; but in Africa or Asia they are sometimes tra ned to serve their masters in many ways. They are so given to mischief, however, that they can never be very trusty servants.

An example of this is shown in the story told of a baboon which had been left in charge of the kitchen while his master went off for awhite. On the her friend's young family, while the stove was a pot in which a chicken was being boiled. The baboon sat very quietly for some time, but at last his curiosity got the better of him and he lifted the fid from the pot.

Well, you can guess the rest. The chicken smelled good, so he smelled

there were only some bones left.

When he had eaten the chicken up it seemed to occur to the baboon that his master might be angry when he looked into the empty pot. What to do to into the empty pot. What to do to avoid the certain punishment that was in store for him was the greedy fellow's great concern now. He sat in the doorway looking very much cast down. when suddenly a bright idea seemed to strike him, and he hurried quickly but stealthily to a field, not far away, where a number of crows were feeding. He drew as near to the birds as he without frightening them, and then, hiding his head, remained as motionless as a log of wood. In a little while the incautious crows approached so close to him that he was able by a them. In a second he had wrung the crow's neck and was on his way home again. Once there, and seeing no sign of his master, he triumphantly tossed his crow, all unplucked, into the pet, and then sat down, quite satisfied that his theft would never be discovered. No doubt it was always a mystery to that baboon how his master discovered that the crow in the pot was not the chicken he had left there. John R.

Coryell, in Harper's Young People. THE FOOTLESS HEN. How Her Large Family of Chickens Were

Bobby came in one morning crying. Mamma sa d: "Where have you been, Bobby, and what is the matter? "Oow of "Old Speckle has-boo-hoo! boo-hoo!

freezen her foots offl'ob boa ;and "Frozen, Bobby, not freezen. And feet, not foots. But what do you mean, and how could old Speckle freeze her feet off?"

"I forgot to shut her in the henhouse last night, and she roosted up in the apple-tree, and this morning both her feet are gone."

Mamma began to look grave, and taking Bobby by the hand, went down stairs to the kitchen, where Bridget

told the story over again. "Och! 'Ave ye plaze, mum, the crayther sot up in the tree all the cold night through, and when she came down this mornin', sure she left her

feet behind her?" So it was only too true that Old Speckle, Bobby's pet hen, who had reared two broods of beautiful chickens already, had had her feet frozen off through careless Bobby forgetting to shut her into her nice warm house at night.

night.

At first, papa said she must be killed right away, and put out of her pain. But on going out to look at her, she seemed not to be in pain at all, and to be getting on nicely without any feet. She hobbled about on her funny slim black legs, looking so like an old sollier just home from the war that they all laughed, except Bobby, and he cried

So papa said Old Speckle should be allowed to live without her feet, and I

for you see, she could not roost any

badly for himself, but as a rule he may be trusted to come off free from harm.

She's goin' to hatch out some little chickens! O , I'm so glad!" The monkey that stole his master's then said: "You must drive her off the razor and tried to shave himself was nest, Bobby. The poor old thing is too unlucky enough to slice off a piece of lame ever to get about with a broad of

about when the stinging stuff reached his eyes and no e! You may be sure day followed by a large family of 1 ttle The picture of Bobby going about all vellow chickens was too much for mamma, and she laughed very heartily, much

to Bobby's disgust. But Old Speckle was not to be made to believe that s'e was not able to be as good a mother as ever. The more Bobby drove her off from the eggs, the

Bobby was very glad of this, for Whitey and Susan and Mrs. Brown had all refuse I to have families, and he did long for some little chickens!

So the days flew by, and at last the little yellow things pecked and pecked their way out of their shells, and Bobby counted fourteen of them.

"What a family for poor Old Speckle!" said mamma. "And how will she ever manage to take care of them?" One she did not take care of, for be

fore he had been two hours out of his shell he climbed up the side of an old tomato-can that stood in the hen-yard half-filled with water, and tumbling in, was drowned to pay for his curiosity, But as there were thirteen left, I really do not think Old Speckle ever missed

And now Bobby watched very care-It was only after great trouble flying in at last with his red cheeks red-

that the baby was rescued.

We are used to seeing monkeys kept excitement of what he had to tell, crying out: sid sall Quick, mamma! Quick papa! Run to the window and see Old Speck!' There she was, hopping along on her two brown sticks of legs, followed by her thirteen chickens, and by her side walked the stately Miss Brown, who every few minutes stopped and scratched up a nice little breakfast for

teach them how to pick up the bugs and vorms. "Yes," shouted Bobby," and I saw her ask Mrs. Brown to go with her and scratch! She went up just as close to her, and whispered with her head right up to Mrs. Brown's. I s'pose she again; then he took a little taste; then right up to Mrs. Brown's. I s'pose she he took another taste; and behold! was tellin' her how much she'd pay her when Sir Baboon had finished tasting to go and scratch for her little chick-

"A nursery-governess!" laughed

As I did not know the hen-language as well as Bobby does, I can't tell you whether this was true or not, but I do know that until Old Speckle's children were big enough to take care of them-selves, Mrs. Brown went with her friend every morning, and did the scratching for the little folks' breakfast.—Gene H. Underwood, in Youth's Companion.

A Traveler's Return.

An Indian explorer, known as the Pundit A - K - in the employ of the death .- Youth's Companion. Indian survey, has just returned from journeyings in Thibet, during which he spent a year in Lhasa, the cap tal of Thibet, and the Rome of Buddhism. Before this traveler only four Europeans of this century have vis ted Lhasa. Huc your husband." and Gabet, the French missionaries, were driven from the city forty years ago, after living there a few months. Moorcroft was killed after he left the city, and another traveler was permitted to remain there only a few days. He says the city is crowded with temples, son, "Yes, m and has its vatican in the monastery at Potola, where the Dalai Lama lives, who is regarded as the incarnation of Buddha. This building is surmounted by five gilded cupolas, which, when sparkling in the sunlight, present a dazzling spectacle. It contains numerous images, one of which is seventy feet high. During the fest vals in the middle of February the Th betans gathered to Lhasa from all over the country to pay homage to all the gods and godess-es who are supposed to be present. These ceremonies last about a month at the end of which all the citizens are cons dered to have become purified for ano her year. - London Times.

The sunshine of life's highway comes from happy hearts.

They are well pleased with the erry

send to less the min win been bere bere.

HIS FOOTSTEPS.

Wearily Waited for, Ardently Longed for,

Step! step! step!

It was his footsteps-her lovers s The echo might have been lost to you or I in the rumble of traffic, but to her never. To you or me all footsteps might have sounded alike. To her there was as much difference as in the sound of human voices. And she waited and listened, and the footsteps came and went, and the months passed

Step! step! step! It was his footsteps—her husband's. The echo became a part of her daily existence. To listen for it became one of the objects of her life. When the echo caught her ear a smile flitted across her face, her eyes grew brighter, and a wifely kiss was on her lips. And she waited and listened, and the footsteps came and went, and the years passed

Step! St-! and of ceased, and the echoes had died away forever. They bore him away to sleep with the numberless dead, and she was a widow from whom the sunshine had gone forever. She wept and grieved and-

listened.

Step! step! step!

How her heart throbbed for an instant! So much like his, and yet she knew that he slept beneath the willow. Not once, but a dozen times a day she felt her heart stop its beating as the echo of a footstep caught her ear. And she waited and listened, and the echoes came and went, and she whispered to herself:

"Some day I shall aga'n hear his footfalls and know that he has come. The years went by, and a gray-haired woman looked out upon the setting sun and knew that it was her last night on earth. Friends wept at her beds deshe had no tears. They spoke to her in tearful tones—she made no answer. She seemed waiting and listening, and of a sudden, as the first shadows of twilight began stealing into her room, she

"Hark! I hear it"

Step! step! ...
"It is his footstep—I feel the echo in my heart! He has come back to memy husband!"

All listened as they kept their eyes fixed upon the dying woman's face. Step! step! The echo brought the old, wifely smile to her face. Step! step! Her face grew radiant at the thought of the meeting. Step! step! The ceho gave her strength to rise up and stretch forth her arms as if to clasp some one, and as she sank slowly back they heard her whisper:

I knew his footsteps-he has come at last!

But it was that he might guide he safely through the valley of the shadow. -Detroit Free Press.

"WORTH WHILE." Whatever Is Worth Doing at All,

Worth Doing Well. Prince Albert Victor, the prospective heir to the throne of England, made his maiden speech the other day to an assembly of lads of his own age. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing accurately," he said; "whether you sharpen your pencil or black your boots. do it thoroughly and well."

the house-top, and there, to the anguish of the baby's parents, dandled and played with the little thing with great played with the little thing with great as something so furny that he came monstrated, he replied: "Many men of monstrated he replied: "Man Rugby school was noted for his bad genius have written worse scrawls than I do. It is not worth while to worry about so trivial a fault." Ten years later this lad was an officer in the English army, doing service in the Crimean war. An order he copied for transmission was so illegible that it was given incor-rectly to the troops, and the result was the loss of a great many brave men.

A few years ago the keeper of a lifegiven out. The nearest village was two or three miles distant, and the weather was inclement. He concluded that as it "was not worth while to go so far expressly for such a trifle," he would wait for a few days before sending for a supply. That night a vessel was wrecked within sight of the station. A line could have been given to the crew if he had been able to use the mortar, but he had no powder. He saw the drowning men perish one by one insight, knowing that he alone was to blame. A few days afterward he was dismissed from the

The experience of every man will suggest similar instances that confirm the truth of the young Prince's advice to the lads of his own age. Whatever is right to do should be

done with our best care, strength and faithfulness of purpose. We have no scales by which we can weigh our duties or determine their relative importance in God's eyes. That which seems a trifle to as may be the secret spring which shall move the issues of life and

Creating a Coolness.

"Tam so glad to know you, Mrs. Johnson. I am an old acquaintance of "Indeed!"

"Yes, long years ago, twenty years ago, before he knew you. I was his first love. We were indeed be-

"Yes, my dear," put in Mr. John-Yes, that was very long ago.' "But you have not forgotten it, John, have you?"

how sad!"

"We can talk about it now, for your wife must know me as a friend of hers as well. See this, Mrs. Johnson. Let Let ne give you this. It was the ring John, our husband, p.essed upon my finger when his heart was free, when we plighted our troth. I give it to you be-

"Why, John! I declare. If it isn't the ring you said you lost; the ring I gave you when I was engaged to you in 1365.

There's a coolness among the three now .- Merchant Traveler.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

Mrs. Livermore was the first woman to ever speak before a Harvard College assembly. She spoke there recently. Hartford Post.

-During the last nine years France has spent nearly \$5,000,000 per annum on increasing and reorganizing her university institutions.

-The New York Advocate claims that the Methodist Church has had 40,000 persons added to its membership in the past three months.

-The Boston Latin School has celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It is spoken of as the pio-neer institution of the public school system of America. It is a year older than Harvard.

-Fourteen States have now adopted laws requiring temperance instruction in public schools. The additions the present season are Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, Alabama, Maine, Missouri and New Jersey. -Chicago Journal.

-Although Costa Rica is burdened with a public debt of about ten dollars per capita of her population, the Govrument supports a university and public schools in every city and village. The schools are free, except an enrolling fee of two dollars for each pupil annually, and teachers are paid from thirty-five to fifty dollars per month.

-The Roman Catholics claim about 100,000 colored members in the United States, two-thirds of whom reside in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana. The St. Joseph's Missionary Society began systematic work among these people about thirteen years ago, and held its first general chapter at Baltimore ten years ago. - N. Y. Sun.

-A clergyman desiring contributions for a special object, atted up an ox horn at the church door, Upon this he inscribed his aspirations to this effect: "This 'orn was once on the 'ead of a hox, and now hit his a missionary box." It might bave been the odd jingle, and it might have been the old Englishman's zeal, or a combina-tion of the two, but certain it is that this special missionary box attracted contributions in an extraordinary man-

ner. - Chicago Times. -Prof. Blackie is not the only eccentric master the young men of Edinburg University have had over them. Prof. Christison-whose son became eminent in Edinburg Medical School - once having caught a student winking in his Latin class, ordered him to stand up and spoke as follows: "No smirking, no miling, and, above all, no tipping of the wink; for such things are hurtful to yourselves, baneful to the republic, and will bring down the gray hairs of your parents with sorrow to the grave. Hum! by the way, that's a very pretty sentence; turn it into Latin, sir

-the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Literary and Scientific Circle, recognizing the demand for education in the practical pursuits of life; and encouraged by the wonderful success of its former efforts, has decided to add to its great school another branch, to be called the Chautauqua Town and Country Ciub, and to be devoted to the practical study of agriculture. The most novel feature of the club will be the programme of work. All members will be expected to select from a prepared list one or more pieces of work to be done on the farm, in the garden or in the house; to perform the work carefully and thoroughly, and to send in a written report of the work.-Buffalo Express.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-A man running a race looks not at she admiring witnesses, but only at the mark. - Y. M. C. A. Watchman.

-Those who have resources within themselves, who can dare to live alone, want friends the least, but at the same time best know how to prize them the -As benevolence is the most sociable

of all virtues, so it is of the largest exsaving station on the Atlantic coast found that his supply of powder had great or so little, but he is yet capable of giving and receiving benefits. -It was somewhat embarrassing for

Aunt Jane when Johnny, a few even-ings since, at a gathering of friends at his mother's house, asked: "Didn't you know the real Noah, Aunt Jane?" -We are glad to learn from a valued contemporary that "pickled walnuts are now introduced at dinner." If there is anything we dislike it is to sit opposite a pickled walnut at dinner and not be on speaking terms with it.—

Philadelphia Press. -A Western citizen who had been worsted in a fight was told that he could collect damages. "I did collect damages." he replied mournfully. "I collected everything but a piece of my left ear and two front teeth; I couldn't find!

those."-N. Y. Times. -"A scientist says that the way tosleep is to think of nothing," read Mrs. Smith in a newspaper. "If that be-true I should say that you would sleep. all the time, my dear," said her hus-band "No doubt, Mr. Smith, for I think a great deal of you."-Chicago

-Grandmother-"I'd like to go to the rink with you, Johnny." Johnny, who doesn't want to be bothered with the old lady-"Certainly, grandmother, I'll be glad to have you go with me; but you will have to own up to the doorkeeper that you are over lateen years of age," Grandmother-"Then I guess Ill wait a while yet, Johnnie. Texas Siftings.

-A man having built a large house was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His Irish steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what," said he, smiling, "what shall I do with the earth I dig up "No, no; but—"
"Do you remember our parting? O, from it?" To which the earm I dig to from it?" To which the steward, with great gravity, replied: "Have the pit made large enough to hould it all."— N. Y. Independent.

-Young Featherly, who was dining with the family, was unremitting in his attentions to the eldest daughter. don't see that sister is eatin' any salt,' ventured wate ful Bobby. "Never mind what your sister is eating, Bobby," interposed the fatherin alarm, "Little boys should be seen, not-"
"Well, she ought to eat salt," insisted "Well, she ought to eat salt," Bobby; "'cos ma told her las' night that everything what Mr. Featherly said to her must be talen with a grain o' salt."-N. Y. Times.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

How They Cau Be Made a Constant and

An apple orchard, if a proper selection of the ground is made, and the necessary attention to the ground and trees is given, can be made a yearly success, independent of the season, and almost despite the insects, which have large cheek pouches opening outside the become such a great scourge. This may seem strong language, the more so in view of the wide-spread failure which has occurred during the last few years. Yet facts will carry me out. Not that this can be done with all kinds of soil, and in all localities, though an approach may be made even here, climate admitting, so much is dependent

on treatment. There are few branches of agriculture that require for their highest success such care as the orchard. This will be seen when its requirements are considered. They are a deep, rich, naturally drained soil, which means ground more or less mellow and porous, the depth allowing of a full extension of the roots downward where they are beyond the reach of all harm from climatic influences, the frost and drouth, alike, having no effect. And this favorable condition of the roots imparts increased vigor to the trees during the winter, to counteract the cold, and sustains them through the heat and drouth of summer; the sap is more actice, promoting warmth in winter and coolness in summer; uniformity of temperature has its influence here. The natural richness of the soil is also more effective in producing sounder and healthier wood and fruit than can be obtained from applied manure. Besides, the uniform, strong forces of the trees will sustain a high condition of growth and annual bearing of full crops, with a consequent avoid-ance of excessive yields, requiring thus less thinning, but more pruning, in view of the greater growth of the wood.

All this is the rsult of the character of the soil and it emebraces all the more essential requirements. The soil itself needs little attention, as its richness and the great extension of the roots sustain the trees with what nutriment is needed, at least for a score of years after they are in full bearing. Such soil, other things being favorable, may be relied on for success with an apple orchard. It is of a loamy character, a rich, brown color, and apparently divides its clay and sand with some fine gravel about equally. It has been for many years a pasture for hogs, which may account for its comparative freedom from in-

Orchard soil too often-and it may, perhaps, be said generally, and especially in its depth—holds too much water, more or less stagnant and impure, which favors disease of the roots and the consequent effect on the trees. The soil in question is kept healthy and clean by the fresh rain water passing through it and warming it, and in a dry time brought up by its porous condition. Old alluvial soil, unless coarse, seldom is lacking in humus, which aids in holding the fertilizing elements till taken up by the roots; hence its fertility is lasting. It is one of the exceptional soils whose manure would probably do harm by making too great a wood growth. Eventually, it may require

manuring.

The income of such an orchard is immense, considering the outlay, and it need not be said that such ground should be selected when it is intended to make an orchard a speciality. But it is a rare thing to find it in large areas, and perhaps, rarer to obtain it. It will, however, serve as an example to illustrate the principles required in preparing lands for an orchard, such as underdraining, deep-working and supply ing the ground with carbonaceous and fertilizing materials .- F. G., in Country

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

How They Are Made, Where They Are Made and Who Make Them.

"There are at least 1,500 girls in this city engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers," said a large manufacturer yesterday. "Most of them are French girls and the work is done in old lofts up around the French quarter. Few of these girls are of the type so familiar to the novel-reader, the sweet young thing with a heetic flush and a consumptive cough, who is supporting her three decrepit maiden aunts on the pittance earned at the deadly trade. Most of them are buxom damsels with big feet and a well-developed tendency to spend their wages on the adornment of their persons. Still some parts of the work do interfere with their breathing machinery, I believe. New York furnishes about half the stock consumed in this country, but only the cheaper varieties are manufactured here.

The method is simply this: A hundred layers of prepared tinted silk are laid one over the other and cut out by a stamp into the desired shape. These are then retinted, shaded and put into the required shape by the girls. No, there is no difference of taste exhibited by different parts of the country. The best people in every section want the best goods, though the South is rather a slight buyer, and prefers the cheapest

"With artificial flowers, ostrich-feath, ers and plumes are naturally connected. These are imported in the raw stateand colored and finished here. There are several large dealers. One especially carries on an immense trade, and is now putting up a large building to accommodate his growing business. He is doubtless familiar to your readers as a trotting man, as he owns the fastest trotting stallion there is going, and is a prominent figure in racing circles." N. Y. Tribune.

-A writer in the Christian Union ascribes the prevalence of typhoid fever in the country to the presence of decaying vegetable matter in house cellars. As typhoid is a filth disease, this is not an unlikely supposition. The cellar of a dwelling-house should be as clean and sweet as it can possibly be kept. It is not a safe place—for the people above it-to store vegetables.

—South Carolina people complain that they are unable to buy good straw-berries in their markets for the reason that the best are shipped North for better prices.

POUCHED GOPHER.

Description and Peculiarities of the Farm The common pocket gopher (Geomys bursarius) may be recognized by the following characters: Color above, reddish brown; ashy brown beneath; the feet are almost white. There are two mouth, and extending to the shoulders, quantities with oats .- Chicago Journal. lined with short, fine hair. Fore claws very large and strong; body thick set and clumsy. Eyes very small, and ears to keep all plants in a healthy, vigorous scarcely visible. Length from nose to root of tail, ten inches; tail 21 inches long. This species is found abundantly thoroughly pulverized. The roots rein Wisconsin, Illinois and westward. It burrows in the ground like a mole, grows underground contains the most forming many branched galleries, and usually traveling under ground. It can dig faster than a man can spade. It throws up the earth in mounds ten to fifteen inches high at irregular distances along the course of its tunnels, removing the loosened earth from the latter by pushing it forward with its snout, shoulders and fore feet, the cheek pouches not being used for this purpose. The pocket rat can make but poor progress on the surface of the ground, running searcely faster than a man can walk. They sometimes bend their long front claws under their feet while running on a level surface. If placed on their backs, they have some difficulty in regaining an upright position, sprawling and clawing awkward-ly. The sight and hearing of this species are very dull, but their sense of smell is exceedingly acute, it being necessary to approach their meands from the leeward when it is desired to observe or shoot them. The males are very pugnacious, and fight fiercely

bringing forth from five to seven young, in a nest of grass, in one of the larger galleries. The young quickly mature, and are soon able to dig burrows like their parents, and take care of them-This species lays up a large store of food for the winter, and during that season is juactive, remaining quiet in its deep burrows, below the reach of frost. It is occasionally seen sitting on

of these rats will carry off a goodly

grass and grain fields it is a great

nuisance, overturning and spoiling far

easy matter to get rid of this destruct-

ive pest; traps they do not readily en-

with heavy shot as they come to the

mouth of the tunnel to bring out sand.

yellow; beneath gray. The body is less tout, and the tail longer than in the

common pocket gopher; and the check pouches are smaller, and the palms nar-

This gopher chooses sandy soils, and dry pine ridges for its home, and closely

resembles in its general habits the Northern species. It continues its mi-

ning operations throughout the winter,

not becoming dormant. Curiously enough this animal is known by the ab-

surd name of salamander in some local-

ities; it is, however, commonly called

The large and peculiar cheek pouches

of this genus are used exclusively to

carry food, never being used to bring

earth from their burrows, as was alleged by the older writers. A number of species of pouched rats belonging to

two genera (Geomys and Thomomys) are

found in the United States. All are rare with the exception of the two species above described, and are found

mostly in the wild regions of the ex-

treme Northwest .- Dr. Seiss, in Coun-

-In the town of Cortlandt, West-chester County, N. Y., there are twenty-

nine brick-yards, capable of manufactur-

ing 167,840,000 bricks in a season, worth

over \$1,000,000. These yards give employment to fully 1,200 workmen, not

counting the men employed on the boats in carrying the bricks to market,

and about 230 horses and seventeen steam-engines are used. The item of

wood used in the burning of the brick

comprises nearly 25,000 cords for a sea-

son's work, which at last season's

prices, \$5.50 per cord, aggregates \$136, 000 for this item alone. - N. Y. Naik

ry Gentleman.

the ground rat in the South generally.

rower than in that species.

edible.

among themselves, often destroying each other. They bite terribly, an i in-

flict quite serious wounds, when scized

in the hand, by their quick and violent

snaps. This gopher breeds in April,

-Mrs. Edgar J. Bliss, who received the first premium for dairy butter at a recent fair, made the following statement of her way of making it: The milk is set in pans upon slatted shelves, its haunches at the mouth of its burand, after twenty-four hours, skimmed and churned in a barrel churn at a row, but generally it is only seen for a few seconds at a time above ground. The pocket gopher is one of the most ruinous enemies of the farmer, and has temperature of sixty degrees. The butter is at once put into a wooden pail with ice water, salted and washed, handled with a ladle only. This pro-cess is repeated twice and the butter hardly a single quality to commend it. To every kind of garden vegetable it is exceedingly destructive, eating enorpacked or balled, as required, also mous quantities and spoiling and carrysalted to suit, but never touched by the ing off much more to its store-houses. hands. - Chicago Journal. The roots of fruit trees are eaten off by this animal, to the number of half a ON THE FARM. hundred trees in a single night-of course destroying the trees. A colony

The Fuel Question-Oil Stoves-Vegetables and Fruits.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-It is much better to be a good farm-

enemies, remarks the Western Rura, is

-For sugar-beets the ground should

quire a deep soil, and the portion that

saccharine matter; but none of the beet

will grow above ground if the soil is

mellow enough to permit it to penetrate

-Linen umbrella cases, either double

or single, are decorated with etchings

and mottoes. One of the designs for

the top portion shows two childish fig-

ures, that of a little girl curiously hold-

ing a newspaper and questioning: "Do

it say rain?" Among other mottoes are, "Take Me," "Wet or Dry, a friend am I," and "Weather Wise," in con-

nection with an owl perched on a

-When you are tired of plain boiled or

fried eggs, try this way of serving them for breakfast: Butter a pie plate and cover the bottom with fine bread

crumbs, then break enough eggs for

your family and drop them on the plate

and cover with a layer of bread crumbs;

sprinkle pepper and salt over this and

put some little lumps of butter over it.

Bake in a quick oven for five minutes.

-Where only few cows are kept the

cream-pot should have its contents

stirred daily. This is partly to expose the cream to the air to allow it to oxygenize. This even ripening of cream will insure more butter, and with

succulent feed will enable the owner of

a dairy to make nearly or quite as good butter in winter as in summer. With

cows long in milk, however, the butter

in winter will come slowly.-Prairie

butter in winter as in summer.

weather vane. - N. Y. Mail.

-Boston Budget.

Farmer.

er than a large one.

it .- Boston Journa'.

condition.

tender.-Philadelphia Press.

heap of potatoes in one night; and to "It is a great saving of time, money and patience to get wood enough cut for the summer and have it all nicely more than it is able to devour. It need piled up in the wood house and door hardly be said that no pity should be shown the pocket gopher in settled yard." Two of my neighbors are very districts. But it is unfortunately not an similarly situated, each has a wood-lot and both burn wood through the summer. One prepares enough in winter ter, and their great strength and powerful gnawing teeth generally enable to last the entire season, and one is them to make their escape after being caught. A strong box-trap lined with tin, heavily weighted and hinged strongly to a floor-board similarly lined, we shall find the same difference set with a figure 4, and baited with a in their work throughout. We shall sweet potato, placed near the burrow entrances, will generally secure an individual each night. Strong steel traps hand, and trusting to luck on the other. We shall find one has laid plans and gopher often escapes, leaving a foot provided for all the details, the other sweet potato, placed near the burrow notice a foresight of coming necessities are also useful, though from these the gopher often escapes, leaving a foot provided for all the details, the other behind it. If time be no object, a large has simply decided what he will undernumber may be shot by waiting to leetake to do without any definite idea of the best means of doing it, and without ward of their mounds, and killing them counting the cost. One will be in easy circumstances, the other hampered with debts he can not pay, and which An ordinary spiked mole-trap, set in the usual way, has been found useful; and he could have avoided with a little more judgment and foresight. As to the question of wood there is one point the thrifty farmer should learn as quickly as possible, and that is, it is folly to he could have avoided with a little a good wire rat-trap will capture the younger individuals, but the adult rats easily force apart the bars of such a trap, and so escape. This animal is at once stupid, active and ferocious; no permit his family to do their cooking and other work over a hot stove in one would think of making a pet of a pocket gopher, and even if captured summer, when they can do it so much cheaper and easier over an oil stove. It very young, it seems never to lose its savage temper, or learn to know those does not cost as much for the oil as the cutting of the wood is worth, on the supposition that the wood is already at who feed it. The skin of this animal is soft and durable, and might be put to some useful purpose. Its flesh is said the door, and four feet long. With a good oil stove a woman can gether breakfast while she is making the wood to be rank and tough, and scarcely fire, and blow out the fire as soon as The Southern pouched rat (Geomys tuza) is found in the Southeastern the cooking is done. This saves heat-Southern States. It is probably only a 'localized race' of the preceding species. The color above is brownish ing the house and the labor is much

This is a great invention and will be a great benefit to housekeepers generally. I do not believe the perfect oil stove is made yet, but there eral kinds that do very well, for I do not know which is best. I know I would not be without one for ten times the cost. On a farm there are many cases where a mere trifle of expense adds greatly to the comfort of a family. One of these is the supply of fresh vegetables and fruits through the season, and one reason for a deficiency of these is, the farmer does not think about it at the proper season. In most cases the farmer has green peas once through the season. He should have them many times. The farmer who has not al-ready done so should prepare at once for sowing some of the earliest kind, and then sow at intervals through the season. Asparagus and pie plant should be on every farm. Raspberries, straw-berries and currants are easily raised, and worth much more than they cost. It is the foolish man that says "I can't fuss with such things," and makes his family do without them. A good sup-ply of vegetables and small fruits will make a large part of the living of a family. A farmer who fails to have a good bed of strawberries makes a blun-der. The labor is very little. In making a bed set none but young plants, and these from a new bed. Do not get plants from some old bed because they cost nothing. It is cheaper to pay a a triffe for plants that are right. On the other hand do not pay much for plants; it costs nothing to raise them, and they can be afforded at a cheap rate. The variety is not material, any cultivated kind will do to begin with, and they all have their merkts .- Chris-

tian at Work

Cures For Insomnia

-Cut warm bread or cake with a Like dyspepsia, insomnia is becoming to be regarded as a peculiarly American malady. The excitable nature of the American people renders them -A tablespoonful of vinegar in the more susceptible to pervous disorders pot will make tough meat of chicken than those of a more phlegmatic temperament. To many persons who suf--Horses soon become very fond of fer from sleeplessness the following sunflower seed, if fed to them in small hints as to the most efficient means of inducing natural sleep may not come -The best preventive against insect

amiss. If the sleeplessness be occasioned by undue nervous excitement the application of mustard-plasters to the abdomea will afford relief. Where this remedy fails the freshly made solution of lactate of soda or some milk or whey may be used with good results. When brain exhaustion is responsible for the inability to sleep, the administration of a tumblerful of hot claret and water, with sugar and nutmeg, is recommended. When acid dyspepsia is present the alkalies and alkaline earths are useful. The irritant properties of the air which hinder sleep during hot weather can be counteracted sprinkling the floor with water. When sleep is broken by severe pain nothing is more useful than opium and morphia. These latter remedies should never be taken, however, without the advice of a physician. A hypodermic injection of morphia, however, is to be preferred to taking the drug internally when the wakefulness is due to neural-gia. - N. Y. Mail and Express.

Very Useful.

Landlord-"I don't think this house will suit you, Madame. The price would also be very high on account of some extra additions which could not possibly be of any use to you."

Lady (wishing to purchase house)-"I don't know about that. What are the additions?"

Landlord-"Well, the house originally built for a machinist, who had a twenty-ton steam hammer put up in the cellar. Now that would not be of any use to you."

Lady—"That would certainly be a

decided advantage to me, for which I would pay a considerable higher Landlord-"How could you use such

a large hammer as that? A hammer that size is only needed to flatten out the heaviest kind of work."

Lady-"I keep a boarding house and would use it to soften up the beef-steak."—Philadelphia Call.

"It is terrible to see what revenge these plumbers show," he said, as he laid down the paper he had been reading. "Yes, it is," she replied. "What special circumstance do you refer to now?" "A Philadelphia knight of the solder has just poisoned a dado at the Zoological Garden because the bird had a larger bill than he because the bird had a larger bill than he did."—The Judge.

"IF I can not have the fat of the land 1 can take a little lean," said a tramp, as he rested his shoulder against a lamp-post.

THE latest mathematical (?) problem sent to the State University is the following: "If the earth's orbit about the sun is 2,500,000,000 miles what would be the hypothenuse of a right-angle triangle inscribed within a circle circumscribed by a hexagon?"—Arkansan Transler. hexagon?"-Arkansaw Traveler.

"Great Cæsar!" exclaimed the tramp, as he leaped over the fence. "Great seizer!" observed the farmer, as he watched the dog returning with a sample of the tramp's trousers.—Boston Transcript.

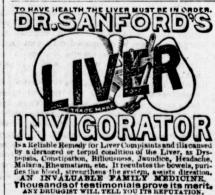
THE home stretch-Roping an old-fash-

An Irishman, while sleeping by the side of a negro, had his face blackened by a

A CHICAGO girl never gets her foot caught in a railway-frog. When the frog sees her coming it gets out of the way. It doesn't want to be mashed .- Boston Cour-

"WHERE does Mr. Jenkins live, and how

"An Omaha doctor kisses his wife seven-ty-five times every day." Doctors are fond of giving disagreeable doses, we know.—Yonkers Statesman.



My brother Myron and CATARR all appearance, of Catarri and Hay-Fever last July

and August. Up to this date, Dec. 28, neither have had any return of these troubles. Ely's Cream Balm was the medicine used .-

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable rep-

POISON.

ULCERS.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with Iodide of Potassium and Mercury, and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure. Feb. 28, 285. M. D. Wilson, Gainesville, Ga. Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Tas ewipt Sprousio Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga., or

Md., say Red Star Cough Cure is beneficial.

For the Ladies.

Turning sadness into gladness, Darkest hour to May dawn bright. Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for ils of this description, But for those that woman's heir to, Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Presera

Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists dollar. By druggists.

WHY is it dangerous to be out in spring? Because the grass has blades, the flowers pistils, the leaves shoot and the bullrushes

I Had a Dreadful Cough, and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bear similar testimony. lar testimony.

"ARE reptiles mathematical?" asked Harry of Larry. "Certainly," replied Larry. "There's the adder snake, for in-stance."—Golden Daws.

PHILLIP VAN TABEL, Newark, N. Y., suffered for many years from dyspepsia and malassimilation of food, and reports that he derived greater benefit from Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best, than from any other medicine he ever used. His daughter also used it with success when every other known remedy failed. DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.-There is no article which so richly deserves the confidence of the public as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Sold only in boxes. **Constitutional Tonic**

A DENTIST is no chicken. He is always

W.K. SAGE, of St. Johns, Mich., was completely prostrated by the hardships endured during the late war. He returned home a wreck both in mind and body. For twenty years he simply existed, half the time more dead than alive until he was restored to health by Warner's TippecaNog. The Best. He advises all old vets to try it. Write to him at St. Johns, Mich. male or female, however induced, speed ly and permanently cured. Illustrated book three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burdons.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.

Book on treatment sent free. Address
F.L. POND. M. D., Aurora. Kane Co., Ill.

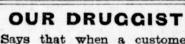
DORE & SILL keep a drug-store in Chicago. The other day a cowboy came in and inquired for "his Knobs, the proprietor."—Current.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster, Making every burden light;

THE way to make an overcoat last is to make the undercoat first.—Lynn Union.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Sun Pains, Dumb Chills, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and all other Fevers caused Fever and Ague, Sun Pains, Dumb Chills, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and all other Fevers caused by malaria. It is also the safest and best cure for enlarged Spicen (Fever Cake), General Debility and Periodic Neuralgia. 17 For Sale by all Druggists. CHAS. F. KEELER, Prop., Chicago, iii.

\$75 THE WORLD'S WONDERS



WARNER'S IPPECANOE

BITTERS

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

All Gone Sensations.

\$1.00 A BOTTLE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

\$1.00 A BOTTLE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Says that when a customer asks for THE BEST Spring Medicine he confidently recom-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

From E. S. Russell, Druggist, Nashua, N. H. I have been in the drug and prescription business in Nashua over forty years, and am the oldest druggist here. I was the first to introduce your valuable medicines in this city. I believe in them. Ayer's Sarsaparilla I take pleasure in ending to my knowing it to give satisfaction. In all my experience, as a druggist, I have yet to hear the first complaint against it.

From F. & E. Dailey & Co., Lowell, Mass. Having sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla since it was first placed upon the market, we can say, after an experience covering a quarter of a century, that we have yet to learn of a case where it has failed to give satisfaction. Its merits are fully established.

From C. Way & Co., Portland, Me. We have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for years, and our customers are much pleased with its effects. We believe it to be one of the best medicines in the market.

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles \$5.

FIRST-CLASS FARM LAND FOR SALE IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

40,000 Acres in Nebraska-Price \$8 to \$12. 100 Improved Farms in Rooks County, Kansas-Price \$7 to \$10. 60,000 Acres very fine land in Ellis and Graham Counties, Kansas-Prices from \$5 to \$10 per Acre.

ALL ON EXTRAORDINARILY EASY TERMS. ONLY INTEREST PAYMENTS FIRST TEN YEARS. INTEREST 7 PER CENT. Also 60,00 Acres first-class land in Dakota, near railroad towns, for sale.

C.B. NELSON, Cen'l Ag't Or, WM. NELSON, Stockton, Kansas-

PARSONS, PURGATIVE DIL

Variety the Spice of Life.

Variety the Spice of Life.

There is variety in the letters received by Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, testifying to the cures effected by her Vegetable Compound and the great relief afforded to thousands of women in all sections. Mrs. C——, of Toronto, says: "I have taken three bottles with very gratifying results." Mrs. Stephen B——, of Sheffington, Quebec, says: "I am now using the fourth bottle and have derived great benefit already." Sarah C——, of Eugene City, Oregon, says: "It is the best medicine for the female sex I have ever found." Mrs. C——, of Santa Fe, says: "Your Compound has done me a great deal of good." Mrs. H. S. D——, of Portland, Me., says: "It has done for me all it claimed to and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I have done." Mrs. D. H. E——, of Lexington, Va., says: "I have taken one bottle and I assure you I feel a great deal better. I feel strong as ever and I've never felt a pain in my back since the second dose."

TELL THE TRUTH! Worship of the Golden

LE PAGE'S A LIQUID GLUE





A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement to this paper.

9

SEEING WAS BELIEVING. The First Railway Train That Ever Poked

The work of laying the track had been regarded with great interest, not unmixed with considerable incredulity concerning the final result. One old man, who seemed to be a leader among if not directly, of this disease devas-his neighbors, swore that a wagon tating so many herds.—Exchange. his neighbors, swore that a wagon could not run along on "them iron things;" such a thing was impossible. "No usen talkin' to me," he said, "I've been about as fur from home as into a cart an' makin' it hull out across the country might do for the preachers

"Uncle Lige," said a young fellow, who had heard the old man's declaration, "they say that the thing ken out-

to give out, an' might do for the broth-

ers and sisters to sing about, but when you pitch it down to the nachul old

business itself, w'y she ain't thar, that's

run a houn' dog." "Yas, they say a good many things, Tommy. They uster say that Bill An-derson could whip me, but they got might'ly left on it. Don't let these Yankees pull the wool over your eyes, Tommy. When they prove to you that they can run a wheelbarrow with a mouthful o' water an' a sneeze, then believe that they ken shove a wagon

by steam, an' not before."
"Uncle Lige, they not only claim torun a wagon by steam, but say that they can send letters on them wires they are puttin' up. What do you think

"All a lie, Tommy I ken tote a let-ter in my hip pocket faster than they can shove it in all them wires." When the first train came, old Uncle

Lige left his plow and ran down to the railroad. "Hold on thar!" he exclaimed, "stop your dinged contrapshun a minit." The Superintendent of the minit." The Superintendent of the road, having heard of the old man's

to humor his whims. "Look a here, gentlemen, you say that little squirt o' steam an' damp air moves that thing?"

peculiarities, instructed the engineer

"Wall, I'll be dinged ef that don't cut a notch a little higher up than I ken reach. Blast me, if I don't git one an' set it to plowin' in my field."

"Won't you get on and take a ride with me?" asked the engineer.
"Wall, no; not ef it's jes' the same to all han's consarned. I don't mind tamperin' with a mad steer, an' I have been know'd to hitch up with a panter, an' cut the cold frosty air full o' scollops, but I'll be dinged ef I am ready to slide down hill on a tumb-stone.

"No danger at all, old man."
"No, I reckon not. Sid Perdue 'lowed thar warn't no danger at the saw-mill, but he was fotch home one day with his back split open like a locust. I ain't afeered to die, podner, but I ain't hankern' arter it. I never had a graspin' disposition, nohow.' "So you believe now that wagons can be run by steam."

"Yas, I am prepared to believe everything now. Ef a man was to tell me that these Yankees had teached a crosscut saw how to set up an' play a fiddle, I wouldn't be prepared to dispute it. Wall, good-bye, you may not run agin suthin' an' break your blamed neck, bui I'll be dinged if I don't hope so. Such devilish contrapshuns is danger-ous to the country."—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

A Funny Incident-How a Distinguished Gentleman Was Misunderstood, There is a General of local fame who went through a very unhappy quarter of an hour a week or so ago. He has just returned from the East. There he made the acquaintance of a young gentleman who is engaged to be married to a very charming Oakland girl. The truth, that always is the accessory of separation of lovers, burned in the young man's breast, and he took the opportunity, when the General was leaving, to load him down with messages of love and a book for his fiancee. The gallant warrior undertook the commission with all willingness, and when he had rested from his trip he started off one Sunday morning for Oakland with the book under his arm. He sought out the address given him, for the young girl was a stranger to him, and as he approached he saw a lady seated on the steps of an Oakland villa. He opened the gate and walked in with an imposing mar-

tial air. The lady eyed him with an unfavorable look. "You are Mrs. Jenkinson?"

"I have a book-"

"I don't want any books."
"Is there a Miss Jenkinson?"

"There is. "Is she at home?"

"I have here a book---" Miss Jenkinson doesn't want any

"Hang it all, madam! I'm not a book agent. Your daughter's sweet-heart in New York asked me to deliver this book to her with his love. I don't care a darn whether she wants it or not. Here it is. Good-day, madam.
—San Francisco Chronicle.

Two Women.

Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a mild evening? This is how they do it: "Good-bye! Good-bye! Come down and see us soon." "I will. Good-bye! Good-bye! Don't forget to come soon." "No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up." "I won't. Be sure and bring Sarah Jane with you next time." "I will. I'd have brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awfully."
"Did she now? That was too bad! Be sure and bring her next time." I will; and you be sure and bring baby." will. I forgot to tell you he's cut another tooth." "You don't say so! How many has he now?" "Five. It makes him awfully cross." "I dare say it does this hot weather." "Well, good-from the soil, and put back—nothing. bye! Don't forget to come down." "No, I won't Don't you forget to come up. Good-b

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—No one can reasonably expect in growing swine to have his herd exempt from cholera who does not grow green feed of some kind for it. All modern authorities agree that strictly grain diet is to a great extent the cause, indirectly

-Pickled eggs: Boil three or four the next man, an' I ain't never seed nothin' o' that ar sort yit This here thing o' squirtin' hot water and smoke a few cloves. When cold cover tightly, and in a month they can be used .-

-In salting butter, one ounce to the pound is generally what is used. But-ter should be exposed as little as possible to the air from the time it is churned until packed tightly in tubs, fit for mar-ket. Care should be taken never to overwork butter, as the grain and texture should be preserved. This point should never be lost sight of.—Toledo

-Salt has from time immemorial asparagus. Undoubtedly it is good, for one of the effects of salt on rich soil is to make all its plant food available. Market gardeners find that heavy coverings of manure are very important. They add salt later, and in doses heavy enough to aid in repressing weeds.—N. Y. Herald.

-Favorite cake: Make a layer cake with two cupfuls of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, half a cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; then spread between the layers and over the top of the cake a dressing of a beaten egg, half a pint of whipped cream, a cupful of grated cocoanut, half a cup-ful of sugar, the juice and half the grated rind of one orange stirred up together. - N. Y. Herald.

-An experiment was made at the New York experiment station to determine distinctly the advantage gained by sprouting peas before planting, an operation often practiced but not measured. The peas were sprouted in moist sand, and when the new shoots were over half an inch in length they were carefully planted. Alongside the row containing these sprouted peas was another row, planted with unsprouted seed at the same time. The sprouted seed pro-duced pods fit for use eight days before the others .- N. Y. Sun.

-Rich pound cake: One pound of raisins, one pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of flour of rice, threequarters of a pound of butter, nine eggs, one pound sifted white sugar, some almonds and pieces of lemon peel. Melt the butter to a cream, but do not let it oil; add the sugar, leaving some to add to the eggs. Whisk the whites and yolks of the eggs sepa-rately (the whites should be beaten for at least twenty minutes); then gradually pour the eggs on to the butter and keep whipping all the time, adding the the other ingredients by degrees. Bake in a slow oven.—N. Y. Post.

SOME FARMERS.

Why They Live Miserably and Reap a Har-

They hug the "special farming" heresy. They depend mainly on one crop, and when that fails, the year's work is practically lost.

In stock breeding they don't begin with purely-bred animals, and at the end of, say four or five years, find they have sunk money, time and effort in raising a lot of trash for which no adequate return can be obtained, or, if they do not engage in stock-raising as a feature of their business, they hang on to a lot of dry cows or crippled horses which live only to consume feed and rob the useful ones.

They engage in farming with no capital except the land they occupy. Buildings, machinery, tools and other improvements have to be secured out of the proceeds of crops raised, in addi-tion to supporting their families. A convenient loan supplies temporary relief. Debt, however, is a remorseless tyrant; and leads directly to mortgages, default in interest payments, foreclosure and financial ruin.

They have no aptitude for the bus-iness. They are not fore-sighted, prompt, skillful, thoughtful, observant, persevering, industrious.

Thay fail to drain that swamp mead-ow which could with a little effort be made the most productive portion of

They do not have a thorough system about their work. They fail to regard their business as a piece of clock-work, which should be wound up and regula-

They do not read and study enough. They harvest their crops with hand tools instead of using labor-saving ma-

They save two dollars a month on the hired man's wages and pay two dollars per day for an extra harvest

hand in consequence. They save the twelve shillings that would buy their local paper for a whole year, and in one day lose twenty dollars on a shipment to market at the

wrong time. They buy inferior seeds because they are a little cheaper than others, and eell the best of their own raising because there is an apparent money gain in the operation.

They buy more land than they can take good care of. They follow in all the old ruts which were "good enough" for their fore-

They jog along without any definite ideas as to what crops are most profitable upon each particular field, what they cost to raise, and what the balance of profit or loss may be in each

They take everything they can get from the soil, and put back—nothing.

They engage in farming without previous training and rely on their wits to pull them safely through.—Field, Forge and Farm.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Michigan the Only State Which Prom an Average Yield.

CHICAGO, June 1 .- The growing wheat crop having reached a critical stage and winter wheat having approached a condition sufficiently near maturity to approximate the acreage and probable yield, the Farmers' Review has followed up its usual weekly summary by a complete survey of the streets. It was nearly an hour before all the Western and Southern wheat grew- the place of the explosion could be learned dozen eggs in a saucepan until they are very hard. Remove the shells carefully and lay them in large-mouthed jars, every wheat producing county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, lowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, together with an accurate summary from the Pacific Coast region. In summing up its detailed reports the Review says:

The gloomiest views which have been ad-

vanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1885 must now be accepted as the most accurate. The promising conditions of 1884 have this season been completely reversed. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicate that the outlook for the winter sown wheat this year is the worst in ten years, and it may now be set down as positive that under the most favor-able conditions the total winter and spring wheat yield is to fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels. With the excep-tion of Michigan, Oregon and Washington Territory the causes leading to a decreased output of winter wheat are almost identical. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, the ground was tare of snow dur-ing the severely cold weather at the close of the winter, which was followed by cold dry winds later on. There was also a de-creased acreage, owing to the low prices which prevailed for the crop of 1884.

In Illinois fifty-three per cent. of the entire wheat crop of the State has been plowed up, and more would have been plowed had not the ground been sown to clover and grass. A large proportion of the wheat that is heading out proves to be cleat. and there is no probability that cheat, and there is no probability that bread and seed will be made in Southern Illinois this year. Four entire counties in the southern and central tier have been plowed up, and in eight other counties the crop is reported as an entire failure. The average condition of all the counties of the State does not exceed forty-six per cent. of the yield or 1884, based upon the fields not

yet plowed up.

In Kansas the same conditions which exist in Illinois are to be found, with the exception that the Hessian fly has been more largely at work in the one State than the other. The acreage of the State not plowed under is fifty-two per cent. of 1884 and the average condition of the plant is fifty-three.

Missouri presents the same conditions spoken of with reference to Kansas and Illinois. The winter killed fields having been plowed under leaves the total acreage remaining 58 per cent. of 1884, and the average condition 52. The State will not produce more than one-third of its yield last

year.

The northern tier of counties in Ohio are making a better showing than the average of the States already given, but in all the southern counties the plant has been badly winter killed. The growing acreage has been reduced to 76 per cent. of last year and the average condition does not exceed 58

no more promising than in Ohio and Illi-aois. The yield of the State will be about forty-five per cent. of last year.

The winter wheat prospects in Tennessee have been running down steadily for thirty days, and the latest advices indicate that the State will not harvest a quarter of the crop of 1884.

In a few counties of Kentucky the wheat

crop promises to be fair, but the returns by countles indicate that the crop will not exceed five per cent. of last year.

The prolonged drouth in California has greatly injured the prospects for the growing crop in that State and Edwin J. Smith,

INDIGNATION OF THE CITIZENS. Secretary of the State Agricultural Societ, of California, has computed the yield of that State at 25,000,000 bushels, while Ore gon and Washington Territory, under improved conditions, will turn 17,200,000 bushels, an aggregate of 42,200,000 against the aggregate of 68,700,000 for the Pacific coast in 1884, or a shortage of 26,500,000 bushels for the Pacific coast region.

Michigan is the only State in the winter wheat hely to day which gives the pacific coast region.

wheat belt to-day which gives the promise of an average yield. While the winter wheat in the other States was bare of snow, the wheat in Michigan was well protected. The State promises to turn out fully ninety-

six per cent. of an average yield.

From a close compilation and taking the most cheerful view of the situation, the winter wheat yield for the present year will not exceed 200,000,000 bushels, and the about a percentage from the most trust. solute percentages from the most trust-worthy sources indicate that the yield will fall somewhat under than over the figures

Turning to the spring wheat belt the outlook is altogether more promising. Full re-turns from Nebraska show a slightly enlarged acreage, as compared with last year, while in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the decrease in acreage will be about 10 per cent., while the condition is about 95 per cent. The acreage of Dakota is about 8 per cent. less than last year and the condition fully equal, though the season is from ten to twelve days later. The probable spring wheat yield, based upon continuing favorable weather, will be 130,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop of the country, therefore, from the present outlook will be from 320,000,000 to 330,000,000, against an average yield for the lat favorage and for the season is from the present outlook. age yield for the last five years of 464,000,-

Presbyterian General Assembly Adjourned. CINCINNATI, O., June 2 .- The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday discussed for some time a motion to abolish the regular committee on temperance and in its stead have a committee appointed at each assembly. The motion was finally lost. The remainder of the time was taken up in hearing the report of the committee on synodical record. These with two or three unimportant exceptions were approved. The standing committees made their final reports and were discharged. A resolution against restricting Chinese immigration was discussed but finally withdrawn because any action on the subject was considered impolitic. Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen as next place of meeting and the assembly adjurned until next year.

Ground Under Monopoly's Charlot. ERIE, PA., June 1.—The failure of Thos. Brown for over \$500,000 is attributed to unfair means taken by the Standard Oil Company. Brown formerly worked for the Standard Oil Company but recently started in business for himself. That monopoly combated him in every quarter with cut rates, and it is alleged joined a movement in Chicago and finding him short on a long

MORE DYNAMITE.

Another Depver Explosion Which Causes Little Damage but Much Indignation. DENVER, Col., June 3 .- A terrific explosion starded the city yesterday morning at 2:30 a.m. The noise was like the report of a cannon as it went reverberating throughout the city. Hundreds were startled from their slumbers and rushed half dressed into when, after a long search, it was traced to Ninth and Curtis streets. The city was never so thoroughly plarmed and the greatest excitement attended the search for the scene of the explosion. The recent efforts to blow up a passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande, tegether with the still later effort to blow up the residence of John Mackey in West Denver, caused everyone to suspect that it was the work of dynamiters. Those who are usually up at that hour of the night hastened along the streets making inquiries of every one they met. These were soon JOINED BY HUNDREDS OF CITIZENS,

who hastened from their homes to investi-gate the matter. The "dynamiters" was the word uppermost in the minds of all, and many gave expressions of their fears that something horrible had occurred. Ex-cited men were hurrying along Sixteenth, Lawrence and Larimer streets. Horrible suspense hung over all, and many were the speculations that, along with the destruction of property, there might be the loss of human life. Many thought that the Burn-ham steps of the Denver & Rio Grande had been blown up by the strikers, but investigation proved to the contrary. At 3:30 a.
m., the report was received that the explosion had occurred at the corner of Curtis and Ninth streets, where the stable of Charles R. Davis had been blown up with dynamite. One corner of the stable was blown out and there was a hole in the ground as large as a hogshead. Hay, boards and harness were scat-tered around. Strange to say, two horses standing in their stalls were not killed, and only one was injured. The explosive substance had evidently been placed under one corner of the stable with an ignited fuse, so that the perpetrators of the outrage were far away when the explosion occurred. The people living in the neighborhood were thrown into consternation. The glass in all the adjoining houses was broken. Women were badly frightened, and those who were not prostrated, were out in the streets half clad. Mr. Davis' residence is in the same yard with the stable. A Mrs. Burrows and a Mrs. Maddern living near were thrown into hysterics and medical assistance was summoned. Their condition is considered critical There is

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS. Davis owns the flouring mill on the West Side. Thirty of the men whom he euployed went out on a strike about eight weeks ago, and they are still out. His mill ditch has been cut four times within the last month, and threats have been made that other and greater mischief would be done. Naturally, suspicion points to these strikers. The explosion has been the talk of the city, and thousands of people have visited the place to-day. Some of the merchants favor offering a reward of \$10,000 if necessary, for the capture of the perpetra-"Lynch the dynamiters," is mon remark now upon the streets of Denper cent. of 1884.

In portions of Northern Indiana there is a promise of an average yield, but in the southern portion of the State the outlook is noon. Four other arrests will probably be noon. Four other arrests will probably be made to-day. The Mayor has placed on guard a large number of extra policemen. Every precaution possible is being taken to protect life and property. Fortunately no loss of life or serious loss of property has yet occurred, but the attempt to blow up the Salt Lake passenger train of the Denver & Rio Grande, with fifty passengers aboard, the later attempts to blow up John Mackey's house, in which he, his wife, and four small children were residing, coupled with the dastardly attempt made early this

INDIGNATION OF THE CITIZENS.

The first man caught in the act will most probably he hung to the most convenient lamp post. The Knights of Labor deny that their order is responsible for these atrocious attempts. The whole city is restless and uneasy. Another explosion at any moment would not be a surprise now. The follow-ing circular has been tacked up in promi-nent places in the vicinity of the Denver &

Rio Grande Railroad: The employes are still out on a strike, all reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. Therefore, please keep away from any department of the road when in quest of work. Due notice will be given when the strike is declared off.

[Signed.] COMMITTEE.

It is reported that engineers on the Denver & Rio Grande have refused to run their engines unless accompanied by a pilot. Many of the men now in the employ of the road are said to be uneasy, owing to the recent dynamite explosions. Your correspondent made a tour through West Denver last night, and was informed by some of the wives of employes on the road that they had hardly slept for three or four nights.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

A Terrible Earthquake Reported at Cash CALCUTTA, June 2.—Reports of a fearful earthquake at Cashmere have been received. Since Sunday terribly destructive shocks occurred at intervals of about ten minutes. The loss of life is enormous but at present unknown. The cavalry but at present unknown. The cavalry barracks at Sirinager, the capital of Cashmere, has been destroyed, and fifty of the immates killed outright. A great number were wounded. One part of the city has been entirely demolished. Many hundreds of people are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Definite information is yet unobtained. Lake Cashmere is crowded with boats which are packed with refugees. Many others sought shelter in hastily constructed huts and tents outside the walls. Hundreds of animals have been killed and the dreds of animals have been killed and the destruction to property is enormous. The distress which prevails is appalling and dispatches which brought the first intelligence of the disaster contained urgent appeals for assistance. At last accounts the disturbance con-tinued mabated, and the complete destruction of the City of Shrinager was imminent.

It is now believed that the entire town of Shrinager has been engulfed with its two thousand inhabitants.

A Queer Dodge. NEW YORK, June 3 .- Sheriff Carr, of

Cheyenne, Wy. T., called at Jefferson Market prison to-day with a requisition for August Schnapenberg, who is wanted in Cheyenne for uttering a forged check for \$120 on the First National Bank. Schnapenberg either is, or pretends to be, insane, and refuses to put on any clothes. The Sheriff is in a quandary, and if it is found Schnapenberg is really insane, he will probably be sent to the insane asylum at Ward's Island.

The petition of the pugilist Sullivan's wife for a divorce was refused by the court

WEEDING OUT.

Heads of Departments in Washington Pre-paring to Make Changes in the Person-nel of Their Clerical Force—A Wholesale Exodes From the Pension Department

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 .- Most of the Cabines officers have already asked the heads of bureaus in their respective departments for confidential communications made up of lists of clerks whose services can be dispensed with, or whose places can be filled by civil service appointments with advantage to the Govment. These lists, no doubt, will be ready for use next month, and beside the bare mention of names, will contain what is known about the clerical fitness, offensive partisanship, offensive habits and manners of each individual mentioned. The purpose, evidently, is to use this information in making removals from civil service classes, in order to open the way for new appointments through the Civil Service Commissioners. A member of the Cabinet is reported as saying that he expects to dismiss one-quarter of his force of clerks this summer, but that none would be dis-missed who did not deserve it, and that he meant to rely upon R publican testimony mainly in making up his mind who

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2 .- It is said that upwards of two hundred clerks are to be dismissed from the Pension Office, and that the list of names of those who are to be invited to pension appropriation bill contains a clause which will reduce the force for the next fiscal year about one hundred and fifty men. Whether the two hundred mentioned as being booked for dismissal are in addition to the 150 which will have to go under the terms of the pension appropriation bill, can not be officially ascertained as yet. Officers of the department admit that a large number of changes are to be made, and do not deny that the lists are nearly completed, but they evade answering direct questions by saying that the matter will be made public at the proper

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Items From the Monthly Treasury State ment-The Revenue Receipts Considera

bly Below the Estimates.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The reduction in the public debt during the month of May, according to the revised form of statement, amounted to \$3,350, 833. The total debt yesterday, less cash in the Treasury, is \$1,494,391,011, of which \$1,260,774,462 is interest bearing. The Treasury now holds a balance of \$115,810,533 in gold coin and buillion and \$60,257,812 in silver, against \$118,000,000 gold and \$54,000,000 silver on May 1st.

The Treasury has now \$30,093,021, against \$23,957,421 reported a month ago.

Customs receipts for May \$14,312,773, or nearly as much as in May a year ago. Internal revenue receipts \$12,360,661, a falling off of nearly \$2,000,000 compared

of the current year aggregate \$295,433,-760, which is about \$26,000,000 less than for the corresponding eleven months than for the corresponding eleven months of the last fiscal year.

Indications now point to a total revenue during the present fiscal year of \$318,000,000 or \$ \$320,000,000, which would be \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 less than Secretary McCulloch's estimates sent to Congress last December. Mr.

enue about \$112,000,000, and miscellaneous receipts about \$27,000,000. VICTOR HUGO.

The Remains of the Eminent Frenchman Laid to Rest In the Pantheon—A Terrible Crush of Spectators.

Paris, June 1 .- The streets in the vicinity of the Arc De Triomphe, where Victor Hugo's body lies, were thronged all night. After midnight rain fell, but this did not apparently diminish the crowd. Toward morning a great deal of revelry was indulged in, men and women singing on the pavements in all direc-tions. Good humor prevailed, and police interference went no further than occa sional warnings to some knots of roys terers who were a little noisy. Shortly before ten this morning prominent persons directly connected with the ceremonies of the day began to arrive. Previous to movement of the procession, speeches were made. These were inter-rupted by voices from the crowd, but the interruptions were few and of a character not calculated to excite the passion of Anarchists present. At 11:20 precisely the procession started for the Pantheon. The day is warm, the sun shining brilliant. As the cortege moves the throng falls into line without demon stration and everything thus far is quiet and orderly.

Noon.—Just before the procession left

the Arc de Triomphe a few persons who attempted to carry red flags were arrested. This was done so quietly by the police that the incident was not noticed by most of those present. Up to this hour no disturbance has occurred.

The funeral procession, owing to the

The funeral procession, owing to the almost unprecedented throng which lined the streets, moved slowly. The catafalque bearing the remains arrived at the Pantheon at two o'clock, and the ceremonies were begun at once. They proceeded without interruption.

The dense mass of people in the Pantheon at two o'clock, and the ceremonies were begun at once. The dense mass of people in the Pan-theon listened to the addresses with respectful attention, and order was maintained without any effort on the part of the authorities. The ceremopies were concluded at three o'clock. A large number of persons are reported to have been severely hurt during the progress of the funeral. At many points on the route spectators became panic stricken at the fearful crush, and in their efforts to free themselves many women and children were injured.

More Idle Iron Workers.

MILWAUREE, WIS., June 1 .- The scale presented by the workmen of the Bay View Rolling Mills to Superintendent Parks, on Saturday, has not been signed, and the mills are not open this morning. Consequently 1,500 men are thrown out of work. Superintendent Parks and the resident officers of the company in the city will to-day go to Chicago, where a meeting of the full directory will be held for the purpose of considering the new scale. The mile will be shut down for a week at least, to give opportunity for repairs.

THE GREAT

FERRY & WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

Pension Office, and that the list of names of those who are to be invited to step out is nearly completed. The last

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, with last year. Altogether the receipts from all sources for the eleven months CLOTHING, McCulloch estimates a revenus of \$185,000,000 from internal revenue, and \$30,000,000 from miscellaneous sources. It now looks as though customs receipts for the year-will receive for the year-w

QUEENSWARE,

And, in fact, anything

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their

BARGAINS.