



Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHAS. WOOD PAPER, - 2 -

"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...

"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 Clemmy. Well he might shiver, for he had had a ducking in the icy water of the pond...

disobedience of rules. They say that those get on best who have minded best at home. This was a new view of soldier life, and rather daunting to youthful military 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.'"

on their way to the Rink. He looked wistful, but said nothing. "I declare," said his mother, aside, "it does seem hard on a Saturday, and when he has studied so well all the 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 old 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 off this one 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 vanished: "I say half-past five, because he will be sure to be late, and his father likes to find him when he gets home."

miser. Angelica in her divided pity followed him, though she found no word of comfort. "Would to Heaven I had done my duty to my child," groaned the father. "I thought I did it, when I worked 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 ministering to Clemmy. "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.

FASHIONS FOR MEN. The Important Matter of Cutting and Fitting 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 look 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 picture to look upon. Notwithstanding merchant tailors have been complaining bitterly the past few months about the dullness of business, there is at present a cheerful 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 importations in woollens 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 paid 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 plaid. 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 excellent 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 cloth, but they will be more popular as trousers. Home spun goods are very popular among the best traders, and will be worn extensively in blocks, blues, grays and gray mixtures. Gray mixtures are also shown in diagonal worsted, and blue steel mixtures 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 in the warp. Corkscrew diagonals are made with the best dressers. The broad wale diagonals of last season have given way to a medium wale, which, it is said, will be a leading favorite the coming season for walking coats and business purposes. For dress suits very fine wide diagonals are still favorites, broadcloth being used only for elderly gentlemen, special dress 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. They are soft and made with a cloth finish, and represent all the fashionable light shades used or such purposes. They make a very handsome and attractive garment. These are acknowledged 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 hat braided used by leading houses on the edge of coats. The popular sizes of English silk braids run from two to thirty-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 silk 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 polished 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.

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 his parents. —The Bible Church of Salford, Eng., makes vegetarianism as well as teetotalism 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 Fowler. —Yale College has, in the way of trophies, sixty-nine baseballs, 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 class. —A novel school has been opened by an English Professor in London. His avowed purpose is to bestow upon his pupils an infallible 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 finest endowed 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 Post. —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 what perfection the system had been carried had the lights lowered and had a deaf boy interpret 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 schools, with 3,600 pupils. The principal stations of these people are Turin, Florence, Rome and Naples. The Waldensians 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 skarest. Dat's de reason dat truth creates sich a stir in de market. —Arkansas Traveler. —Some Indians use tortoise shell scalpings, probably on account of the old fab, in which it was alleged that the tortoise got away with the hare. —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 Afghanistan they will find more trouble with 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 which his associates and people generally who know him well, place upon him. —Burlington (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 part of your anatomy, in the fall, don't wait until the spring to move it. —Norristown Herald. —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, Dan?" "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." —Boston Times. —"Yes," said 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, sweet!" he says, with all the tender spirit beaming in his eyes. "Is not this love?" The perfect waters of the restless ocean far below us, the tinkling lights breaking up by one on the growing darkness. Is it not divine?" "It is divine, my darling!" There is the plashing of two lips, soft as the murmur of the sea itself, and the door behind them opens, a graceful, unobtrusive voice breaks on the growing darkness like the crack of a plank. "You damned 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.

DECADENCE OF THE BANG.

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

For Maud and May, who yesterday  
Peeped out from 'neath a blond array  
And Belle and Foe, whose thatch of jet  
Are mated in my vest-pocket yet.

And Madam, 'em, who socket serot;  
In frontpiece of grayish green,  
Have cast aside their hirsute pride,  
And show their foreheads high or wide.

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

For "pompador," the great furoro,  
Takes maids and matrons by the score,  
And in a trio of "rats and mice,"  
And tragacanth descends in price.

For bulging brows without a frowze  
And all the latest craze allows,  
And o'er roll locks blond or coral  
Are coax'd to take a backward stroll.

With no disguise above the eyes,  
Where wit supposititious lies,  
A difference we can plainly see  
'Twixt tweedie-duh and tweedie-dee.

Not soap close clips nor shaven lips,  
Nor six nights' sleep with poker-chips  
Can alter so the youthful face,  
As these dear maids I used to know.

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

Yet, 'tisn't bad, this latest fad,  
To which the rows seem run mad,  
When girls, commence to "show their  
sense,"

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 code  
As "brains in ambush not to be made."

—C. J. Bardett, 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 sensational 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 considerably 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, and she delighted in wearing them in season and out of season, with a semi-barbaric 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 seemed to belong to the canvases of the last century, which ought to have been immortalized on *paste tendre* and hymned in madrigals. Men adored her. Women envied her marvelous dress and her matchless jewels. The dying ashes of a season's scandal flared up into marvelous activity around her pretty personality. She was enormously "the thing." Enormously "the thing" she remained during a second season, after an interval of absolute disappearance into the dominions of the Czar. Enormously "the thing" 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 possibility 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 "Eccle-iastes," 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 nos't even in that?" and she gave a little groan as she stepped out of her carriage 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 Ambassador. The thrill of interest, of excitement, of admiration, 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 obsequiousness 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 family meant, but was at once amused and delighted 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 centered upon the one query: "Shall I commit suicide next week, and if so, how?"

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 removed from the press of the throng, in a window recess, which was at least comparatively quiet—a tall, grave, self-possessed 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 Secretary of State's stolid face gazed vaguely into the dense crowd of dress coats and white shoulders, of orders and stars and diamonds.

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

The Secretary put up his eye-glasses and considered the young man in question thoughtfully. He was never known to err in his judgments or his votes 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 deliberation: "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 Secretary's arm, she moved slowly toward the window where Sinclair was still standing. The Secretary touched him on the arm. "Mr. Sinclair, the Princess Barnabas has expressed a desire to make your acquaintance. 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 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 drifted 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. Sinclair?"

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

"Yet it must be two years since we met," she replied; "and two years is a 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 two 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 Constantinople 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 faint tone of weariness in his reply, though he strove to make his voice purposely steady. "Oh! forever, I suppose; or, at least, until I 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 successors." And he laughed to prevent himself from sighing.

"You have not answered all my ques-

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

Sinclair got up and looked down into her laughing eyes. "I left St. Petersburg," 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 you."

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 first found that I loved you over there, in St. Petersburg. I was a poor English gentleman, and you were the Princess Barnabas. 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 forgive my folly."

She rose and faced him. Any one of the hundred eyes 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. "And 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 stopped to give some money to an old beggar? I envied the beggar in getting a gift from you, and you in just dropping a coin into my outstretched 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 talisman. 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. "Better 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 said.

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 meeting, and he doggedly faced his approaching exile. But on the afternoon of the second day after the meeting at the Embassy, Julian Sinclair, coming to his hotel after a day spent in busy 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!" raved Kingscourt. "Romantic," replied Lepell; "it is absurd. Have you not heard?—the woman has committed suicide."

"Suicide," said the Princess to herself, smiling. "No, no. I was going to commit 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 are almost entirely thrown open, while the interior has 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:

"Some-how I can't tell when I'm indoors and when I'm out. I've got a room, or something, in a hotel here, and I've been into it, quandering around, 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' out here in the park not to make any mistake. I started down the street a minute ago, but I got afraid I might make a mistake and git arrested for bein' found in somebody'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 when 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. The whole country is best where's it's been let alone. Wherever the people they touched it they've made a mess of it."

—*Portland Transcript*.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Falsehoods Which Are Showered Upon the Administration.

During the period in which the Democratic 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 honesty have little weight with these partisan critics in their estimates of requirements 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 in making a thorough investigation into the well-known abuses and inefficiency that have so long corroded 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, Hayes 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 loyalty 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 summarily 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 contemporaries to cease their unmet and foolish evil-ling 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 misrepresentation 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 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 "barons" which in the long Republican term of office have fastened themselves on to the National Treasury. Many a Senator, Congressman, 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 that 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-Service Reform 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 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 party, provided the appointee is as well

qualified and as deserving as any opposing applicant.

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 officers closely concerned with the political character of the Administration which ought to be in harmony with the President's political views and principles, and these should certainly be filled by Democrats. 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 Democratic President will naturally prefer a Democrat to a Republican.—*N. Y. World*.

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 cautious 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 appointed 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-servicable employes were dismissed. Following the lead of his chief the Secretary of the Treasury has vacated a number of places in his department. The President has set the example of early breakfast and a day's work. Applying the axiom, "like master, like man," the officials and employees of the Government will be found 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 Mulberry 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 departments, the force in each being reduced to the minimum. Government 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 the departments will be lessened. Evidently Mr. Cleveland did not make promise of reform to the public 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 Expenses 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 \$439,359,683, 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 Democratic 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 the people that if a Congress one-half Democratic is the source of such a half saving, one that would be entirely Democratic, with no Republican Senate insisting upon piling up the millions, would be a still greater benefit to the tax-payers.—*Washington Post*.

THE SMALL BOY.

A Breezy Treatment of an Ever Old and Ever New Subject.

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 reality, however, he is as fresh as the 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 him single-handed to work the destruction of mankind. Does any one suppose the choice of this instrument of confusion was mere chance? Verily it was prophecy. From the day in which a synod of irreverent prelates cried after the ascending chariot of Elijah: "Go up, thou baldhead!" to the present moment, he has been 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 undeniable 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 recommended by Solomon. Notwithstanding the pompous discussions on the best way of managing him, he remains, to all intents and purposes, "lord of himself," 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 devilry 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 ingenuity, 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 southern 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 his sister. He becomes her constant companion; goes with her to the spring, and mediately pads in the branch while she fills her bucket. Her duty is to grabble potatoes; he does not wait to be told, but silently falls into her wake, and sits on the ground, sooty whistling with eyes bent on the horizon, waiting patiently for any determined Locustian 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 never leaves 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 intonation—whenever he sees any one approaching. He is often shot at and sometimes killed by his sister's admirers, but there is always an abundance of small boys.

The above facts are respectfully submitted to the higher class of society whose system of chaperonage is often lax. 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 picnics, and it might not be amiss to station one behind the door-step on summer evenings.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Prevalence of Insanity.

Dr. W. E. Sylvester, in a paper which appeared recently in the *Albany 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 lunatics. 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 private 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 and 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 4,900 provided for at home.—*N. Y. Post*.

The Chase County Courant, Official Paper of Chase County, W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The 63rd anniversary of Gen. Grant's birthday was duly celebrated all over the country, last Monday with appropriate festivities.

Geo. B. Fenn, of Cedar Point, was in the city yesterday and made the Republican office a brief call.

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 fruitless attempts to ward off the blows of his assailant.

When the Democratic party bestows 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.

The elegant new hotel built by Mr. J. A. McGonigle at Las Vegas Springs was opened to the public day before yesterday.

The Strong City Independent has changed its name to the Democrat and is now a straight Democratic paper.

Our neighbors at Strong City, Messrs. Dill & Bell, have for some time been making the Independent a first class local paper.

At the municipal election in Illinois which occurred on Tuesday, except in Chicago, the issue was generally license or no license, every community having the option under the state law to prohibit the sale of liquor or to authorize it upon the payment of a license fee of not less than \$500 a year.

Babyhood, the only periodical in the world devoted wholly to the care of young children, has succeeded in securing the services of eminent specialists in every subject in which it deals.

April number contains articles on "The Care of Children's Hair" by Prof. Geo. H. Fox, M. D.; "Isolation in Contagious Diseases," by Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "True Croup," by Prof. John H. Ripley, M. D., etc.

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

The Mayor then made the following appointments, which, on motion of Mr. Watson, were confirmed: S. A. Broese, City Treas.

On motion, the Councilman decided not to accept any pay for their services as such during their term of office.

At a meeting of the Physicians of Chase county, called for his purpose 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. Jones, Smith and Ravenscroft, of Strong City, and Drs. Hail, Walsh and Stone, of Cottonwood Falls.

On motion, the society was given the name of The Chase County Medical Society.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft by law constitution, etc.: Stone, Walsh and Ravenscroft.

All members of Zerodath Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and all Masons in good standing are urged to be present at the next regular communication, on Friday, May 14th, 1885.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending April 27th, 1885.

Table with columns for item, amount, and balance. Includes School land sales, County taxes, Normal Institute fund, Bazaar township, Cottonwood township, Diamond Creek tax, Falls township, Totolotop R. R. interest fund, No. 1 general fund, No. 2 general fund, No. 3 general fund, No. 4 general fund, No. 5 general fund, No. 6 general fund, No. 7 general fund, No. 8 general fund, No. 9 general fund, No. 10 general fund, No. 11 general fund, No. 12 general fund, No. 13 general fund, No. 14 general fund, No. 15 general fund, No. 16 general fund, No. 17 general fund, No. 18 general fund, No. 19 general fund, No. 20 general fund, No. 21 general fund, No. 22 general fund, No. 23 general fund, No. 24 general fund, No. 25 general fund, No. 26 general fund, No. 27 general fund, No. 28 general fund, No. 29 general fund, No. 30 general fund, No. 31 general fund, No. 32 general fund, No. 33 general fund, No. 34 general fund, No. 35 general fund, No. 36 general fund, No. 37 general fund, No. 38 general fund, No. 39 general fund, No. 40 general fund, No. 41 general fund, No. 42 general fund, No. 43 general fund, No. 44 general fund, No. 45 general fund, No. 46 general fund, No. 47 general fund, No. 48 general fund, No. 49 general fund, No. 50 general fund, No. 51 general fund, No. 52 general fund, No. 53 general fund, No. 54 general fund, No. 55 general fund, No. 56 general fund, No. 57 general fund, No. 58 general fund, No. 59 general fund, No. 60 general fund.

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 rates; provided that either of the publishers should refuse to accept said proposition, the other should have the printing at the full 50 per cent.

On motion, it was voted to pay the Mayor a salary of \$200.00 for the ensuing year.

On motion, the society was given the name of The Chase County 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.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft by law constitution, etc.: Stone, Walsh and Ravenscroft.

On motion, it was determined to meet on the second Tuesday of each month, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

On motion, the chair appointed Dr. J. W. Stone a delegate to attend the South-Western Kansas Medical Association that meets at Wichita, Tuesday, May 5, 1885.

On motion, it was determined to meet at the office of Dr. J. W. Stone on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 p. m.

On motion, it was determined to meet at the office of Dr. J. W. Stone on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 p. m.

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\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of both sexes, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortune for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. H. LEE & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 12-13

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. The great advantage and well's put down on short notice. Address: COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. The American Agriculturist, a new portrait of General Grant, and the Grant for \$2.30. The "American Agriculturist" has just issued a magnificent stipple style portrait of General Grant, executed by one of the very best artists in the country. The portrait is not in a cheap chair in his new famous library; the expression on his countenance is exceedingly lifelike, and the whole picture is great and striking in appearance, far surpassing any previous likenesses of General Grant. The great merit is due to the fact that it is from General Grant's last sitting, prior to the final procession; 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 health, do not show his features and general appearance as in this portrait.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 at said place, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of section twenty (20), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence north on section line between sections fourteen and fifteen (14 and 15), same township and range, one (1) mile to the north line of section fifteen (15), said township and range, without survey.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all the large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by the mortgage, as aforesaid, or in jobs, as those goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no hanging about these goods being sold at actual cost and below. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same are actually cost at wholesale prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early. ap24-1f

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ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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. Bismarck and 18 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State at said place, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence north on section line between sections fourteen and fifteen (14 and 15), same township and range, one (1) mile to the north line of section fifteen (15), said township and range, without survey.



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!

FISHING FOR BIRDS.

Uncle Harry's Story of How He Learned 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.

"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.

"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 him and let loose in his room," growled Frank, who rooms with him, and does not sympathize with this love of natural history.

"Well, said Frank, 'I don't see anything 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 mistaken."

"Do owls always live in hollow trees?" asked Tom, interrupting his uncle's story. "Always," answered his uncle, "except the burrowing owl of the far West, which lives in the ground with the prairie dogs. When we had decided that an owl's nest was in the hollow tree," said Uncle Harry, resuming his story, "we immediately began to make preparations to capture the inmates. Frank threw off his coat, and was about to climb the tree, when George stopped 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 quickly than it went in."

"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.

"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 my hand.

"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.

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 scar on my hand to remember the time I learned a new way to catch owls.—Brooklyn Advance.

AN AMUSING PET.

The Franks 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 teaspoonful of warm milk, but the little thing could not drink, so I opened its mouth and dropped a drop at a time 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 drink and open his eyes and began to play just like a little kitten. After he got so he 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.

Whenever we had cheese in the house 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 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, kittens 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 kitties 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, and he would come. He stayed with us till late 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 cellar. We had found the rats, 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, and yet the words were correct. When 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 Round.

—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 thou art on thy way, And make his light thy guide, And make his love thy day; Let him the sinners of the earth Will whisper to thee of His changeless love.

In distant, desert places The "Mounts of God" are found; His sky the world embraces, And his arms are outstretched; 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; He shadows of His throne; All times are His, the now, the old— What boots it where life's little tale is told?

"Is not for us to choose; 'Tis He to call and use; 'Tis ours to serve and pray; It is His will that we should know God's world is wide, and Heaven is everywhere.

We can go so far That home is out of sight; The more, the evening star, Will say: "Good-night, Good-night!" The heart that loves will never be alone; All earth, all Heaven reckons as its own! —Mary Burton, in Good Words.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. Testimony of Eminent Men Who Personally 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 holiest of holies of character as well as of intellect." 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 books which have been written upon the subject. They are the testimony of those who know whereof they affirm.

1. Because its morality is coincident with that drawn from a philosophical analysis of the constitution of man, is perfect, and would perfect society. 2. Because the character of Christ could not have been originated by man. 3. Because the character of Christ combined with His offices as prophet, priest, king and final judge, have been so organized that His character as Father, and so provides for the brotherhood of the race.

4. Because its morality is coincident with that drawn from a philosophical analysis of the constitution of man, is perfect, and would perfect society. 5. Because the character of Christ could not have been originated by man. 6. Because the character of Christ combined with His offices as prophet, priest, king and final judge, have been so organized that His character as Father, and so provides for the brotherhood of the race.

7. Because its morality is coincident with that drawn from a philosophical analysis of the constitution of man, is perfect, and would perfect society. 8. Because the character of Christ could not have been originated by man. 9. Because the character of Christ combined with His offices as prophet, priest, king and final judge, have been so organized that His character as Father, and so provides for the brotherhood of the race.

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NURSING.

Hints on the Care of the Sick in Country Homes.

When a person is dangerously ill, the chance of recovery depends as much upon the care that is taken of the patient as upon the medicine given. Every doctor will admit that he has lost cases in his practice which might have been saved by careful nursing. This is a terribly serious thought to the woman on whom the responsibility falls when sickness comes into a home. To know that the life, for which, perhaps, she would gladly give her own, may be sacrificed to her inexperience, is enough to make her welcome any hints that will enable her to do her part efficiently and well.

In a city, many comforts can be procured for the sick which are not so easily obtained in the country, and at first sight it would seem as if the 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 "drafts" 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 oxygen, and totally unfit to be taken into the lungs of a well person, much less to be forced on one struggling 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. The flannel ought to be four inches wide, to permit the window to be lowered to that extent when necessary. If the temperature outside 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 inadvisable 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 function of the skin, in removing impurities from the body, is most important, and it can not perform its office properly 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 sickness have enough to do to attend to their own business. Before giving a bath, the window should be closed and the room made warm. Have ready a basin of water, soap, a piece of soft cloth and a couple of towels. Place the patient on a double blanket, with another over him, removing the night dress, pass the hand under the upper blanket, bathe a small portion of the body, and wipe dry 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 Scott, in Country Gentleman.

FARRIERY. Mr. Robert Bonner Gives a Lesson on Horseshoeing. "Now," said Mr. Bonner, "we will begin with her hind feet. You observe that only the imprint of her toes is visible. 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 convex. That throws the apex of the coffin bone too close to the inferior journals of the lower coronal bone, and destroys one-half of the articulation of the coffin joint. The hoof must be shortened, and when she is shod, the heels must be raised by a medium heel calkin. But this is not all. On the off and foot she has been more or less lame for years. That arises from an excess of growth on the inside branch of the hoof, which must be pared down to a level with the outside branch.

The abnormal shape of three of the feet of Maud S. arises from the fact that they grow more rapidly on the inside than the outside branches. This is observed in both hind hoofs and the near hind hoof. While her hind feet are too much hoof-shaped, meaning convex, her front feet are too much bent, meaning concave, in the anterior part of the wall. These malformations directly interfere with the articulation of the coffin bone. For instance, the heels of the hind feet are too low, while the toes require foreshortening, and the heels of

KIND HEARTED.

General Grant Declared to Have a Heart as Tender as a Woman's.

"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, 'but do 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 worshipped 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 maimed 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 me: "I had a long talk with Grant one afternoon during the interval between his first election as President and his inauguration. 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 will remember: 'Is peace, and war should be averted whenever it is possible to avert it without sacrifice of the National honor.' On the question of the Alabama claims he said that England's course during the rebellion would have justified a declaration of war against her. But as war was not declared then, it would not be just 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.

The modern housekeeper sweeps her carpet with closed doors and dry bristles; this transfers the dust from the carpet to the furniture and pictures. When the dust has fully settled it is "dusted off" with a dry cloth or a bunch of feathers; this sends the dust back to the carpet. The doors are then thrown open, for the parlor is now sweet and clean. The sleeping-car porter is wiser, for he dusts in the morning and lets the guests carry it home.—Current.

The old, old story," told in an old, old book, and taught with an old, old teaching, is the greatest and best gift ever given to mankind.—Gladstone.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Ginger Cookies: One cup each of molasses, sugar, shortening and sour milk...

Farmers who become despondent easily never derive benefits from high prices...

If some of the profit of your farm does not come from your horses it is your own fault...

There are many ways suggested for preserving eggs, but we rather think that a fresh-laid one will "take the cake"...

Veal loaves: Take three and one-half pounds of veal, fat and lean, one slice of thick fat salt pork...

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...

The greatest mistake in feeding fowls is overfeeding. Hens are gorged with food which makes it fat...

How many farmers follow this plan strictly now? Is it not better to take more pains to thoroughly prepare a land before seeding?

The following foods contain all the elements that exist in eggs: Oats, wheat, barley, corn, linseed, hemp seed...

A Confederate Tribute.

Mr. T. J. Mackey, formerly of the Confederate engineers, relates a characteristic story of General Grant's generosity...

There is less danger of corn drying out by reason of dry weather when the soil is kept level...

POULTRY KEEPING.

The Food Requisite to Secure Continued Egg-Production.

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...

There are many ways suggested for preserving eggs, but we rather think that a fresh-laid one will "take the cake"...

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THE RIEL REBELLION.

Alleged Rights and Privileges for Which the Canadian Insurgents Are Fighting.

The insurrection in the Saskatchewan Province, in Northwestern Canada, having assumed serious proportions as an organized rebellion...

1. The sub-division into Provinces of the Northwest Territories. 2. The half-breed is to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds...

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...

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"...

Whether Riel is a patriot, anxious to subserve the best interests of his countrymen, or a mere agitator and communist, can not now be fairly judged...

The Riel rebellion has assumed such proportions that it is more than likely that months will elapse before peace is restored. The triumph of the Canadian Government is only a question of time...

The Queen of England never wears, officially, any state robes, excepting only at her coronation, when she goes to Westminster Abbey in crimson...

There is less danger of corn drying out by reason of dry weather when the soil is kept level...

There is less danger of corn drying out by reason of dry weather when the soil is kept level...

Stovepipe and Derby.

What appears to be the correct thing in stovepipe hats is one with a six-and-a-quarter-inch crown and a two-inch brim...

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

A ZEBRA 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...

MISS-FORTUNES come to some men when they get married, and they don't mind it a bit.

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

YOUNG or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with three letter stamps for postage, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed...

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 15 minutes. 25c. Pike's Sulphur Soap cleans and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A PESSIVE maid often develops into an expensive wife.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods like CATTLE, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, etc., in Kansas City, April 25.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good to choice... 4.40 to 5.80. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3.50 to 4.75.

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports... 5.40 to 6.80. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3.50 to 4.75.

PETROLEUM—United... 12 to 13.00.

ST. JACOBS OIL. The Great German Remedy For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

SOLDIERS NEW LAW. Officers' pay from one to five percent increase. Deserve relief. Officers' commissions. Deserve relief. Success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. MCCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TIPPECANOE THE BEST



WATERBURY HARRISON BORN FEB 9 1817

BITTERS SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, WITHOUT AN EQUAL. \$1.00 A BOTTLE. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR Mal-Assimilation of Food. \$1.00 A BOTTLE. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH. Not Liquid or Snuff. HAY-FEVER. DR. SANFORD'S INVARIABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

DR. SANFORD'S INVARIABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. TO OBTAIN HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malassimilation of the food...

WILKOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC. A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malassimilation of the food...

CANCER CURED. I have had a cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief...

FUN Bro. Jonathan's Jokes. Postpaid, for Twelve Cents. Rec'd by Publishing House, 29 & 31 Beekman St., New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints...

THE BEST PORTRAIT OF Gen'l U. S. GRANT, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. For MAY. 20 Cents. W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.

NEW! OF great value. Every man, woman and child who wants it. We furnish you new samples FREE. We furnish you FREE OF CHARGE. Agents say it pays better and gives better satisfaction than anything else...

FLOWERS & PLANTS. Everything for the Garden, Hot House, Green House and Bedding Plants. Catalogue free. H. Brown & Son, Box 129, 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.

WANTED RELIABLE SALESMEN. To introduce an article the world has never known and one of the best of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY...

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I mean more to stop them for good than to have them return again. I mean a radical cure...

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin top; that Lorillard's Navy Cigars, and that Lorillard's Souffles, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease. By its use a positive cure is effected. I have cured many cases of this disease. I have cured many cases of this disease...

Business College. Institute of Penmanship. Address: Short and Telegraph. Circulate. A. N. K.—D. No. 1027.

When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liment. 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...

Health and Longevity a Natural Inheritance. 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 pottage...

Dr. J. F. Powers, Owenton, Ky., cured headache and indigestion with Warner's Tippecanoe, The Best.

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THE FALL OF FORT PITT.

Intense Excitement Created—List of the Persons in the Fort. ST. PAUL, April 22.—A Winnipeg special says: There is intense excitement to-day over the situation at Fort Pitt. There is no further news of the fort. 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 Quinney, wife and family, Abraham Montom 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 Jeddiah, 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 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 yesterday Mr. Trudell moved a resolution asking for the papers relating to the Kiel instruction, and for all the letters and telegrams that passed between Kiel 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 acknowledged that the half-breeds have grievances which should have been attended to long ago.

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 Ninnesch River and which is supposed to have been the result of a waterspout. It seems that about nine o'clock yesterday morning the Ninnesch River at this point began to rise at a tremendous rate. But little attention was paid to it as the preceding 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 danger, as it was generally believed that some 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 loose 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 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 Riverside 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 several children. At three o'clock in the afternoon the waters began to recede. A meeting of citizens has been called to look after the destitute living and the bodies of the dead.

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 ordered 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: "It has been determined that I have full discretion in regard to the extinction 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 prepared. The rules will be full and effectual."

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 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.

PIERRE, 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 10, 20 and 21—Circular Issued by the Executive Committee—Programme.

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. L. Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, having the matter in charge, has issued a circular explaining 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 to one delegate to the following representation: Each association having fifty members or less, shall be entitled to one delegate; associations having more than one delegate, shall have one 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 entitled to two additional delegates-at-large, to be appointed by the Governor.

2. There are to be eight National delegates, to be selected by the Executive Committee.

3. All delegates shall present credentials under seal from their respective 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 banknote law. (3) The compulsory coinage of silver. (4) Half-way transportation. (5) Such other questions touching National, financial and commercial interests, as the convention may deem proper for discussion and action.

Very favorable rates of passenger transportation 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 by a severe cyclone which caused at least five deaths, several injuries and much damage of property. The 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'Harris, 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, H. Thompson and L. 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 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 pane of glass remained. The clerks were dashed by 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 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 clue to the perpetrators.

The Medicine Lodge Flood.

WICHITA, Kan., April 24.—A special from Medicine Lodge gives the following additional details concerning the awful calamity of Monday night. The search for bodies was continued yesterday morning among the drift piles and along the bottoms for miles. The remaining bodies of the Madlax 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. Jerry Gibbs' body was also recovered. The 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 Padlock 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.

VIENNA, April 24.—Information received 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. The demand on the part of Russia has been communicated as an ultimatum to London. The highest military circles in Russia are bringing great pressure to bear on the Government to declare war. They say they see 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 Oregon & Transcontinental Company for the recovery of \$628,097, with interest from December 21, 1883, which it claims to be due on the balance of the accounts. The Oregon & Transcontinental has a claim of several millions against the Northern Pacific and it is believed a counter suit will be instituted. The directors of the Northern Pacific were in session several hours to-day. It is said the Oregon & Transcontinental account was taken up, and a resolution passed relieving the committee having it in charge from further duty.

The Winnebago Reservation.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—An address by the Winnebago Rights Association, John Sutherland, President, H. E. Doney, Secretary, was received from Pierre, Dakota, last night. It recites the history of the Arthur executive order opening the reservation, and the order rescinding it by President Cleveland, and assails the action of the latter. It calls upon settlers to hold meetings on April 30 at Cannon, Blunt, Harold, Mitchell, Plankinton, Highmore, Chamberlain, etc., to organize for an appeal to the President and the people against the enforcement of the order. The address asks if the settlers are to be treated as serfs of Russia or as Irish tenants.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Commissioner Colman's Plan for Its Extirpation.

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 or COMMUNICABLE DISEASES EXIST, 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 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 order to extirpate the disease, and to employ both measures if necessary for the extinction of the same. It shall be the duty of such officers or employes detailed for this 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 value of said cattle, and said officers or employes shall deliver to said owner or owners certificates of the number of cattle so killed and the assessed value thereof. 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 assessments made by them, he may order the payment of the assessed value of the cattle to the respective owners of the cattle destroyed and if he shall disapprove the amount so assessed 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 officers or employes to cause the carcasses of animals FOUND NECESSARY TO BE DESTROYED to be 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 prevented by the quarantine of animals in the locality where such disease is reported to exist, a quarantine shall be effected at 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." Rules governing the details of the slaughter and quarantine will be prepared immediately. The Commissioner shall be directed to receive a dispatch from Governor Marmaduke 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 prevailing 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 commerce."

THE AGE OF TATTOO.

Illuminated Linen as It Appears to Impress a Noted Humorist.

I do wish the washee washee people of the United States would call a National Convention of laundresses and laundresses, and adopt a uniform style 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 Mile. Celeste might know whose handkerchief she stole, and that Wun Lung might be able to swear that the collars he offered for sale were given him by his deceased friend, Ram-Jam Bang. But did these simple sparks content the wash ladies and laundry gentlemen? Nay, not so. The first laundry gentleman marked everything I had with a big black X in indecipherable ink, save only my—excuse my blushes—nose. 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 in connection with the regularly ordained initials they would content the next washer gentleman. But he was 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 indecipherable 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 North-west, 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 its s—cks. This was growing interesting, and when a brand of blue ink came into the plot at Council Bluffs and was cast 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 II 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, which certainly has nothing to do with the age of my wardrobe. This man sewed white tags on the ears of my st—cks—ngs, with the same design printed on them. At Terre Haute, Ind., they sewed tags on everything, from withers to hock, and at Valparaiso they stitched NYH on the entire harness, and at Upper Sandusky I got NYX inked on everything from collar to crupper. At Beaver Falls, Pa., a Chinese gentleman embroidered on all my things portions of a strange, weird alphabet wherever he could find room for it, and at Uhrichsville, O., my linen was returned to me with a note stating that all articles must be plainly marked before they could be received at that laundry.

OPPOSED TO COERCION.

Secretary Whitney Orders Over-Zealous Partisan Foremen Cleared Out of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Secretary Whitney has written the following letter to Commodore John H. Russell, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, relative to the coercion of the vote of that yard by the foremen at the past election: "Since assuming the duties of this office my attention has been called to the conduct of the Mare Island Navy Yard 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 in my mind that the vote of the yard was practically coerced and controlled by the foremen, either with or without orders. The men were obliged to take their ballots in a folded form from 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 of preventing any deposit of ballots on their part and the ballot deposited without the yard 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 proceedings 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, or any attempt to coerce the vote of the employees of the yard by foremen or superior officers should take place hereafter, whether in the interest of the dominant party or otherwise, it will apply a similar remedy. Appointments 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 Bureau 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 it."

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 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 mechanic or business man or woman, or artist or philosopher, may be undecided, vacillating, constrained and ill at ease in general society, or in political circles, or in a hundred other situations, but in their respective employments or in matters closely connected with them, they at once assume a calm and assured manner that tells of their regained self-possession.—Boston Home Journal.

DANDY HOTEL GUESTS.

A Veteran Clerk Tells of a Few Encounters He Has Had.

"Who was the most admirable guest I ever came across in my career behind hotel counters?" asked George Fuller, clerk of the Russell House, replying to a question. "Yes, that's about it." "Well," said the clerk, "I have in the course of my experience, met several rather noted traveling men. Now, when I was day clerk of the Hamamacha 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 unnecessary comments. Now, to proceed. When I was clerk of the house there arrived a very high-toned Kanaka from Wau 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 up?" "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 inconsistency." "Well, are you telling this story?" "No, but—" "Very well, then, you keep still and take a reef in your jaw, while I proceed. 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 greenbacks—" "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 he stayed. We fondled him too, you bet, for he was altogether the flustest 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 horses—" "Here, here. I can't stand everything."

"Well, it's for you to hear—you're right. But quit your chinning and listen. She alighted rather grandly and greeted me smilingly. She ordered the whole first floor assigned to her and I consulted the proprietor, and we laid ourselves out to accommodate our distinguished guest. She said she was the Countess Rolceazy, whose husband had been appointed by the Imperial Government Governor of Russian-America. He would arrive by the next Pacific steamer from Petropaulovsk, 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 detected her as a fraud at first sight."

"Who was she?" "A milliner—named Smith—from San Francisco." "But these cases are of rank swindlers. 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 Chilean Generals who were 'holding' Terra del Fuego for their respective powers. Grub got a little short. You know Fort 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 Press.

—John C. Pillsbury, 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-in-law 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 Journal.

—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 question.

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