Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

NUMBER 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE PORTER as recently challenged to fight a duel by ex-Representative Whitthorne, of Tennes see. The note of challenge was returned without answer.

Island Navy Yard who at any time were known to have influenced or directed the votes of Government employes during elec-

Instructions have been issued to all foreign embassies and consulates to cable localities, with full particulars. Secretaries Bayard and Manning were heartily co-operating in the effort to prevent the Medicine Lodge, Kan. introduction of cholera. Secretary Manadvance of any and all epidemics.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company has directed its Attorney in Washington to take an appeal from the decision of the identified as Adolphus Kleekamp, a noted Commissioner of the General Land Office forger, bigamist and swindler, known by throwing open to settlement the lands claimed by the company as part of its land ton. He is wanted at New York, San

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has refused to places. exercise the power of executive clemency in regard to the sentence of G. D. Swaim, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

sian mission.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the immediate repairs of the revenue steamer Manhattan, now at Baltimore, with a view to utilizing it as a quarantine vessel at the Cape Charles station.

RED CLOUD and Agent McGillicuddy faced each other in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington recently. The old chief had prepared a number of charges against the Agent, relating to the misappropriation of money, mal-administration of agency affairs, and the Commissioner they were reduced to objections that might be offered by the writing. McGillicuddy denied the charges.

THE EAST.

THOMAS W. DAILEY and Robert V. Mackey, two New York building inspectors, man for burning his residence. who permitted Buddensick to put up the death traps which fell recently, were indicted for manslaughter and arrested.

A TERRIFIC explosion of gas occurred in the Phœnix Colliery at Pittston, Pa., the other morning. About one hundred men being inundated, and the water three feet were in the mine at the time, and many of deep in the streets. The damage was them were severely burned, though none great.

Officers succeeded in capturing twelve persons on the Forest branch of the Welsh causing a loss of \$40,000. Mountains of Pennsylvania, charged with ating incendiary fires.

THE funeral of Dan Mace, the horsetrainer, was held recently in New York, him. the remains being sent to Boston. Robert Bonner and Frank Work attended the ser-

IMMENSE damage has been done by forest fires in Camden County, N. J.

CAPTAIN JOHN O'BRIEN, of the steamer City of Mexico, was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal at New York on the 23d, on a charge of violating section 5,283 twenty persons had perished. of the statutes, by supplying arms and munitions of war to the insurgents of a The vessel was also seized. The arms were taken to Colombia invoiced as lumber.

Park, N. J., have passed resolutions condemning as a nuisance the meetings of the Salvation Army and instructing the Chief of Police to prohibit the gathering of crowds at the doors of the barracks.

THE Connecticut Legislature has adjourned sine die.

AT Sharpsburg, Pa., a block of thirteen buildings was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$18,000.

POSTMASTER BAILEY, of Cambridge, N. J., has been suspended because he admitted that he purchased two pianos and or cholerine. about \$1,000 worth of merchandise and paid was to increase his apparent sales of gard as good policy.

THE General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned sine die on the 24th.

JAMES H. WARDELL, of New York City, if required. has been designated to act as chief of the

THE WEST.

THE analysis of the contents of the stom-Hotel, St. Louis, some days ago by Maxwell, indicated that he had died by inhaling THE Pullman car works at Philadelphia

were destroyed by fire recently. Loss,

THE Lewis Cook Manufacturing Comand buggies, assigned recently. Their liabilities are \$200,000; their assets about the ing Alexandria were made.

ORLANDO W. POWERS, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

than \$1,000,000. Jay Gould secured the dis- a tribe of friendly Indians with whom they York was 38.6. missal of the Marie-Garrison suit against had sought refuge.

A REPORT was current in Odessa that the the Missouri Pacific Road, pending in the Russia has asked Sweden and Norway Ameer had already ceded Penjdeh and was Federal Court at St. Louis.

was the making of a rate of thirty-five the 23d. cents on first-class freight to Montana and LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. JUDD, who was

line, arrived at St. Paul, Minn., on the 21st, insane asylum.

the first boat from below. She struggled all the previous night with the slush and

COLONEL G. S. INNIS, who has canvassed the country around Columbus, O., reports that wheat will not yield one-fifth an average crop. This was true as to the southern and central counties, while the northern counties were protected by snow. ONE hundred and fifty employes of

Frank Wheeler's ship-yard, at Bay City, Mich., struck the other morning for twenty. SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered the five cents per day advance all around. discharge of all the foremen of the Mare Wheeler submitted and all returned to work at the advance demanded.

TYPHOID fever was reported prevalent at Harvard, Ill. It had carried off quite a number of inhabitants.

ROBERT GILHAM, Engineer of the Kansas City Cable Line, was seriously if not fatally immediately to the Secretary of State the injured by the "grip" iron of a car falling outbreak of any epidemic disease in their on his head while he was in one of the holes. FOURTEEN dead bodies were recovered of the persons killed by the recent floods at

GENERAL HATCH stated recently that the ning has a large fund at his disposal to Government was preparing warrants for miters. meet all exigencies, and the Marine Hos- the arrest of all the prominent Oklahoma pital Service is fully prepared to check the | boomers. The camp had broken up and the settlers dispersed.

A MAN under arrest at Chicago on a charge of disorderly conduct has been the names of Lawrence, Sheldon and Clay-Francisco, Kansas City and various other

INFORMATION has been received at St Louis that Attorney-General Garland, on a more careful examination of the law, has It was rumored that Mr. Keiley, who de- reversed the decision given a few days ago clined the Italian mission for certain empowering the Commissioner of Agriculreasons, would be appointed to the Rus- ture to purchase and slaughter all cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious diseases.

THE SOUTH.

Two editors of Abilene, Tex., had a fool shooting scrape the other day. One was shot in the head, but not fatally.

A CYCLONE struck Denison, Tex., the other evening. Many houses were wrecked, but no lives were reported lost. ANTHONY W. KEILY, of Virginia, recently nominated and commissioned United States Minister to Italy will deattempts to crush him (Red Cloud) and cline the position, not wishing to embardestroy his influence. At the request of rass the administration by reason of the Italian Government against him.

PERRYVILLE, on the Tennessee River, an incendiary who sought revenge on a

An Austin, Tex., correspondent telegraphed on the 22d that the heaviest rain that ever fell there was then falling, and the city was completely flooded, many buildings and stores on Congress avenue

been arrested for setting fire to his store,

MARTIN MITCHELL reported to the committing numerous burglaries and cre- police at Memphis, Tenn., recently, that fell in the street and acted hysterically he had killed three men in St. Francis when taken to the Consulate County, Ark., who had attempted to kill a prisoner at Shuber's Hotel. The troops

> Five persons were killed and several injured by a tornado, which struck the Prairie Grove neighborhood, eight miles south of Mexia, Tex., on the afternoon of a fire which visited Randolph, N. Y., rethe 22d.

Six dead bodies were found on the 23d the fire in Vicksburg, Miss. It was thought

E. W. Couch, City Treasurer of Petersburg, Vr., has been instructed by the State country at peace with the Government. Auditor not to receive coupons in payment for licenses or taxes as the Supreme Court has not vet rendered its decision in the THE Board of Commissioners of Ashbury license cases. He was also instructed not to make any levies at present.

MISS CONSTANCE EDGAR, step-daughter of Jerome N. Bonaparte, and great granddaugater of Daniel Webster, was invested with the habit and vail of the Order of the Mary Desales, at Baltimore, recently.

GENERAL.

It was reported that the disorder which

the Government to hold the resources of the | yet in the debris.

reported convalescent.

THE grand jury at London returned true sidered ineffective and nugatory. ment of the affair.

CHOLERA has reappeared at Cairo, ninety killed and wounded. Egypt, causing some deaths.

to close the Baltic against British war negotiating with Russia for the cession of A FEATURE of the railway war at Chicago ships. But little hopes of peace existed on Herat also, in return for several million

Idaho. The Northwestern Road took the at Aspinwall when that place was burned a violent protest against the action of the first step, and was quickly followed by its some days ago and who was condemned by American marines in arresting Aizpura. a medical survey and sent to New York by | TWENTY-FIVE miners who had been im-THE Mary Morton, of the Diamond Jo Commander Kane, has been placed in an prisoned at Sterling colleries, Pa., recently

ANOTHER account of the death of Barrios says that he was killed by a sharpshooter from a tree.

Ex-MINISTER MORTON has purchased a house in New York City, which he will make his home after his return from Paris. THE Porte has informed the Khedive that France has no right to interfere in Egypt with the Bosphore Egyptien affair, and the Khedive's Government has replied

suppressing the paper were quoted. SHAKESPEARE'S 321st birthday was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, England, on the 23d.

to France's demand. Fifty precedents to

justify Egypt's conduct in seizing and

AIZPURA, the Central American revolutionist, threatens the United States marines in that country. The marine pickets have been fired on.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at the Admiralty Office, London, on the morning of the 23d. The damage was confined to the breaking of windows. One of the clerks was seriously hurt. It was believed to be the work of the old gang of dyna-

It was reported at Vienna on the 23d that Russia would declare war against Great Britain as soon as the ice cleared out of the Volga.

THE Fort Fitt garrison, reported massacred, arrived safely at Battleford. They confirmed the news of the massacre at Frog Lake.

TWENTY-FOUR persons have been killed by an avalanche at Seydersford, Iceland. A PARIS dispatch states that it was rumored that a powerful Russian squadron had been ordered to cruise off the coast of Italy for the purpose of overawing the Italian Government in its suspected work of secretly preparing to assist England in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

THE whole Russian press was clamoring for the seizure of Herat.

THE Czar has sent numerous crosses of St. George to General Komaroff for distribution among his bravest soldiers, and has asked for the names of officers who distinguished themselves at Penjdeh.

SWEDEN was reported busy with military preparations. The Gothland militia was being mobilized. King Oscar had arrived at Stockholm, and had held a cabinet council.

FRANCE has broken off diplomatic rela-

tions with Egypt, and, it was reported, would join Russia in a war against Great Britain. THE United States Commissioners to

South America, accompanied by Mr. was destroyed by fire recently, the work of | Michael P. Grace, had a long interview on the 22d with the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lima. RUSINESS failures in the United States

> for the week ended April 29 were 215; Canada, 25; total, 240; as against 222 the pre-THE Suakim-Berber Railroad has been

extended three miles beyond Handoub.

UNITED STATES marines drove off the insurgents who attempted to capture Pana- Winfield, plow; Albert McDonand, Augushis Ministers were captured when they arrived. Aizpura fainted several times and Capioma, apparatus for watering swine.

were in good health. THE LATEST.

Eighteen buildings were destroyed by cently.

GENERAL GRANT, on the 26th, was rein the ruins of the buildings destroyed by ported better than he had been for weeks. Ir was reported in London, on the 26th, that Russia would withdraw her ambas sador if England was not prepared to accept the line of delimitation of the Afghanistan frontier as laid down by Russia.

TYPHOID fever was reported playing terrible havoc in the village of Plymouth Pa. The epidemic was thought to arise from the filthy condition of the place.

GENERAL MIDDLETON lost twelve killed and forty-seven wounded, in his attack on the half-breeds entrenched in a ravine near Clark's Crossing, The half-breeds' Visitation, and assumed the name of Sister losses were unknown for certain, although a report had it that they lost twenty-five

PRESIDENT COSTELLO, of the Coal Miners' Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., has recently caused so much alarm in Spain issued a card to the striking railroad was not Asiatic cholera, but native cholera miners, declaring the strike to be at an end and advising the men to return to THE credit demanded by Mr. Gladstone work at the price offered by the operators.

for them in postage stamps. The effect in the British Parliament on the 21st THE disaster by the late fire at Vicksamounted to \$55,000,000. Some of it was burg, Miss., proved to be quite appalling. stamps, and consequently his salary, a for the purpose of railroad building in Thirty-seven dead bodies had been receovpractice which the President did not re- Egypt, but the Premier was very signifi- ered from the ruins up to the 26th, and cant in stating that it was necessary for even then it was feared that others were

Empire for instant use in other directions | Secretary Bayard's correspondence with the Colombian Government with MR. TAFT, the American Minister to Rus- reference to the blockade of certain Colcensus division of the Interior Department. sia, who had been ill for some time, was ombian ports has been published. It lays down the rule that if the Colombian Gov-FURTHER volcanic eruptions have oc- ernment is unable to enforce the blockade curred on the east end of the Island of Java. of insurgent ports by a show of armed ach of Preller, murdered at the Southern One hundred persons were reported killed. force at least the blockade must be con-

> bills against Cunningham and Burton, the | ELEVEN men were buried in a snow slide dynamiters, for treason-felony and also on the 26th at the Homestake Mine, on the commended the police for their manage- Eagle River, Col. Two dead bodies were recovered, but it would take some time for Paris journals were ready to declare the rescuing party to get at the others.

war on Great Britain for instigating the A RECENT dispatch from Sonora stated pany, of Cincinnati, dealers in carriages suppression of the Bosphore Egyptien news- that a battle had occurred recently between paper in Alexandria. Threats of bombard- the Jaqui Indians and Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of

THE clearing-house returns for week The garrison and residents of Fort Pitt, ended April 25, skowed an average decrease thought to have been massacred by Riel, of 30.3 compared with the corresponding By the payment of a sum said to be less were heard from as under the protection of period of last year. The decrease in New

roubles. THE French Consul at Panama has issued

dug their way out and escaped.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Board of Pardons Rules.

The State Board of Pardons have adopted the following rules to govern applications for pardon from the Penitentiary, and the same were approved by the

ary, and the same were approved by the Governor:

1. All applications for pardon or commutation of sentence should be made in writing, and addrassed to the Governor.

2. Every application should be accompanied by proof that notice "has been given for two weeks of such application for a pardon, by publishing the said notice in a newspaper printed in the county where the conviction was had, which notice shall state the name of the applicant, the time when the application will be made, and the offense of which he was convicted; and in case no newspaper is published in such county, then the said notice may be given by posting the same at the court house door of said county two weeks before such application." (Revised Statutes, Chap. 73, Sec. 1.) Without such notice no pardon can be granted.

3. While no evidence of any nature what soever will be rejected, which will enlighten the minds of the board, it is yet recommended that the following rules be observed in the production of evidence: 1. All petitions for pardon should set forth the offense for which the applicant was convicted, the court before which he was convicted, the date of his conviction, the date of sentence, the substance of the sentence in full, and the reasons, considerations and facts on which the application is based; also the character and habits of the person prior to his arrest. 2. It is earnestly recommended that, if possible, a full statement be forwarded, made by the Judge who presided at the trial, and the attorney who prosecuted, together with their recommendations. 3. If judgment was pronounced on a plea of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty, and ne evidence heard on the trial of guilty.

gether with their recommendations.
If judgment was pronounced on a plea of
guilty, and no evidence heard on the trial of
case, a copy of the indictment or information
should be furnished, so that the precise nature of the offense may be understood. 4. In applications based upon the grounds of a mistrial, or improper conviction, the allega-tions should be sustained by such reasons and evidence as would have been good and evidence as would have been good ground for a new trial; and an application based upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, the evidence should be such as would, in all probability, have produced an acquittal on a second trial. 5. If the offense was committed in a county different from which the trial occurred, there should be recommendations from officers and citizens recommendations from officers and citizens of the county in which the offense was committed. 6. If possible the recommendation of the prosecuting witnesss, as well as that of as many of the jurors as can be obtained, should also accompany the application. 7. While verbal statements will have respectful hearing, it is cornestly requested that all ful hearing, it is earnestly requested that all statements be made in writing, and properly signed, that they may be made part of the

signed, that they may be made part of the record in the case.

4. All persons have the right, and are specially requested, to present such evidence in writing as they wish to present, to procure any pardon or defeat any application thereof; and the fullest information is desired. relative all applications for executive clem-

ency.

5. The regular meetings of the board will be held at Topeka, on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and October; and no application for pardon which shall not have been presented within the first five days' session of the board will be considered until the payt regular meeting. session of the board win the next regular meeting.

Miscellaneous. THE possibilities are that the Notaries may yet hold the balance of power in

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Rufus M. Brooks, Greeley, pump and chain-pump bucket; William A. Tee, ma. The insurgent General, Aizpura, and ta, metal punch; Harry Stow, Iola, endgate for wagon: Herman H. Wempe.

> JSSEPH SCHMIDT, the man who murdered He was held the old bachelor Foulks near Independence some weeks ago, was run down and captured by two half-breed Indians recently, near Chouteau Station, Cherokee Nation, about ninety miles southeast of Coffevville, and turned over to the Sheriff of Montgomery County. It is said there can be no doubt of the identity of the murderer as his captors took from him a pistol with the initials of the murdered man plainly marked upon it, as well as other relics that he had taken from his victim's house on the night of the murder. The Indians chased him on footeight miles over an immense prairie and literally ran him down before

capturing him. PATRICK DONAHUE and M. Stevenson, employes on a construction train of the Central Branch Road were recently killed at Corning by being thrown from the train

while in motion. MRS. L. G. RIDER, of Bassettville, attempted to commit suicide at Oberlin the other night. She procured half an ounce of laudanum at a drug store and on reaching the hotel she told a companion she was going to kill herself, and passing into her room swallowed three-fourths of the contents of the vial. Medical aid was summoned and by prompt administration of

emetics her life was saved. THE Chicago, Nebraska & Southwestern Railway Company filed its charter with the Secretary of State recently. The purpose of the company is to maintain and operate a telegraph and railway line, beginning at a point on the Nebraska line, in Smith County, Kan., thence south through the counties of Rooks, Ellis, Ness and Hodgman, to or near Dodge City, with a branch from such point in Hodgman County as may be deemed most desirable through the counties of Ford. Edwards. Comanche and Barber, to or near the city of Medicine Lodge, and such other branches as may be deemed desirable. Capital stock,

\$7,700,000. Two years ago a thrifty Kansas farmer planted a small patch of ground to maple seed. The trees were cultivated once This spring he has sold \$75 worth of trees

from the patch and used \$25 worth himself. A MEETING of the citizens of McLouth and vicinity was held recently to initiate measures to have that town made a point on the Wyandotte, Nebraska & Northwestern Railroad. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

C. W. LYNCH and W. A. Allison were recently sentenced in the United States Court at Topeka to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for breaking into the post-office at Baker.

THE attempt to establish a pest-house for small-pox patients in North Topeka was recently the cause of a miniature rebellion. The grounds were patrolled by about fifty women, black and white, armed with hatchets and axes, and about forty men and boys armed with shotguns and pistols. The pest-house, so far as that lecality was concerned, was abandoned.

ANOTHER KANSAS FLOOD.

The Town of Medicine Lodge Overwhelmed, Involving Great Loss of Life and Prop.

MEDICINE LODGE, VIA HARPER, KAN., April 23.—Tuesday morning a terrible rainfall visited Barber County swelling the Medicine River and Elm Creek, streams

Elm Creek were overwhelmed by the flood completely destroyed their house. The bodies of the wife and three of the children have been recovered. The wife and child of Frank Shipler of this town were on top of their house and can not be Shipler was carried two miles in the water and escaped barely alive. Gibbs, his daughter, Mrs. Harris and her daughter were all drowned.

THE BODIES OF THE TWO WOMEN have been recovered. Charlie Smith, of Cowley County, a mover, has not been found. Samuel Maddox, of Chautauqua County, with his wife and seven children and brother-in-law, Robert Soag, of Clinton County, Mo., were camped near Elm Creek. The wife and four children were drowned, Her body and those of two children were recovered. Maddox lost his team but recovered a trunk containing nearly \$2,000. One daughter and son remained in the tree tops eight hours. Four wagons containing novers are unheard of yet, and it is supposed they were all drowned and that their bodies will be found below here. No news has been received from below here on Medicine River further than ten miles, but the supposition is that the loss of life will be great. The city council has organized a relief association and thousands of dollars have already been subscribed. dead bodies recovered up to to-day will be buried this afternoon. The district court has adjourned until the excitement is over, and the court room has been turned into a morgue. Judge Omer is out with search ing parties. Sun City and Lake City, west were not seriously damaged, though in-undated. Elm Mills was also covered with water, but no loss of life occured.

BARRIOS AGAIN.

Another Account Says that He was Killed by a Sharpshooter. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 23 .- The

Butletin publishes the following particulars

of the death of the late President Barrios

of Guatemala, obtained from L. B. Parnett, the Guatemala Consul in this city, who returned here this morning on the steamer Greneda from that country. The engagement in which Barrios was killed was be tween a battalion of Guatemalian troops and a much larger body of Salvadorians. At nine a. m. Barrios gave the order for attack, but at twelve o'clock no advance movement had been made, as the troops were under the command of an unpopular Barrios was in a tent with two of his officers when the information was brought to him. On the refusal of both of these officers to assume command, he left the and was proceeding to the front of the from a tree. The bullet entered his right shoulder, passed through his heart and out through his left side. Meanwhile the bat-tle had commenced, and in a short time both sides withdrew from the field, but not until a determined and successful effort had been made to recover the body of Barrios. Mrs. Barrios and her seven children were among the passengers of the steamer Greneda. Her son, Antonio Barrios, arrived yesterday from the East.

The Wheat Outlook-Other Grains-The Condition of Live Stock-Encouraging Showing for Fruit.

The following from the quarterly reports of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shows the condition of the grow-

April 23.—Thesiday morning a terrible rain fail visited Barber County swelling the Medicine River and Elm Creek, streams that pass on two sides of the city, far beyond anything ever heard in this county. Elm Creek is in the northwest part of the county and is fed by numerous small streams and these were all filled to their banks in less than one hour's time. At this place, where the stream is usually onfined to ashallow channels ixity feet which it spread over the first and second bottoms a distance of from half a mile to a mile and was fifteen feet deep. In the bottom ilrectly east of town were fifty houses, all occupied, and no less than a dozen of these were entirely destroyed and in many cases. THEIR DOCULEANUS FITHER DROWNED OF WERE OF THEIR DROWNED OF WER

pared with last year. Being a much hardier plant than wheat, it did not suffer so severely from the hard freezing. About ten per cent. of the area was winter killed, and the remainder now shows a condition of eightynine per cent. as compared with that of last year. It is very backward, and is not affording the usual spring pasture. Possibly three-

fourths of the acreage is to be found in the Northwestern counties.

Live Stock-Horses came through the winter in fair condition, being somewhat thin in flesh, owing to the extreme cold, and in some instances to insufficient food. The usual number of cases of distemper, "pink-eye," etc., are mentioned, but no serious epidemics have been met with. Glanders is not mentioned by correspondents so frequently as in former years; this disease under good management having decreased largely. Horses and mules are in good condition for spring work. There have been during the fall and winter heavy losses among cattle. There is hardly a county in the State that does not report serious loss from turning cattle into stalk fields, where an insufficient amount of water and salt was provided. In the Western lields, where an insufficient amount of water and salt was provided. In the Western counties "range cattle" suffered a heavy loss from exposure and lack of feed, probably the largest for several years, owing to the unusual severity of the winter. Cattle were particularly free from disease during the past winter, the only loss being from bad management, as above stated. They are in fair condition, although unusually thin in flesh, resulting from the severity of the winter and the lack of sufficient food and shelter. Sheep on the western ranges, are in poor condition, owing to insufficient food and shelter. A very large per cent. of lambs were lost from exposure. The "scab" has not been so serious as in former years, but slight loss being reported from this cause. Nearly every county in the eastern two thirds of the State reports more or less cholera among hogs. In nearly every instance the cause of this disease is traced directly to importation from the stock yards along our eastern border. Twenty per cent. of the young pigs died from the effects of the extreme cold.

FRUIT.—Correspondents report apple buds generally alive, and promising a fair crop of fruit. Peach buds were all killed by the se and salt was provided. In the

generally alive, and promising a fair crop of fruit. Peach buds were all killed by the se-vere cold in all portions of the State, except in the south-central, where the promise for a In the south-central, where the promise for a full crop is encouraging. Pears and cherries promise an average yield, except in the ex-treme northern counties, where they were damaged considerably during the winter. Blackberries and raspberries suffered from freezing, and will not make an average crop. The hardier varieties of grapes promise an abundant yield in all sections, while straw-berries will make about half a crop. The prospect for a fruit crop is much more enprospect for a fruit crop is much more en couraging than was anticipated.

BUILDERS PROTEST.

New York Bricklayers Protest Against the Appointment of Tailors and Shoemakers

as Building Inspectors. NEW YORK, April 20 .- At a meeting of the Central Labor Union last night a resolution was adopted by the German bricktayers on "The Industrial Infamy Known as Buddensick's Buildings" and concluding asfollows:

"We call upon the press and all persons who influence public opinion to denounce the whole system of appointing shoemakers and tailors and persons of other crafts as examiners in departments in which their skill is of no value. We insist that this public exposure proves the wisdom of the men working in the build-ing trades, and demonstrates that their policy is identical with the public welfare as well as with the industrial progress and security. Buddensick should be prevented from doing business in the building trade

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CCTTONWOOD FALIS - YANDA

"VANITY OF VANITIES."

"Vanity of Vanities:" the world is full of sin, The pot of evil boiling all the time; The big man and the little man in breathless

haste to win
His eagle or his dollar or his dime;
And yet, though o'er this desert waste the
winds of evil blow,
There's many a cheerful glimmer shining out
above the snow.

A thousand traps and pitfalls lie about us every day,
Temptations and delusions by the score;
The nabob in his selfishness rolls by us on the

way,
The poor man often bangs his cottage door;
And yet there's compensation. Every clumsy
mortal whines
Who grasps a hornet by its sting or hedgehog
by its spines.

Amid the selfish thousands there are hundreds true and kind,
With many noble features that redeem;
The roughest ore has value if it be but well

refined.

And men are mostly better than they seem; if looking out for brambles you are sure to find their darts;
Perhaps you'll be as lucky if you closely look for hearts.

For after all is uttered, we but find that which The searcher after weaknesses will find;
Go listen, and you'll wonder at the kind words
mortals speak,
No beauties have a message for the blind;
The world is but a mirror, and within our

meighbor's face We see our soul reflected in its ugliness or

"Vanity of Vanities," the world is full of sin, But also full of sunshine and of flowers; The man who works for happiness its smile will surely win, The man who seeks shall find his sunny

hours; So thrust the little barriers of its selfishnes And find the hidden blessings lying under all its pride;
The sun is always somewhere, and the good old world is wide.

—J. Edgar Jones, in Current.

" IF."

A Story with a Moral for Both Parents and Children.

"If you would only mind, Clemmy!" sighed Clemmy's mother.

"If he was only made to mind," mentally sighed Clemmy's Cousin Angelica. "I wish I had minded," shivered had started towards the creature when great deal better than I have done if I heard my mother say 'Angy,' and great deal better than I have done if I heard my mother say 'Angy,' and try. Ah, here is Clemmy at last."

A will is a much simpler legal instruthe pond-and now his mother and cousin were getting him out of his drip-

ping clothes as fast as they could." "I told you the last thing as you was a herce bull-dog that had broken the boys wouldn't come, etc. went out, not to go on the ice," said his chain, and he had to be killed be"Oh, well," said his mot went out, not to go on the ice," said his chain, and he had to be killed behis mother, "for I knew it wasn't safe yet. I did think that with your new moment more and I should have been the soft would be to be soft would be disliked a fuss, "I was I to myself this time. Go and put away your things sled, and after all the scoldings you have had for disobeying, that you might be trusted this once. There, put on your night-gown and wrapper and jump into bed. It will be a wonder if you haven't taken your death of cold. Oh, Cousin Angelica! I'm sure I smell the pies burning. So please ask Bridget

to look into the oven. All my Saturday's baking so upset, and your holiday spoiled too—Clemmy! It is too dis—"I'm awfully sorry," said Clemmy, ruefully. He hated to see his mother's pretty face so flushed and worried, and hated to see her gathering up his wet clothes. "The pond looked frozen solid, and the boys were daring on the ice, and I just stepped on once, and it broke. I might of got drowned." This with a view to mollifying his mother's

displeasure. "Of course you might; "it's a wonder you didn't. Something dreadful will happen to you, Clemmy, if you don't mind. Here, Cousin Angelica has

brought your 'composition tea.'"

"I'm as warm as toast now," said Clemmy, when the drink was dispatched, "and, mother, truly I will never forget to mind again.'

"How often you say that, child." But Clemmy felt a relenting in the tone. His mother never staid angry with him if he was sorry, and he always was sorry when he was bad.

"I must go back to my cake," said Mrs. Linton, "I left the whites of the egg all settling. How cross Bridget will be to have these wet duds hung round the kitchen on a Saturday. !'

Clemmy's new access of remorse and his shame at having Cousin Angelica see his plight, were checked by a sudden thought.

The Rink!" he exclaimed. "If my clothes ar'n't dry, I can wear my Sunday ones, can't I mother? You will let me go this afternoon, won't you?"
"No, I will not!" was the reply. "It

won't be safe for you to go out, and you can't hack at your best clothes-and besides, I shall give you a lesson by keeping you in bed all day on bread and water-that's settled."

Clemmy looked meek and repentant. "Cousin Angelica will see that you keep warm, and perhaps will tell you how she and her brothers and sisters used to obey. I wish you would pat-tern after them." And with another sigh Mrs Linton went down stairs, and Cousin Angelica took up her sewing.

Angelica was Mr. Linton's cousin, and was visiting them for the first time in a number of years. Clemmy admired her, as every one did. But just now she seemed a little like a prison chaplain, and he fidgetted and looked at door and windows with a vague longing for escape. Cousin Angelica

laughed. "You think I have you, now," she said. "It would be like thrashing a boy when he's down to lecture you, wouldn't

'Kinder," said Clemmy, and added: "It is awfully hard to mind, don't you

"Yes, I do. But it is harder not to, sometimes.

'It's harder not to of," was the elliptical response.

"I heard you say yesterday," she said, "that you want to go to West Point and be a soldier. Soldiers have to mind, and the quicker you learn how the better.'

"Soldiers mind! Why, they com mand and fight.'

· Everybody in an army has to obey orders but the Commander-in-Chief, Clemmy, and he only gets to be one by obeying from the awkward squad up. Dear me, you can't imagine how strict they are at West Point, and how severely the cadets are punished for the least half a dozen of his playmates stopped | Mr. Linton left the room to hide his Judd, in Prairie Farmer

This was a new view of soldier life, and rather dampening to youthful mili-

tary ardor. "I'd like to be a Captain, anyhow,"

said Clemmy, reflectively.
"Captains have to mind," said Angelica. "Once the Duke of Wellington was encamped with his army, expecting a great battle next day, and he didn't want the enemy to know he was there, so he forbade there being any lights in the camp. After dark he was prowling about—all muffled up to see what he could see—when he espied a faint light in a Captain's tent. In he went and asked what it meant. The Captain said he was writing to his wife and babies, as he felt he might be killed next day. 'Write,' the Iron Duke said, 'that you will be shot at sunrise for disobeying orders.

"But he wasn't?" cried Clemmy.

"Yes he was." "The horrid, old, wicked, iron-hearted

thing!" exclaimed the boy.
"It was iron-hearted, that's true. But just think what if the enemy's scouts had seen the light and the army to shoot one man and to make the ant, too."

"Did you always obey at your house?" asked Clemmy.
"We were trained to it, so that it was a habit, and I ke all habits it was easy.' "That's a nice way to learn it," said

Clemmy, quick to see the bearing of the subject in her mind.
"After all," she said, as quick to catch his self-justification, "a body can't be made to mind, unless he he is dragged in chains. The more a child is indulged, the more he ought to try to mind, to show his love and grati- home. Then he won't be like a soldier afraid of being shot, but like one eager to do his part in the battle. And obedi-

ence is always so safe." "Did it keep you out of musses?" "Twice at least it saved my life."

"How?" "Once, when I was so little that I can just remember it, I was in the garden when I saw a huge, strange dog crouching at the gate. We always had dogs, and I didn't dream of being afraid, but your aunt—or like Angelica," said the "I wish I had minded," shivered had started towards the creature when then she beckoned to me. As a matter of course I ran to her, and she just had time to catch me into the house and skates in hand, with glowing cheeks of course I ran to her, and she just had call me loudly for fear of hastening his that tear in your jacket!"

spring.' "Oh my!" said Clemmy. "I'm afraid I should have got caught. What was the other time?"

west indies. One day when suddenly to the time.

all on the veranda my father suddenly to the time.

"Clem! Clemmy! Clement!" ex
nessed. In some cases, a signing on the margin, or at the beginning of a and there dropped to the floor a scorshould have been stung, and as I was gun. very delicate, I might have died."

told me not to go out till he came back, bitted by jerking," said the mother. as he should want me. I staid in till the afternoon, though I thought the day right. Don't look so d'smal, pray. keys, and my special boy friend led a donfor me. I couldn't, or didn't resist, and went. Half an hour later my father came with a pony for me to see, and to keep if I liked it. He had devoted the whole day to get it, and hadn't told me for fear of disappointing me. When I got home the pony had gone

back to its owner." "But you got it afterwards?" "No; I went ponyless all winter. It seemed hard, but it was right. It was after that that my father's word saved me from the scorpion, and but for that sharp lesson I might not have obeyed, and might have lost the many happy years since."

a lover whom she had loved from a He wondered if it was the same boy friend who led the donkey. He

"Have they been happy years?" asked, presently.

"Yes, very happy, in spite of sorrows. happy was that I had learned obedience; muff over her head. I knew how to submit my will to God's will.

"I'd just as lief not go to the Rink as

When Miss Linton came up with over ake the arrowy sled, the mother Clemmy's lunch, which was bread and started to run down the glassy side, water, with variations, he was fast and fell-fell as a terrified cry f om the asleep, and Angelica sat dreaming, the children echoed a piercing scream far work forgotten in her lap. Memory, down the hill.
diver-like, had been down to where fathoms deep below the surface of her sciousness, she

sank with all her troubles. case, does he?" whispered the mother, looking down tenderly at her only child.

"He looks like the honest, sweet litthe fellow he is," was the response.
"All he needs is the art of obeying," said Mrs. Linton.

"And that is what the rudder is to the ship," said her cousin, earnestly. Mrs. Linton inly resolved to begin at

his cradle. In the afternoon, while Clemmy was "as good as gold," he grew restless, and was allowed to get up and dress in his Sunday clothes. About four o'clock | mother.

"It does seem hard on a Saturday, and when he has studied so well all the duty to my child," groaned the father.

"I thought I did it, when I worked "I thought I did it, when I worked the father." "I declare," said his mother, aside. week, and has taken his punishment so sweetly. And I want to go out with you to return those calls, and I hate to leave him with Bridget, she is so out of humor. What do you say Angelica?"
"Oh, don't ask me, Fanny. You
know eld maids' children are always spoiled by rule. Still"-

"Clemmy!" said Mrs. Linton, impulsively, "I think I will let you go after all. Call the boys back. If I let you "Oh!" was the ref off this on e you must not disobey again. Now be careful of those clothes' as he kissed her rapturously-"and be in at half-past five to the minute, mind!

She added, as he van'shed: "I say half-past five, because he will be sure to be late, and his father likes to find

him when he gets home."
Mr. Linton did business in town, and had very little time at his pretty home in the suburbs. But he counted the short hours there with his wife and boy as golden sands in the glass.

That afternoon Mrs. Linton was her-

had been surprised in the night, and perhaps destroyed. It would be better awaiting her, but not Clemmy. Mr. Linton laughed heartily at the account

"But," said his wife, "you know you

ice yet."

"Oh, well," was the easy reply,
"boys will be boys. You can't expect
me before seven in the morning and after six at night to be forever disciplining Clem. You must see to that, and

was the making of Cousin Angelica's

"That's true," he said, thoughtfu'ly. That was a model household. The cousins fairly idolized uncle and aunt, and they had the merrest times at home. Still there was that sense of authority, there was law back of all the gentleness. You never heard a sharp word or a threat, but some penalty followed sure as fate upon disobedience.

slam the door when the great beast and panting breath; to excuse his latecame with a horrid thud against it. It ness. The rink clock didn't go, and

too late. My mother hadn't dared to and get ready for tea. But just look at "I fell down," said Clemmy, "but I

didn't know it tore. I'm very sorry."
"I am sorry that I let you go! It is bother, bother from morning till night," "It was when I was quite a large girl, and we were spending the winter in the West Indies. One day when we were than by his disregard of her charge as will, however, must be signed and wit-

pion. Father had se n it just as its and do as she told you at once! Let fangs were almost against my neck. If me see you mind instantly, sir!" Clem- the document is necessary. In most I had turned my head to ask why, I my went as though shot out of a pop- States, as in Illinois and nearly all the

went away vary early one morning, and used to it just as a horse gets hard-"Oh, well, he will come out all

endless, and decided that father had forgotten all about me. At last a party of friends came for me to go riding with them. They were mounted on all sorts in the property disposed of by them. They were mounted on all sorts in the property disposed of by the will. If a person appears both as of steeds-old horses, ponies and don- time in a sort of undertone of thought devisee and witness, and there are not the father was wond ring at the dis- the number of witness s required by crepancy between theory and practice law to prove the will without him, such at the failure of any law, of anything person will not be allowed to take the but steady effort to make the former tell upon the latter.

A week had passed, and another school-boy heart. Clemmy had a merning of safe skating on the new solid

pond, and after dinner went a coasting. Mrs. Linton took he afternoon wa'k her to the hill where the coys and girls Clemmy lay still looking at Cousin road on which there was a good deal of or a blind person, can make a will anyway—she had let the subject drop. She had just reached the top of the knew that she was very good, and that her that an ill-driven colt was rearing she did a great deal of good, but it and plunging in the cross road. At the puzzled him that she should be so same instant, Clemmy was taking a run to get a good start downwards. He saw his mother, and laughingly called to her to see how well he could do it.

"Stop! Wait! don't go! Clemmy!" And I think what has made them cried the mother, wildly waving her "All right. Good-bye!"

"Clemmy! Stop!"

away. It was all in a second of timenot," said Clemmy. "After this I'm alnot half the time it takes to tell it.
ways going to mind."
Impelled by an insane impulse

When the mother returned to consciousness, she was lying in her bed, a life lay her ship that never came in, but terrible pain in her arm that was broken, and in her head that was se-"He doesn't look like a very hard verely bruised-and a still deeper pain

at heart. "Clemmy!" was her first word, 'where's Clemmy?"

'He is in his bed, and the doctor is taking the best care in the world of sa d Cousin Angel ca, soothingly. must go to Clemmy."

disobedience of rules. They say that on their way to the Rink. He looked misery. Angelica in her divided pity those get on best who have minded best wistful, but said nothing.

word of comfort. early and late for his body, never thinking of his soul. How will she brave knowing that our boy is blind. If I had only taught him to obey!"

The strong man bowed his head and sobbed. Pitiful sounds reached Angelica from the room where two doctors were min-

"Oh!" was the refrain of the child's feverish raving. "If I had only minded."

"Alas," sighed Cousin Angelica, from the bottom of her aching heart, "If."-N. Y Examiner.

WILLS.

Signing and Witnessing Necessary - Who Can Make and Who Can Take by Will. While it is true, in the language of

Holy Writ, that "we brought nothing picture to look upon. into this world and can carry nothing into this world and can carry nothing have been complaining bitterly the past out," yet the natural desire of men to few months about the duliness of direct the use and enjoyment, after business, there is at present a cheerful the'r own death, of property acquired by them during life, is recognized and others afraid to disobey. Obedience is a grand thing. It is hard to learn, but when once learned it is easy and pleastold him, and so did I, not to go on the lice yet."

of the premises of another to occupy and enjoy. Gradually, however, laws of descent control of the premises of another to occupy and enjoy. came into operation, and still later, under King Henry VIII., of Englan!, it was made lawful to dispose of property by will. In this country every State of the Union has a "Statute of Wills," and he will come out all right."

"All I want," said the wife, "is your he'p in making Clemmy feel there is such a thing as authority. You say that books treating of the law of wills are perous farmer derives title to his broad acres from the will of some ancestor, and will in turn, by will, hand over the estate to same favorite son. method of passing title to land would be more universally employed than it is, were it not for foolish prejudice against seeming to adm t that the "King of Terrors" is liable to call for one at any time. Common sense and sound legal judgment say: "Draw your will at once. Have a competent lawyer attend to it, so that you may be sure your property will go where you want it to go, on your death, and so that those who come after you can have no

ment than a deed, and does not require its subtile formalities and technicalites. Almost any writing, signed and witnessed, and intended as a final disposition of one's property at death, const tutes a "will." No particular form of words is necessary, and the intention of the party making the will, when ascertainable, is carried out, even if such intention be expressed in unusual and bungling manner. The writing does not have to be on paper or parchment (which we have seen in a former article is required in deeds), but quick as a soldier would shoulder arms, claimed Mr. Linton, severely, 'did you will, has been held sufficient; but where he r your mother speak to you? Go the statute says that the will must be and do as she told you at once! Let "subscribed," a signing on the end of should have been stung, and as I was very delicate, I might have died."

"Did you always mind—every time?" decided, Fanny, said Mr. Linton.

"No, but I paid for it when I didn't.
One day the same winter my father that every time, and if I did he'd get that every time, and the latter that every time and the latter that every time, and the Western States, the signature of two person who is named as "devisee." (The person who takes property under a will is a "devisee," and the one who makes the wiil is a "devisor.") The stat-

property bequeathed to him, under the The general rule is that everybody of bright crisp Saturday was rejoicing the lawful age (eighteen in women and twenty-one in men) and of "ound and disposing mind and memory," can make a valid will. Married women, in most States, can devise their lands as alone that day, and her cou-in b ought freely as if single. Although a person is weak minded, he or she can make a were making the air ring with their will, if intelligent enough to understand shouting and laughter. The only what he or she is doing. Mere eccendrawback to this particular coast was tricity on the part of a devisor does not that it crossed, at the foot of the hill, a invalidate his w ll, and a deaf and dumb Angelica. She wasn't young any more, driving. Mrs. Linton had objected to Attempt to break wills on the ground and had never married. He remembered Clemmy's going there, but as no acci- of insanity are frequent, and while some hearing that her lover was lost at sea; dents happened—and as Clemmy went courts say that a devisor is presumed to have been sane unt l it is proven that he was insane, about an equal number hill, when a backward glance showed of other courts say that the parties who pro uce the will must prove that the maker of it was sane at the time he made it. If a person is of sound mind when he makes his will, it is not invalidated by his afterward becoming insane. Neither can he, while insane,

revoke a will made when sane. There is very little restriction upon persons taking by will. Devises to infants, idiots, insane persons, married But he had sped women and corporations, are all sustained at law. A val d dev se can be made to an unborn illeg timate child. Impelled by an insane impulse to If a person marries and becomes a over ake the arrowy sled, the mother parent after having made a will, the will is thereby revoked; for the law presumes that in the changed condit on, as regards family ties, the maker of the will must have changed his plan with regard to the disposition of his worldly effects. Of two clauses in a will, incon sistent with each other, the clause last written will prevail, while the exact opposite is true in case of a similar conflict in deeds. If the devisor is unable to write, by lack of education, or on account of physical infirmity, he can sign by his mark, or direct some one to sign his name for him in his presence. Sealhim, 's aid Cousin Angel ca, soothingly, ing is never necessary to a win, which in that respect differs from a ded. No said Mr. Linton, in a broken voice. "I will is of any validity until the death of the person who makes it, and may be The mother the person who makes it, and may be tried to rise, but sank back on her pil- revoked at any time or changed in any once to train her boy in that implicit low. "Tell me," she said, "how he is burning, or cancellation, or tearing, by "He will live, the doctor is sure he | a codicil, by a separate writing, or by will live," said Mr. Linton.

"If I had male him mind, I could have saved him," moaned the suffering mother.

subsequent will, expressly revoking a former one. All codicils should be signed and witnessed as carefully as the body of the instrument itself.—E. S. their mothers. One of them proposed to practice upon a servant girl first, but she objected, and the plot was discovered.—N. Y. Herald.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

the Important Matter of Cutting and Fit ting and Sewing a Coat.

It is generally conceded that there is a style about men's clothing made in America that can not be found elsewhere. Clothes worn by our gentlemen abroad always attract attention, for the fit is rarely to be criticized, while the workmanship of the garment is not only perfect, but really artistic. One half hour's conversation with a merchant tailor or a first class cutter would astonish a novice, for one can hardly realize that so much care must be taken in the cutting of a coat or trousers. It requires an artist of high degree in the business to cut and fit a coat properly. Nor is this all; the man who sews the garment has a very important task before him, for one wrong stroke of the needle may spoil the looks of an entire seam. It is said to take fully six days for a good man to sew an overcoat, but when it is done it is a

Notwithstanding merchant tailors and confident spirit exhibited by the trade in reference to the spring and summer seasons. They say the outlook

is encouraging, and a hopefulness exists as to better times for the future. The importa ions in woolens have not been so large, but there never was to be found a more attractive or a greater variety of patterns and designs in these goods than are offered by leading firms. There is a great variety of plaid suitings in novel and attractive designs. These range from small checks to large block plaids, in very effective combinations and colors. A stylish plaid is a sort of combination check and olaid. At first it describes a neat check, but a second look shows the peculiar shading of colors to represent a large plaid. This is very attractive and has many admirers. It produces an ex-cellent effect and will be popular with

dressy young gentlemen. Stripes an eighth of an inch wide, with silk mixed through them in dark shades, are among the novelties in suitings. Sack suits for business are made of the e cloths, but they will be more popular as trouserings. Home spun goods are very popular among the best trad s, and will be worn extensively in blocks, blues, grays and gray mixtures. Gray mixtures are also shown in diagonal worsted, and blue steel mix-

tures are great favorites.

For trousers the best trades prefer stripes of medium width and in small checks. These are in various shades and combinations of colors. Striped goods show considerable silk mixture interspersed.

Corkserew diagonals are passe with the best dressers. The broad wale diag onals of last season have given way to a med um wale, which, it is said, will be a leading favorite the coming season for walking coats and business pu:poses. For dre s suits very tine welle diagonals are still favorites, broadcloth being used only for elderly gentlemen, special des gns for dress purposes are found in leading woolen houses in fine crepe effects and new basket weaves. Dressed meltons is a new line of goods

introduced for spring overcoats. are soft and made with a cloth finish, and represent all the fashionable light shades used or such purposes. They make a very hand-some and attractive garment. These are acknowledge! to be beautiful goods, yet colored worsted will continue to be in favor.

Cheviots and Saxony wool suitings will be much used for everyday wear and fancy colored mixture will also find favor. A nat braid is used by leading houses on the edge of coats. ular sizes of English silk braids run from th rtv-two to thir v-eight, while those of American manufacture range

from eight to ten lines.

Buttons made from silk twist match the shades of worsteds in general use, while plain and diagonal satin and sik buttons are used exclusively for dress suits. For fancy cassimeres and cheviot suitings, bone, ivory, pearl and tortoise shell buttons are selected. The latter have flat tops with sunken centers, are highly poli hed and are very durable. German agate buttons are very handsome on light and brown shades of suitings. These are rather expensive, which will prevent their becoming common, but their beauty will make them popular with those who can afford them. Highly colored pearl buttons, with raised rim and flat center, will be used on such cloths as will be found suitable. -Brooklyn Eagle.

Why He Wept.

A San Antonio darkey was on trial for stealing money from a house on Soledad street. Julian Van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, said:

"Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take the small sum of money. All that he wan e ! was sufficient mone to buy bread, for it is in ev dence that he dd not take the pocket-book con-taining three hundred dollars that was in the same bureau drawer. If he was a professional thief he would have certainly taken the pocket-book."

The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client.

"Why do you weep?" asked Judge Noonan, who was on the bench. "Bekase I didn't see dat ar pocket book in de bureau drawer,"

Everybody laughed except Van Slyck, the attorney for the defense. - Texas Siftings.

-The report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice for 1885 classifies the crimes of the youth of both sexes (under 21) as follows: Murder, 74; attempted murder, 104; burglary, 179; highway robbery, 84; grand larceny, 72; larceny, 230; forgery, 18; arson, 4; manslaughter, 2; counterfeiting, 5; train-wreckers, 4; mail robbery, 4; picking pockets, 8; suicide, 37; attempted suicide, 24. A band of a dozen boys is mentioned-all under ten years of age-who had voted to kill to practice upon a servant girl first, but

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

—A "school of poetry" is talked of in connection with the Texas State University.

-George Bancroft, the historian, has sent to the Treasurer of Worcester, Mass., the sum of \$10,000 to found a-

scholarship in memory of bis parents. -The Bible Church of Salford, Eng., makes vegetarianism as well as teetotal sm and total abstinence from tobacco an essential condition of its church membership.

-The Methodist Episcopal Church of San Francisco has raised six thousand dollars towards an episcopal residence, and hope soon to obtain sufficient funds for a handsome house for Bishop Fow-

-Yale College has, in the way of trophies, sixty-nine base-balls, won from her various adversaries. Each ball is painted the color of the stockings of the vanquished nine, and is lettered to indicate the time and place of winning. -Hartford Post.

-Some Freshmen, says the Yale News, put the thermometer out of doors till a few moments before the time of recitation, and they reminded the Professor, when he entered the room it was cold-The Professor, on looking at the thermometer, immediately dismissed the

-A novel school has been opened by an English Professor in London. His avowed purpose is to bestow upon his pupils an intallible memory. He has a class in "never forgetting" and another composed of persons whose minds are given to "wandering," which habit he proposes to cure.

-Lehigh University is the finestendowed institution in the country. It has a cash endowment of \$2,000,000, and the buildings are worth \$600,000 more. It also owns 120 acres of valuable land, and has one-third of Asa Packer's \$16,000,000, besides various other princely bequests. - Pittsburgh

-The free text-book system is commended in the annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education for the reasons that it perceptibly increases the attendance of the poorer classes; it enables the work of the school to be promptly taken up and carried forward without delay and puts all the pupils on

a common level. - Current. -The principal of a New York school for teaching deaf mute children to talk and understand what is said to them by watching the lips of the speaker in a recent lecture delivered to show to what perfection the system had been carried had the lights lowered and had a deaf boy inte pret his utterances by watching the shadows made on the wall by his lips.-N. Y. Sun.

-The Waldensians at present number 17 congregations, with 12,800 members; 195 day schools, with 5,500. scholars and 200 teachers; 70 Sunday schols, with 3,600 pupils. The principal stations of these people are Turin, Florence, Rome and Naples. The Wa densians are increasing but slowly. and the schools are becoming smaller, because the Roman Catholics are everywhere planting schools near theirs, and thus drawing off many of the children.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Women in Idaho can vote now. Is it dangerous to observe that the candidates in that country will be elected by handsome majorities?

-We puts de mos' value on de thing what am de skarsest. Dat's de on dat truth creates sich a market .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-Some Indians use tortoise shell scalping-knives, probably on ac ount of the old fable, in which it was alleged that the tortoise got away with the -When the weather is cold, and

everything is frozen up, the shivering dude says he "would like to thee thaw," and then he teeters.—Norristown Herald. -The amount of labor the English spend over a pun is well known, but if they have a war with Russia in Afghan-

their Punjaub than ever. - Oil City Derrick. -A wise man does not often allow it to be seen that his own estimate of himself is higher than that whi h his associates and people generally who knew him well, place upon him.—Bur-

istan they will find more trouble with

lington (Vt.) Free Press. -An agricultural journal says: "Spring is the best time in the year to move bees." It may be; but if a bee settles on your neck, or any other port on of your anatomy, in the fall, don't wait until the spring to move it .- Norristown Hera d

-"The eyes of all England are on me; and her armies are drawn up against me." "Nonsense, Dan. What are you talking about? Are you crazy, "Crazy? Not a bit of it. I've just been made a party to a lawsuit; and, don't you see, I'm the Sued Dan.' -Bosson Times.

-"Yes," sa'd Fogg, "I like to deal with Snip; you can always depend upon what he says, you know. He told me the last suit of clothes I bought of him would wear like iron. And so it did, exactly like iron; it looked as rusty as the old boy in less than three months." -Boston Transcript.

-A couple of tons of powder exploded in Salt Lake City the other day, wrecking everything in the neighborhood and shaking the whole town. A deaf old woman who lived a couple of blocks away pricked up her ears and said: "Come in!" Then she said to her daughter: "Law me, I do believe I'm getting back my hearing."—Exchange.

-"Ah, swe t!" he says, with all the tender spirit beaming in his eyes. 'Is not this lovely? The perfect peace over hill and dale, the splashing waters of the restless ocean far below us, the twinkling lights breaking one by one on the growing darkness. Is it not divine?" "It is divine, my darling!" There is the plashing of two 1 ps, soft as the murmur of the sea itself, and the door behind them opens, a gruff, unsen imental voice breaks on the growing darkness like the crack of a plank. "You darned fools, don't you know those steps have just been painted?" And that fellow never sees a sunset now but he thinks of turpentine. - Chicago Tribune.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

DECADENCE OF THE BANG.

A while away and back to-day From woody wids that northward lay, I'm puzzled quite and want some light Upon the dear giris' latest flight.

For Maud and May, who yesterday Peeped out from 'neath a blond array And Belie and Pet, whose thatch of jet Are matched in my vest-pocket yet; And Madam, e'en, who smiled serene In frontispiece of grayish green, Have cast aside their hirsute pride, And show their forcheads high or wide,

Eschew cork-screws and "Montagues," And bandoline no longer use, Nor "Saratogas," long in vogue as Fascinators, real or bogus.

For "pompadour," the great furore, Takes maids and matrons by the score, And in a trice 'tis—"rats and mice," And tragacanth descends in price.

For bulging brows without a frowze And all the latest craze allows, And o'era roll locks blond or coal Are coaxed to take a backward stroll. With no disguise above the eyes,

Where wit supposititious lies, A difference we can plainly see "Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Not scalp close clips nor shaven lips, Nor six nights' siege with poker-chips Can alter so the youthful beau As these dear maids 1 used to know.

I pass, alas! my best girl by.
Nor note the lightning in her eye; f
My sister, too, I hardly knew
With so much intellect in view.

Yet, 'tisn't bad, this latest fad To which the s rens seem run mad. When girls commence to "show their There's much to pay in consequence.

Eyes blue or jet can ne'er coquet So cruelly—can they, my pet? Ne'er bid us fair, then mock despair, As underneath a bang of hair.

So men will smile, indulgent, while The fair apostle of the style Now takes the road with some such code As-"brains in ambush not la mode."
-C. J. Bartlett, in Puck.

PRINCESS BARNABAS.

Why She Changed Her Mind and Did Not Commit Suicide.

The Princess Barnabas was in a state of the most profound perplexity. She could not for the dainty little life of her make up her mind on the important question as to whether she should or should not commit suicide at the close of the season. It was not very easy for the Princess' many admirers to understand why she should perturb her mind with such a problem at all, but perturb it she did with that very problem, whether wisely or unwisely.

The Princess Barnabas was a very remarkable young woman, who had proved the puzzle, the pride and the passion of London society for three whole sensationaal seasons. She was not yet four and twenty. She bore the title of a great Russian Prince who had married her just before she came of age, at a time when he himself was old enough to be her grandfather, and who had considerately died within two years of the ceremony, leaving her the absolute mistress of his fortune and his territories, as she had been during life the absolute mistress of his heart for the short time in which he swayed it. She was said to be fabulously wealthy. But her jewels were the wonder of the world, she delighted in wearing them in season and out of season, with a semibarbaric enjoyment of their glitter and splendor which was, like everything else about her, partly Oriental and partly childish. Some time after her husband's death she had come to Paris and got tired of it, and then she crossed the Channel and conquered London. During one resplendent session little else was talked about but the Princess Barnabas. Society journals raved about her delicate beauty, which beauty, which seemed to belong to the canvases of the last century, which ought to have been immortalized on pate tendre and hymned in madrigals. Men adored her. Women envied her marvelous dress and her matchless jew-The dying ashes of a season's scandal flared up into marvelous activity around her pretty personality. She was enormously "the thing." Enor-mously "the thing" she remained during a second season, after an interval of absolute disappearance into the dominions of the Czar. Enormously "the she still appeared to be now in her third season, in spite of the rival attractions of an American actress who had not married an English duke, and an American girl with millions who had married the bluest blood and the oldest name in Europe. It would have been absurd for any one to contest the point that the Princess Barnabas was the very most interesting figure of that phantasmal dance of shadows which is called London society.

Nevertheless the Princess Barnabas

was weary, positively bored. If she had been less of a success, life might not have appeared so desolate. There would have been a piquancy in the pos-sibility of rivalry which would have lent a new interest to the tasteless feast. As it was, however, London life at the height of its maddest activity appeared to her as drear and gray as those vast stretches of steppes which lay like a great sea around one of the Russian castles of the late Prince Barnabas. It was during this fit of depression when the Princess Barnabas was graciously pleased to agree with the author of "Ecclesiastes," that life was vanity, that it occurred to her that in all her strange experiences she had never yet committed suicide. She immediately gave up her mind to the important problem, whether she should gain this ultimate experience at once,

or postpone it indefinitely. It was in this frame of mind that the Princess went to the great ball at the Russ an Embassy. As she nestled among her furs in the dim, luxurious warmth of her carriage, her mind was running entirely upon the various forms of self-destruction which had been made famous by celebrated persons at different stages of the world's history, and she could find none that were sufficiently attractive or remarkable to please her, "Good heavens!" she thought to

herself, with a little shudder which even the warmth of her surroundings could not repress, "is it impossible to be bana'e even in that?" and she gave a little groan as she stepped out of her carrage and up the Embassy steps. The thought was still on her mind and tracing the least suggestion of a frown upon her exquisite girlish face as she entered the great room and took the hand of the Ambassadress. The thrill of interest, of excitement, of admiraion, which as a matter of course attended upon her entrance did not give her any answering thrill of gratification. She appeared to listen with the most gracious attention to the compliments of the Ambassador. She answered with the daintiest little air of infantile obeisance the Old World courtesy of a white-haired Minister who would have been as much at home as she herself in a salon of the Regent of Orleans. She condescended to entangle in a network of fascination a particularly obdurate and impassive Secretary of State. She patronized a Prince of the blood royal and was exceedingly frank and friendly with the young painter Lepell, who knew exactly how much her familiarity meant, but was at once amused and de lighted by the envy it aroused in others. Yet all the while the Princess Barnabas was not devoting a single serious thought to one of her admirers. Every idea in that vain and foolish head was commit suicide next week, and if so,

It was while in this frame of mind, talking to twenty people and thinking of none of them, that her bright eyes, wandering lightly over the crowded room, chanced to fall upon a young man who was standing, somewhat re-moved from the press of the throng, in a window recess, which was at least comparatively quiet-a tall, grave, selfpossessed young man, sufficiently good-looking to be called handsome by an enthusiastic friend. When the Princess Barnabas looked at him, his eyes, which were bright, clever eyes, were fixed on her with a look of half-humorous contemplation. The moment, however, their eyes met he turned his head slightly, and resumed a conversation with a gray-haired old man with a red ribbon at his buttonhole whom she knew to be a foreign diplomatist. The young man's gaze had expressed an interest in the Princess, but it seemed to be just as interested in the pale wrinkled face of his companion. The Princess Barnabas seemed piqued. "Who is that young man?" she asked, half-fretfully, of the Secretary of State.

"Which young man?" The Secre tary of State's stolid face gazed vaguely into the dense crowd of dress coats and white shoulders, of orders and stars and

"The young man in the window talking to the gray-haired man.'

The Secretary put up his eye-glass and considered the young man in question thoughtfully. He was never known to hurry in his judgments or his replies in Parliament, and he did not hurry now, though it was the Princess Barnabas who was interrogating him, and not a member of the Opposition. Then he answered her, weighing his words with more than judicial delibera-'He is a young fellow named Sinclair. He is going out to the East, or something. Why do you ask?"

"His face interests me," replied the Princess. "I should like to know him. Bring him to me; or stay, give me your arm, we will go to him."

She rose and dispersed her little knot of disconsolate courtiers. Taking the cretary's arm she moved toward the window where Sinclair was still standing. The Secretary touched him on the arm. "Mr. Sinclair, the him on the arm. "Mr. Sinclair, the Princess Barnabas has expressed a detailed to his hotel after a day spent in busy sire to make your acquain ance. Allow me, Princess, to introduce you to Mr. Julian Sinclair."

"The young man bowed. He seemed a little surprised, but not in the least embarrassed. The Princess smiled brightly at him, and her eyes were brighter than her smile. "Thank you," she said to the Secretary of State with a pleasant little smile, which was meant to convey, and which did convey, that she had had enough of him. He promptly disappeared in the crowd with resigned good humor, bearing away with him in his wake the elderly

red-ribboned diplomatist. Princess Barnabas and Julian Sinclair were left alone. She sat down on the couch in the recess of the window, and slightly motioned to him with her hand to take his place by her side. He obeyed silently. The recess of the window was deep. For the moment they were almost entirely isolated from the shifting, glittering throng that seethed and drift ed around them. Sinclair kept quite silent, looking into the face of the Princess with an air of half-amused inquiry. There were a few seconds of silence, and then the woman spoke, beginning, womanlike, with a question:

"Have you forgotten me, Mr. Sin-

The young man shook his head grave-ly. "No, I have not forgotten you, Princess." Her eyes were fixed on his Her eyes were fixed on his face, but he returned her look quite

long time. "Yes, two years is a very long time,"

he said, half sadly, half scornfully. He was decidedly not communicative. this young man, for even the pleasure of meeting a friend, unseen for years, did not appear to arouse in him any desire for conversation.

There was another little pause Neither seemed embarrassed, and yet the interval was long enough to be embarrassing. Then she spoke again.
"Why did you leave St. Petersburg?

Where have you been all this time?' He answered the second part of her question: "I have been in Constantinoole most of the time. I only returned to London a few days ago, and I am going away immediately to the East again, to Persia this time."

"For how long?" There was a faine tone of weariness in his reply, though he strove to make his voice purposely steady. "Oh! for-ever, I suppose; or, at least, until 1 am an old man, and of no further use. Then perhaps I may come back on a pension, and write dreary letters to the Times about the errors of my suc-" And he laughed to prevent cessors.

himself from sighing.

"You have not answered all my ques- - Portland Transcript.

tion," said the Princess. "Why did you leave St. Petersburg so suddenly? We were such very good friends, and I as-

sure you I quite missed you."
Sinclair got up and looked down into her laughing eyes. "I left St. Peters-burg," he said, "because I was afraid to stay.

Her eyes were laughing still, but there was an unwonted softness in her voice as she asked him: "Why were you afraid to stay? Surely you were not a Nihilist?"

He began to speak, and paused; then with a determined effort to keep his voice under control, he said: "I left St. Petersburg because I was fool enough to fall in love with you.' "Thank you for the compliment. Was

that so very foolish?" "Not for others, perhaps. For me folly, and worse than folly—madness. I never thought I should see you again; I did not dream that we should meet to-night. But since chance has thrown us together for the last time, as I leave England in a few days for the rest of my life, I may as well tell you, for the first and for the last time, that I love

Her eyes were laughing still; those wonderful gray-blue Northern eyes which so many capitals raved about; but her lips were firmly, almost sternly, set. Still she said nothing, and he went on: "I knew it was folly when I centered upon the one query: "Shall I first found that I loved you over there, in St. Petersburg. I was a poor English gentleman, and you were the Princess Earnabas. I might as well have fallen in love with a star. So I came away." He said the words simply, with quiet conviction, and held out his hand. "Good-bye, Princess and "Good-bye, Princess, and

forgive my folly." She rose and faced him. Any one of the hundreds in the great room beyond who chanced to look at the couple half hidden by the curtains of the deep window would only have seen a man and a woman talking lightly of light things. "An I you have not forgotten me yet?" she said.

"I never shall forget you," he answered, sadly. "I can not love more than once, and I love you with all my soul. Do you remember one day, when we drove together in the Neva Perspective, how you stooped to give some money to an old beggar? I envied the beggar in getting a gift from you, and you in jest dropped a coin into my out-stretched hand." He took out his watch-chain and showed her the tiny gold coin with the Russian eagle on it. "I have kept it ever since," he said. 'It is the only thing I care for in the world. I have lived and shall live so much in the East that I am somewhat superstitious, and I think it is my talis-Good-bye." He held out his hand again. She took it

"Will you come and see me before you leave?" she asked, almost appealingly.

He shook his head. "Bettter not,"

he said. For a moment she was silent; she seemed to be reflecting. Then she said, with a sudden vehemence: "Promise me that if I write and ask you to come you will obey me. Promise me that for the sake of our old friendship. He bowed his head. "I promise," he

"And now give me your arm and take me to my carriage," said the Princess Barnabas. "I want to go home to bed."

The next day Julian heard nothing from the Princess. "Of course not, he said to himself, shrugging his shoulders at the fantastic hopes which had besieged his brain since that strange proaching exile. But on the afternoon of the second day after the meeting at preparations for departure, found a tiny note awaiting him. It was from the Princess, and had only these words: "Come this evening, I shall be alone." And he went.

This was part of a conversation which Princess Barnabas chanced to overhear at a reception at the Foreign Office, on the eve of her departure for the East. The speakers were Sir Harry Kingscourt and Ferdinand Lepell. Said the painter: "Have you heard the news about the Princess Barnabas? She is going to marry a fellow named Sinclair. and is going to live in the East-Persia, or some place of the kind. The fellow hasn't a penny in the world and won't have from her, for I believe that by her husband's will she loses almost all her fortune if she marries below her own rank." "How very romantic," yawned Kingscourt. "Romantic," replied Lepell: "it is absurd. Have you not heard?—the woman has committed sui-cide." And the speakers moved away. "Suicide," said the Princess to herself, smiling. "No, no. I was going suicide once, but I have learnt what life is worth, and I have changed my mind."—Whitehall Review.

A CUBAN CITY.

The Yankee's Opinion of Santiago de Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba is a very strange city. The houses and stores are so built that the walls can be almost en-"Yet it must be two years since we met," she replied; "and two years is a have courts that are unroofed and unobstructed to the sky. The money of the country is strange, and nothing about the city is familiar to an American. A real Yankee just landed spoke as follows:

"Somehaow I can't tell when I'm indoors and when I'm sout. I've got a room, or somethin', in a hotel here, and I've been into it, quandarying araound, but I could not tell when I was in the parlor or when I was in the kitchen or back yard, so I'm standin' aout here in the park not to make any mistake. I started daown the street a minute ago, but I got afraid I might make a mistake and git arrested for bein' found in some-

body's back parlor. "I've got a lot of the money of the place, but I can't make heads nor tails of it. I took some of it back whar I got it, and passed it over the same counter

-so I reckon its genuine.
"I could write the history of the place already. All I need is the dates. It was evidently built the year after the flood; it's been shook down by an earthquake, burned up by a volcano, resettled, and left just as 'twas found. whole country is best where's it's been let alone. Wherever the people hey touched it they hev made a mess of it,"

MISREPRESENTATION.

Falsehoods Which Are Showered Upon the Administration.

During the period in which the Demoeratic Administration has been in existence it has been the object of incessant misrepresentation by Republican newspapers, which, unable to understand how a Government can be conducted on strictly business principles, and with the sole object of the interests of the people in view, indulge in the most absurd comments on the few appointments to office made so far, and in fanciful stories of Democratic dissensions. They would like to have the clause, "every Republican his own successor," introduced in the civil service rules, and the fact that an appointee or applicant is a Democrat be considered good reason for regarding him with suspicion. They talk flippantly about political machines and cry out against any one who has labored faithfully and honorably for the success of the Democratic party. Capability and hon-esty have little weight with these partisan critics in their estimates of re-quirements for office. Their dread of the legitimate application of reform of the public service to those who gained office by the most scandalous and corrupt means and who have abused the power of office for indefensible partisan purposes, causes them to disregard the plainly expressed will of the people in this matter and to indulge in abuse and misrepresentation, which can only result in strengthening still more the confidence of the Nation in the Administration. Of all the selections for office made thus far by the President and his Cabinet, there is not one that can be objected to on the ground of unfitness. Even the most rabid of the Republican journals are forced to seek objections in the fidelity of the nominee to the Democratic party and his earnest efforts to secure its success, qualities which, surely, should not be considered a bar to preferment under a Democratic Administration.

Even the quiet and prudent course pursued by the heads of departments to m ke a thorough investigation into the well-known abuses and inefficiency that have so long cor oded every branch of the public service is made a subject of misrepresentation by Republican newspapers. Mr. Cleveland and his official advisers are accused of trying to lull suspicion by present inaction, that they may the more easily accomplish their nefarious purpose of ridding the Government of the poor Republican officeholders, who have ever been ready to use their positions for partisan purposes.

Another form of misrepresentation is

the highly colored statements of the rush for office, although the Democrats have generally shown more continence and self-respect in this regard than ever was known after the inauguration of a new administration. The scramble for office in the days of Lincoln, Grant, Haves and Garfield was one hundred fold greater than at present. There may have been some grumbling and disappointment in certain Democratic quarters, but the general feeling manifested by the party has been one of lovalty towards the Administration and admiration for the wisdom it has shown in the delicate question of appointments. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says of the course of the members of the Cabinet: "While wherever clerks and other public servants are found to have neglected their work or abused their trust, they will be sum-marily dealt with, it is the determination to make the investigation so thorough that no injustice shall be done. and that really valuable public servants, high and low shall be protected." Would it not be wiser and more patriotic for our Republican contempo raries to cease their unjust and foolish caviling and encourage the Administration in its noble work of reform? They can expect only the contempt of the people by their persistent opposition to the improvement of the public service and all their acts of misrepresention are of no avail in the presence of the good work done by the Democratic Administration in selecting honest, efficient and faithful subordinates, in order to assure permanency and stability in the executive system. They might as well make up their minds to accept gracefully the new era of a great political regeneration, with its signal and striking changes, which the American people have inaugurated and have entrusted to the Democratic party the grateful duty of making a lasting success .- Albany Argus.

ABOUT REFORM. The Object of Civil-Service Reform and What it Really Means.

The World has suggested that the new Secretaries ought to set to work promptly to remove the "barnacles" which in the long Republican term of office have fastened themselves on to the National Treasury. Many a Senator, Congress-man, influential politician or shoddy aristocrat who has been troubled with a worthless relative has managed to get the black sheep gathered into the official fold. Dissipated creatures who have disgusted even New York society and been turned out of clubs and had private doors shut in their faces have been made pensioners on the Government through the "influence" of their relatives or friends, until the Washington Departments are not without a number of characterless drones.

We do not doubt there are many capable, honest, faithful men in the Washington Departments. We do not believe it would be in conformity with Civil Service Reform principles to turn such men out.

Surely it can not be so difficult to understand what real Civil-ServiceReform means. Its object is to insure just as thoroughly capable, efficient and honest a service in all the public offices as is to be found in a well-conducted private business. To accomplish this bad men must not be retained, no idlers and drones must be tolerated, faithful and useful men must be rewarded for their fidelity, and only capable and honest

men must be appointed.

A President who is nominated and elected by a political party also owes

qualified and as deserving as any oppos-

Have not Republican Presidents for twenty-four years recognized and exercised this right? Have they not, in

fact, regarded their obligations to party as superior to their duty to the public? There are certain offices closely concerned with the political character of the Administration which ought to be in harmony with the President's polit-The Administration can not otherwise be efficient and successful. But in the thousands of subordinate offices merit should go before politics, just as the interests of the country must go before

the interests of any party.

Turn out rascals; get rid of barnacles; no new appointees who are not thoroughly capable and honest. But all other things being equal, a Demo-

PATIENCE.

No Occasion for Democrats to Exhibit Demoralizing Impatience.

There is no occasion for Democrats to exhibit impatience over the slow progress which President Cleveland is making in the work of turning the rascals out. The President is new in the business, his constitutional advisers are without experience in the work to which they have been called and they are properly eautious in so important a matter as changing the public functionaries. They probably reason that after they are themselves better acquainted with the duties, they will be better able to give instructions to new hands in the subordinate offices.

There is no doubt that President Cleveland will in good time turn the rascals out. There is every reason to believe that even those who have been so careful as to conceal any misdeeds of which they may have been guilty will be relieved of official duties in due course of time. Some will be permitted to continue in office doubtless until their commissions expire, some will take time by the forelock and resign, and others will be invited to step down and out. But all will have to walk the plank before the Presidential term expires and their successors will be ap-

pointed for four years.

But it is in the appointing power that
President Cleveland has shown a perfection of judgment that wins admiration from all of his party friends. From the head of his Cabinet to the most unimportant office he has filled, the same excellent discrimination has been shown. There is every reason to believe that he will continue this satisfactory work, and no one can doubt that such a course will strengthen the party not only at present but in the future Democrats have only to wait patiently. President Cleveland has come to build up and not to destroy the organization. If the future is to be judged from the brief period past he will achieve his commendable object. - Harrisburg Patriot.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. President Cleveland Has Economic Ideas and Will Enforce Them.

President Cleveland was no sooner well installed in the White House than several super-serviceable employes were dismissed. Following the lead of his chief the Secretary of the Treasury has vacated a number of places in his de-partment. The President has set the example of early breakfast and a day's earlier and later at their tasks than heretofore and applying themselves more diligently to them. This is as it should be. Many positions held at Washington within the late years have been nothing less than sinecures. Favorites of "influence" have had an easy time of it. Their pretense of work has been as specious as Colonel Mul-berry Sellers' candle in the stove, which gave only the appearance of heat. It is almost certain that the weeding out process will be applied in all depa tments, the force in each being reduced to the minimum. Governmen employes will not be so numerous, but the work will be just as well done, while the expense will be lessened. Employes will not have so much time for idling, but they will be more useful. The example set at Washington will be imitated by Government offices throughout the country, and thus the cost of operating departments will be lessened. Evidently Mr. Cand date Cleveland did not make promise of reform to the publie ear to break it to the faith. As President he will prove himself the friend of the people, the tax-payers. His is to be a business administration of economic ideas. Wherefore let the Nation be glad. -Indiana State Sentinel.

THE EXPENSES.

An Instructive Comparison of the Expen ses of the Democratic and the Republican

The lower house of the Congress just expired was Democratic, with the Senate Republican. The Congress preceding it was Republican, both House and Senate. It will be instructive to compare the expenses of the Government under the Congress that was entirely Republican and the one in which the popular branch was controlled by the Democrats. The amount of money appropriated by the former, in which the Republicans had it all their own way, was \$439,339,683, and by the latter, in which the Democratic house contended for retrenchment and succeeded in holding in check the lavish disposition of the Republican Senate, the appropriations were \$310,067,634. The difference between the two in the expenses was \$130,000,000 in favor of the Congress that had the benefit of a Dem-

ocratic house. This was an immense amount, representing the extent of the extravagance with which the Republicans have been accustomed to run the Government. It served as a proof that affairs could be managed with about one-third the expense that an entirely Republican Congress was in the habit of saddling upon the Government, and ought to satisfy something to that party, subordinate of course to his public duty. When a position becomes vacant by the expiration of the term of the incumbent or from other cause, he has a perfect right to fill it with a member of his own would be a still greater benefit to the party. provided the appointee is as well | tax-payers .- Washington Post

THE SMALL BOY.

A Breezy Treatment of an Ever Old and

The "small boy," as a subject, is not new; is quite moldy, in fact; nor can he, as a problem for solution, claim that degree of crispness withal that would recommend him as a novelty. As a topic he is as old as Cain. As a ical views and principles, and these should certainly be filled by Democrats. newsboy who this morning will drop his paper on your doorstep, and quietly appropriate the one that was left there a moment before, by which transaction he clears five cents. No period of authentic history, so far

as known, has held the small boy in esteem, and ancient legends are full of suggestions derogatory to his character. Pagan mythology led off by furnishing him with bow and quiver, and leaving cratic President will naturally prefer a him with bow and quiver, and leaving Democrat to a Republican.—N. Y. World. him single-handed to work the destruction of mankind. Does any one sup-pose the choice of this instrument of confusion was mere chance? Verily it was prophecy. From the day in which a synod of irreverent prehins cried after the ascending chariot of Elijah: "Go up, thou baldhead!" to the present moment, when he of another race may stand on a corner and yell at your new spring suit, inviting his companions to 'Git onto that rig. will yer?" his morals and his audacity have been growing in an inverse ratio. While all this is conceded to be true, there is still no diminution in the production of this nuisance and no method available for his suppression. In the language of Sairy Gamp, "facts is stubborn and can't be drove;" and if Sairy's observation goes for anything, the small boy is the one unden able fact of creation.

The boy rises slowly but irresistibly from street gamin to hoodlum, from hoodlum to ward politician, from ward politician to a seat in the State Legislature, and so on through the chapter. He is the terror of his own family, the perpetual torment of his neighbors, the ever-recurring problem of a school board that wavers between the "moral suasion" plan and the method recom-mended by Solomon. Notwithstand ng the pompous discussions on the best way of managing him, he remains, to all intents and purposes, "lord of him-self," and has never seemed to consider his condition "a heritage of woe."

The worse he grows the dearer he becomes to the maternal side of the house, for to his mother his iniquitous deviltry seems but the promise of future greatness. His father tolerates because murder is a crime-and the community lets him live because in ten or twelve years he will have a vote that may be bought for a small sum.

No man has the courage to attack one of the least of these, lest he be found stoning some future President and fighting his own political possibilities. The question has been to turn his incenuity, his facility of imbibing impressions, his alertness, his accuracy of repetition into some channel where it may cease to terrorize the general public, and be made to turn a wheel somewhere in the system of social economy.

Well, the problem has been solved. Where the higher civilization has failed necessity has accomplished for the less favored natives of the mountain districts. An old settler from the south-ern part of Kentucky says: "Where mothers, aunts and young married women have work to do, that will not admit of chaperoning their own or other persons' daughters, the small brother is invariably the chaperone of work. Applying the axiom, like master, like man, the officials and employes of the Government will be found companion; goes with her to the spring, and medicatively pad iles in the branch while she fills her bucket. Her duty is to grabble potatoes; he does not wait be told, but silently falls into her wake, and sits on the fence, softly whistling, with eyes bent on the horizon, waiting patiently for any determined Locainvar that may come riding that way. It gets to be an automatic process after awhile, and from the milking of the cows in the morning to the putting up of the chickens he neverleaves her, and any love-making that is carried on in his presence is simply suicide to both parties." It is further stated by the gentleman, who is not, however, always reliable, that the boy is furnished with a whistle made of wood, which he blows with peculiar intensity-when-when he sees any one approaching. He is often shot at and sometimes killed by his sister's a mirers, but there is always an abundance

> The above facts are respectfully submitted to the higher class of society whose system of chaperonage is often Its adoption would relieve the mothers and young married women of a great deal of responsibility, and put the small boy in a way to show why he is permitted to live. No young woman whose prospects have been forever blighted by a single remark of a small brother would for one instant doubt his value as a chaperone. He might be tried first at garden parties, moonlight pienies, and it might not be amiss to station one behind the door-step on summer evenings .- Louisville Courier-

The Prevalence of Insanity.

Dr. W. E. Sylvester, in a paper which appeared recently in the Alienist and Neurologist, states that twenty years ago the number of insane persons in the United States was only 24,042. In 1870 it had reached 37,432, and in 1880 treatment was required for 91,959 lunaties. From 1870 to 1880 the increase in insanity was nearly 150 per cent., while that of the total population was about 26. These figures do not, however, represent actual increase, but during this period a large number of insane, previously concealed, were brought to public notice by more thorough investigation. In America, apart from several large county asylums, there are 80 State and 40 institutions for the care of the insane. with a proper capacity for about 40,000, but containing 53,192, thus leaving, probably, 45,000 to be cared for elsewhere. The proportion of insane is greatest in New England, while the increase has been most rapid in the West rn States. In the State of New York there are thirty-five institutions for the care of these unfortunate people, accommodating 11,343 patients, while it is said that there are 4,000 provided for at home. - N. T. Post.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The 63d anniversary of Gen. Grant's dirthday was duly celebrat ed all over the country, last Monday with appropriate festivities.

Geo. B. Fenn, of Cedar Point, made the Republican office a brief call. Cedar Point should be made a point at which the mail on the west bound trains should us that an effort in this direction will soon be made, and we hope with success .- Emporea Republican.

-August Fagar, a Frenchman residing about two miles east of Cedar Point, got involved in a dispute with one of his neighbors as to the location of the fence dividing their homesteads, on Wednesday last, the result of which was that Fagar's head was cut open with a club, and his arm terribly bruised in his on Wednesday night, April 22,1885 futile attempts to ward off the blows

When the Democratic party be stows its favors they ought to be on men who are faithful and true and not upon those who serve the party for purely selfish personal purposes. Party integrity can be preserved in no other way. If a man has given time, money and work to the cause and has been faithful and capable whenever called to positions of trust and rasponsibility he ought not to be thrown overboard .- Leavenworth Standard.

The elegant new hotel built by Mr. J. A. McGonigle at Las Vegas Springs was opened to the public following standing committees: day before yesterday. It is said to be one of the grandest structures of the kind in the country. We congratulate the Santa Fe road upon its enterprise and hope that this celebrated resort will attract thousands of people this summer. It is said that General Passenger Agent White looks ten years young er than he did when the old hote hurned -Leavenworth Standard.

The Strong City Independent has changed its name to the Democrat and is now a straight Democratic paper. It is a bright newsy paper, and Bro. Timmons, of the Chase County Courant, will have to rates; provided that either of the rustle or it will get away the Dem. publishers should refuse to accept ocratic baggage of that county .-Emporia Democrat.

Pshaw! why, Brothers McCown cent. & Bucher, we can spend one-half the Mayor a salary of \$20.00 for of our time at home making gar den, planting trees, taking care of the pigs and chickens, assisting in attending to the babies, etc., etc., the other half of our time in our 6th. office, and the rest of the time in sleeping, and then get out "the best paper published in Chase county;"and,in doing so,we do not have to run off our paper at night nor to work on Sundays, either.

Our neighbors at Strong City, Messrs. Dill & Bell, have for some time been making the Independent a first-class local paper. Last week they appeared with a new head line as the Strong City. Bemocart. Personally the editors have been Democrats before, and the change is a natural one. We wish them success, and congratulate the Democratic party upon having an orman which, while working for its an amount of the change of the party upon having an orman which, while working for its an amount of the change of the county change of the change of the change of the change of the county change of the change of the change of the change of the county change of the c manly and courteous manner, instead of abuse, discussing principles and working for public good, instead of the indulgence of personal spleen .- Leader.

Then, the Democratic party of this county is one ahead of the Recians were elected to fill the offices Physical Recians were elected to fill the o

Simple of country is one ahead of the Republican party of the country is one ahead of the Republican party of the country is all these particulars.

At one manks pail election in Ministration of Targaty except in Glasses, the same was also as a contract to the country of the country of the country is all these particulars.

At one manks pail election in Ministration of Targaty except in Glasses, the same was agreeful filtense or no license, every community laving the option under the state law to problibit the sake of liquor or to authorize tupon the payment of a license feed to filtense. Country filtense or no license, the same was in favor of high license.

This result is strong evidence in the country of the count

The Chase County Courant. April number contains articles on "The Care of Children's Hair" by Prof. Geo. H. Fox, M. D. "I olation in Contagious Disezses," by Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "True Croup," by Prot. John H. Ripley, M. D., etc. Under the title of "Domestic Disinfection," Geo. M. Sternberg, major and surgeon, U. S. A. publishes some of the results of the recent Government investigation into the properties of was in the city vesterday and the best disintectants. Among the miscellaneous articles is an especiby an anonymous lady writer, entitled "Nurse's Day Out." Marion Harland's writing is as attractive as usual, and the "Baby's Wardrobe, "Nursery Problems," and other departments contained the state of ally entertaining and pratical one, be thrown off. Mr. Fenn informs titled "Nurse's Day Out." Marion partments contain the accustomed variety of useful hints. [15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street, New York.]

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. The new City Council met at Mayor J. P. Kuhl's harness store, for the purpose of organizing. of his assailant. - Florence Tribune. Present, Mayor Kuhl and Councilmen Ed. Pratt, G. P Hardesty, C. C. Watson and W. E. Timmons; absent, J. S. Doolittle.

On motion, W. E. Timmons was elected President of the Council tor the ensuing term.

The Mayor then made the following appointments, which, on motion of Mr. Watson, were confirmed; S. A. Breese, City Treas., E. A. Kinne, City Clerk; Henry Bonewell, City Marshal, and M. H. Pennell, Street Commissioner.

The Stret Commissioner was required to give bond in the sum of \$400 for the faithful performance of his dunes.

The Mayor then appointed the On Finance, Doolittle, Pratt and Watson.

On Ordinance, Timmons, Hardesty, and Doolittle. On Streets and Alleys, Watson, Timmons and Hardesty.

On License. Pratt, Timmons and Hardesty. On motion, the Councilmen decided not to accept any pay for

their services as such during their term of office. On motion, it was decided that the city printing be given to both papers published in the city, at 50 per cent. of legal rates, each paper to be paid one half of said legal

have the printing at the fal 50 per On motion, it was voted to pay

the ensuing year. The Mayor made several recommendations to the several committees, and then the Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday night, May

CHASE OCUNTY MEDICAL
SOCIETY.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,
April 28th, 1885.

At a meeting of the Physicians
of Chase county, called for hte purbose of organizing a county medical society, and held in the office of Dr. J. W. Stone, Cottonwood Falls, on the above date, the following Physicians were present: Drs.

State of Kansas, County of Chase.

Office of County clerk. April 13, 1885.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of April, 1885, a petition signed by Wm. Daub and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commen-ing at the northeast corner of section twenty-two (22), township twenty (20), range seven [7] east; thence north on section line oetween sections fourteen and friend [14], said township and range, without survey.

Without survey, and Reard of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commen-ing at the northeast corner of section line oetween sections fourteen and friend [14], same township and range, without survey, and Reard of County of Chase.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of April, 1885, a petition signed by Wm. Daub and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commen-ing at the northeast corner of section line oetween sections fourteen and friend [14] and 13], same township and range, without survey, and Reard of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commen-ing at the northeast corner of section line oetween sections fourteen and fifteen [15], said township and range, one [1] mile, to the north-east corner of section fifteen [15], said township and range, one [1] mile, to the north-east corner of section fifteen [15], said township and range, one [1] mil of Chase county, called for hie pur. pose of organizing a county medi eal roclety, and held in the office of Dr. J. W. Stone, Cottonwood

Medical Society.
On motion, it was determined

that the officers should consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose term of office should be one year.

Quarterly Report of the County M. A. CAMPBELL, Treasurer, Ending April

27th, 1885. County taxes
Court-house interest fund
sinking
Normal lustitute fund
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.
Bazaar township, delqt road tax.
Cotton wood township tax.
Diamond Creek tp tax,
Falls township tax.
Falls township tax. Falls township tax....delqt road.
Toledo twp R. R. interest fund sinking.... " tax....
" delqt road..... overpaid \$36 41

sinking interest general sinking , general .. overpaid \$21 81 general overpaid \$47 17 14, sinking 14, interest 15, general general 18, sinking interest overpaid \$52 00

interest sinking general 30, interest 30, sinking 31, general 32. 32, interest 33, general 4. interest 34, sinking 35, general 36, 36, sinking 36, interest 37, general 37, interest 37, interest 37, sinking 38, general 38, interest 38, sinking 39, general 40, general 40, interest 41, general 41, interest 41, sinking 42, general 43, interest 41, sinking 42, general 43, sinking 43, interest 44, general 44, interest 44, sinking 71, general

Cotton wood Falls, Strong City.
Judgment fund,
State school fund 1st div. 1885.
County " 2d " 1885. said proposition, the other should

W. P. Martin, County Treasurer of thas county, Kansas, being duly sworn, depose and says that the above and foregoing show the amount of money in the County Treusury at this date, and the same is correctly approximately and the same is correctly and th portioned to the various funds as he veribelieves. W. P. MARTIN,
County Tresurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me th

E. A. KINNE, Celrk of District Court.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County, Ss Office of County Clerk, April 12 1885

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

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

for the well-known

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do

all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

TREE PLANTERS.

If you want to know where to get the most trees and those of the best quality for the least money, send for my wholesale catalogue, free to all. Address,
J. C. PINNEY,
Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery,
STURGEON BAY, WIS.

for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail ple box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily 50 earned every evening. That all who want 38 79 work may test the business, we make this 221 65 unpararalleled offer: To all who are not 18 40 well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

> JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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,

\$200.000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of eith er sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their nomes. Fortune: for all workers absolutely asst.r.

ed. Don't delay. H. HA LLET & Co Portland, Maine. Feb 12 ly 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 well's put down on short notice, Address,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

The American Agriculturist, a new portrait of General Grant, and the Courant for \$2.30

The "American Agriculturist" has just issued a magificent stipple style line portrait of General Grant, executed by one of the very first artists in this country. The great warrior is sitting in an easy chair in his now famous library; the expression on his constenance is execedingly lifelike, and the whole picture is grant and striking in appearance, ar surpassing any previous likeness of General Grant. Its great merit is due to the fact that It is from General Grant's last sitting, prior to the final pros retion; that is, it presents him as a picture of health just before the fatal disease compelled him to withdraw from the world. Other portraits, while they present him in bealth, do not show his features and general appearance at a late period.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to fi by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cotonwoo I 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 those goods must be sold at the earliest possicle 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 humbing about these goods being soid at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy STEEL GOODS!

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, GO TO RAILTON, THE TAILOR.

> And Save fro n \$5 to \$10 ON EVERY SUIT. FIT GUARANTEED. Suits Made to Order

From \$22.00, Upwards. Cutting and Cleaning a Specialty

COTTONWOODFALLS, KANSAS. JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

FINE INDIAINK

Water Color Portraits

from \$x10 to 25x30 inches, at the astorigiv low prices of from \$3 50 to \$45 0

ore than one picture is taken. For infor-ation address J. L. SIMPSON. Box 1084, LAWRENCE, KANSAS; or J. H. MAYVILLE,

OSACE MILLS.

Box 162, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

Manufactures

"GILT EDGE" "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Floral Designs, Bouquet Weddings and Fun Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co , Kas.

B. LANTRY, Vice-President E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier

STRONG CITY National Bank,

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Courts All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aux10-if

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Vill practice in the several 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.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly' remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase

V SANDERS, SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Aarion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Bedding Plants.

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY

Creenhouse,



sentto any part of the State.

Sweet Potato and other vegetable plants in the eason. Illustrated Catalogue for ole plants in their

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF WANSAS, 485.
Chaso County, 485.
Office of County Clerk, April 14, 1885
Notice 1s hereby given that on the 14th
day of April, 1885, a petition, sigued
by F. Yenezr and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, prav-

ers of the county and State aforesaid, praving for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of section sixteen (18), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thene, north on sec ion line to the northeast corner of section four (4), said township and range; said road to be forty (40) feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the filowing named prisons, viz: Wm. Tombeson, S. Finelorick and L. Becker as wiewers with instructions to meet in co-junction with the county surveyor, at the point of comcounty surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road in Falls township, on Thursday, the 28 h day of May, A. D 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-

ROAD NOTICE.

J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk.

STATE OF KANSAS, 188.

County of Case

Office of County Clerk, April 13, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1885, a petition signed by J. M. Bielman and 18 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County States. sioners of the county and State storesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (4,) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) cast, running thence south on section h. e. or as near as practicable, between sections one and two (1 and 2), eleven and twelve (11 and 12) and thirteen and four teen (12 and 14). hererseeting the Wil han Morris road running east and west,

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following.

missioners appointed the following named persons, viz. G. W. Hays, A. Z. Serrbner and Coaries Copper as viewers, with instructions to mees in conjunction Forty years established in this line of business.

A PRIME Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly how of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex,

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Goo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad may be made for it 1N NEW YORK.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where the Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.60 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 week	lin.	2 in.		3 in.		5 in.		% col.		1 co	
	\$1 00	\$1	50	\$2	.00	\$3	00	\$ 5	.50	\$10.0	
2 weeks	1.50	2	00	2	50	4	00	6	.50	13.0	
8 weeks	1.75	2	50	3	00	4	.50	8	.00	15.0	
4 weeks	2 00	3.	00	3	25	. 5	00	9	.00	17.0	
2 mouths .	3.00	4	50	5	25	7	50	14	.00	25.0	
8 months	4 00	6	00	7	50	11	00	20	.00	32.5	
6 months		9	00	12	00	18	00	32	50	55 6	
	10.00;	18	00	24	00	35.	00.	55	.00	85.0	
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nsertion;	double	nr	ice	fo	rb	lac	k l	ette	r.	or fo	
tems unde	a that		A a	F . W	10	len	Sh	wet	Sit	OTIC !	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cer line, first insertion, and 10 cents a lin-each subsequentinsertion.

The prairie is covered with flow-

It rained very hard, yesterday and last night.

Mr. G. R. Simmons has gone to St. Paul, Minn.

Bright and fair Sunday, but cloudy on Monday.

Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, ar rived here Tuesday.

Prairie schooners are now going west in large numbers.

The river has been on a little high since the late rains. Mr. W. H. McMorris, of Bloody

creek, has forty acres of corn up. Twenty locomotives take water, are invited to attend. daily, at the tank at Strong City.

Mrs. II. N. Simmons intends going to Ohio about the first of May.

visit from her mother, who lives at Lebo.

the small house south of the Court Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar

Point has been appointed a Notary Public. Mrs. Dr. Maginnis, of Eldorado, was visiting at Mrs. S. A. Broese's

Mrs. J.W. McWilliams and Mrs. Ed. Prait were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Miss Naomt Strickland has a Mr. E Cooley.

visiting her sister at Hillsboro, Marior county.

Mr. John Madden, wife and child were at Florence last week, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. James F. Hazel, of Kansas City, is visiting her parents, M. and Mrs. H Bonewell.

Mr. M. A. Campbell's mother, who lives at Plymouth, has been quite ill the past week.

The season is very backard; many persons have not yet put any garden seed in the ground.

Capt. H. Brandley, near Matfield Green, has been quite ill, with hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. Pat. Donahue, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, is visiting Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City.

Quite a pleasant surprise birthday party was given to Mrs. N. A Dobbins, last Monday night.

chicken yard on his premises.

soon starting on a visit to Ireland. name of G. P. Hardesty, one of the funeral ceremonies were held at his Mr. Frank Strail has our thanks far a nice mess of fish

Mr. Wm. M. Baker has moved from the Pennell house, north of the school-house, and is now stopping at the Union Hotel.

The contract to build the schoolhouse east of Strong City has been let to Messrs. Mart Heintz and Dave Rettiger, at \$967.

last Saturday, from Dallas, Texas, farm, about 100 acres fenced with so nobly responded to our needs where she had spent the winter wire and hedge; a first class peach during the lengthened illness, and with her sister Mrs. Dart,

ed his term of school at Elmdale, ulars call on or address has returned to Emporia, to remain there for a couple of months.

Died, at Mr. P. Hubbarp's restaurant, on Thursday, April 23, 11885, Mr. J. Johnson, of abscess o the lungs, caused from a broken

Two hundred catalpa trees for the school house park have arrived and have been set out, under the personal supervision of Mr. S. A.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the meeting of the Husband and friends had so twined aroun Wiehita Driving Park association, which will take place June 2,3 and

Mr. E. F. Bauerle's new baker, Frank Bartrett, has moved into the Pennoll house, while Mr. John C. Smith, Mr. Baurle's other baker has gone to Texas.

Born, in Elmdale, at the residence of Mrs. Bauerle's parents, on Thursday, April 23, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bauerla, of this

Telegraph Operator Seaman, of Strong City, has been sent to Hutchinson, and Mr. Allen, brothern-law of Mr, J. S Stanly, fills his neition at Strong.

I am again ready to receive oupils in music. Those wishing to make engagements will please call on me at my home.

LUELLA P. PUGH.

In consequence of repairs being done to the Hall, the anniversary exercises of the I. O. O. F. have been postponed till next Monday night, when all who feel interested ers, appeal; vardiet for \$200.

William Brodie, of Strong City, and a stone cutter foreman for the Santa Fe Company, is in town this week, superintending the stone work on the new bridge and track Mrs. T. O. Kelley is enjoying a scales .- Osage City Free Press.

Nearly all kinds of fruit trees are in bloom and, if a person may Mr. L.C . Ferguson has purchased judge from the bloom on the peach trees, there will be a good sized crop of peaches this year, although it has been said the peaches were

Married, on April 17, 1885, by the Rev. N. B. Johnson, at the M. E. parsonage in this city, Mr: Henry A. McDaniels, of this city, and Miss Lucy A. Nicholson, of Wonsevu, who have taken up their abode in this city.

A corps of engineers, so we are told, are at work in the south new organ which was purchased of part of the county, surveying a rout sureties for costs. for a road to come to this city, from Miss Edith Park, of Elmdale, is the south-east part of the state. They are at work in the interest the Union Pacific road.

There will be an examination of 1885, commencing at o o'clock, a. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. the bereaved family have the sympathy of this entire community.

We understand that Mr. Wm. Jeffrey has sold his farm and all the stock thereon, on Diamond creek, to a Mr. Patrick Riley, of Illinois, who will soon bring his tamily to Mr. Ed. Praatt has put up a this county, when Mr. Jeffry will large hen house and made a large move back to West Virginia. Mr. duty to announce the death of one Jeffry is a good citizen and neighbor of the best of citizens, after a linger. Mr. Wm. Danlap, of Matfield and many of our citizens will regret ing illness of months, borne with the

wa:ches stolen, and Mr. Hardesty late residence near Elmdale, where went to Kansas City, Thursday, and got his watch; but the thief ber of his neighbors and friends, had been let loose, having held him Rev. Alfred Barnes, Pastor of the for 36 hours waiting for some one Junction City Parish, preaching an to get there from here to bring him excellent discourse, so we are told. back for trial.

Pay up your subscription.

160 Acres of Land for Sale,

By J. P. Kuhl, about 51 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Miss Luella Pugh returned home, what is known as the Al. Hayes orchard, and about 5 acres of fair death and burial of our dear dead. bis spring stock of boots and shoes, ble and ble Mr. B F. Wasson, having finish acres under cultivation. For partic-

J. P. KUHL.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. LOTTIE ESTELLA MURPHY.

BY NELLIE BRITTON, A CLASS MATE. The angel of our household has departed,

Yet left behind an influence so sweet That daily still, though sad and heavy heart Her form at every turn we seem to meet.

Her faith was love; her creed, home duty, And doing good her worship night and day In the rich circ e of her warmtn and beauty Our spirits blessomed like the flowers in

Flowers of affection, ever in bloom, That when the angel of death came and found

They, weeping, bore her to the silent tomb It was as though the earth had lost its green

And heaven its azure, for a bitter while; Though still they felt in its divine sereneness The haunting pre ence of her spirit smile. Such was her life, whose mortal form re

poses Within the grave which our tears oft bedew While we, with lillies fair and blusning roses Her favorite flowers, the mound bestrew. Nor dare we mourn, with rebel thought un

Our household angel, since, all angel-wise She spreads her wings, at heaven's command so lightly. For realms of radiance beyond the skies LITCHFIELD, ILL , April 1, 1885.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this coun ty has di-posed of the following cases since our last report: State vs. Thos. Runyan, liquor

case; pled guilty and fined \$100 and costs, bond \$250, and com mitted till fine and costs are paid. State vs. Adam Brecht, same charge and sentence with addition of 30 days in county jail. E.Stotts ys. County Commission-

R. Barker vs. W. E. Critzer, to enforce contract; demurer sustain.

motion to set aside service sostain-

Frank Howard vs C. C. Watson; judgment f. r 238.69. Hildebrand Bo . & Jones vs. L. W. Clay et al; Sheriff's sale con-

firmed. judgment for plaintiff. J. M. Kerrvs. E. Cooley; judgment for plaintiff.

J. M. Kerr vs. W! T. Hutson; apgment for plaintiff. Streeter ys. Evans; judgment for plaintiff.

C. Billings'æ vs. Jessie Garret; udgment for defendant. Jessie Gray vs. Wm. Bickman udgment for defendant.

Buford George Implement Co vs. Johnson & Thomas; motion to remove case to U. S. Dist. Court sustained.

Barclow vs. Wright ; judgment for

ORLEANS AND THE WORLD'S

In order to enable all to attend the great World's Fair, it has been applicants for teachers' certificates excursions to New Orleans via the held in the school-house in Cotton | Memphis Short Route. For these wood Falls, on Saturday, April 25. special excursions the rate from Kansas City to New Orleans and return will be only \$15. Tickets at this low rate will be sold for erty. trains leaving Kansas City at 10 Died, in Strong City, on Tuesday, a. n. and 6:15 p. m. on Tuesday, April 21 1885, of typhoid fever, May 5th and 12th, and will be Miss Katie Clay, aged 14 years, 5 good to return within twenty days months and 16 days, daughter of from date sold. Through sleeping L. W. Clay, Esq. Miss Katie was The opportunity to visit such an a member of a family of fourteen exposition as is now in progress at children, and her's is the first death New Orleans is not likely to again that has occurred among them; and occur, and the management of the Memphis Short Route South is determined that rates shall not be an obstacle to those desiring to attend | call. the great show.

For turther information, maps, etc., address, J. E. Lockwood, Gen. P. Ag't, Kansas City.

DEATH OF S. F. BARNES. Mr. Wm. Danlap, of Matfield Green, shipped three ear loads of yearling heifers to Kansas City, Tuesday.

Tuesday.

The Rev. Alfred Barnes, Universalist, of the Junction City Patish, was in town, this week, visiting his old friends.

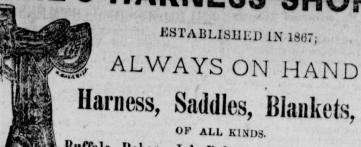
Mr. Robert Clements intends soon starting on a visit to Ireland.

Mr. Wm. Danlap, of Matfield and many of our citizens will regret ing illness of months, borne with the formulade and patience of a christian formulade were congregated a very large num Peace to the ashes of a good and true man.

CARD OF THANKS. To the Editor of the Courant:

Please express our gratitude to the many and kind friends who timber; everlasting water; about 45 Assuring these friends that for ser- of the latest styles and just as good ap30-3w grateful, we are respectfully,

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

F. BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a fir-t-class lunch! I will patronize

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

RICHMOND PINKS, Purples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable. FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

A car load of Moline wagons Same vs. same, injunction; just received at M. A. Campbell's, groceries, queensware, clothing, hats Ferry & Watson.

Mr. Wm. H. Vetter, hazing purchased the photograph gallery of Mr. J. H. Matthews, has engaged the services of Mr. M. L. Fishback of Wichita, an experinced photog-J. L. Crawtord vs. D. P. Shaft; rapher, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line of business. Groups, onlarging and views made a specialty.

Call and see J. N. Railton's new samples, from which he will make suits to order, from \$22 00 upwards.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. Subscribe for the Courant. For sale, at the ranch of John L Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2 year old stock steers.

Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

C. C. Watson has been found guilty of selling goods cheaper than any one else, and fined \$11.000.14 for the same, the fourteen cents to he paid instanter. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to Coroner.....

do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

Money to lean on chattel prop. JAMES P. MCGRATH 50 head of steers for sale at John

L. Prati's, on South Fork.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's.

J. S. Doolittle & Son keep on

Now that spring is opening up Again it becomes our painful and people will be wanting to beautify their premises, and as nothing adds more to the good looks of a house than a fresh coat or so of

> M. A. Campbell's. Day boarding can be had at Mrs.

J. N. Nye's. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbsrd's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. A car load of Glidden fence s % of se %. wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Glidden's Fence Wire Company. have made Adare, Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City, their exclusive agents for the sale of their cele-Oak and cedar posts always on hand.

vices rendered we shall ever be as can be had in any Eastern eity. and which will be sold at very low MRS S. F. BARNES AND figures. Be sure to go and see and CHILDREN. | price them.

Recollect that J. S. Doolnile & Son keep on hand a large stock of caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, etc, Wood for sale, and delivered, by which they sell at bottom prices.

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

JUST ARRIVED. Call and see J. N. Railton's new samples, from which he will make -nits to order for \$22.00 and up wards.

DIRECTORY. STATE OFFICERS.

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i Lieutenant (fovernor A to to
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Secretary of State E R Aller
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additor EP MaCab
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The state delication of the state of the sta
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D J Brewer,
(A H Horton,
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
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(Arch. Miller,
County Commissioners M.E. Hunt.
(E '1' Rabar
County Treasurer W. P. Martin.
Probate Judge
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tegister of Deeds A. P. Gandy
County Attorney TH Grisham
Clerk District Court E. A. Kinne.
Jounty Surveyor

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Treasurer S. A. Brrese.

Methodist Episcopal Cuurch - Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10
o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meaning at 12 m. service av.

J. S. Doolittle & Son keep on hand a large stock of the best and cheapest general merchandise thnt you can get in the Cottonwood valley. Be sure and give them a call.

Loomis & Ragsdale are at the Fair Grounds breaking and training horses. Parties wishing horses broke or trained would do well to call on them now.

ap16 3t

Sorvice, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12. m.: service every sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at 10 o'clock, a. m.: second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond Creek, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11. a. m: fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 12. m.: service every sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, at 11 o'clock, a. m.: second Sunday, at 12. m.: service evy sunday; at 13. m.: service evy sunday; at 14. m.: service evy sunday; at 14. m. m

ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7.30 n. the Sunday in each month. 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:50 ev ery Sunday.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. . 7 21 9 n ½ of nw ¼ . 12 21 9 se ¼ . 85 21 9 w ⅓ of nw ⅓ agents for the sale of their celebrates wire, in Chase county.

Oak and cedar posts always on hand.

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

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners suc-ceed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLET OOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

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Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

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Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, 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 City, Kanses, will hereafter practice his protession in all its branches, Friday and saturday of each week, at Cottenwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

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SKUNK, RAGGOON, MINK. MUSKRAT

Mann & Ferguson's MEAT MARKET,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

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special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable tieatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A BOY'S OPINION.

It's strange as people grow older what lots of sense they lose.

And how they get full of notions, and begin to pick and choose.

And start on such strange ideas, and want such queer things done—

Why, what is a fellow to live for, if he never can have any fun!

Now there are fathers and mothers, as goo as good can be,
But they fret if a boy goes coasting, for fear
he'll run into a tree;
They fret if a boy goes skating, for fear he'll
get a fall; And they're sure that he'll come hom broken, if he asks to play base-ball.

And as for stealing a ride as the big teams roll And as for a swim in the river, if the current be swift or strong.
Or climbing a roof on a ladder, or shinning a good high pole—
Why, they look at a boy if he tries it as if he had got no soul!

They want you to enter the parlor and bow like a grown-up man;
They want you to move without racket—just show me the fellow who can!
To come down stairs on tiptoes just creeping as still as a mouse,
And to keep things quiet and chilly as if boys never lived in the house!

When you open your eyes in the morning and are lying awake in bed.

They'd rather you wouldn't take pillows to shy at another one's head;

They'd like you to talk in whispers and never to rant or shout.

And empty your jacket pockets so they never would look bulged out.

Then, in spite of all this nonsense, they'll look in a fellow's eyes As if you were the ones who were foolish, and they were the ones who were wise; You'd think as people grow older, they ought to grow wiser, too, But I wouldn't make such blunders in talking to boys-would you? -Wide Awake.

FISHING FOR BIRDS.

Uncle Harry's Story of How He Learne a New Way to Catch Owls.

"Where did you get the big owl, Uncle Harry?" asked Tom, as he lounged into his uncle's room one afternoon and threw himself into a chair. The owl referred to was a large, gray fellow, handsomely stuffed, and perched above Mr. Ferris' desk.

"I fished for him," said Uncle Harry. looking up from his work. "Fished for him?" repeated Tom,

staring at his uncle incredulously. "Yes; you know there are a great many ways of doing some things, and one way of catching owls is to fish for

them," said his uncle, smilingly. "Tell me about it," pleaded Tom, settling himself for a story.

"Well," said Uncle Harry, laying down his pen, and turning in his chair, "Lwas out gunning one afternoon down on the east end of Long Island. Your little baby woodchuck that had not its cousins Frank and George Ford were with me, and we had just seated ourselves under a tree for lunch, when George, who is an enthusiast on the subje t of natural history, happened to see some peculiar-looking balls at our

"What are those things?" asked Frank, as George was poking at them with his pen-knife.

"Pre-Adamite marbles," I suggested,

laughing.
"Some new-fangled bug that George is going to take home with h m and let leese in his room," growled Frank, who rooms with him, and does not sympathize with this love of natural history. George ke t on turning over the little finally our curiosity got the better of open his eyes and began to play just like a little kitten. After he got so he asking:

"What are they, anyway?"
"Owls' pellets," answered George, laconically.

"What are owls' pellets?" I pursued. "Well," said George, slowly, "you know that when an owl eats a mouse or a bird he takes down skin, bones and all, and then after a while he rolls the skin and bones up in a little ball, and spits them out. Here is the skull of a

"Well, said Frank, "I don't see any-

thing very wonderful about that."

"No," answered George, quietly,

"but these owls' pellets indicate that
there is a nest in the tree." We all started and looked curiously up into the tree; we had not got over our boyish love for birds-nesting, and an owl's nest was certainly a curiosity.

"There is no nest on this tree," I exclaimed, after a careful search.

"In the tree, not on it," said George;
"you see that hole up there. There is an owl's nest there unless I'm much mis-

"Do owls always live in hollow trees?" asked Tom, interrupting his uncle's story.
"Always," answered his uncle, "ex-

cept the burrowing owl of the far West, which lives in the ground with the prairie dogs. When we had dec'ded that an owl's nest was in the hollow tree," continued Uncle Harry, resuming his story, "we immediately began to make preparations to capture the in-mates. Frank threw off his coat, and was about to climb the tree, when George s'opped him.

"Hold on," he said, "you must not go to work in that way, for in the first place, the hole is probably too deep for you to reach, and if you should get your hand down, the owl would probably make you take it out much more quick-ly than it went in."

"How are you going to catch them, then?" asked Frank.
"Fish for them," replied George.

"How?" I inquired. George thought for a moment.

course neither of you has a ball of worsted?" he said musingly. "No," said Frank, sareastically, "nor

an embroidery frame, nor a crochet needle, not in this crowd." "Because if I had a ball of worsted," pursued George, unmindful of Frank, "I would lower it into the hole, and the natural instinct of an owl seems to be

his back and elutch it with his claws; the worsted being soft, they either can not or will not let go, and you can draw them up out of their nests." "I have on a pair of woolen stock-

Round. ings," said Frank, pointing to his long tennis stockings. "Why couldn't you make them into a ball and let them

"We could," answered George.

'Take them off." No sooner said than done, and, with the aid of a bit of twine I happened to have in my pocket, the strange fishing apparatus was soon made. "Better let

George fish for them, as he seems to understand it," I suggested. After some trouble George clambered up to the branch just beside the hole, and let the stocking down. He bobbed it up and down with no result, when a strange whirring and clucking was heard in the tree, and George began to pull up the stocking. When the owl had got nearly to the top he stopped. He pulled one way and George pulled the other, and it seemed for a moment doubtful which would gain the mastery. Suddenly the obstruction gave away and George came tumbling to the ground, pulling after him, its claws securely fastened in the stocking, a large gray owl. I jumped toward it and clutched it tightly before it had a chance

to get away.
"Who has the owl?" asked George, feeling of himself to see that no bones

were broken.
"I have," I answered. "Ouch!" This latter exclamation was caused by the owl's fastening his strong bill in

"Or he has you," exclaimed Frank, springing to my assistance. In the struggle the owl was killed, and George was inconsolable, for he had wanted to take him home and tame him.

"A pretty time you would have had taming him," said I. crossly, wrapping my hand in my handkerchief. "Better begin on a young one," com-

mented Frank. After examining the dead bird, and some further talk, George decided to try again, and after several ineffectual attempts to make the young owls take hold of the stocking, he succeeded in bringing up two young birds almost fully fledged. George and Frank each took one, I claiming the dead bird as my share.

The young birds lived for some time, and George's got quite tame, so that he would answer to his name and eat from George's hand, but finally they both died. For my part, I have that fellow over my head and this sear on my hand to remember the time I learned a new way to catch owls .- Brooklyn Advance.

to remember the time I learned a new to catch owls.—Brooklyn Advance.

AN AMUSING PET.

The Pranks of a Tame Woodchuck—How He Played with the Kittens.

Perhaps some of the young readers would like to hear about a tame woodchuck I had a few years ago. There was a boy coming from town one day, and saw some boys tormenting something they had on the ground; when he got near enough he saw it was a little baby woodchuck that had not its eyes open. Being fond of pets he asked them what they would take for it. They replied five cents. So the exchange was quickly made, and he brought it home and laid it in my lap and wanted me to take care of it. I got a teaspoon ful of warm milk, but the little thing could not drink, so I opened its mouth and dropped a drop at a t me till he had swallowed two teaspoonfuls, then I made him a bed of soft grass and laid him in it, and what do you think he did? He made a small hole and crawled into it out of sight and went to sleep. But when he woke up he was hungry and I had to feed him as I did before, I don't know how many times a day, till he was two weeks old, then he began to play just like a little kitten. After he got so he could eat nicely. I used to take him to require the total care and the provided in the nicely and the provided at nicely. I used to take him to end the provided and the provided at nicely. I used to take him to end the provided at nicely. I used to take him to end the provided at nicely. I used to take him to end the provided at nicely. I used to take him to end the play in the case of the countries of the soundest and most assured between the hunan mind rest upon ever the sound rest upon of the soundest and most assured between the sounders trailers of the soundest and most assured between the hunan mind rest upon ever of the sounders trail to extremely difficult to state in words smany men, also, in attempting to words, smany men, also, in could eat nicely, I used to take him into a lettuce bed I had in the garden. Oh, how he did love it! he would eat till he could not walk into the house, and I would take him in and put him to bed and he would go to sleep. When he woke up he would run after me and bite my dress and take hold of it with his little hands. His feet looked like small hands, and I never was too busy to stop and play with him a few minutes; he was the nicest little pet I ever had. mouse," he continued, holding up a delicate bit of a bone on the point of his he would smell it and he would run he would smell it and he would run from his hiding place and make a peculiar whistle until we were glad to give him all he wanted. He would sit upon his hind feet, take whatever you gave him and eat every crumb. We gave him and eat every crumb. We had two little kittens that used to play around where he was, and Chuck would watch them; then he would step in and help play, just as they did, lay on his back and kick both back and front feet, but as he grew older he would play so rough it would end in a quarrel, kitties running one way and he another.

One day I heard a noise in Ollie's sleeping-room, and in going in there what do you think I saw? Why, Chuck on the bed between two sleepy kitties, patting first one, then the other, till he woke them up to play; and for about ten minutes they played, when the kit-ties went out of the window and he rolled over and went to sleep. Every day he would crawl into the window and lay down between the kitties and sleep. No matter where he was, if we wanted him we would call Chuck, Chuck, Chuck, and he would come. He stayed with us tilllate in the fall; he was large and fat, and he could just waddle along. On Sunday morning he came and wanted his breakfast; then, after a good play with me, he went out into the ellar. We had been troubled with rats. He found their roads and enlarged them and drove them all off, but this Sunday night he did not come when we called Chuck, and we never saw him again, and we felt badly at losing him. There were a great many rats around, and I suppose he found them and liked their company better than ours. -Detroit Free Press.

-All on account of a comma: The following sentence appeared in a newspaper a short time ago: "The prisoner said the witness was a convicted thief.' This statement nearly caused the proprietors of the newspaper some trouble, to first attack a thing with his claws; and yet the words were correct. When then, if it does not go away, to turn on their attention was drawn to the matter and proper punctuation supplied the sentence had an exactly opposite meaning: "The prisoner," said the witness, "was a convicted thief."—All the Year

-A census of the population of the State of New York will be taken this year by the State authorities.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

HERE OR THERE.

May God be near thee, friend, When we are far away;
May His smile cheer thee, friend,
And make all light as day;
Look up! the sky, the stars above
Will whisper to thee of His changeless love.

In distant, desert places
The "Mounts of God" are found: The "Mounts of God" are found;
His sky the world embraces,
And makes it "holy ground;"
The heart that serves, and loves, and clings,
Hears everywhere the rush of angel wings.

To God the "there" is here;
All spaces are His own;
The distant and the near
Are shadows of His throne;
All times are His, the new, the old—
What boots it where life s little tale is told? 'Tis not for us to choose;

We listen and obey:
"Tis His to call and use;
"Tis ours to serve and pray:
It matters little, here or there,
God s world is wide, and Heaven is every-

We can not go so far
That home is out of sight;
The morn, the evening star,
Will say: "Good-day!" "Good-night!"
The heart that loves will never be alone; The heart that loves will never be alone.

All earth, all Heaven, it reckons as its own!

-Henry Burton, in Good Words.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. Testimony of Eminent Men Who Person ally Know Whereof They Affirm.

In the prelude to a recent lecture Joseph Cook said: "It is my good fortune to be able to present to the public a symposium on the Christian Evidences,' consisting of original letters from some of the most eminent American specialists on this great and grave theme. Of course, in a brief communication a treatise can not be given; and yet, when personal convictions are expressed, a whole treatise may be suggested, for such convictions are the holy of holies of character as well as of in tellect." These evidences being concise and personal, may be read with interest and profit. They are direct and to the point, and not burdened with the verbiage of the books which have been written upon this subject. They are the testimony of those who know whereof they affirm.

and times greater than the teaching of all the moralists and sages of the countries of the East or of Greece and Rome. [From President W F. Warren, Boston Uni-

I do not know that I can furnish a more truthful answer than this: "I bel eve Christianity to be a revelation, because V has made me incapable of any contrary belief." I can conceive of myself in a state mentally and conceive of myself in a state mentally and apiritually so undeveloped that, if I were really in it, I have no reason to think I should care for, or hold to any better religion, or philosophy or life, than those of a groveling fetich worshiper. Christianity has rendered me utterly and forever incapable of believ ng or resting in the religious system of such a mind.

mind.
In like manner I can easily imagine a some what higher state or development, in which desm or pantheism would answer all the questions of really vital interest to my thought, and, if duly instilled into me in the questions of really vital interest to my thought, and, if duly instilled into me in the way of hereditary teaching and custom, the appropriate system would undoubtedly command my honest, intellectual bel ef. But Christianity has lifted me entirely above the possibility of this also. Whenever I undertake to think my way into the one system or the other, or into any of the non-Christian religious of the past or present, I find that Christianity has so broadened my outlook that no philosophy of being, or of history, or of destiny can satisfy me, but Christ's. It has so illuminated and -quickened my conscience that no moral ideas can satisfy me but Christ's. It has so renovated and intensified my emotional nature that I can rest in no love short of that which is evoked and nourished and strengthened by living communion with Christ. It has so wrought upon my will that I can accept no law, and work contentedly from no other motive other than the law and the motive which have been given me by Jesus Christ. At the bottom, therefore, I suppose I believe in the divineness of Christianity because it has lifted me above the possibility of every contrary belief.

[From Prof. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Formerly Preacher to Harvard Iniversity]

[From Prof. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Formerly Preacher to Harvard University.] Preacher to Harvard University.]

I believe Chr stianity to be divine:

I. Because I am conscious of its adaptation to my nature, of its having made me whatever I am morally and spiritually, and of capacities and needs infinitely beyond my present attainments, for which it has ample resources.

Because in the history of the world it is the only cause of all that has been best and noblest in humanity ever since the advent of Christ.

noblest in humanity ever since the advent of Christ.

3. Because I can trace, under its influence a constant and unintermitted progress, of which there is no other assignable cause.

4. Because the phenomena connected with the earliest stages of the existence of Christianity are such as could not have been had there not appeared on earth a being specially endowed, inspired and empowered by God, and had not this being actually risen from the dead.

and had not this being actually risen from the deal.

5. Because more than half a century's conversance with what has been written for and against the genuineness and authenticity of the Gospels has left me with a strong conviction that they were written by the men whose names they bear, and especially that there are portions of the fourth Gospel, such as the narrative of the conversion with the women at Samaria, that of the man born bind, that of the raising of Lazarus, and the story of our Lord's own resurrection, which could not have been written except by an eye and ear witness.

[From Bishop Huntington, Syracuse, N. Y.]
You ask me why I "personally believe

You ask me why I "personally believe Christianity to be a revelation." I so believe

Christianity to be a revelation." I so believe chiefly for seven reasons:

1. Seeing from abundant signs that I myself and the universe I live in must have had a personal Maker, and instructed by my own soul that He must be a Father, I find it to be antecedently probable, if not a moral necessity, that He should speak to His children. disclosing to them His character and His will.

2. Christianity declares of itself explicitly, repeatedly, and in terms and a tone beatting the majesty and tenderness of the message, that it is such a revelation; and nothing has been said or done in the world since it appeared, to negative that august claim, or to weaken its force.

3. Christianity is embodied and manifested to mankind in the living person of Jesus Christ, who stands, has stood for eighteen centuries, and who promises always to stand, in the complete stature of men, the one per-

fect type, measure and pattern of our manifold humanity, affirming without retutation that He is the only begotten Son of God, and establishing that affirmation by a divine goodness, wisdom and power—an incarnate life of God on the cap-th

God on the earth.

4. Through this incarnation, which must in reality be "from the heginaire." reality be "from the beginning," and in its issues everlasting, as well as by His teaching and suffering. Christ, who is Christianity, de-

issues everlasting, as well as by His teaching and suffering, Christ, who is Christanity, demonstrates the supremacy of the moral law, which is the welfare of the human race and the glory of God.

5. This demonstration of life, which shines sufficiently by its own light, is published, extended and continued from age to age, by writings of which both the genuineness and the authenticity are attested against every kind and degree of hostile assault, and of which the historical authority may now be considered as beyond reasonable dispute.

6. Christianity, as well by what it directly confers on all men who will receive it in spirit, mind and body, and in every private and social relation, as well as by its superhuman certificates of miracle, prophecy and inspiration, by its opening of a world of life above us, and by its assurance of personal immortality, proves it precise fitness to all the wants of our nature, from its strongest to its weakest point, giving this express evidence that it proceeds from the Creator of that nature.

7. The undeniable effects of Christianity on National, domest c and individual progress, wrought through the organization, ministries and missions of the Christian church, in knowledge, virtue, order, freedom and mercy, testity not only that the God of truth revealed it, but that the God of history is with it and within it. Christendom is accounted for only by Christianity, and Christianity broke to suddenly into the world to be of the world.

[From ex-President Mark Hopkins, Williams College:]

Thirty-nine years ago I published a volume

Thirty-nine years ago I published a volume on the "Evidences of Chr stianity," in which I gave my reasons for believing it to be true. Observat on and reflection have since confirmed me in that belief, and I now comply with your request by stating briefly some of its grounds.

its grounds
1. Then, I believe Christianity to be true be

1. Then, I believe Christianity to be true because I believe the narratives contained in the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. These mutually confirm each other, and are to say the least, as worthy of credit as any other ancient narratives.

2. So far from disbelieving these narratives because of the miraculous element in them, I believe them a revealed system being in itself miraculous, because the miracles which are, narrated as a part of the system, as well as those which go to confirm it, are such miracles.

3. I believe Christianity to be true, because of the types and prophecies which preceded it.

4. Because of its marvelous connection with what went before, both as identical and diverse. It is identical in spirit as requiring righteousness, and as providing for pardon through as riflee, but so diverse in form that to this day the Jews do not see the identity.

5. Because there is to such an extent an analogy between Christianity and nature.

6. Because, if Christianity had not been of Jesus.

7. Because, not, having perished it has

Jesus.

7. Because, not having perished, it has transformed individual character as nothing else has done, or can do.

8. Because it has so greatly modified social life and institutions, and founded new civilizations, and has in it the only principle and method of permanent progress.

9. Because it alone reveals God as a Father, and so provides for the brotherhood of the race.

9. Because it alone reveals God as a Father, and so provides' for the brotherhood of the race.

10. Because its morality is coincident with that drawn from a philosophical analysis of the constitution of man, is perfect, and would perfect society.

11. Because the character of Christ could not have been orginated by man.

12. Because, much less could the character of Christ combined with His offices as prophet, priest, king and final judge, have been thus originated. But both His character and offices are indispensable to His being such a Savy-sur as man needs.

13. Because Christianity is fitted to be the universal religion.

14. Because, as gravitation is universal by reaching the masses through its action on each particle, so Christianity seeks to become universal by dealing with men as individuals 15. Because Christianity reveals a future state in accordance with the highest faculties and aspirations of man, and makes provision for fitting him for that state, both in relation as a sinner to the perfect moral government of God, and as he needs an inward change.

15. Because the future state—thus revealed is the only basis for an optimistic view of the present life, and so far a justification of the ways of God to men.

11. Because Christ, as He is revealed in the New Testament, is just such a Saviour as I need, and is "precious" to me, and He is to all who believe.

RELIGION AND MORALS. How Christians, the Church and the Chris

tian Religion Are Judged by the World. It ought to be understood better than it seems to be on all sides that religion is nothing if it does not concern moral conduct. Ritual, order, dogmatic teach- tant, and it can not perform its office ing-everything is vain and lost unless the man is changed and made better in all that concerns the duties and relationships of life. Morals, indeed, are not religion, though in the higher and own business. Before giving a bath, better sense it is impossible to distin- the window should be closed and the guish between the two even in thought: room made warm. Have ready a basin but morals are an essential part of re-la couple of towels. Place the patient ligion. Morals concern right-thinking and right-doing in the manifold every day relations and employments. What is truthful, just, honest, right in princiole, whether in speech or action, in buyng or selling, and in the whole order ing of life—that is what is meant by the religion of morals. It means that religion is largely made of morals, by as much as a life of right-doing chiefly consists in what men rightly think, do and say in common and ordinary affairs. This saying, doing and thinking the right thing is not a matter of discretion, but a matter of obligation. More than that, it is a religious obl gation. It is to be done because it is right, as for that reason also it is commanded of God. It is as right and obligatory as prayer or worship, or anything else which God commands. The whole thing, indeed, is summed up in the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, as everything is gathered up in the twofold but essentially one requirement-to love God and one's neighbor.

This religion of morals, as the world looks at the matter, is chiefly the test of wholly judged by the standard of moral conduct. The church is by the world judged in the same way. So, too, is the Christian religion. So, also, is its Founder. It is true He is acknowledged to have kept the whole law, not offending in one point, but His example, His teachings and His Church are conceived to be a success, and only so in proportion as they bring about a right way of acting and dealing between man and man.—Baptist Weekly.

-We hear so often that if a man would acquire the things which are valued among men, he must pay the price of them, that we are apt to forget the worth of the things which are not acquired, and for which we do not pay a price. Who could pay for the bright sunshine, the sweet cool air, the bab-bling sound of brooks, the scent of flowers, and the songs of birds! Above all, who could pay for the high gift of life, for the dowry of reason, and for the salvation of the immortal soul? These are the gifts which God bears in His right hand; and they are given without money, and without price. -S. S. Times.

-"The old, old story," told in an old, old book, and taught with an old. old teaching, is the greatest and best

NURSING. fints on the Care of the Sick in Country

When a person is dangerously ill, the chance of recovery depends as much tient as upon the medicine given. Every doctor will admit that he has lost cases that the life, for which, perhaps, she would gladly give her own, may be

In a city, many comforts can be procured for the sick which are not so easily obtained in the country, and at dwellers in towns had the advantage, but it is not so. In one most important point, they are at a serious disadvantage. Outside of the country house lies an immeasurable volume of pure air, waiting for an opportunity to rush in and bring refreshment and life to the sufferer. Nothing can keep it out but the intervention of the nurse, who has always been taught to dread and fear "a draft" as the greatest evil in existence, and so makes her patient breathe over and over again the air in the room, laden with impurities, exhausted of shortening her hind toes and raising oxygen, and totally unfit to be taken into the lungs of a well person, much less to be forced on one struggl ng with disease. It is true that a draft is an evil not to be tolerated for a moment; but in order to have the air of a room pure, it is not necessary to have a current of cold air blowing directly on the sick bed. If the windows are not arranged to open at the top, one can easily be made to do so by removing the cleats that are nailed on the window-frame to support the upper sash. It can then be kept in place by a stick inside, one end resting on the upper part of the lower sash and the other against the top sash; the length of this stick determines the width of the opening. If a strip of stout flannel is nailed over the aperture, which should be usually about an inch wide, there will be a constant supply of fresh air admitted, and no draft. flannel ought to be four inches wide, to permit the window to be lowered to that extent when necessary. If the temperature outsi le is very low, more cold air will be let in by this plan than can be conveniently warmed. It is then best to have a piece of wood, about three inches high, the exact width of the window, and place it under the lower sash. An open fire is invaluable as a ventilator; when there is a fire-place in the room, it should always be used. If it is necessary to make a fire in a close stove, an iron or tin vessel, filled with water, should be kept on the stove, and never allowed to be less than two-thirds full. If the disease is infectious, a tablespoonful of carbolic acid solution, and a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, should be added to every quart of water. The temperature ought not to be lower than sixty-eight degrees, nor higher than seventy-two degrees, and a thermometer

is indispensable by which to regulate it. In cases of fever, frequent baths are ordered by the doctor to assist in cooling the skin, and in any disease, one should be administered from time to time for the sake of cleanliness. The nction of the skin, in removing impurities from the body, is most importproperly unless its millions of pores are kept open and free to act. When this is not done, its proper work is thrown upon other organs, which in sickne-s have enough to do to attend to their on a double blanket, with another over him, removing the night dress, pass the before proceeding farther, until the whole has been gone over; then replace the night dress, and remove the blankets, taking care to keep the sick person covered. All this can be done under a blanket without the least exposure. Persons ill with inflammation of the lungs have been bathed in this way with good results. When the teeth can not be brushed the mouth should be washed with a piece of linen, dipped in cool water, twice a day, the inside as well as the outside of the teeth being attended to. When there is fever, frequent sponging of the face and hands is very refreshing and soothing. - Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, in Country Gentle-

FARRIERY.

Mr. Robert Bonner Gives a Lesson on

"Now," said Mr. Bonner, "we will begin with her hind feet. You observe religion. "Those who profess to call that only the imprint of her toes is visitiems elves Christians", are almost ble. The heels scarcely touch the ble. The heels scarcely touch the ground. She is literally walking on her toes. That arises from two causes. First, the anterior part of the hoof is too long and the heels are too low. Her foot in front is what Dr. Roberge and I term the 'wheel-shaped' hoof. It is too On the question of the Alabama. convex. That throws the apex of the claims he said that England's course term the 'wheel-shaped' hoof. It is too. coffin bone too close to the inferior the coffin joint. The hoof must be foreshortened, and when she is shod the heels must be raised by a medium heel calkin. But this is not all. On the off aind foot she has been more or less lame for years. That arises from an excess of growth on the inside branch of the roof, which must be pared down to a level with the outside branch. "The abnormal shape of three of the

leet of Maud S. arises from the fact that her front feet are too much bent, meangift ever given to mankind. - Gladstone. | quire foreshortening, and the neels of guests carry it home. - Current.

the front feet are too high, which nee cessitates their material reduction. This state of her feet has arisen from injudicious paring. She was foaled with perfect feet—now they are misshapen from mismanagement. Moreupon the care that is taken of the pa- over, the articulation of the coffin joints in all four feet is not only seriously injured, but, by reason of the excessive heels in front, her forward stride has in his practice which might have been materially lessened. This made saved by careful nursing. This is a the use of toe-weights more imperative. terribly serious thought to the woman At Lexington her front shoes weighed on whom the responsibility falls when sickness comes into a home. To know each five ounces. She will eventually attain her full stride without the use of toe-weights. The operations performed would gladly give her own, may be to-day will not only prevent the sore-sacrificed to her inexperience, is enough ness in the off hind foot, and take away to make her welcome any hints that the enlargement on the near fore limb, will enable her to do her part efficiently but materially lengthen her stride and make her now almost perfect action in fact absolutely faultless.

"Now for the proofs of the correcty obtained in the country, and at sight it would seem as if the lers in towns had the advantage, the entire hind foot upon the ground was plain. Before, only the quarters and toes left their imprints. In front Maud S. has been troubled with severe corns. The heels of the front fore feet bore an undue shock at every foot-fall, in consequence of their being too high. That produced the corns and shortened her stride. Now the heels have been lowered the corns will disappear, and the length of her stride will be extended in front to harmonize with the change her hind heels by calkins. But there is another far-reaching consequence of the undue height of the inside branch of her off hind foot to which I wish to call your attention. In order to relieve herself of the undue pressure of this high in ide, she not only pointed the near hind foot inwardly, but she carried the entire off hind limb rather sidewise, more perceptibly under the c.rc. ss, than she did the near hind limb. In other words, she favored the off hind imb, and did not force it to do as strong work as the other one. The muscles of the off hind limb are not so fully developed as those of the near hind limb. The difference was more perceptible when I bought her than now, owing to the medical treatment she has since received. This difference will still grow perceptibly less as the hind feet are kept level. In time the muse es of both hind quarters will be equally prominent, because they will ooth equally share the burden of propelling the carcass. For these reasons I am satisfied that the speed of Maud S. has not yet reached its limit.

"But the treatment indicated mustbe persistently administered. Every month the rasp must be skillfully applied. Then, in the spring, when Maud S. is correctly shod, she will be more balanced than she has ever been before. With this treatment she was able to make as low a record as 2:091 as late as the 11th day of November. In the coming season when her feet are perfeetly restored to a normal condition, when the weather and track and everything are favorable for speed, I certainly expect her to improve upon her great record."—Cincinnati Commercial

KIND HEARTED.

Gazette.

General Grant Declared to Have a Heart "He was very kind of heart, and it always pained him deeply to be charged with unfeelingness. They call me a butcher,' he said to me once,' you know I sometimes could hardly bring myself to give an order of battle? When I contemplated the death and misery that were sure to follow, I stood appalled.' It was only devotion to duty that enabled him to overcome his natural tenderness of heart. His love for the comrades who stood with him in battle was deep and far-reaching. He used to receive hundreds of letters from old soldiers asking for aid, and none of them were ever slighted. Soldiers wor-

shiped him." As to this latter point, Samuel J. Randall, who managed the Grant Retirement bill so skillfully, said a day or two ago: "Nothing touched me so much: in connection with that matter as the thousands of letters I received from mained soldiers in all parts of the country, South as well as North, thanking me for my part in the work.

As to the matter of the old soldier's horror of war, Colonel William B. Mann, who in his day was a great political power in Pennsylvania, said to mer "I had a long talk with Grant one afternoon during the interval between his first election as President and his in-auguration. He told me that he had not voted for Lincoln in 1860 because he foresaw that Lincoln's election would end in civil strife. He would not vote for Breckinridge, because Breckinridge was an extremist. He compromised by casting his ballot for Douglas. He had no thought then of ever becoming a public man, or of taking part in politics. He was content with his position in the army. All things that had happened to him, he said, seemed to come of themselves—naturally. And he thought that was so even of his military operations. 'The mission of our Nation,' he said, I well remember: 'Is peace, and war should be averted whenever it is possible to avert it, without sacrifice of the National honor.' during the rebellion would have justiournals of the lower ceronal bone, and fied a declaration; of war against her. destroys one-half of the articulation of But as war was not declared then it would not be judicious to begin it afterward for the old cause. England however, he added, was bound to make a recompense for what she had done, and if she refused that might be cause for war. Personally, he strongly advocated the avoidance of war, and said that while President he would do everything in his power to impress that view upon others. - Philadelphia Letter.

they grow more rapidly on the inside han the outside branches. This is observed in both hind hoofs and the near broom; this transfers the dust from the fore hoof. While her hind feet are too much wheel shaped, meaning convex, When the dust has fully settled it is "dusted off" with a dry cloth or a bunch ing coneave, in the anterior part of the of feathers; this sends the dust back to wall. These malformations directly in- the carpet. The doors are then thrown terfere with the articulation of the co fin open, for the parior is now sweet and bone. For instance, the heels of the clean. The sleeping-car porter is wiser, hind feet are too low, while the toes re- for he dusts in the morning and lets the

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Ginger Cookies: One cup each of molasses, sugar, shortening and sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful ginger, a little salt, flour enough to roll out.—Exchange.

-Farmers who become despondent easily never derive benefits from high prices. A good selling year generally follows a year of great fruitfulness and a seeming over-supplied market. There is seldom more than a year's consump-tion of any article produced during a season. - Troy Times.

-If some of the profit of your farm does not come from your horses it is your own fault, and it should be remedied. The question of remedying it will be easily solved. Breed a better class of horses, and give them better care. The right kind of a horse never goes begging for a buyer at a good price. — Detroit Post.

for preserving eggs, but we rather think that a fresh-laid one will "take the cake" in comparison every time. In fact, there is much truth in the conclusion of the National Cultivator that "no practical method has yet been devised for keeping eggs for any considerable time in their original freshness and quality.

--If people will use a porcelain teapot which has been well scalded before the tea is put in, and then place it where it will be kept quite hot before douring on the boiling water, they will find the aroma perfectly preserved. The round porcelain teapot with narrow spout and very small opening, just large enough to put in the dry tea with a teaspoon, is the best shape. The old rule, "a teaspoonful for each cup and one for the pot" is a safe one.— Boston Globe.

-Veal loaves: Take three and onehalf pounds of veal, fat and lean, one slice of thick, fat salt pork; chop the whole fine: take six common crackers, pounded fine, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one table-poonful of pepper, a little clove, and any herb to suit the taste; mix it well together, and make into a loaf like bread; put into a shallow baking pan, with a little water; cover with bits of butter, and dredge with flour; bake slowly two hours, basting it as you would meat. This is nice cut in thin slices for a tea dish. It will keep a long time.—The Household.

LEVEL CULTIVATION.

Belief that It Preserves Moisture in the Ground Better than the Ridge Method.

It is very hard to convince a man against his will; and so it is very hard to convince a farmer who has always followed hill cultivation in raising a crop of corn that it is better to keep the surface comparatively level. I can remember when the farmer considered it necessary in order to raise a good crop of corn, and be considered a good farmof corn, and be considered a good farmer, to prepare the land and plant and cultivate after this fashion or rule: The ground was well plowed. It was considered necessary to have the ground as freshly plowed as possible; so much so that I have seen ground plowed the second time when a hard, beating rain had come after plowing and before planting. After plowing furrows were run about four feet apart each way, and in the rows the corn was dropped by hand and covered by using the hoe to pull the soil over the seed. After planting and covering a good harrowing was given. As soon as the corn had made a sufficient growth so that the rows could be seen a small demond plow was used to cultivate with, running the needed elements, and a mixture of variand have no hesitation to introbar of the plow as close to the corn as possible. The second plowing was given by plowing the other way. The third and fourth plowing threw the soil back to the corn, making ridges. The farmer who wanted his corn to be as clean as possible then run out the middle, still throwing the dirtito the corn. This, of course, left the land in good-sized

How many farmers follow this plan strictly now? Is it not better to take more pains to thoroughly prepare the land before seeding? Then with the planter the work of dropping and covering can be done much better than by hand. I have raised corn by the old plan, and have raised good crops, too, but, after close observation and in some cases experimenting, I have become satisfied that a better way can be followed that will produce fully as good results, with less labor, and leave the soil in a better condition for future cultivation.

My plan is to thoroughly prepare the land by plowing deep, and then harrow until in good condition. Clan up the land thoroughly, and then put in good tilth before planting the seed. If the soil is free from weed seeds, I prefer drill planting and cultivating only one way, as more corn can be raised to the ear by this plan than any other I have yet tried. If on common land I pre-fer to low in hills four feet apart each

As soon as possible after planting harrowevell, destroying all the weeds possible. In a week, if possible, har-grow again, and under favorable circum-eresity: stances I sometimes harrow even the third time. Then I use the cultivators, working as close to the corn as possible. corn, I would cultivate six or seven quent stirring of the soil will pay well-not deep, but two or three inches of the soil stirred frequently will induce moisture and sid in making a profitable

There is less danger of corn drying out by reason of dry weather when the soil is kept level. There is no distub-ance of the feeding roots. The corn will stand up fully as well, if not better, than when ridged up. If necessary additional cultivation can be given more readily when the soil is kept level than when ridged up, and the soil is left in a better condition for crops that are to follow than when ridged up. I acknowledge that it took several trials to convince me, but after careful trial I spect."- Washington Hatchet. am more than satisfied that to the average farmer level cultivation is the cest and safest .- N. J. Shepherd, in National Stockman.

POULTRY KEEPING.

The Food Requisite to Secure Continued

Naturally any bird produces eggs merely for the purpose of reproduction of the species and in only sufficient quantity for incubation and the rearing of the young brood. A hen by a long process of domestication has had its natural disposition in this direction changed very much, just as in the case with cows, which produce milk for a much for for the rearing of a calf. The domestic hen has been educated or trained | bill, as follows: to lay eggs during nearly the whole year, instead of for only a month or so in the spring. This training has been carried on for a very long period, and it is only during a comparatively recent time that the hen has become so product--There are many ways suggested ive as it now is. It is not uncommon now for a hen to produce one hundred and twenty eggs in a year and to con-tinue laying for ten years. It has been recorded of a brown Leghorn hen that she laid over two thousand eggs in eleven years. Such a case however is quite exceptional, and at a moderate estimate a hen's productiveness might be taken as equivalent to one hundred and twenty eggs for three years, after which, as a rule, it will not pay to keep her any longer. This product, however, is equivalent to a product of three times the hen's own weight yearly, and this, of course, can not be expected wi hout a very liberal feeding of such food as will supply all the elements of the egg. An egg is the most concentrated form of animal matter. It contains all the elements of a living animal, and in addition a large excess in the form of the shell, feeding for eggs is a subject that the poultry keeper should study very carefully. An egg is rich in various e'ements that are not generally understood. For instance, it contains a large proportion of sulphur, the decomposition of which produces the malodorous sulphuretted hydrogen which gives to decayed eggs their exceedingly objectionable character. An egg also contains a large proportion of oil, phosphorus, lime and nitrogen. The shell is nearly all lime. Moreover, the character of a hen's digestive apparatus is to be considered; for, as a hen has no teeth, these necessary parts of the digestive apparatus have to be provided for in another way. This is by a part of the stomach known as the gizzard, an exceedingly strong muscular organ, which is provided with hard, rough, corrugated surfaces that act precisely as the grinding surfaces of a grain mill. To facilitate this ened in the crop, is triturated and reduced to pulp. This peculiarity of the

> The greatest mistake in feeding fowls is overfeeding. Hens are gorged with food which makes it fat, instead of providing those elements which go to make up the egg. Corn consists almost wholly of starch and oil, and while it is a good food for fattening fowls it is one of the worst of all foods for producing ous kinds should be given. It is quite possible that the production of eggs in their resistance to the Canadian Govmay be largely increased by a truly scientific system of feeding, and the ordinary poutry-keeper should make a study of such a system; not being alarmed at the idea of the scientific part of it, because science is nothing more than perfectly right and exact practice, and is nothing that any ordinary sensible person need to be afraid

hen makes it necessary to furnish her with a supply of gravel, and, if this consists of limestone, it will serve the

purpose of nutriment and supply need-

ed lime, as well as perform the requisite mechanical action in the

The following foods contain all the elements that exist in eggs: Oats, wheat, barley, corn, b an, linseed, hemp seed, rape seed, crushed fresh bones, mustard seed, green cabbage and clover, and a reasonable mixture of all these varied more or less, with the aid of crushed limestone and gypsum would afford every element called for to produce a constant yield of eggs. A large quantity of broken fresh bones is one of the most important aids, and with wheat, barley, broken linseed oil cake and mustard seed and plenty of green vegetables and water, will provide everything that is required. But food alone is not enough, and there are some other necessaries which will be mentioned hereafter. - Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

A Confederate Tribute.

Mr. T. J. Mackey, fermerly of the Confederate engineers, relates a char-

"The old here took from his own men and gave it to our starving boys after the battle at Appomattox," said the the soil deep, but work the surface thoroughly. Four cultivations and two three speaker, "We were very agreeably surprised the morning after we stacked prised the morning after we stacked arms to see a long line of white-covered tharrowings is generally all that will be arms to see a long line of white-covered necessary in an average season; yet, in wagons winding into our camp. It was order to seeme clean cultivation, which General Grant's commissary train. Be-I regard as essential to a good grop of ing well aware of the fact that we had subsisted for days on a few grains of Then an a dry season I am sat- corn, the kind-heanted conqueror had isfied by my own experence that fre- order disis Commissary-General to deliver his entire train to our men. Upon discovering what their commander had done the beys in blue made a grand charge on our camp and generously gave up their cooking utensils to the famishing Confederates.

"The true Confederate soldier," con felt at Appomattox that it was no dishoner to such a soldier. Ex-Confederates will be among the most sincere mourners when he dies. For President Grant they had no enlogies, but they always gave to General Grant their most earnest tr.butes of praise and re-

-The southern part of Africa has 70,000 tame ostriches, producing \$3,000,000 worth of feathers annually. THE RIEL REBELLION.

Alleged Rights and Privileges for Which

The insurrection in the Saskatchewan Province, in Northwestern Canada. having assumed serious proportions as an organized rebellion, it is a fitting ibly "belled," but the one spoken of time to investigate its causes and the rights and privileges for which the insurgents are fighting. The Hawkeye has before mentioned the bill of rights adopted by the half-breeds at their longer period than nature really calls meeting last September. There were seven provisions inserted by Riel in the

1. The sub-division into Provinces of the Northwest Territories.
2. The half-bree is to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds. oreeds.
3. Patents to be issued at once to the col-

3. Patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession.

4. The sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed, grain and implements.

5. The reservation of 100 townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years.

6. A grant of at least \$1,000 for the mainterance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement.

7. Better provision for the support of the Indians.

Indians.

It is said that Riel does not expect to obtain all the privileges called for above, and that he asked more than he expected to receive in the hope of getting as much as they really wanted. In the beginning the half-breeds were undoubtedly right in asking for an abatement of the grievances and burdens under which they labored. The Cana-dian Government, instead of treating the actual settlers justly, granted favors at the expense of the half breeds to a gigantic corporation and monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company. Riel headed one insurrection against the course of which is its natural protection. Necessarily everything that is in the egg must be supplied in the food, so that which was soon subdued. Bitter feelings have existed ever since and these were aggravated by the apparent partiality shown the inhabitants of the neighboring province of Manitoba, although history shows that the farmers of Manitoba are by no means satisfied w th the attitude of the Government toward them.

> Under the leadership of Riel the rebellion presents phases that must be condemned. Chief among these is the inciting of the Indians to rise against the whites and the Government. This feature is greatly to be deplored, and does much to lesson the sympathy that would otherwise be felt for the halfbreeds, who have been oppressed to favor a monopoly. Riel inserted the last clause in the bill of rights given above for the express purpose of gaining the support of the Indians and to bring all the horrors of savage warfare upon the innocent settlers. The Sioux, Crees, Blackfeet, Piegans, Gros Ventres and other tribes are threatening insurrecion, and some of them have already taken the war-path.

Whether Riel is a patriot, anxious to subserve the best interests of his countrymen, or a mere ag tator and communist, can not now be fairly judged. There are two sides to this question, as there is to every question. While some of the motives of the rebels are praiseworthy, while their principles may be in accordance with the inspirations of justice and liberty, many of their methods are to be condemned by a civilized world, yet any other course could hardly be-expected after the present crisis was reached. Half Indian themselves, with all the traditions, practices and sentiments yet fresh in their lives and memories, it is not to be wondered that duce the terrors of Indian warfare LARD. ernment. Here is where they lose the sympathy of the lovers of liberty among the CATTLE—Shipping Steers....
Butchers' Steers... ernment. Here is where they lose the the civilized nations of the world. The same is true in regard to the Soudan war. England is not fighting against the Arabs from principles of civilization and humanity. Her purpose is the aggrandisement of empire, and the sympathies of liberty are so far with the Arabs who have risen against the invader. Beyond this point the sympathy and respect for civilization inter-

proport ons that it is more than likely that months will elapse before peace is restored. The triumph of the Corner of the Corne restored. The triumph of the Canadian Government is only a question of time, but the final victory will be long in achievement, and it is not unlikely that the half breeds will gain a part of that which they are fight ag for. It would seem to be wise in the Canadian Government if it should grant the Government if it should grant the reasonable requests of the insurgents and thus avoid a long and bloody season of guerilla warfare, but such is not the usual custom of the subjects of the Queen, be it in England or her numerous colonies. - Burlington Hawkeye.

Cauterization After Dog Bites.

The London Standard says: "A sad ease of death from hydrophob a occurred recently just outside the port of Singapore. The victim was Lieutenant Lawford, of the Royal Inniskillings, and there seems to be no doubt that his death was consequent upon a bite on the finger about eight months ago. Some other gentlemen were bitten by the dog at the same time as this unfortunate officer, but as they took precautions at once they have not so far suffered any ill effects. Lieutenant Lawford unfortunately only received a slight scratch, and did not think it necessary to have it cauterized as did the others. Had he done so he would possibly have escaped evil consequences. The old plan of the red-hot iron has long given way to caustic and pure carbolic acid; and even if the wound is allowed to bleed freely and is sucked at once, in the absence of the necessary remedies, such treatment seems to be sufficient protec-

The Queen of England never wears, officially, any state robes, excepting only at her coronation, when she goes to West ninster Abbey in crimson, and is there in vested with purple, and when she visits Parliament, when she is at tired in red.

Stovepipe and Derby.

What appears to be the correct thing in stovepipe hats is one with a six-anda-querter-inch crown and a a two-inch brim. The majority of silk hats will be very little, in fact, almost imperceptabove and upon which much time in designing appears to have been spent, will be bell-crowned very little more, it is true, but enough to distinguish it from others. The brim will also have a more marked curve than the other fashionable hat. The crush or opera hat always follows the lead of the silk hat as regards shape, but this spring the brim is a little narrower than that of the ordinary stovepipe. The tall hats as at present worn have a remarkably light appearance that is in keeping with the season .- Philadelphia News.

MR. F. A. STIER, Washington, D. C., writes: I had a violent cold. A few doses of Red Cough Cure relieved me. Pleasant

A ZEREBA appears to be a hole in which the pursuing Arabs find the English.—Atlanta Ga. Constitution.

Storm Signals.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, Consumption of the Lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, glandular swellings, and kindred outward manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the system, attacks the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing them to cate tissues of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and break down. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great remedy for this, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood. It improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted system.

MISS-FORTUNES come to som : men when they get married, and they don't mind it a

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with three letter stamps for large treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE watch repairer's wife lets her husband do all the spring cleaning .- Lowell

For diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysentery and bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stom-ach, use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. Specific, also, for breaking

"THE Plains" have almost disappeared from the great West. The railroad ex-Plains it.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

IF you are going to raise sal, plant

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in I minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burions.

A PENSIVE maid often develops into an expensive wife-

THE GENERAL MARKETS KANSAS CITY, April 25. Shoulders..... LARD. WOOL-Missouri unwashed. POTATOES-Neshanocks....

RED STAR



COLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from

TIPPECANOE



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

WITHOUT AN EQUAL,

S1.00 A BOTTLE. H H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. R. C. BATTELLE, Waterloo, N. Y., suffered or many years from severe stomach disorder, depres-tion of spirits, prostration and sleeplessness, but was estored to health by Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best.

Mal-Assimilation of Food. \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

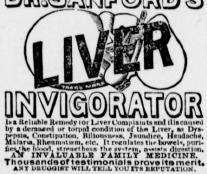
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

REV. J. PIKE POWERS, Owenton, Ky., cured his sou of dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food, headache and dizziness, with Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best.

CREAM BALM CATARRH when applied into the nos-trils, will be absorbed, ef-fectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secre-tions. It allays inflamma-HAY FEVER tion, protects the mem-brane from fresh colds, ompletely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable
to use, Price 50 cents by
mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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,



by malaria. It is also the safest and best cure for enlarged Spicen (Fever Cake), General Debility and Periodic Neuralgia. EF For Sale by all Druggists. CHAS. F. KEELER, Prop., Chicago, Iii.

have tried a great many remedies, but without relief I almost gave up hope of ever being cured. Dr Hardman, my son, recommended Swift's Specific which I have taken with great results. My face i now well, and it is impossible for me to express my thanks in words for what this medicine has done for me.

Monroe, Ga., Sept. 2, 1884.

I have had a cancer in my right ear for three years the devery emedy the physicians practiced, to no perm nent good. Swift's Specific has wrought won-ders for me. It is the best blood purifier in the world. JOHN S. MORROW, Florence, Ala. Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the

Bro. Jonathan's Jokes

Bopages, Illustrated Sent,
Postpaid, for Twelve Cents.

5/5 a month (salary or commission) to agents for THE WORLD'S WOODERS.

THE BEST Gen'l U. S. GRANT. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher. 17 E. 14th St., New York Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters.

NEW THING I of great value. Every man, woman and child our agents samples FREE, with goods for people to try FREE OF CHANGE. Agents say it pays better and gives better satisfaction than anything out. We deliver our goods prepaid and protect our agents. We give every agent a fine 43 Fly Fan free of charge. Address, with stamp. THE ROSE JELLY M'F'G CO., New Midway. Frederick County, Maryland.

FLOWERS & PLANTS rden, Hot House, Green House Catalogue free. If dealer, R. S. BKOWN & SON, Box 1199, Kansas City, Mo.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin. and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

For Good Purposes Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, of 1939 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was fully restored. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maternity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she vas indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have

Health and Longevity a Natural Inheritance.

been lost."

A sad phase of life is the large number of premature deaths constantly occurring. Health and longevity are our natural inheritance, but alas! too many squander the priceless heritage for a mess of potage. An observer may notice on every side a deplorable violation of Nature's inflexible laws. With many it is only the present moment that is considered, while to-morrow and its consequences remain unheeded. "He liveth long who liveth well," and to live out the allotted space of "three score years and ten" one must, indeed, live well, and walk circumspectly, carefully avoiding the many alluring by-paths of life that too late are found to be only short cuts to death and destruc-tion. Pity the man, pity the woman that lead butterfly lives, thoughtless and heedless of future years, striving only for momentary enjoyments, unre-straining their appetites and their passtraining their appetites and their pas-sions, ruining stomach, liver, kidneys, nerves and brain by improper foods and excessive indulgences. To all such the writer cries Stop1 HOLD!! change your ways of living, restore strength to these important organs of life, become again perfect in mind and body, get yourselves again on the right road to health and longevity by using the only remedy that never fails to rebuild a brokendown constitution, known far and wide by the name of DR. GUYSOTT'S YEL-LOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. Your druggist will get it for you. Take no substitute. It restored the writer to robust health and will save you!

MUSIC BOOKS SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

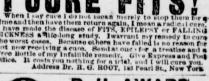
vanced music and words, and with the qualities most esteemed at Chautauqua and other similar places of re-sort by prominent Sunday School Workers. Truly a first-class collection of excellent new hymns a..d music, By L. O. EMERSON and W.F. SHERWIN.

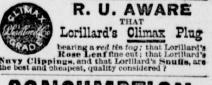
Price, 35 cts., \$3) per hundred. Singing on the Way. Mrs. Belle M. Jewett ruly worthy and good book for Sunday School of er Meeting, with 175 Hymns and Tunes of the bea

Price, 35 cts., \$3.60 per dozen. Fresh Flowers. A Song Book for the INFANT One may search long before finding so thoroughly pretty, and engaging a collection of true CHILDERN'S HYMNS AND TUNES, not babyish, but sweet, reverent and simple. Nicely printed and adorned with pictures. By EMMA PITT.
Price, 25 cts., \$2.40 per dozen.

Other very successful Sunday School Song Books are Light and Life, (35cts.) R. M. McIntosh.
Beacon Light, (35cts.) Tenney and Hoffman.
Banner of Victory, (35cts.) Abbey and Munger.
White Robes, (30cts.) Abbey and Munger.
Good News, (35cts.) R. M. McIntesh.

Any Book Mailed for Retall Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.





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

THE FALL OF FORT PITT.

Intense Excitement Created-List of the Persons in the Fort.

St. Paul, April 22.-A Winnipag special says: There is intense excitement to-day over the situation at Fort Pitt. There is no further news of the refugees. Battleford is in danger of attack by the Indians at any time. Following is a list of those who were in Fort Pitt: Factor McLean, of the Hudson Bay Company, with wife and family of eight; Alfred Hewson, James Halley and family, Rev. Charles Quinrey, wife and family; Abraham Montoon and Pritchard and family, Abraham Montoon and family, John Fitzpatrick and family, John Pritchard and family, Father Legoff, Rev. Mr. Murer, Alexander Covin, L. C. Baker and family, Frederick Keller and family, Peter Boudreau and family, Michael Jeddis, J. H. Caldwell, Fred S. Simpsen and family Mr. R. Carlowell, Fred S. Michael Jeddis, J. H. Caldwell, Fred S. Simpson and family, W. B. Cameron, Mr. Dufferin, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and three children, Alfred Quinn, besides Inspector Dickens and twenty-five police with Corporal W. B. McConnell, second in command. It is believed that some forty or more others were in the fort from the surrounding country. The following has been received from try. The following has been received from Battleford by the operator at Clark's Crossing: "A messenger, who has just returned from Fort Pitt, says he saw the bodies of two policemen outside the fort, and the party all gone. An Indian told him they had gone down the river to Battleford. It would have taken them only two days to reach here.

HALF-BREED GRIEVANCES. OTTAWA, April 22.—In the Senate yes-terday Mr. Trudell moved a resolution asking for the papers relating to the Riel insurrection, and for all the letters and telegrams that passed between Riel and the Government since August last. At the request of the Government he postponed making his speech until the papers are brought down. Messrs. Alexander and Power spoke strongly out on the subject, pointing out that by the instructions issued to their commissioners the Government had ac-knowledged that the half-breeds have griev-ances which should have been attended to

A KANSAS WATER SPOUT. The Town of Kingman Flooded-A Number

of Lives Lost. WICHITA, KAN., April 22.-A special from Kingman, Kan., gives details of a destructive and fatal flood which occurred in the Ninnescah River and which is supposed to have been the result of a waterspout. It seems that about nine o'clock yesterday morning the Ninnescah River at this point began to rise at a tremendous rate. But little attention was paid to it, as the pre-ceding night had been one of heavy rains, and the morning was bright and clear. The river rose five feet in thirty minutes, and in a little while was out of its banks, but still the people did not fear any particular dan-ger, as it was generally believed that some mill dam above had given way, and that the waters could not rise much more.
Soon, however, small outhouses, sheds,
boxes, hog pens, wagons and nearly
everything lose began to move and
in a few minutes the whole of
South Main street was under a rush of
water which tore houses from their foundations and sent them geroes the street autions and sent them across the street and on their way down stream with the families in them, screaming for help. The flood soon reached the floor of the bridge and this caused the water to flow into the River-side Hotel. The inmates fled precipitately across to the north side. Fifteen dwellings were swept away and into the angry current with men, women and children in them. The full number drowned is unknown, but four women and one man are known to have lost their lives besides certainly several children. At three o'clock in the afternoon the waters began to recede. A meeting of citizens has been called to look after destitute living and the bodies of the

IMPORTANT.

The Late Appropriation Can be Used to Stamp Out the Cattle Plague.

WASHINGTON, . D. C., April 22.-The First Comptroller of the Treasury has given an opinion to the Commissioner of Agriculture in regard to his authority under the appropriation for "such disinfection or quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the cattle diseases from one State or Territory to another," under the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industries. He holds that the power of the Commissioner is broad and unlimited as to the means to be used by him to carry out the disinfection and quarantine, that he can cause such investigation as he deems proper, and use such means as he may think best to carry out the purposes of the act. The slaughter of infected animals may be or-dered if it is deemed best, and any other means employed that do not exceed the limits of the appropriation. Commissioner Colman to-day sent the following dispatch to Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri: has been determined that I have full discretion in regard to the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia. I am preparing rules and regulations under the act of Congress approved May 26, 1884, to be submitted to the Governors of the respective States, in order to secure their co-operation, and they will be sent you as soon as they can be pre-pared. The rules will be full and effec-tual."

The Death of Barrios.

WASHINGTON, April 21.--Advices were received here to-day from Guatemala describing briefly the scene of General Barrios' death. The contending armies had hardly begun the battle when the Guatemalan commander was killed. He was not leading the troops on the battlefield, but was passing along at some distance in the rear of the troops, when an onslaught was suddenly made on him by a band of the enemy. Barrios fell mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. A desperate struggle was made to capture his body from his body guard and twenty Guatemalians were killed before the enemy were repulsed, and the attempt was abandoned. It was in this fight that Barrios' son fell. It is the belief that Barrios was deliberately assassinated by the intrigues of Zaldivar, and that ing along at some distance in the rear of nated by the intrigues of Zaldivar, and that the responsibility for the crime rests with him. The body of Barrios was taken to Guatemala and burned with impressive ceremonies. The people were profoundly moved by the disaster.

The Winnebago Boomers.

PIEKRE, DAK., April 21.-A large and enthusiastic meeting of the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations was held here last night and an organization was perfected with the power to organize associations throughout the reservation and raise funds to bring the matter into the courts and test the validity of the proclamation closing the reservation. A great number of settlers are determined to resist to the very last. The sympathy of the people is with the settlers and aid is tendered them to stand for their homes.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

An Important National Gathering to be Held at Atlanta, Ga., May 19, 20 and 21— Circular Issued by the Executive Com-

ATLANTA, GA., April 22 .- The citizens of Atlanta having determined to invite delegates to the National Commercial Convention, to assemble in this city on the 19th of May next, H. I. Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, having the matter in charge, has issued a circular explaining the objects of the convention and giving

the objects of the convention and giving the following programme:

1. The convention will be composed of delegates to be selected, as follows: Every local body organized for general commercial, and not for special private purposes, shall be entitled in this convegtion to the following representation: Each association having more than fifty members or less, shall be entitled to one delegate; associations having more than fifty members, shall have one other delegate for each additional fifty members; to be appointed by the association. Any city or town of two thousand inhabitants not having an organized body as above shall be entitled to one delegate, and towns of over two thousand inhabitants shall have one other delegate for every additional five thousand inhabitants. Delegates to be appointed by the Mayor or Chief Magistrate. The Governors of each State shall be eligible as delegates, and each State shall be eligible as delegates to which the constituencies; said credentials shall certify the number of delegates to which the constituency is entitled.

4. The subjects to be considered shall be (1) Commercial and reciprocity treaties between the United States and foreign countries. (2) A National banksupt law. (3) The compulsory coinage of silver. (4) Raliway transportation. (5) Such other questions touching National, fi the following programme:

Very favorable rates of passenger trans-portation to this convention are given by the different railroads, and it is the purpose of the committee to arrange as far as possible to give the delegates on the two days of the week after the adjournment of the convention excursions to places of interest and importance.

A TEXAS CYCLONE.

A Tornado Visits the Prairie Grove Neighborhood With Death and Destruction. MEXIA, TEX., April 24.—The Prairie Grove neighborhood, eight miles south of Mexia, was visited about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon hy a severe cyclone which caused at least five deaths, several two-story school house in which were about fifty children was blown down and torn to pieces, killing one girl and wounding several. The dead and injured are: Lizzie Palling, the fourteen-year-old daughter of J. Palling, killed: Estelle Cook, leg broken; two children of E. Herring, legs and arms broken; two children of Mr. O'Harra, legs broken and injured internally. The house of S. McKinnon was blown down and he was seriously hurt; the stone house and post-office owned by S. D. Hughes was blown down and goods promiscuously scattered; the residence of M. B. Cox, II. Thompson and I. J. Williams were demolished; Larkin Gentry's house some distance from the village was also demolished and himself, his wife and two children killed. Other serious results are probable as the country was thickly settled in the direction the storm took.

Another London Scare.

LONDON, April 23.-Much consternation was caused throughout the city this morning by the report that the Admiralty office had been blown up. An investigation proved the report to be much exaggerated, A package containing a quantity of dynamite supposed to have been placed against merce." the wall of the building under the solicitor's office way, was set off by a slow fuse and other contrivances. The building was badly shaken while all the windows were shattered. In Swainson's office not a whole The clerks pane of glass remained. were dashed to the floor by the concussion. Swainson was seriously hurt. The others escaped with slight injuries. The explosion was heard for a long distance. People rushed to the vicinity of the Admiralty building, expecting to find it in ruins. A syard by the foremen at the past election: strong force of police and military is now on guard. No one is allowed to approach the building. Authorities are vigorously investigating with a hope of gaining a clew

to the perpetrators.

The Medicine Lodge Flood. WICHITA, KAN., April 24.-A specia Maddux family, who were among the campers, were found, the mother and two children making six recovered at that point. Maddux, himself and two children escaped. body of a young man by the name of Smith was also found, but the campers only knew him by that name and the survivors do not know where he was from. Four of the Paddock family have been found, all children, but the father and mother are still missing. Frank Shepler's wife and child, whom he left on the roof of his drifting home, have not been found or heard from. Ten bodies had been recovered at the lodge and four above town, making fourteen in all.

Russia Excited. from St. Petersburg political circles creates a great sensation. It is to the effect that the only condition on which peace can be assured is that England shall acknowledge the complete neutrality of Afghanistan and the extinction of English influence in the Ameer's country. In this case only, it is said, is a peaceful understanding between England and Russia possible. This demand on the part of Russia has been communicated as an ultimatum to London. The highest military circles in Rusare bringing great pres bear on the Government lare war. They say to bea declare war. They say that the chances of victory for Russia were never so favorable as at the present time.

Railroad Litigation.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad began a suit in the United States Supreme Court to-day against the erland, President, H. E. Deney, Secretary, Oregon & Transcontinental Company for the was received from Pierre, Dakota, last recovery of \$628,097, with interest from night. It recites the history of the Arthur several millions against the Northern Pacific and it is believed a counter suit will be ings on April 26 at Canning, Blunt, instituted. The directors of the Northern Pacific were in session several hours to-day. Chamberlain, etc., to organize for an appeal

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

oner Colman's Plan for Its Extir-

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The First Comptroller having decided that the Commissioner of Agriculture can legally use the pleuro-pneumonia appropriation to pay for such animals as it may be necessary to kill in order to stamp out an infection, Commissioner Colman has prepared a set of rules to govern the department in this regard, and has telegraphed a copy of them to Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, asking him to advise him by telegraph of his acceptance of the plans and methods prescribed therein. The rules will be submitted to the executives of other States for acceptance. They are as follows: "Whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall be satisfied, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia or dangerous, infectious

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES EXISTS. in any State or Territory, and is liable to spread from such State or Territory into any other State or Territory, the Commissioner of Agriculture will designate one or more officers or employes of said bureau, whose duty it shall be to proceed immediately to the locality where such infection or communicable disease is reported to exist friend, Ram Jam Bang. But did these and there establish quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of such disease, or to assess the value of any animal or animals which it may be necessary to destroy in or-der to extirpate the disease, and to employ noth measures if inecessity for the extinction of the same. It shall be the duty of such officers or employes detailed for the purpose aforesaid to report to the Commissioner of Agriculture the number of cattle they have found necessary to destroy with the names of their owners and the assessed the names of their owners and the assessed value of said cattle, and said officers or employes shall deliver to said owner or dained initials they would content the owners certificates of the number of cattle next washer gentleman. But he was so killed and the assessed value thereof. a Trojan, and he put on a mark Upon receiving said report the Commissioner of Agriculture shall examine the same and if he approves the proceedings of said officers or employes and the assess-ments made by them, he may order the payment of the amount so assessed to the respective owners of the cattle destroyed and if he shall disapprove the amount so as-sessed he may order the payment to such owners of such animals as he may deem a just and reasonable compensation for such cattle. It shall also be the duty of said offiinjuries and much damage of property. The cers or employes to cause the carcasses of animals

FOUND NECESSARY TO BE DESTROYED to be burned, buried, or otherwise disposed of, and the cost of such disposition of said carcasses shall also be reported by them to the Commissioner of Agriculture and the amount, if approved, will be paid out of the fund appropriated for such purposes. If in the opinion of said officers or employes so detailed the spread of such infectious or communicable disease can be pre-vented by the quarantine of animals in the locality where such disease is reported to exist, then a quarantine shall be effected, the cost of the same also to be reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture and if approved by him the same to be paid out of the fund hereinbefore named." Ru'es governing the details of the slaughter and quarantine will be prepared immediately. Commissioner Colman soon after received a dispatch from Governor Marma-duke saying: "As Governor of Missouri, I accept the plans and methods proposed in your telegram of to-day, and will earnestly co-operate with you in the execution of them. I urge you to take the most prompt steps to extirpate this disease now pre-vailing in Callaway, this State, so as to prevent its spreading. Calm our people and restore the true values of our cattle by removing the present restrictions on our com-

OPPOSED TO COERCION.

Secretary Whitney Orders Over-Zealous Partizan Foremen Cleared Out of the Mar · Island Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.-Secretary Whitney has written the following lettento Commodore John H. Russell, Com-"Since assuming the duties of this office my attention has been called to the conduct of laundry. the Mare Island Navy Yards in elections in past years, particularly in 1882. After reading the testimony in the contested election case of Buck vs. Dudley, taken in the fall of 1883, there is no doubt from Medicine Lodge gives the following in . my mind that the vote of additional details concerning the awful cathe yard was practically coerced lamity of Monday night. The search for and controlled by the foremen, either with bodies was continued yesterday morning or without orders. The men were obliged among the drift piles and along the bottoms to take their ballots in a folded form from for miles. The remaining bodies of the a table presided over by one or more of the foremen, hold the ballot in sight while walking to the polls one hundred feet distant between men stationed for the purpose Jerry Gibbs' body was also recovered. The of preventing any change of ballots on their part and the ballot deposited without the voter having had the opportunity to see or know its contents or to exercise any choice. I find that the same foremen who conducted the proceedings are still at the yard in the various departments. Great complaint is made to me of similar pro-ceedings in other yards but have read sufficient of this sworn testimony to satisfy me that the men who were engaged in that proceeding as foremen, directing and controlling it, should be cleared out of the yard in the interest of decent government, and if any similar proceeding or anything like it, VIENNA, April 24.-Information received or any attempt to coerce the vote of the employes of the yard by foremen or su-perior officers should take place hereafter, whether in the interest of the dominant party or otherwise, I will apply a similar remedy. Ap-pointments in the place of the persons discharged will be made temporarily and upon trial until efficient men shall have been obtained. In this connection I desire to say that the tureau officers here complain greatly of the delays and the extraordinary expense required to do work at the Mare Island Navy Yard. I ask your special attention to these matters in the hope that you will co-operate with me in the effort to bring the yard to greater efficiency and eliminate these objectionable features from

The Winnebago Reservation. St. PAUL, April 22 .- An address by the Winnebago Rights Association, John Suth-

THE AGE OF TATTOO.

Illuminated Linen as It Appears to Impress

I do wish the washee washee people of the United States would call a National Convention of launders and laundresses, and adopt a uniform style clerk of the Russell House, replying to of marking the linen that passes through their hands. I have suffered much from the diversity of talent displayed in the private marks of Anglo, German, Franco, Hibernian and Chinese-American laundries. I am a man not given to novelties. I like variety, but I want it to be the same kind of variety. I do not like to go around the country lecturing in the guise of the tattooed man of Borneo. Now, when I put on my war paint

and sarahed forth to seek whom I might gather the lecture committees in I had my scanty store of linen marked with the real initials of my own honored name-that Mrs. O'Mahony's husband might know whose shirt he was wearing to church, and Mlle. Celeste might know whose handkerchief she stole, and that Wun Lung might be able to swear that the collars he offered simple marks content the wash ladies and laundry gentlemen? Nay, not so. The first laundry gentleman marked everything I had with a big black X in indelible ink, save only my—excuse my blushes—hose. These dainty little fabrics of silk and worsted, with faint traces of cotton, he labeled by sewing a large, white patch about midships on the after part of the veal of the same. I left all these marks on, hoping that a Trojan, and he put on a mark something like the Greek letters phi, psi. This was in Philadelphia. At Pittsburgh I had a round up of my linen at the Great Western Satin Gloss Laundry, where the man with the indelible ink labeled everything XO, big and black, and sewed additional patches on

my-ahem! hose. I next corralled my things at the establishment of Ping Ping in Columbus, O., who stitched in a fire cracker joke in red thread. We -I and my herd of linen and manuscript-drifted slowly to the Northwest, and the wardrobe was watered at a French laundry in Kalamazoo and branded OHA. At Minneapolis it went to the hotel laundry and came back bearing the new legend LT with a lozenge around it, and with red tags on my s-cks. This was growing interesting, and when a brand of blue ink came into the plot at Council Bluff's and was east for XOA, I sat up half the night reading my things. I am fond of literature anyhow, and when the mental pabulum on my linen was reinforced at Concordia, Kan., by the addition of VZ in a black circle to the bill of fare, I began to look about for a publisher. At Kansas City Hang Hi worked in a crazy quilt stitch on me, and at Decatur, Ill., the launder had a rubber stamp, the design whereof was a valentine heart, inclosing the letters XLX. I do not know the meaning of the symbol unless it refers to my age, and at Upper Sandusky I got NYX inked on everything from collar to

that all articles must be plainly marked before they could be received at that Now, I want to know if this is fair? It wasn't my fault that the other laundries had used up all the available space on my raiment before I got to Uhrichsville. I don't really enjoy this sort of thing. When I wake in the night and see my pallid shirt hanging over a chair back in the moonlight I am frightened. being a nervous man, thinking that Captain Costentenius, the tattooed man of the Antipodes, has got into my room. I appeal to the laundry men to adopt some uniform system. Let each free-born American citizen who amasses more than one shirt select his own brand, have it duly registered, published in the official paper of the county in which he resides, and let it go at that. I don't like to have my friends tell me that for a man who dresses so quietly as I do, those figured shirts are in bad taste. Where are the reformers? Here is a crying evil that stalks up and down this fair land like the Augean stables, blighting the noonday with its midnight cry, and waiting for some strong hand to cut the Gordian knot of its labyrinthine mazes that like a Gorgon horror freezes our blood into stone with the burning breath of its iron heel. Let the new Administration see to it. -Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

crupper. At Beaver Falls, Pa., a

Chinese gentleman embroidered on all

my things portions of a strange, weird

for it, and at Uhrichsville, O., my linen

was returned to me with a note stating

Self-Possession and Ability.

Self-possession is something apart from ability. It is more in one direction and less in another. Many persons of great abilities are painfully lacking in self-possession, and others Press. of very small powers are rarely at a loss. It comes rather through a fair degree of self-knowledge and a practical exercise of those abilities, great or small, which we do possess. Our own experience shows us this. Most of us are self-possessed in at least one direction, and that we shall find to be the case in which we have had the most constant practice and the best opportunities of testing ourselves. The mechanie or business man or woman, December 21, 1883, which it claims to be due on the balance of the accounts. The Oregon & Transcontinental has a claim of political circles, or in a hundred other situations, but in their respective employments or in matters closely connected with them, they at once assume It is said the Oregon & Transcontinental account was taken up, and a resolution passed relieving the committee having it in charge from further duty.

Chamberland, etc., to organise to an appear to the people against the enforcement of the order. The address asks of the settlers are to be treated as serfs of Russia or as Irish tenantre.

DANDY HOTEL GUESTS.

"Who was the most admirable guest l ever came across in my career behind hotel counters?" asked George Fuller,

a question. "Yes, that's about it." "Well," said the clerk, "I have in the course of my experience, met sever-

al rather noted traveling men. Now, when I was day clerk of the Hamehameha House in Honolulu--" "Here, come off on that."

"Do you want to hear my story or not, young fellow?"
"Yes, of course."
"Well, then, don't make any unnec-

essary comments. Now, to proceed. When I was clerk of the house there When I was clerk of the house there arrived a very high-toned Kanaka from Waui in the Hawaii Island. He came over in a little boat. He wore a plug, and nothing else to speak of except some highly-interesting flesh-tint illustrations. He engrossed his name on the register. I gave him a check for his grip, took his overcoat—you see they have no bell boys in the hotels of Hawaii."

"Ain't you getting a little tangled."

"Ain't you getting a little tangled

"I should curl my mustache that I wasn't. We ought to have had bell boys, but we didn't."

"I didn't mean that, I simply desired to intimate that saying the fellow was naked and had an overcoat in the same breath is rather suggestive of in-

consistency." "Well, are you telling this story?"
"No, but—"

"Very well, then, you keep still and take a reef in your jaw, while I pro-ceed. He asked: 'What's the price of your finest room, first floor, front, with bath?' I told him, and I gave him a figure high enough to buy the ransom of Kalakua. He planked down two weeks' pay at this figure all in crisp, brand new United States green-backs—''

"New greenbacks in the Sandwich Islands? Now, George—"
"Shut up! You're listening. I'm

telling the story. I was a little paralyzed already, but when he asked for the 'worst room in the house' I was simply killed dead. The fellow said, 'I know I'll get it, anyway, so I asked for it. You can charge the figure you have specified, however. He flew very high while while he stayed. We fondled him too, you bet, for he was altogether the flushest guest we had had in months. But when he left—it makes me kick myself yet to even think of it-we discovered that the money he had paid was counterfeit!"

"He was a good deal of a dandy, wasn't he?"

"Quite, but he couldn't compare with a lady boarder that I had with me when I clerked in the Alexandrovitch Kotzebue House in Sitka in 1864—that was before America invested in Alaska. She drove up one afternoon in a phaeton drawn by four white borses-"Here, here. I can't stand every-

thing!" "Well, it's for you to hear-you're the symbol unless it refers to my age, which certainly has nothing to do with the age of my wardrobe. This man sewed white tags on the ears of my st—ck—ngs, with the same design printed on them. At Terre Haute. Ind., they sewed tags on everything, from withers to me everything, from withers to me the same design being the same design printed on them. At Terre Haute. Ind., they sewed tags on everything, from withers to my age, which certainly has nothing to do with listen. She alighted rather grandly and greeted me smilingly. She or dered the whole first floor assigned to her and I consulted the propretor, and we laid ourselves out to accommodate our distinguished guest. She said she was the Countess. Bolescay whose on everything, from withers to hock, and at Valparaiso they stitched XYH on the entire harness. perial Government Governor of Russian-America. He would arrive by the next Pacific steamer from Petropaulovski, Kamschatka, where he was located. The commandant at Sitka gave in his allegiance all right and for a time the Countess reigned in great shape. Everything went swimmingly until she began to get large advances on credit from all the Sitka banks—" "Banks? This is too much."

"Will you quit interrupting? We thought it was a little queer that she did not offer to pay us some portion of her very large hotel bill. One night the Countess disappeared, and she left a great deal ahead of Sitka. I was discharged next week for not having de-tected her as a fraud at first sight." "Who was she?"

"A milliner-named Smith-from San Francisco." "But these cases are of rank swin-

dlers. I can't see that they were admirable guests. I mean guests that delighted your soul."

"When I leased the Hotel de l'Empereur Napoleon on St. Helena, I gave a Brazilian nobleman an inside room, four floors up near the kitchen, and he never kicked. He was a darling. Then again when I kept the 'End of the World' at Cape Horn, my only guests were Argentine and Chilian Generals who were 'holding' Terra del Fuego for their respective powers. Grub got a little short. You know Port Famine is in that region, and we had to feed the boys once in awhile on soup made from able-bodied Fuegians. The Generals entered no protest. When I clerked in the 'Geyser' at the base of Mt. Hecla in Iceland—"

"That settles it. You yank the belt away from Ananias in the greatest kind of shape."

And the clerk's victim made his

escape, with something about the "Grand Llama's Delight" at Lassa in Thibet and the virtues of a Buddhist priest who stopped there ringing in his ears as a parting shot.—Detroit Free

-John C. Pillisbury, ex-Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, who died on Wednesday at the age of eighty-three, belonged to a most remarkable family of prison officials, his father, two brothers, two sons and a brother-inlaw having served as Wardens of State Prisons. His father was the first Warden of the New Hampshire Prison, and his brother-in-law, Walker, was killed by a prisoner while Warden of the prison at Charlestown, Mass.—Boston

-There is under contemplation the permanent establishment of an "optical telegraph" between the islands of Mauritius and Reunion, in the Indian Ocean. Heliographic signals will be exchanged between two mountains, belonging respectively to the islands in

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