

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885.

NUMBER 29.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY WHITNEY received the following telegram from Admiral Jouett on the 15th: "I crossed the isthmus yesterday. Good order continues. Our men are all sound and comfortable."

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD, of Texas, and Rufus Magee, of Indiana, the newly-appointed Ministers to Japan and Norway and Sweden, were at the State Department at Washington recently and received their instructions. The former will leave for his post of duty the early part of May.

THE colored people at Washington, on the 16th, celebrated Emancipation Day in grand style, by parades and commemorative exercises in the Lincoln Memorial Church.

THE public debt statement will be issued in two forms at the first of each month up to the 1st of July next, which is the beginning of the next fiscal year. The two forms will include those issued for the first time, April 1, and the form which had been previously used by the department since 1863.

THE Postmaster General has ordered the clerks in the office of the First Postmaster General not to publish papers or give information to applicants for postmaster-ships. Much trouble and ill-feeling had been caused by rival applicants learning the contents of papers filed at the department by one another.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND recently approved the findings in the case of Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, charged with conduct prejudicial to military discipline. The Court finds Hazen guilty, and sentences him to be reprimanded. The President in issuing the order to reprimand comments upon the demoralizing tendency of unauthorized and captious criticism of superiors.

TWO persons named Reed and Johnson were arrested recently, by order of the Government, charged with fraudulently claiming \$6,500 and interest, as sufferers from the depredations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

THE President has issued a proclamation declaring that the Winnebago reservation in Dakota was still Indian land, and that the settlers who recently "boomed" there must clear out.

At a recent cabinet council it was definitely decided that the President could do nothing in opening the Alabama lands. The matter was entirely in the hands of Congress.

A NUMBER of colored Methodist ministers visited President Cleveland the other day.

THE EAST.

THE Philadelphia Times says John Roach has been offered \$100,000 more for the dispatch boat Dolphin than this Government has agreed to pay. The offer comes from the Russian Government, and Roach has demanded an immediate answer to a letter requesting final payment by the United States.

At a recent caucus of the New York Assembly, it was decided to appoint two members from each legislative district, one Democrat and one Republican, to act as a committee to draft an excise law which will be acceptable to both the people and the liquor interests.

In the Yorkville Police Court, Charles Buddensick, builder of the tenements in Sixty-second street, New York, which fell recently, waived examination and gave bail in \$3,000.

PROF. WISE, in a recent balloon excursion at Philadelphia, came down a couple of hours after, in Gloucester County, N. J., with such force as to break several of his meteorological instruments.

THE Express office and several other buildings at Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire the other evening. The loss amounted to about \$250,000 and a large number of men were thrown out of employment.

FOURTEEN hundred employees of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company at Paterson, N. J., struck work recently for an advance of ten per cent.

THE New York Assembly has passed the bill making a public park at Niagara.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Women's Silk Culture Association was held in Philadelphia on the 16th.

JOSEPH PUTZGER, editor of the New York World, has transmitted to Senator W. M. Evarts, Chairman of the Bartholdi Statue Pedestal Committee, \$25,000, received by the World from 25,575 people for that fund within the past month.

EX-MAYOR DE BEVOISE, of Long Island City, was acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$25,000 worth of city bonds.

THE WEST.

JUDGE DURHAM, First Comptroller of the Treasury, gave an opinion recently that Lot Wright's Deputy Marshals, on duty in Cincinnati last October, should not be paid by the Government. The reason given was that there was no necessity for their employment.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE'S Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, shut down its works recently, throwing 250 men and boys out of employment. The employees said that the shut down was ordered with a view to re-energizing the force at reduced wages.

THE Cigar Makers' International Union has withdrawn its contribution for the maintenance of the cigar makers at Cincinnati who have for a long time been out of employment and this practically ends the strike or lockout.

FURTHER particulars make it probable that the murdered body found in a box at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, was that of a man named Preller, a wealthy Englishman, and that he had been murdered by his companion, A. D. Maxwell, also an Englishman. The "traitor" paper found in the box was thought to be merely a blind. Preller had been murdered probably nine or ten days before the discovery of the re-

main. A crew existed as to the whereabouts of Maxwell. It was thought that Maxwell had robbed Preller, the latter being in the habit of carrying considerable money.

JOHN L. CURTIS, the Mayor-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich., got himself into such disfavor for refusing to vote in the State Senate on a resolution of sympathy with General Grant in his sickness, that an indignation meeting was held and he was asked to resign all his trusts.

NEARLY the entire business portion of Bloomer, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$35,000.

THE other morning a small boy started a fire accidentally in the Leander Reed Building, Chicago, which resulted in a damage of about \$250,000 to the building and contents. Several of the occupants and firemen barely escaped with their lives.

In the Illinois State Senate the bill introduced by Mr. Stroetter to reduce railroad fare to 2 1/2 cents per mile was defeated.

At the quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health held at Chicago on the 16th, Dr. Rauch, the Secretary, spoke of information he received from private sources that the Asiatic cholera had existed in Paris up to January 16th, and that it had appeared in Valencia, Spain, in March.

ONE man was instantly killed and five fatally injured by an accident recently on the high line division of the South Park Railroad in Colorado. The men were on a construction train containing sixty other workmen, when it was struck by an avalanche of snow and boulders.

A BLUNT, DAK., special says: J. H. Bell, who murdered F. G. Small at Harrold last December, has been lynched.

THE Lincoln (Ill.) Coal Company's shaft caught fire on the 16th, imprisoning several men. An immense amount of property was destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of a torch in the oil room. The men escaped.

Logs cut in the Duluth district this season amounted to 85,000,000 feet against 200,000,000 feet last season.

MADDEX BROS., wholesale grocers and dealers in tobacco and cigars, Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Assets estimated at \$180,000; liabilities, \$130,000.

TWO masked highwaymen stopped the stage from Vulture to Phoenix, A. T., the other night and obtained an express box containing \$5,400.

TWO railway trains collided at the crossing at Plymouth, Mich., the other day, killing a large number of cattle and blocking the roads until noon.

TWO Italians named Capron and Santoro were hanged at Thomaston, Me., recently for the murder and robbery of a fellow workman on the railroad about eighteen months ago.

In the United States Court at Cincinnati Hon John F. McKinney, of Piqua, O., was convicted of having received excessive fees for collecting pensions. It was proven that he received \$120 for attending a pension of \$1,700.

IRVING AGENT MCGILLICUDDY, of the Pine Ridge agency, at his own request, has demanded permission to go to Washington to reply to the charges made against him by Red Cloud.

THE SOUTH.

At Columbus, Ga., under proceedings on an injunction of idleness, "Blind Tom," the blind pianist, was placed under a guardian.

At Union City, Tenn., Bud Farris, white, and Freeman Ward, colored, were hanged at the fair grounds by a mob of masked men numbering about two hundred. They belonged to a gang of thieves who recently committed many depredations on citizens of that place.

SEVERAL ladies, among them Mrs. Admiral Reynolds, started in a boat the other afternoon from Fort Monroe, Va., to visit Old Point Comfort, with a couple of negroes as oarsmen. The water was rough and the wind high and the boat was upset near the beach. All were rescued but Mrs. Reynolds, who died from exhaustion.

THE Rev. Thomas Spencer, a colored Baptist minister of Norfolk, Va., was convicted in the Hastings court in Petersburg, Va., recently for housebreaking. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

GENERAL.

THE Czar, on the 16th, sent a dispatch to London expressing his earnest hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistano differences.

KOMAROFF's brother, editor of the St. Petersburg Sec., announces that Russia intends to send 100,000 men to Herat as soon as the English advance to Pishin.

A HITCH was reported to have occurred in the French-Chinese peace treaty of a serious nature.

THE statement of the National banks made March 10 shows that in three months the amount of gold certificates held by these institutions increased over \$27,000,000. Treasury officials regard this as an indication of a purpose to hoard the precious metal.

LORD DUFFERIN, Viceroy of India, was received in grand style by the Maharajah of Cashmere on the 15th. His reception by the people was extremely cordial.

THE English Government proposes to create a volunteer reserve corps in India of 50,000 natives.

POPE LEO was said to be considering the advisability of holding the next conclave outside of Italy.

THE Nationalist mob obtained possession of the streets after the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 15th. The police were attacked and beaten, and it was not until past midnight that order was restored. The hospitals were full of wounded rioters and police.

DESERTERS from the Mahdi's army report the rebels have evacuated Berti and Metemeh, and that the garrisons of the two places have gone respectively to Berber and Khartoum. Members of the Bisharens were leaving Osman Digna's country and taking their families to Berber.

At a cabinet council, held in London on the 16th, it was agreed to accept a frontier delimitation in Afghanistan which ceded a portion of the disputed territory to Russia. Peace was thought assured, as the only matter to be adjusted was the attack on Penjdeh, of which conflicting accounts had been received.

At Montreal recently a fire broke out in the large tannery of J. H. Mooney & Co., when the men in the third story had to grope their way to the stairs, and some jumped from the windows upon piles of tan bark and snow banks upon the street. Loss on plant, building and stock estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$73,000.

THE Teheran Gazette stated that the Shah had consented to the marching of Russian troops across Persian territory to reinforce the army now operating on the Afghan frontier.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Secretary of the American Legation at Rome, died on the 16th. He was left in charge of American affairs in Italy by ex-Minister Astor when he returned to this country.

A VARNA telegram states that Russia has formally notified Turkey that she will consider Turkish neutrality to imply the use of force to block the passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons on the 16th, denied a number of sensational reports which had been published regarding Afghan affairs. Nothing definite as to the boundary line had been accomplished, the matter being only in its verbal phase.

A RECENT telegram from Egypt says: One hundred and fifty tents were destroyed by fire at Melig recently and fifty persons burned to death.

A BATTLEFIELD dispatch of the 16th, stated that rumors existed of the capture of Fort Pitt and massacre of the inhabitants. The Indians were continuing their work of destroying the property of settlers.

GENERAL KOMAROFF recently reported that the Afghans had recaptured all the frontier posts and the Russian outposts occupied their former position. The Ameer was willing to cede Penjdeh in furtherance of peace. The place had no vital importance.

A LARGE tenement house was burned at Quebec recently, and three children perished in the flames.

BUSINESS failures for the week ended April 16, throughout the country were as follows: United States, 294; Canada, 18; total, 222, as against 212 last week and 21 the week previous.

THE report of Sir Peter Lumsden regarding the affair on the Kook River says that Komaroff was aware of the order not to make any offensive movements, but that the officer in command of the Russian detachment disclaimed any knowledge of its having been issued.

At a large meeting of Americans in Paris a committee of twelve was appointed to make arrangements for a complimentary banquet to Mr. Morton, the retiring United States Minister.

It was feared that fresh trouble would arise between the French and Chinese Governments, in consequence of ex-Premier Ferry's having tardily instructed Admiral Courbet not to evacuate the island of Formosa.

THE LATEST.

THE steamer "Alert," which was loaned to the Government by Great Britain for service in the Greely relief expedition, has been ordered to sail for Halifax, where Commodore Collin will turn her over to the British admiral commanding the North Atlantic fleet.

THE Rev. Dr. David Stern, the Jewish Rabbi of Wilkesbarre, Pa., took poison recently and died. A number of papers and letters found among his effects showed that he intended taking his life.

MOR. A. J. GLORIKUX was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Idaho, at Baltimore, on the 16th, with the usual imposing ceremonies.

ADVICES from Old Calabar, dated March 13, state that a German man-of-war had called at Baybeesh and arrested three native clerics in the English employ, who were taken on board the ship, tied to the guns and flogged. The reason for this action was not known, but it was supposed that the clerks had offended the German traders.

THE latest phase of the Afghan trouble, as reported on the 20th, was that satisfactory arrangements had been made by which Afghanistan would surrender Penjdeh and Russia would surrender Zulficar and Akrobat.

FRANK and Tubal Taylor were hanged by a mob in Taney County, Mo., for the attempted murder of Postmaster Dickerson and wife at Eglington, in the same county. Frank Taylor thrust a revolver into Dickerson's mouth and fired. Dickerson was also shot in the shoulder and his wife on the scalp. Elijah Sublette, concerned in the outrage, was also taken from the jail at Forsythe, but his body was not found hanging with the Taylors, and surmises only existed as to his fate.

A WAVE eight feet high came rushing down the Rio Grande recently with terrific force and carried away part of the Mexican National Railroad bridge at Laredo, Tex. The rise resulted from a great water spout, which fell some miles above the city.

It was recently reported that natives of the Hermit Islands in the Pacific Ocean had eaten the crews of two German merchant vessels. The gunboat Hildena has been sent to punish the cannibals.

THE other morning a fire occurred in a frame building near Reading Pa., in which four persons—Harry Wentzel, aged eleven; Charles Wentzel, aged thirteen; sons of the proprietor, and Charles and Fred Hetzinger, brothers, aged sixteen and twenty-six, were burned to death. The fire had been accidentally kindled by a half-witted vagrant who was trying to warm himself.

TEN ice houses were struck by lightning recently in Indianapolis and burned. Large quantities of ice were destroyed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE members of the State Board of Health met in Topeka the other day, all the members being present, as follows: C. H. Guibor, Beloit; D. Surber, Perry; G. H. T. Johnson, Atchison; D. W. Stormont, Topeka; J. M. Welch, LeCygne; H. L. Roberts, Manhattan; J. W. Jenney, Salina; L. A. Wright, Americus; W. L. Schenck, Osage City. Dr. Johnson was chosen President for the first year and Dr. J. W. Reiden Permanent Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Commissioners of the several counties in the State that the State Board of Health was duly organized and ask them to appoint local boards as provided by the State law governing boards of health.

THE County Attorney of Shawnee County recently caused the arrest of several prominent druggists of Topeka on the charge of selling liquor without requiring purchasers to state on their certificates for what disease the liquor was wanted. The druggists were held to appear before the District Court.

THE Live Stock Sanitary Commission has officially requested the Governor to issue a proclamation quarantining against the introduction of all animals of bovine species into the State coming from the following named places: All of the State of Connecticut, all of that portion of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the counties of Boone, Callaway, Audrain and Montgomery, in the State of Missouri.

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently returned from Washington City, where he had been attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of National Soldiers' Homes. He secured the appointment of Major W. B. Shockey as Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Branch National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, and in having the terms of the subscription by the city of Leavenworth changed favorable to the city. Under the present arrangement Leavenworth will not be compelled to vote bonds, but will pay a subscription of \$50,000 in ten annual installments of \$5,000 each, which is to be expended for the adornment of the grounds.

RECENT post-office changes in Kansas: Appointed—James L. Hutchinson, Bluff Creek; Isom L. Spencer, Raton; Pascal P. Enos, Kingsville; John Washechek, New Taylor; George W. Barrett, Plumb, and James A. Nellist, Portage. New Offices—Corbit, Ford County, Charles S. Culver Postmaster; Keroma, Hodgeman County, Austin B. Gilbert Postmaster; Rayville, Norton County, George W. Rhamy Postmaster; Vidette, Shawnee County, Robert F. McGill Postmaster; Wilburn, Ford County, Lewis P. Horton Postmaster; Coss, Brown County, Charles W. Coss Postmaster.

THE soldier boys at Fort Leavenworth have organized a base ball club.

ON recommendation of the Board of Pardons, Governor Martin recently issued unconditional pardons to Samuel Johnson, Linn County, convicted of shooting Robert Simmons two years ago; George Gideon Ready, of Ottawa County, sentenced for two years for obtaining goods under false pretenses; R. M. Graves, of Mitchell County, sentenced for three years for grand larceny; Louis Hodge, of Jefferson County, sentenced for seven years for burglary and larceny; M. D. Pierce, of Linn County, sentenced for twenty-five years for killing George Stove, and whom he fought and over a woman; and Samuel Hall, of Jefferson County, sentenced for six years for stealing six shirts.

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Joseph W. Babbitt, Hiawatha, evaporator; Samuel Jacobs, Hutchinson, combined blouse and pantalon overalls; Solomon J. Weaver, Portis, cultivator.

THE Kansas, Nebraska & Pan Handle Railroad Company, Clarence D. Ferry, of Englewood, Ill., N. F. Heiderlander, George L. Rouse, M. W. Oliver, George H. Blackwelder, and M. W. Levy, of Wichita, in corporators, filed a charter with the Secretary of the State the other day. They propose to build a road from the north line of Jewell County to the southwest corner of the State. The capital stock is \$6,000,000.

PARDONS were granted by Governor Martin on the 17th to Henry Herbert, of Marion County, John D. Kaisser, of Cherokee County, James Smith, of Shawnee County, and J. W. Belden, of Cherokee County.

MRS. MARIA SIMPSON died in Nebraska City, Neb., recently, of pneumonia. She was born in the year 1824, about forty miles southwest of Kansas City on the Ottawa reservation. She was the first white child born in what is now known as the State of Kansas. She was the daughter of Rev. Jotham Meeker, a Baptist missionary to the Ottawa Indians, a very zealous man in his work, who translated the New Testament and many of the Baptist hymns into their language.

NEAR Coolidge, the other day, a passenger on the Santa Fe train created a sensation by suddenly drawing a pistol and shooting another passenger, exclaiming at the same time: "I've caught you at last; you will never break up another family." The man was only slightly injured and declared that the man who shot him was a total stranger. The man who did the shooting appeared to be an Englishman and was thought to be insane. He was taken from the train at West Las Animas, Col.

THE Board appointed by the Governor to locate the State Reformatory Institution met the other day at Topeka to prepare for the duties allotted them. The members are, John Severance, of Marshall County; John E. Bonbrake, of Dickinson County; and E. L. Smith, of Linn County. The board issued a notice that all points in Kansas west of the sixth principal meridian, applicants for the location of the State Reformatory, will notify the Board of Commissioners on or before May 4, by addressing the Secretary, Edward R. Smith, at Mound City, Kansas, to the effect that such place desires to apply for the location of said Reformatory.

DISSOLVED IN SMOKE.

THE Office of the Buffalo, (N. Y.) Express With Other Valuable Business Interests Destroyed Through the Carelessness of a Porter—Loss \$250,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—About six o'clock last evening, fire was discovered in the composing room of the Express building, on Exchange street, and in an incredibly short space of time the entire room was filled with smoke and flames, which speedily shot through the entrance connecting with the new and the old Express building and the new, and which leads into the editorial rooms. By the time the fire department arrived, the second floors of the old and new buildings were a mass of flames, which belched out of the windows and ate their way upward and downward with frightful quickness. The acids and chemicals used in the engraving and etching processes on the floor above, on which the fire originated, and also on the floor below, in which were the engraving and lithographing establishment of Demston & Co., helped the spread of the fire, and the firemen, while they worked with superhuman effort, realized that they had all they could do to prevent the spread of the fire and keep it in the locality from which it started. Scarcely twenty minutes after the fire started the immense five-story building was completely gutted.

At about a quarter past six several of the floors, and with them the large engraving presses, type metal and lithographing stones, fell with a deafening roar, followed by a noise that sounded like the reports of a thousand muskets. The front wall was seen to bulge, and orders were issued to extend the fire lines. Only a few minutes after this was done several immense volumes of flames of a peculiar yellowish-red color puffed up from the ceiling pit, and immediately after the wall was seen to topple, and the top story fell outward with a loud crash. Fortunately no one was hurt, although several firemen were within deadly proximity, and there was not an instant's warning.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by the O'Neill Carriage Repository; the second floor by G. H. Demston & Co., lithographers and engravers, and the three floors above by the editorial rooms of the Express, the printing and engraving departments, and the job printing rooms of Mathews, Northrop & Co., respectively.

The fire was due to the carelessness of the porter, who was lighting one of his lamps in the new room, Jas. Lios, a printer, in endeavoring to put out the flames, was badly burned, and also nearly suffocated. He was rescued with difficulty. Mr. J. W. Mathews was seated in his editorial room, which is on the second floor, when the fire broke out. He was unconscious of his danger until his son, who had heard of the fire from the business office and ran up the stairs through the flame and smoke, rushed into the room and hastily apprised him. Mr. Mathews came out unscathed, but his son was badly burned about the face and neck.

So quick was the spread of the flames that the reporters barely had time to clamber out of the windows and drop onto the roof of an adjoining building. Fifteen or twenty girls and men had to descend the fire escape, the flames having swept up both flights of stairs. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance, \$198,000.

A PROMPT DENIAL.

Secretary Bayard Denies Holding any Special Enmity Toward the Colored Race, and Characterizes the Allegation as a Silly Falseness.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The colored people here have been excited of late over stories which have been set afloat touching an alleged enmity of Secretary Bayard toward the negro race. It was stated that while in the Senate he took special precautions to avoid any social or personal recognition of his fellow-Senator B. K. Bruce, and that in other ways he displayed a dislike for the race.

Oswald R. Smith, an intelligent colored man of this city, and the Secretary of the New York Colored Democratic Assembly, took the matter in hand and wrote to Secretary Bayard, asking for an explanation. The correspondence is as follows:

NEW YORK, April 7, 1885.
Hon. Thos. M. Bayard, Secretary of the State.

DEAR SIR—I send you the enclosed with regrets, and would be pleased if you would favor me with a reply as to whether there is any truth in this statement. I am, and have been a faithful worker among the very best classes of my people, and was very faithful in my efforts in Mr. Cleveland's behalf, at the loss of many personal and valuable friends, who since Mr. Cleveland's election, and to recognize me in any way. Still I am proud to say I am an admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and was very proud of you as his first choice in the Cabinet. I have denied the truth of the statement, and it is very important that I receive an early acknowledgment of this letter, as I have promised satisfactory proofs.

Very truly yours,
OSWALD R. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1885.
To Oswald R. Smith, New York:
DEAR SIR—I have your letter of the 7th, inclosing a cutting from the Irish World, which purports to be an extract from the correspondence of the Cleveland Leader, and is entitled "Bayard and the Negro." Your inquiry as to the truth of the statements contained is eminently proper and just, and I readily answer that the correspondence does not contain one word of truth, but is a tissue of malicious and silly falsehood from beginning to end. It is hardly fair, however, for a man in a public station to expect immunity from assaults from the class who insert suchanders, or the prodigate which gives them currency.

Yours respectfully,
T. F. BAYARD.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

Further Particulars of the St. Louis Murder—Maxwell Traced to the Pacific Coast—His Capture Probable.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the Southern Hotel murderer, purchased a through unlimited ticket to San Francisco, Monday, April 6, and signed his name to the ticket before leaving. He left the same evening on the San Francisco Railroad, and was recognized on the train by two St. Louisans, who talked with him and who saw him as far as Pierce City, Mo. A special from San Francisco says: "On receipt of a telegram yesterday from Chief of Police Harrigan, of St. Louis, the police here commenced search for Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller. Investigation developed the fact that a man answering Maxwell's description arrived here on Saturday last and put up at the Palace Hotel. He only remained here one night and it was thought at first that he sailed the next morning on the steamer 'City of Sidney' for Hawaii or Australia, but

FROM LATER DEVELOPMENTS it is believed that the police are on his trail and an arrest may be looked for at any time." It transpired here yesterday that Maxwell, two or three days before the murder, was in great need of money, and that he attempted to pawn his watch and sell his stereoscopic apparatus and views, but failed. On the Monday following before he left the city he was known to have money, as he informed the persons to whom he had tried to sell these articles that he no longer needed money, and displayed plenty of cash. He also purchased several things, including a valuable field glass and a pair of spectacles. The inquiry on the body of O. Arthur Preller, which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been indefinitely postponed by the Coroner. He is waiting the following of the latest clues, and advices from relatives of the dead man.

The following dispatch was received today from Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco by Chief of Police Harrigan of this city. The man who owns the three pieces of baggage as numbered in your dispatch arrived here on the 11th under the name of J. C. Deauquier. He claimed to be a Frenchman, an army officer from Paris. He was the only officer who left St. Louis on the 6th and came through. He talked

WITH AN APPARENT FRENCH ACCENT, but when spoken to in French always replied in English. My informant who came on the train says he believes the accent is assumed. He answers your description perfectly except the chest whiskers. He had a small, light mustache and a short impetuous, a brown cutaway coat; his vest and pants were of nearly the same color. He wore a broad brim drab hat dented in at the crown. The man left for New Zealand on the Australian steamer at 10 o'clock for Auckland, New Zealand. He may leave the steamer at Honolulu. Search your hotels and railroad offices for his name, and telegraph me if you can find it. He can be arrested by telegraph if he goes through and don't land at Honolulu. To this dispatch Chief Harrigan replied directing Crowley to stop Deauquier by all means, he being, in his opinion, no other than Maxwell.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—During the trip across the country the man, who is undoubtedly Maxwell, tried to wind a large, old-fashioned silver watch with a broken knife blade, and failing, sought to borrow a key. When he went to the Palace Hotel he was unable to open the trunks shipped here and sent for a locksmith, saying that he had lost his keys. A pile of burned paper was found in his room after his departure in the steamer for Honolulu or New Zealand. A dispatch has been sent to New Zealand giving Maxwell's description and ordering his arrest, and a letter will be sent to Honolulu. It is feared, however, that he will disembark at the Hawaiian Islands and take a sailing vessel for Japan, in which case all traces will be lost.

QUARANTINE IN KANSAS.
Governor Martin's Proclamation Enforcing Quarantine Against Certain Infected Districts.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 18.—The Governor has issued the following:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has made progress during the past few months in infecting new areas, and in close proximity to highways of cattle traffic between this and other States, thereby seriously endangering the large stock raising interests of the State of Kansas by the probable introduction of the said disease among our herds; and

WHEREAS, Such a calamity would prove most disastrous to the best interests of our State by depreciating the value of a large and the restriction of our interests in the markets of the world; and

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas has recommended the establishment of a quarantine against the introduction into this State of all animals of the bovine species coming from the following named places, to-wit: All of the State of Connecticut, all of that portion of New York lying south of the north line of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the counties of Callaway, Boone, Audrain and Montgomery in the State of Missouri; unless all such cattle are quarantined at the point of locality of introduction to the State for a period of ninety days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas; and further, that all cattle coming into Kansas from the above named localities be required to enter the State at Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City or Fort Scott.

Now therefore, I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby, in accordance with authority vested in me by the laws of Kansas, declare and establish a quarantine against the introduction of all animals of the bovine species from any and all the States, counties and localities above mentioned, unless all such cattle are quarantined at the point of locality of introduction for a period of ninety days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas; and further, that all cattle coming into Kansas from the above named localities be required to enter the State at Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City or Fort Scott.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the State Veterinarian are directed to see that the quarantine thus ordered and established, is enforced.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, Done at the City of Topeka, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1885, and of the independence of the United States, 110th, and of the State the twenty-first year.

By the Governor: JOHN A. MARTIN,
E. B. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

A LITTLE CHILD.

Down from the hill, up from the glen,
With waving flags and warlike din,
They rushed—two troops of mounted men—
When, lo! a child stood in the way.

The boys in blue, the boys in gray;
And they had almost met that day,
When, lo! a child stood in the way.

Its hands were filled with flowers; its eyes,
As clear and soft as summer skies,
Were opened wide in grave surprise.

Upon the pretty baby hand
The golden blessing shone,
"I want mamma," the sweet voice said.

Both Captains shouted: "Halt!" The men
Retired in their eager steeds and then
The blue leaped down and up again.

And calling like mad, he bore
The child he'd grasped a mile or more
Back to his mother's cottage door.

Loud rose the cheers from blue and gray
As smilingly they turned away,
There was no battle fought that day!

MY ADVENTURE.

A Funny Mistake and Its Fortunate Termination.

It was an odd adventure, and one in which I exhibited a degree of audacity that I can scarcely credit now; but it brought me such good fortune that I have never regretted it, especially with such a reputation for dignity as I now enjoy. It is not a very long story, yet I think it will interest you. My wife says I have told it too many times; but I believe it will bear one more repetition. It was in the year 1850. I was in the employ of a large mercantile house in the city of Boston. I had been with them six years before, fresh from a country town, and had gradually been promoted until I was confidential clerk, and had charge of the corps of book-keepers which the business demanded. I was of a reserved disposition, of studious habits, and was fast becoming a confirmed bachelor, when the events I shall narrate occurred, changing the tenor of my life.

It was the month of December. I remember the evening as distinctly as though it were just past. The snow was several inches deep, and the sky was filled with the small white messengers. The gas-lights glimmered feebly; the shop windows were obscured; travel in the street had ceased; while the few who were out hurried as fast as possible to their respective destinations. Important business demanded my attention in New York, and I was to leave on the midnight train for that city. I had taken my supper, or more properly speaking, a light lunch, near the store, where I was employed until ten o'clock with the accounts and papers which were necessary in the transaction of the business which called me away.

I looked at my watch, and found I had but scant time to go home, and get my valise, which I had unfortunately (as I then blindly thought) forgotten to bring with me. As I left the warm store, and stepped out into the wintry air, and breathed the storm, the sensation, instead of being unpleasant, was rather exhilarating. I found, in a few minutes, however, that the storm was more severe than I had imagined, and my progress was very difficult. It took me much longer to get to D street than I anticipated, so that I was in a great hurry.

I lived in a long block of houses, all just alike. I knew nothing of those who lived upon either side; for I was away early in the morning, was gone all day, after I got back at night, devoted myself to my pipe and books, very rarely going out again.

The storm seemed to have redoubled its fury as I went up the steps, and opened the door. I was almost blown into the hall, and the door swung behind me with violence. All was dark; but I knew just where my valise was, all ready, and so I crept up-stairs cautiously, to avoid further disturbance, found my room door open, and, right in the corner, where I expected my valise.

Without an instant's delay I rushed down-stairs, and was soon out in the blinding sleet. I was really exhausted when I got to the station, and, to add to my trials, I was just in time to see the train slowly moving off. After a hard run I got on the last car, recovered my breath as soon as I could, put my valise into a rack, gave the conductor, with whom I was well acquainted, my ticket, and settled myself for a nap. When I awoke it was morning, and found, to my dismay, that we were snow-bound, and had made but little progress on our way. There was nothing to do, however, but to make the best of it. I read awhile, smoked awhile, walked impatiently through the car, even lent them a hand at clearing the track; and, after other devices to kill time, thought I would look over my business matters. As I took down my valise, it felt so light it attracted my attention at once, so that I involuntarily looked it over attentively. It certainly appeared right, and there were my initials, C. S. R., in the proper place. Something intuitively told me I had made a mistake, and before opening I tried to think how it had happened. Although I had taken it in the dark, I recalled the stairway, the room at the end of the upper hall, the position of things as they had appeared in what little light there was, and the valise in the corner where I took it. There could be no mistake, and yet this valise seemed only about half as heavy as it ought. It may appear strange that I had not noticed it before; but, in my hurry to the station, I doubt if I should have noticed had it been empty.

To solve the mystery, I opened it, and the contents certainly were not mine. Perhaps some of the fellows in the house had played a trick upon me. I found some toilet articles, some apples, a book, and, at the bottom, a roll which appeared to be my papers, but which proved to be a lecture in manuscript upon "Grecian Art," with the name Chester Sylvanus Richardson at the end. Who the dictionary was a mystery,

and how I came by his valise a still greater problem. After more study over it, it flashed upon me that I must have gone into one of the other houses in the block. This eased my mind a little, though I still felt anxious about my papers. There was nothing I could do but exercise patience, and so I began reading the lecture. Although somewhat beyond my acquisitions, I found it interesting and instructive.

Toward four o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at the manufacturing town of S—, whose inhabitants were of the wide-awake, knowledge-seeking class so often found in thriving New England villages. As it was impossible to transact my business in full without my papers, and I was weary with the slow progress I had made, I formed a sudden resolution to stop over night in S—, telegraph for my valise, and go to New York some time the next day, when it arrived.

The snow about the town was fairly beaten down, considering the fierceness of the storm and the short time since it had begun to abate. After getting out of the cars I did not hurry, but leisurely passed along the platform in the rear of the other passengers. As I was about stepping off the platform to my sidewalk, to my surprise, two gentlemen, of nice appearance, seemed about to accost me; but, as they were total strangers to me, I, of course, supposed myself mistaken and passed on. In a moment they were by my side, and one of them said, very politely: "Excuse me, Professor; I thought it was sure, but did not feel sure until I saw your initials upon your valise. I am sorry you have had such a rough journey; but I can assure a good audience, despite the storm."

I was so dumfounded that I could not resist his efforts as he and his friend escorted me to a carriage, placed me in it, and then entered themselves. Before I had a chance to speak, the older gentleman said: "I trust, Professor, you will at once feel at home with us. You have many warm friends in town, though you are a stranger, personally, to us."

"Yes," broke in the other man. "I am Mr. Ackerman, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and my friend here is Judge Lincoln, who would insist you should make your headquarters at his house."

I saw what their mistake was; but how to get myself out of the matter caused me to fall into a reverie, during which my companions politely ceased to talk to me. A few minutes thought, and I determined to perform the part so unexpectedly thrust upon me, and give the lecture as best I could. Thinking the gentlemen, and fearing the conversation might drift into channels where I could not sustain it creditably, I begged permission to remain quiet, as my journey had been very fatiguing.

We speedily arrived at a handsome residence, into which I gladly entered. I was ushered into a warm, plain, well-sitting room, and, when left alone, my thoughts began to smile me. I had not long to reproach myself when I heard the sound of a woman's voice, and the Judge's wife entered and cordially bade me welcome. In conversing with her I discovered I was a very learned and eloquent Professor, and that the public was very eager to hear me. I trembled at my audacity; but I could only carry out the character I had so rashly assumed. The lady informed me that her son, who was very intimate with me (then I shuddered) was away (here I breathed easier), but I should meet her daughter, Lily, the lady left, and, after a brief quiet, which seemed hours to me, I heard voices in the hall. There was evidently an intention to speak in a low tone; but, nevertheless, I heard all that was said distinctly, as the door was slightly ajar.

"What is this wonderful prodigy of learning like, mamma? Is he a solemn-faced man, with sleek hair, spectacles and erudition written on every feature? Have I drawn a correct picture mamma?"

"Oh! no, indeed!" was the answer. "He is much unlike what Charley's letters had led me to expect. He is really a fine-looking man, very gentlemanly, and very pleasing to converse with; but I must say I should never suppose he was such a learned man as he undoubtedly is." I began to feel doubly guilty, and had not recovered when Miss Lily entered the room. She was such a vision of loveliness that my discomfiture was increased. I knew I must have seemed really stupid; but my supposed wisdom doubtless encouraged her to overlook it, and the grace of her welcome completed the fascination her first appearance had created.

We were soon talking so eagerly that I forgot my embarrassment. I was delighted to find that her range of reading and thought were such that we could talk very intelligently together. I pretended to be a great lover of music, and our conversation turned upon that topic, so that, when her mother came to call to tea, we were singing together and enjoying each other's society as though we had been friends for years.

Tea was soon over, and the eventful moment was near. I overheard Miss Lily say to her mother in a whisper: "Mamma, he is splendid." This infused me with fresh courage for the ordeal. The Judge and wife, Miss Lily and I, rode together to the hall. The sight of the brilliantly-lighted room and the expectant faces of the people made my knees tremble and my heart beat quickly; but I left the Judge and his family and made my way to the ante-room, where I found my friend the chairman. In a few moments I was upon the platform, facing a hall full of intelligent-looking people, and conspicuous among them the bright eyes and charming face of Miss Lily. I do not know what it was the chairman said, but I only know it was a panegyric upon me, and that when he said: "I now have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you the celebrated lecturer and scholar, Prof. Richardson," I arose and stood before them, undecided whether to speak or to turn and run.

The applause which followed gave me a little time to brace up. So, spreading the manuscript upon the desk, I began. I had devoted a little time to eulogium, and had looked over the manuscript in the cars, so that I was fairly familiar with it, and, as I proceeded, I kept gaining additional courage, and the lecture was delivered in a way that astonished myself and

won repeated plaudits. A vote of thanks to me was unanimously passed, the audience dispersed, and I was soon seated in the Judge's pleasant parlor, where he poured out a stream of congratulatory remarks. Miss Lily was silent, but I thought her looks endorsed her father's speech. I was much tripped by my exertions, and gladly availed myself of that excuse to retire.

Alone in my room, the possible consequence of my evening's performance troubled me. I was deeply impressed by Miss Lily's beauty, culture and bewitching manners; but how could I continue the acquaintance? I could not long remain in the character of a Professor, and an attempt to explain might complicate matters worse. The only way to do was to leave without explaining, and contrive some way, in due time, to atone for my folly. So, after breakfast, I took a long walk, during which I considered matters, and at last stepped into a telegraph office to send for my valise, which had almost escaped my recollection. While standing in the office, preparing my message, a man came in and began chatting with the operator. Just then the instrument began to click. The operator read the message, and gave a cry of surprise.

"Look here, Bill," to the other man. "Didn't Prof. Richardson lecture here last night?"

"Oh! What should I do if recognized as the impostor?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "I heard he did, though."

"Well, here is a message to the Judge, from him, which says he couldn't come, 'count of the storm. Something funny somewhere. I'd better get this up to him as soon as possible."

So off he started to find a boy to carry the message. Whatever I did must be done quickly. I found that a train left in twenty minutes. I rushed back to the Judge's house, got in without being seen, grabbed my valise, and was soon on my journey to New York, from whence I telegraphed for my valise. My heart smote me for treating my hospitable host so; but I felt the worst at not being able to bid adieu to Miss Lily. As soon as I arrived at my hotel I sent the following note to the Judge:

Excuse me, Sir—Unexpected circumstances forced me to assume the character of one far more wise, but I trust, not more deserving the respect I should receive, should I appear in propria persona in a way that I hope will entitle me to your confidence, and excuse the decision I have just taken. With much esteem and respect,
Yours,
CALVIN S. ROCHESTER.

I heard afterward what excitement followed the delivery of the telegram and the discovery of my absence. The Judge and his wife were furious, but Miss Lily was confident it would come out all right. Somehow, when my note was received it tended somewhat toward softening the Judge's anger; but it was a mystery for some time to them all. The Professor made a trip to the place to investigate the matter, and was invited to lecture. I am vain enough to be pleased with the fact that the people declared the false Professor was the more eloquent of the two. Later, I called upon the Professor, and told him the whole story. He laughed heartily at my adventure, and proved to be a whole-souled man. Our acquaintance ripened fast, and it was not long before I was in S—again with a cordial indorsement from him. Miss Lily answered my ring herself, and the look of astonishment upon her countenance I shall never forget. The reading of the Professor's letter made everything satisfactory. The Judge laughed loud and long as I told him how I felt upon my former visit. I called again and very often, and one night there was a wedding in the pleasant parlor, at which Miss Lily became Mrs. Rochester. The Judge declares that our boys have Grecian countenances, and he calls one Phidias and the other Praxiteles, although their real names are George and Rufus.—G. Randall, in N. Y. Independent.

THE "PUMP."

A Creature Who is Detested and Feared in Polite Circles.

There's the familiar pump, who makes it the business of his or her life to rout out every disagreeable circumstance connected with every family, and retail them round the neighborhood. People speak of her or him as "knowing everything," but this supreme knowledge is only gained by the greatest perseverance and systematical pumping.

The pump is detested and feared; she generally makes her attack upon the youngest and softest member of a family. She meets little Mary, whose brother George has left the country (as she thinks) suddenly and suspiciously. After kissing the dear child, she takes her into a shop, expends a penny on sweets, then they walk hand in hand, and the pumping commences.

"And so kind brother George has gone away?"

"Yes."

"And dear little Mary is very sorry, isn't she? yes, I know she is; and how's mamma?"

"Quite well, thank you."

"Ah, not quite well, of course, but she was very glad for poor George to go, eh?"

The pump glances sharply at the child, but the little face is untroubled, the sweets are good, and just the suspicion of a smile plays around her lips.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The Married Strength of British Infantry Regiments.

The general reader knows more, probably, about the solar system than about the details of regimental life; though he is always ready to listen to a tale of wrong like that which was lately told about soldiers' wives. It will be new to many that a soldier can not lawfully get married, or is not recognized as lawfully married, until he has completed six years' service, and is also the possessor of a good-conduct badge. Having served the allotted period, leave has to be obtained from the commanding officer of the regiment; but as a rule permission is granted readily enough. But even then it may be some time before the newly-elected Benedict can avail himself of the privileges of "free quarters."

The proposition of married men for whom accommodation is provided by Government is about ten per cent. of the total strength of the regiment, and when a man has obtained the necessary permission to enter the holy estate it may happen that the "married strength" of the regiment is already above the limit, in which case he has to support his wife and self on his regimental pay and rations. But he is allowed the privilege of "living out of mess;" that is to say, instead of taking his meals in barracks with the other men, he is permitted to draw his rations and do his best to make three-quarter pounds of meat per diem and one pound of bread fill two mouths instead of one. How the men contrive to make both ends meet under such circumstances is a mystery; but they do, and as a rule the married men of a regiment contrive to keep up a better kit than their unmarried companions. Of course there are exceptions; and many an officer will be able to call to mind some startling effluvia encountered in his subaltern days on the occasions of "kit inspections."

As when what to all intents and purposes seemed to be a neatly folded linen shirt or flannel vest has proved on closer inspection to be the remains of an article of female attire not usually worn by the male sex.

When once a married man has become enrolled on the "strength," his position is materially improved. He has his single room in barracks, with coal, gas and wood fire; his wife gets a share of the regimental washing, and if she is a good laundress frequently has some of the mess and officers' linen to wash. By the practice of strict economy a soldier's wife can, under such conditions, enjoy a more comfortable existence than if she is mated to an agricultural laborer or mechanic. But even under the most favorable conditions it is hard to lay by for a rainy day; and we may be sure that many of the wives of the brave fellows who have lately set out for the Sudan had not more than a few shillings to make a fresh start with. In civil life a thrifty housewife will endeavor to lay by a store against bad times occasioned by sickness of work, when the bread-winner may, through force of circumstance, be compelled to endure a spell of enforced idleness; but with the soldier's wife this necessity is not so apparent. So long as her husband remains in the service (ill or well), so long will he receive a certain amount of daily pay; and although the contingency of his services being required abroad may at times present itself to her mind, the possibility of such an event is usually overlooked until it arrives to find her quite unprepared.

Putting aside the men married "with leave," there are in nearly every regiment a large proportion of men who have got married without the necessary permit to do so. Although they do not actually offend against military law, their status as married men can not be recognized by the authorities. The man who marries without sanction is to all practical intents and purposes looked upon as single. He is compelled to continue to mess with his comrades in barracks, although as a rule a certain amount of laxity is observed in allowing leave to sleep out of barracks. When a regiment moves from one station to another the wives of such men often find it a matter of extreme difficulty to scrape together the necessary funds for the railway journey; although, to their credit be it said, they as a rule do manage to solve this difficult problem some way or other, and before their husbands have fairly settled down in their new quarters they are generally located in a lodging within easy distance of the barracks gate.

Incredible as it may seem, not very many years ago as many as three or four soldiers' families had to accommodate themselves in a single room in barracks, the only divisions being curtains stretched across. After a time the authorities awoke to the fact that this state of things was not quite what it should be, and a single room to each couple has long been the order of the day.—St. James Gazette.

HOSIERY.

Hose for the Coming Season Must Match the Dresses Worn.

Early importations indicate that hose for the coming season must match the dresses with which they are worn; therefore the fashionable colors are fashionable only when they correspond with the other colors in the costume. Where there are combinations, as of beige and brown, corn and blue, red and black in the costume, it is considered the best taste to select the vertical striped hose with alternate stripes of the same colors, matching them exactly if possible. If this can not be done, select a single color, the one most prominent in the costume preferred. Black slippers and black hose with white or colored dresses are not in accord with fashion's decrees, unless the dress is trimmed in black. For the street, black stockings may be tolerated, because of being less conspicuous, but for evening or house wear hose should either match the dress or its trimmings.

The leading shades in lighter colors are: beige, grey brown, light "old china" blue, myrtle, sage, dull red, pink and salmon shades. In the regular lines there are the usual cardinal, blues, myrtles and browns. Roman or Madras stripes will be worn, but the strictly fashionable style is plain goods to match the dresses.

Black hose will be, as usual, very popular. Every lady is supposed to own one black dress or more, and fashion decrees that if she does not, she should remedy the omission as soon as possible; therefore there is and will be a great demand for black hose. The new "anchor dye," warranted fast black, will prove a boon to ladies who have been seriously annoyed by the discoloration of feet and clothing from the color coming off from their black stockings. For those who have plenty of black hose, or who do not get this new dye, there are fine thin cotton or Lisle thread hose made expressly for summer wear under the regular black hose. They keep the discoloration from the feet, and are soft and easy to walk in besides.

Ladies who take long country walks will appreciate a variety of stockings imported last year under the name of "bathing hose." They are very soft and loosely woven, but quite thick, and keep the feet from being chafed by the strong boots necessary for such pedestrian tours. The "half trunk" hose with the wide gore set in from the knee up, are rapidly growing in favor, and for stout ladies they are especially desirable, as the extra width does away with the annoying constriction of the flesh when the hose are tight above the knees.

The "wash Lisle" hose are the special novelty of the spring importations. They are a soft finished, very fine silky Lisle thread goods, much more like spun silk in feeling than like Lisle thread, and are especially designed for those ladies whose delicate feet find the thread goods too harsh and irritating if they take long walks.—Denorest's Monthly.

DIABETES.

Description of a Most Distressing and Prevalent Complaint.

The chief characteristic of this disease is an abnormal amount of sugar in the blood. The cause of it is quite uncertain. According to Flint, it occurs in the vast majority of cases between the ages of thirty and fifty; in men much oftener than in women. It may exist a long time before it is noticed, and then continue years before proving fatal. It often gives a fatal issue to otherwise mild diseases. Its chief test is a large per centage of sugar in the water, the quantity of the latter, also, generally, not always, being increased.

Among the earlier symptoms are great thirst, a strong appetite, dryness of the mouth and acid saliva; later, emaciation, increasing muscular feebleness, and in many cases irritability, melancholy and mental weakness. To arrest it, it must be taken in its early stages. One-third or more of its cases end in consumption.

A diabetic patient, when the disease has become confirmed, is liable to sudden death. The heart may fail from paralysis of its nerves; or, the blood-poison affecting the brain, the person may sink into a state of insensibility, delirium and coma (fatal lethargy). A slight cold may bring on this result. So may more constipation and undue physical exertion, mental emotion, or anxiety.

Flint says: "The disease seems to me less formidable than heretofore, provided proper treatment be adopted and persisted in." The main thing is to arrange for the patient a diet which excludes, as far as possible, sugar and starch, and induce him rigidly to continue it. While cutting off so many articles of the ordinary diet, pains must be taken to supply their place with others sufficiently nutritious and appetizing. Gluten bread may take the place of common wheat bread. It contains only one-third as much starch as that made from entire wheat, and is acceptable to the taste.

The body should be carefully protected against the influence of atmospheric changes, and the skin be kept in a good condition. There should be exercise in the open air, but it should be moderate. Mental relaxation and recreation should be secured.—Youth's Companion.

OPIUM.

The Bengali Legend of the Discovery of the Sleep-Producing Drug.

According to the Bengali legend, there once lived on the banks of the holy River Ganga a Rishi, or sage, in whose hut, made of palm leaves, there was a mouse which became a favorite with the sage, and was endowed by him with the gift of speech. After awhile the mouse, having been frightened by a cat, at its earnest solicitations was changed by Rishi into a cat; then, alarmed by dogs into a dog; then into an ape; then into a bear; then into an elephant, and finally, being still discontented with its lot, into a beautiful maiden, to whom the sage gave the name of "Postomani," or the "poppy-eyed lady."

One day, while tending her plants, the King approached the Rishi's cottage, and was invited to rest and refresh himself by Postomani, who offered him some delicious fruit. The King, however, struck by the girl's beauty, refused to eat until she had told him of her parentage. Postomani, to deceive the King, told him she was a Princess whom the Rishi had found in the woods and had brought up. The upshot was that the King made love to the girl, and they were married by the holy sage. She was treated as the favorite Queen, and was very happy; but one day while standing by a well she turned giddy, fell into the water, and died.

The Rishi then appeared before the King and begged him not to give way to consuming grief, assuring him that the late Queen was not of royal blood. Said he: "She was a mouse, and, according to her own wish, I changed her successively into a cat, a dog, an ape, a bear, an elephant and a lovely girl. Let her body remain in the well; fill up the well with earth. Out of her flesh and bones will grow a tree, which shall be called after her, 'Posto,' that is, the 'poppy-tree.' From this tree will be obtained a drug called 'opium,' which will be either swallowed or smoked till the end of time. The opium swallower or smoker will have one quality of each of the animals to which Postomani was transformed. He will be mischievous, like a mouse; fond of milk, like a cat; quarrelsome, like a dog; filthy, like an ape; savage, like a bear; and high-tempered, like a Queen."

—Weekly Medical Review.

THE FASHIONS.

Some Striking Peculiarities of the Dresses and Bonnets of the Period.

The large gray-colored neckerchief knotted at a marine is a thing of the past. It once charitably covered the sins of the dressmaker, which were many and frequent collarwards. In the graceful and perfect-fitting "tailor-made" dress of the day no such glaring mistake is made, and to cover up the "set" of the collar would be to do the artistic originator a gross injustice.

In the list of light woollens, and especially those of nuns' veiling and albatross cloth, are sent out some very lovely new patterns dyed in the most exquisite and delicate shades of shell pink, silver and sky blue, mauve, beige, canary and helio-rose, the faintly colored grounds printed or embroidered with single flowers matching in much deeper coloring the lighter shade of the fabric itself. Other patterns are tufted with raised figures in minute but gay colors of silk or chenille similar to the tufted fabrics worn in evening dress the past season, but finer and more elaborate, the simple tuft being changed to a tiny spray of flowers, or one single bud and foliage or a full-blown rose. A soft silk warp is added to the more expensive veillings and other sheer wool fabrics, giving them a lustrous and beautiful sheen, and also adding to their beauty of effect in the full ample folds and drappings of the new long French overdress and polonaises.

Polonaises with bodices fastening from left to right across the chest are seen upon some of the latest models in overdresses. The accompanying admirably the fashion of raising the skirt of the polonaise high on one side. These bodices necessitate a sloping seam down the center of the front to secure a perfect fit. Polonaises, out away in front revealing a shirred or plaited vest beneath, are draped to form paniers at each side of the front extending into wide panels, which are variously decorated. With dressy young ladies, however, the polonaise closed down the front and made very long and full is the leading model. A wide hem or simple binding like that of a coat is often the only finish to the edge of the entire skirt, front and back.

The newest overdresses are very full and ungored in front as well as in the back. Deep plaits, like kiltings, adjust the skirt to the form, and the front of many of the newest tunics reach quite to the foot of the skirt, showing only the tiny quilted balayuse around the bottom of the lower skirt. Tufted woolen goods, light-weight chevrons, basket-cloths, and plain serges or flannels, are all in fashionable use for spring costumes, and braided, woolen-lace, or rows of very wide galoon, son-ache or velvet ribbon are used to decorate. Self-trimmings, however, in the shape of box-plaitings, kiltings, tucked flounces, and fan and panel trimmings, are still employed by the leading modistes, both in Paris and America, upon many of their most elegant and recherche carriage and promenade costumes of silk, satin or woolen fabrics.

Parisian houses are sending over an unusually elegant assortment of frocks, dolmans, pelisses, pelotines, and other short, dressy wraps which are as expensive as they are handsome. One very elegant mantle in visite shape is made of silver gray satin brocaded with dark crimson green velvet figures in raised patterns. Another has a ground of fawn-colored satin, shot with gold in one light and a deep crimson in another. Large velvet carnations in deepest red enrich this changing ground, and the wrap is adorned with a mingled trimming of gold and Venetian red lace of pure silk of a Spanish pattern, arranged in cascades all over the wrap wherever it calls for ornamentation. A costly *agraffe* of gold set with ruby stones fastens this wrap at the throat.

The small capote and the fish-wife poke with its peaked brim have it all their own way just at present, though the latter shape is a trying one to any but very young and fresh faces. The prettiest of these have a soft or puffed crown, and are lace trimmed. The modified poke and the capote for less youthful wearers have almost invariably a finish of gathered velvet forming a puff which edges the trim of the bonnet. Velvet ribbons to match, arranged in loops or rosettes, are much used; these are run through with several fancy gold-headed pins, large dragon flies with jeweled eyes being a favored ornament. Flowers are preferred to feathers, but these decorations instead of forming chaplets and wreaths are now arranged in pompons and algrette fashion, and placed directly in front of the crown of the bonnet, the stems, thorns and grasses falling gracefully at each side.—N. Y. Evening Post.

An Interesting Tableau.

A Worcestershire woman, new to London, had her child christened in company with the children of some of her London acquaintances. After the ceremony, the presence of so many little ones inspired her with a brilliant idea. Why shouldn't they all have their portraits taken? She knew a place where they did them cheaply, and, what was more, she would defray all the expenses. Such an offer was too good to be lost, and a party of a dozen children—the lady was very particular about their being twelve—were started off to the photographer. The latter was delighted at the prospect of a large order, and at once set to work. After some four or five of the party had been photographed, it occurred to him, on the chaperon of the party intimating that she was going to pay for all, to ask her if she knew what the bill would amount to. "Of course I do," said she; "five shillings. You advertise them at five shillings a dozen." The unfortunate photographer turned pale. He began to suspect the mistake the good lady had fallen into. "Yes," he faltered, "five shillings the dozen pictures—not five shillings the dozen children!" The tableau may be better imagined than described.—Photographic News.

A writer says that he has found that it requires as much food to bring one turkey to maturity, when the bird is confined to one yard, as to make forty pounds of pork.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CITTONWOOD FALLS - WAX

THE MODEL YOUNG MAN.

- A candid, sincere young man; A countenance clear young man; A lover of truth; A rare good forsooth; And a worthy-of-trust young man.

THE COMPOTE OF APPLES.

A King Taught by His Queen How to Form a Good Cabinet.

There was once a King, but I do not know of what, for history is always so tiresome about questions and answers that I have never dared to inquire.

great pie as a present; and he says no more, for he who has a good understanding, etc. "What impudence! what audacity! what insolence!" exclaimed Queen Mari-Castana, angrily, on reading it.

once thought of his wife's disappointment, and the next day at dinner time was surprised to see her appear perfectly serene, or rather, I may say, gay and complacent. The great banquet was begun. The King of Jauja's eyes sparkled with joy at the sight of the first dish.

MOVING SLOWLY. Mr. Cleveland's Deliberation a Guarantee Against Mistakes. President Cleveland's Administration moves slowly, in accordance with the wise rule laid down by his chief.

ment which he is planting must produce an abundant harvest of popular confidence and make the strongest President with the country at large that ever sat in the White House.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —Wire covered with good paint has been found to be much more lasting than galvanized wire, although farmers ordinarily pay a cent per pound more for the latter.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
How to the lines, let the chips fall where they may."

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75
11 weeks	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25
12 weeks	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
13 weeks	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25
14 weeks	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75
15 weeks	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25
16 weeks	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75
17 weeks	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25
18 weeks	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75
19 weeks	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25
20 weeks	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

It has rained every night this week.

Mr. H. P. Brackett is repainting his house.

Mr. Addison Walker, of Wichita, is in town.

Mr. James Garland, of Wichita was in town, last week.

Mr. Chas. Klusman has moved into the Clements house.

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle returned, yesterday, from Kansas City.

Mrs. John Thompson, of Clements, is lying very low with typhoid fever.

Mr. E. A. Bruner, formerly of this city, is now located at Grinnell, Iowa.

The thief who broke into Mr. G. E. Findley's jewelry store, has been caught, at Kansas City.

Mr. T. A. Jennings, of Indiana, is now proscriptor clerk at Messrs. Johnston & Rettiger's drug store in Strong City.

Mr. J. G. Witne has rented his farm near Safford, and will move to Ottawa, where he will engage in the insurance business.

Mr. J. C. Seroggin, of Strong City, took five car loads of sheep to St. Louis, last week. Mr. Wm. Winters went with him.

Mr. Pat McCabe, a brother of Mr. John McCabe, of Bazaar township, arrived here, last Saturday evening, from Ireland.

Mr. D. F. Sholly, of Pennsylvania, formerly of Strong City, was in that place, last week, attending to some unsettled business.

The stone crusher at Strong City has again begun operations, with a force of 65 hands, and is turning out about 25 car loads of ballast a day.

The Rev. N. F. Tipton, formerly of this city, but now of Baldwin City, visited Mr. H. P. Brackett's family, on Wednesday night of last week.

Married, yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Rock creek, Mr. Joseph Schwillling and Miss. M. L. Becker, daughter of Mr. V. Becker.

Mr. Jim Wilson, an old conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, was to see his old friend Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, last week, on a pleasure trip west.

Mr. Frank Bucher, of the Emporia Democrat, was at Strong City, last Thursday, and purchased the Clay Hotel, at that place, for himself and Editor McCown, of the same paper. They will leave it.

Messrs. Mann & Ferguson are having a Stevens Patent Cooling Room put up in their Meat Market, which, when completed, will enable them to keep meat, eggs, butter, etc., as well as if it was winter time.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 25, 1885, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

We were mistaken, last week, in saying Mrs. B. Lantry had returned home from the World's Fair. We saw that she was at home, and, thinking she had accompanied her children to New Orleans, was how we were led into the error. She did not go to the Fair at all.

The ladies of the Congregational Church have arranged to have a social at the residence of Dr. Robt. Walsb, on Friday evening, April 24. A general invitation is extended to all who wish to spend a pleasant evening together with

friends, and to help the ladies in their work.

Good young cattle are selling high and meeting with a ready demand, figures having been paid here within the last week for calves, that were simply astonishing. On last Saturday Messrs. Geo. R. Barse & Co. sold for A. R. Ice, of Chase county, Kansas, fifty-two steer calves averaging 715 lbs at \$44.40 per cwt.

Last Friday morning Mr. C. C. Watson took in Frank Smith and a horse he had stolen from Mr. Jacob Buck, near Emporia, and telegraphed to Emporia about the matter. Mr. Buck arrived here that evening, and the next day, after remaining all night at Mr. Watson's, left with his horse. The thief was taken not Emporia for trial.

This is the season of the year when the fifth in your back yard should be gently raised with the shovel and lifted over the fence.—*Strong City Democrat.*

Yes; and if the wind blows as strong at Strong City, as it does here, and we think it does, it will gently lift it back into your yard, or into some of your neighbors' yards.

Addie Lyon, the celebrated elocutionist and dramatic reader, gave an entertainment in Music Hall, last Saturday night, before a small but appreciative audience. Her impersonations are highly creditable, and in some of them she exhibits a great deal of fire and dramatic talent, losing, as it were, her own identity and taking on that of the character she represents.

At the meeting of the Strong City Building and Loan Association, held in that place, April 11, 1885, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: J. T. Dickson, President; Chas. J. Lantry, Vice-President; W. M. Davis, Secretary; E. A. Hildebrand, Treasurer; Chas. J. Lantry, Wm. Rettiger, David Rettiger, J. T. Dickson, C. I. Maulo, Wit Adare and L. W. Clay, Directors.

The new City Council met, last night, at Mayor J. P. Kuhl's harness store, with Mayor Kuhl in the chair, and organized by electing W. E. Timmons as President. The Mayor then made the following appointments, which were confirmed: S. A. Breese, City Treasurer; E. A. Kinne, City Clerk; Henry Bonewell, City Marshal; Mat. H. Pennell, Street Commissioner. We will give full proceedings, next week.

Would it not be a good idea for the Strong City Democrat men to get out a patent on some of its news items; that is, if it intends republishing them for any great length of time? Or would it not be a good idea to occasionally charge the wording of them to keep them from becoming monotonous to its readers? Perhaps they are intended as a joke, but we presume their readers will fail to see where the laugh comes in.

Commemoration of the anniversary of the order of I. O. O. F. will be held in the Hall or Lodge room, Cottonwood Falls, Monday evening, April 27. An interesting evening may be expected. All members of the order are requested to be present. W. A. PARKER, N. G. C. C. WILSON, Sec'y.

MASONIC.
All members of Zerodatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and all Masons in good standing are urgently requested to be present at the next regular communication, on Friday, May 14th, 1885. The Business set for first Friday is put off to second Friday, owing to the fact that the Hall will not be ready before that time. J. P. KUHLE, W. M.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.
Sealed bids will be received until the 6th day of May, 1885, for the building of a frame school-house in District No. 47, at the house of Hermon Piper. Plans and specifications can be seen at Charlie Klein's, Elm Dale. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Bonds are required. By order of School Board. F. W. ANNEFELDT, Clerk.

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

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this county has disposed of the following cases since our last report: State vs. J. G. Winters, liquor case; verdict not guilty. J. W. Jarvis vs. T. D. Downing, appeal; verdict for def't. School Dist No 10 vs. P. T. Lawless; judgment for plff. J. G. Winters vs. J. A. Smith, appeal; judgment for \$13.85. G. K. Hagans vs. J. L. Jacobs, recovery of money; verdict for plff. H. C. Johnson vs. Geo. Balch, appeal; settled. Samuel Bruner vs. C. C. Watson, replevin; quashed.

PROGRAMME FOR TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

To be held at Bazaar on Saturday, May 2nd, at 1 o'clock: Music—W. G. Patton and others. Is it practicable for teachers to merit and demand higher wages?—Frank Spencer. Resolved, That some provision should be made whereby teachers could be compelled to attend associations. Recitation—Miss McC—. Should monthly examinations be recommended?—Alice Hunt. Recess. Music—G. W. Patton and others. Resolved, That the First Grade Certificate has not been given time it merits—Ada Rogler. Recitation—Carrie Breese. Methods of punishing scholars who fail to appear when the bell rings—Minnie Ellis. A twenty minutes discussion, by the Association, on the age at which pupils should be admitted to school, opened by—Mrs. Capt. Patton. Miscellaneous Business. Query Box. ADA ROGLER, Conductor. CLEO ICE, Secy.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The board of county commissioners met in regular session, April 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1885. Present, Arch Miller, Ed. Baker and M. E. Hunt.

The following appointment of school land appraisers were confirmed: Joseph Riggs, Wm. White and J. L. Thompson, on east 1/2 of sec. 36, 2r, 6; Henry Riggs, A. Seifert and John Johnson, on east 1/2 of n. w. 1/4 and east 1/2 of s. w. 1/4 36, 22, 5. Wm. Jeffrey, special commissioner sup'd'd the Osage bridge approaches completed according to contract.

The bond of W. M. Davis, clerk of Falls township, was approved. The bond of R. H. Chandler, J. P., of Bazaar township, was approved. The County Clerk was ordered to advertise for proposals to furnish coffins for paupers.

The bill of damages of W. A. Wood, for \$252 on Gilmore road, was rejected.

W. R. Terwilliger was authorized to put gates on the road from Matfield Green to Eldorado, where it crosses sections 25 and 35, r 22, r 7, from May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1885.

The Board ordered the law to allow bounties on wolf and wild cat scalps, \$3 each, in force.

The bill of S. P. Brooks for \$48 for quarantining cattle was rejected.

The County Clerk was directed to purchase three copies of the compiled laws, for the use of the County Commissioners.

C. W. Jones was allowed \$200 exemption on his personal property assessment.

The annual reports of Falls, Cottonwood and Toledo townships were approved.

A. K. Johnson's claim for rebate on personal property assessment for 1884 was rejected.

County warrants amounting to \$24.00 uncalled for, were cancelled by lapse of three years.

C. E. Hait was allowed a reduction of \$263 on his personal property valuation, on account of double assessment.

J. S. Shipman, having donated a road to the Osage bridge, the old road to the crossing was vacated.

W. A. Wood's application to erect gates on the road running through sec. 1 20, r 7, was rejected.

The petition asking the release of J. N. Nye, committed to jail until fine and costs are paid, was laid over.

Action on the following roads was postponed until July: Petitioned for by J. H. Dye, Cottonwood township.

By J. L. Thompson, Cottonwood township, the principal petitioner having failed to file his affidavit that he had served the proper notice on land owners.

Vacation petitioned for by J. P. Kuhl, Falls township.

Roads petitioned for by the following persons were established: Peter Harder, W. A. Parker, Falls township; Gordon McHenry, J. H. Scribner, John C. Dentry, L. C. Hubbard, Bazaar township; John Mann, Job Johnson, Diamond Creek township.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

J. W. JOHNSON W. C. THOMAS.
JOHNSON & THOMAS,
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows,

Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakers' well Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S

My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat?

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

CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES

who are tired of Cuticles that fade in washing or washing will find the

RICHMOND PINKS,

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

roads petitioned for by the following petitioners: William Daub, W. A. Parker, Falls township; Alex. Russell, J. M. Belman, F. Yeager, P. B. McCabe, Bazaar township; James Type, A. F. Rhodes, Toledo township; R. F. Riggs, J. L. Crawford, Cottonwood township; Henry Collet, Diamond Creek township.

Attest: J. J. MASTEY, Co. Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The nursery stock of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees of W. W. Carr, Yellow Springs (Ohio) Nursery, is now being offered to the public of Chase county, at reasonable prices; all of which is warranted first-class goods, as Mr. Carr makes first-class goods a specialty, and warrants each article as recommended. The selection of apple trees are such as are adapted to this climate, as are also its pears, plums, cherries, and in fact, all varieties offered for sale here. The fact that the premium apples at the Great New Orleans World's Fair were selections from this nursery, and were raised in Cowley county, Kansas, gives this nursery such a recommendation that it needs none other. Parties wanting nursery stock would do well to wait until the authorized agents call on them, as the county is to be thoroughly canvassed. The agent informs us that he has disposed of over \$800 worth of trees in Cottonwood Falls alone.

QUERY.

To the Editor of the Courant: I presume able pens than mine will give a full report of the very interesting and profitable session of the Chase County Sunday school Convention held, last Saturday, at Strong City. I wish, however, to inquire why none of the Methodist ministers of the county were present, and no delegates form any of the Methodist schools, save one in a distant part of the county. If none are given, we shall conclude that none exist.

A METHODIST LAYMAN—JUST ARRIVED.
Call and see J. N. Raiton's new samples, from which he will make suits to order for \$22.00 and upwards.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Mrs. Berry, at the Eureka House, is constantly adding to her stock of millinery and fancy goods, and has now on hand a choice assortment of ladies' underwear, etc. apr 3w

For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year-old stock steers.

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

C. C. Watson has been found guilty of selling goods cheaper than any one else, and fined \$11,000.14 for the same, the fourteen cents to be paid instantly.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Wood for sale, and delivered, by Ferry & Watson.

Mr. Wm. H. Yotter, having purchased the photograph gallery of Mr. J. H. Matthews, has engaged the services of Mr. M. L. Fishback of Wichita, an experienced photographer, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line of business. Groups, enlarging and views made a specialty.

Call and see J. N. Raiton's new samples, from which he will make suits to order, from \$22.00 upwards.

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

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

Money to loan on chattel property. JAMES P. McGRATH.
50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork.

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

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's.

Loomis & Rigdale are at the Fair Grounds breaking and training horses. Parties wishing horses broke or trained would do well to call on them now. apr 16 3t

Now that spring is opening up and people will be wanting to beautify their premises, and as nothing adds more to the good looks of a house than a fresh coat of so of paint, and as Jas. A. Runyon, of Strong City, can do that kind of work or sign painting in the best of style, and as he has been a resident of the county for a long while, it would be a good idea for those desiring this kind to give him a call.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.
Day boarding can be had at Mrs. J. N. Nye's.
Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.
Glidden's Fence Wire Company, have made Adare, Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City, their exclusive agents for the sale of their celebrated wire, in Chase county. Oak and cedar posts always on hand.
S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl-11-1t.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. jyl-11-1t

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, K. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. j 5-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines,

Perfumes,

Stationary,

Paints,

Oils,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

ALSO, IN

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

FOR

Medical, Mechanical

AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

ALSO,

Soda Water.

<

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

HOP AWAY! POP AWAY!

Song of the Corn Popper.

Pop! pop! Bippety flop! Here on I, all ready to pop. Girls and boys, the fire burns clear; Gather about the chimney here. Big ones, little ones, all in a row; Hop away! pop away! here we go!

HOW BENNY RAN AWAY.

It was cold and rainy that morning, the morning that Benny ran away, and this was how it happened:

Benny and his mother lived at Dr. Grey's, and the doctor's little boy, Charlie, and Benny were great friends, but this particular morning there had been a quarrel, and Benny went off to the barn, if the truth must be told, sulking and refusing to play with Charlie—well, not for a long time, not before dinner, at least.

But it was cold at the barn and he soon started for the house. Now, he had been up on the hay-mow while he was at the barn, and so started for the house covered with dust. It rained on him, and he got his feet muddy, and altogether it was rather a dirty-looking Benny that walked into the sitting-room and up to the stove. Charlie, curled up in a big chair with a picture-book, looked up, saw him, laughed at him, pointed a finger at him and said: "Shame! dirty thing," which made Benny very angry.

Benny's mother was very neat, and coming in just then and seeing how dirty he looked, scolded, and tried to make him look somewhat cleaner. But Benny didn't like to have his face washed at any time, and this morning he was so very cross, and made so much fuss and noise that the doctor, sitting by the window studying, after looking up, sternly once or twice, rose, set Benny gently outside the door saying: "There! stop there until you can come in and be quiet." Old how angry Benny was. He ran to the barn and walked around the floor for a long time. How shamefully he was used! What should he do—how mean Charlie was to laugh at him—and the doctor had treated him still worse—what made his mother stay there—he wouldn't any longer—Mrs. Gray, too, she was kinder to him than any of the rest, but she always made him go to bed at eight o'clock—he would run away, and then maybe they would be sorry—where should he go—perhaps he had better go down South—that gentleman visiting at the doctor's the other day said it was a warm there. Benny had heard him say to the doctor: "To one who has never visited the South, it is truly surprising the difference of climate one finds starting from here some night and traveling until some time the next day." Well, Benny thought he could stand it to travel one night and part of the next day—he would go at once, so off he started. He heard Charlie calling him as he started but he only ran the harder. He went across the fields most of the time, for he was afraid of so many people and teams.

In the afternoon he began to get rather hungry. But about four o'clock he met a little girl coming in a school. She called to him, and gave him what was left in her lunch basket. She tried to coax him home with her, but he would not go. He found a barn standing in the middle of a field and slept there that night, nestled down between some hay and straw.

It was late when he woke up the next morning, for he had got very tired the day before. His supper had been rather light, and he felt terribly hungry. Where was he to get his breakfast? Perhaps if he stopped at the next house they might give him something to eat, he would try. But here he received a terrible fright. He was scarcely inside the gate when a big boy coming out of the house, saw him, and cried: "What are you doing around here? Clear out! We don't want you! Towser, here! Towser!" Benny ran away before he had got half through, but he heard the dog barking and expected to be overtaken every minute. But the boy, evidently satisfied, called the dog back and went off in the opposite direction whistling.

Poor little Benny. He had been so frightened and ran so fast he thought his heart was surely coming out of his mouth. As soon as he dared he stopped to rest, down by a bank and some bushes where he was sheltered from the wind, for it was growing colder. It seemed to him as though he had not rested at all before he heard the sound of wheels coming down the hill beyond. He crept around to the other side of the bushes and lay peeping out. It was Dr. Grey. Oh dear! would he see him? Was he looking after him? He thought he had got so far that the doctor could never come, but in reality it was only a few miles from the doctor's house, although it seemed such a distance to Benny—he wished he knew how his mother and Charley and Mrs. Grey were—the doctor is looking in this direction—will he see me? Evidently he did not, for he drove right on, and after a while Benny started out once more.

HITTING A NAIL ON THE HEAD.

A Practical Illustration of an Important Principle.

"Papa, what is meant by always hitting the nail on the head, in daily life?" "It simply means, my son, that you come directly to the point in all your dealings with the world." "But how, papa?" "Well, let me see. Hum! Ah, I have it! Run out to the shed and get me a nail, a hammer and a pine block." "Here they are, papa." "Very good. Now I will place the block on my knee—so. Then I will hold the nail all ready for being driven into the block—so. Now take the hammer and strike the nail directly on the head and it will enter the block. You strike all around the nail, without hitting it, your blows will be wasted. Are you ready, my son?" "Yes, papa." "Then—go!" "Put that arnica bottle back in its place, and then spend the rest of the afternoon filling the wood-box. If I catch you shirking I'll baste you with an inch of your life. Do you hear?" "But, papa—was the blow wasted?" "Detroit Journal."

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH.

Oh, not alone on Gerizim, Or Zion's holy hill, Where once Messiah sat with strophes dim, Mid altar smoke and chorals hum, Thy remembrance, O God of Israel still, The temple veil's rent apart, Oh, mystery of grace! In every humble, contrite heart, Thou hast Thy dwelling place.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

Second Quarter. April 15—Paul going to Rome. Acts 28: 1-15. April 22—The Resurrection. Matt. 28: 1-10. May 6—The Ascension. Acts 1: 1-9. May 13—The Pentecost. Acts 2: 1-41. May 20—The Feast of Pentecost. Acts 2: 42-47. May 27—The Feast of Pentecost. Acts 2: 42-47.

YOUNG MEN AND THE CHURCH.

Suggestions for Attracting and Holding the Young—No Effective Substitute for the Power of the Gospel and Christian Living.

There is manifest reason why, in Western towns and cities, special effort should be directed toward young men. They constitute, numerically, a large part of every such community. They are a large factor in the present energy and life of the town, and in a few years they will control its commercial and public life.

JULIETTE.

A Mischievous Colt Which Could Do Many Remarkable Things.

Did you ever own a nice horse, who was full of fun and mischief, and whose eye seemed to have a laugh in it? Let me tell you about such a one. She was as black as jet; she had a white star in her face, and a white stocking on her left hind foot. She was round and plump, and very quick in her motions. She could trot, rack, pace and run, and under the saddle was a charmer. Her name was Juliette. As a colt she took the lead in mischief.

She could untie a bow-knot, even when the end of the strap was put through the bow and drawn up tightly. But she was not so foolish as to do this when there was no occasion. But omit feeding her when the other horses were fed, and then step out of the barn for a few moments; suddenly return, and she would be found united, and in a stall with another horse, helping herself to his grain. She had three associates, whom she led into mischief in the night. She would open the barn door, which was fastened with a hook and staple; open the barn-yard gate by drawing out the pin that held it. She would let down the bars with her teeth, and lead her three trusting companions into the grain field. There they would be found in the morning, while she had returned to the barn before the boys were up. She had such an innocent look when she had been on these excursions that it would call forth one's admiration. When I rode her to bring back the colts she seemed to know what we were after. She would go quite direct to where those wicked colts could be found, and we would chase them home in a hurry.

One night a mysterious noise was heard at the barn. Horse thieves were not unknown, and, as we lived in the best neighborhood, great anxiety was felt. Father drew himself softly out of his warm bed. Revolver in hand, he went carefully and quietly out of the house, followed by a courageous bull-dog.

You can imagine his astonishment when, instead of finding horse-thieves, he found Juliette, standing with the raised pump-handle in her mouth trying to pump water; while the three colts, with unbounded confidence in her ability, stood at the trough watching her with expectant eyes.—Our Little Ones.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH.

Oh, not alone on Gerizim, Or Zion's holy hill, Where once Messiah sat with strophes dim, Mid altar smoke and chorals hum, Thy remembrance, O God of Israel still, The temple veil's rent apart, Oh, mystery of grace! In every humble, contrite heart, Thou hast Thy dwelling place.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

Second Quarter. April 15—Paul going to Rome. Acts 28: 1-15. April 22—The Resurrection. Matt. 28: 1-10. May 6—The Ascension. Acts 1: 1-9. May 13—The Pentecost. Acts 2: 1-41. May 20—The Feast of Pentecost. Acts 2: 42-47. May 27—The Feast of Pentecost. Acts 2: 42-47.

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SOMETHING NEW IN STEEL.

How Siege Guns Are Made of the Weight of Field Howitzers.

Following the recent developments in the use of dynamite shells in common field cannon charged with powder, is a new departure in the manufacture of cannon. It comes from the apparently endless variety of uses made of mill, or Bessemer process, steel, and is probably the most astonishing application yet made of that metal.

IN THE HEART.

Where to Treasure Up the Living Message of God.

But, although you must hold the Bible in your mind and in your memory—all will be of little use until you hide it in your heart; and that can only really be done by loving it, and living it because it is really a message sent to you from your Father in Heaven. Suppose that when one of your boys grows up into manhood, he leaves his home, and goes out to Australia and New Zealand, and becomes a sheep-farmer, as many young men do. He is a good son, we will say, and loves his mother, and feels very much parting from her; but he knows that she will write before long, and tell him all that is going on in the old country, and give him advice, and assure him of her unalterable affection. And so she does; and after a time (for the post is not quite so regular in London) the letter reaches the young man. Now you all know how he will value it and treasure it; how he will read it over and over again, and carry it about with him on his travels, until it becomes at last yellow and worn at the edges, and is almost ready to drop to pieces with age. And you all know why this is. It is because it is a message from one who loves him, and whom he loves. And he does not read the letter because it is his duty to do so, but because it is his pleasure also.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—Where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality, and without this free institutions can not long be sustained.—Met. M. —Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrong-doing. Our hasty actions disclose, as nothing else does, our habitual feelings.—J. T. Fields. —It is the prerogative of God alone to truly comprehend all things. To Him there is nothing past or future. Everything is present.—Cervantes. —Love is like a painter, who, in drawing the portrait of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of the face.—South. —"France," said De Toqueville to an American, "must have your Sabbath and the ruin with it!"—Central Baptist. —The proper inquiry for a Christian to make is not: "What must I do to escape punishment?" but rather this: "What can I do to please God?" or this: "What has God commanded?"—Christ. Union Index. —The face of a loving old man is always to me like a morning moon, reflecting the yet unseen sun of the world, yet fading before its approaching light, until, when it does rise, it fades and withers away from our gaze, absorbed in the source of its own beauty.—George MacDonald. —Christ left His grave clothes behind Him in the sepulcher because He rose to die no more; death was to have no more dominion over Him. Lazarus came out with his grave clothes on, for he was to come again; but Christ, rising to an immortal life, came out free from those incubrances.—Matthew Henry. —A recent letter from France says that reports from different parts of the country are very encouraging as regards the progress of evangelical belief. Among the colliers of the north there appears to be arising a revival not unlike that which came over England, under the preaching of Whitfield and Wesley. Along the Belgian frontier and elsewhere there is great eagerness to listen to the tidings of the Gospel, and the most intelligent of miners vie with each other in opening their houses for reunions, addressed by missionaries and colporteurs, some of whom have been workmen themselves. —The police of Chico, Cal., do not wear uniforms.

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KING MTESA.

The Most Notable Potentate of Purely Native Origin Produced by the Dark Continent.

The King of Uganda, whose death was announced on Wednesday, was, for Africa, a remarkable man, probably the most notable potentate of purely native origin that the dark continent has produced. According to the estimate of Colonel Grant, who, with Speke, was his guest twenty-three years ago, Mtesa was probably not more than forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and, having succeeded his father, Sana, in 1857, he has reigned twenty-eight years. The Waganda have the names of thirty-five Kings who have reigned down to the time of Mtesa in regular succession, and, as Colonel Grant points out, may probably account for the "blue blood" and vanity which certainly ran in the veins of Mtesa. This vanity comes out in all the narratives we have from foreign visitors—Speke and Grant, Stanley, and Wilson and Felkin. It was excusable in a potentate who had probably never been a hundred miles from home, and who had never come into contact with any greater power than his own, to send ambassadors to the Queen of England, and to believe their reports of the insignificance of the British Empire as compared with Uganda. Probably, however, no other native African Prince, not even the Muata Janvo himself, had been able to organize a state so completely and make so great an advance toward civilization as the King who has just died and his predecessors. Colonel Grant, who knew him well, speaks of him (Proc. R. G. S., vol. v., p. 479) in terms of real respect, and his estimate is essentially supported by such men as Sir Samuel Baker and Mr. Stanley. We have all read the latter's long, interesting and dramatic account of his many conversations with Mtesa about civilization and Christianity. As we know, the result of Mr. Stanley's visit was that Protestant missions were established in the country, and, according to the missionaries' own reports, he made a point of visiting his mother every two days at least. When Baker, as Colonel Grant reminds us, was all but defeated by the Wanyoro, a force from Uganda arriving in the distance was the cause of the dispersion of the enemy. Mtesa forwarded letters from Baker to Livingstone by his swift-footed soldiers, who, after a journey of six hundred miles, found the veteran traveler was dead. These and other facts, which may be read in the pages of the travelers we have mentioned, show that Mtesa was capable of taking a real interest in matters far outside the range of the ordinary savage mind. His army, wonderfully organized and disciplined, Mr. Stanley estimates at 125,000 men, and his fleet at 500 canoes. The population of Uganda proper is probably about a million, but with neighboring dependent territories about three millions. The capital is finely situated on the slopes of the north shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, from which, as Mr. Stanley's illustration shows, a broad path leads up to the royal quarters. It is gratifying to learn that there have been comparatively little violence and bloodshed at the change of monarchy. It used to be the custom at the coronation of the new King to sacrifice his brothers, a custom which the latter evidently regarded as perfectly natural. Mtesa's brothers, at the time of Colonel Grant's visit, went about in chains, but all the same, and though conscious of their fate, "converted, and attended plenaries, and boated, and played musical instruments with their brother, the King, with perfect freedom of action, and without any what all the outside influences have been that have had a civilizing effect on Uganda before it was discovered by Europeans, we do not know; what they have been since we do know pretty fully, and the results so far have been on the whole good. It is to be hoped that, under the young prince who now succeeds his father, this native state may be allowed to develop itself along its own lines, without any undue attempt to force it into European grooves; above all things, both peace and people pray to be delivered from European "protection."—London Times.

A PROFESSIONAL BEAT.

Not Even the Giltier of a Revolver Could Disturb His Sleep.

Among the disagreeables of a hotel man's life are his encounters with the professional beat. Not long ago there flourished in New York one of these gents, who had so persistently worked the hotels and restaurants that his features were familiar to all the clerks and proprietors. His appearance became the signal for a prompt and forcible ejection. Chance favored him one day, and as he passed one of the up-town restaurants he observed a new man at the cashier's desk. Assuming a lordly air, he walked in, seated himself at one of the tables and ordered a sumptuous repast. This he consumed with a great relish, aiding the process with a copious supply of the best wines on the list. Summoning the waiter, he was helped on with his coat, and affecting an absent-minded mood started for the door, disappointing the waiter of the generous fee which might be expected from so lavish a diner. As the beat neared the door he was surprised to see the proprietor—an oft-swindled acquaintance—seated at the cashier's desk. The beat sauntered leisurely up to the desk with his fingers in his vest pockets, as though feeling for his money. A look of despair came over his face. "By Jove, old man," he said, "do you know I've come away from home without a cent? I changed my vest, and left my roll on my bureau. Deuced awkward, you know, but I'll stop in on my way down in the morning and make it all right." "Not much you don't," replied the proprietor, producing a large and potent revolver from beneath the counter. "You'll settle before you leave the premises." The beat turned pale as he looked down the muzzle of the revolver. He gasped and shook with terror, but of a sudden regained his composure and a smile played over his features. "My dear fellow," said he, "you frightened me for a moment. I thought that was a stomach-pump."—Buffalo Express.

CORN CULTIVATION.

Necessity of the Thorough Pulverization of the Soil.

Corn ground should be plowed, if possible, as soon as the weather permits, as the action of the frost will render it fine and save labor of preparation later in the season.

The best method of manuring is to haul the manure to the ground in the spring while the earth is hard. It should be evenly spread and ploughed in.

In using seed the climate must be taken into consideration. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and requires plenty of heat.

As a fertilizer in the hills, which is not necessary on all soils, a mixture of land plaster (one part), guano (one part) and superphosphate (two parts) will be found excellent.

Nothing will be needed in the hills for starting the corn. Corn may be "checked" four feet apart each way, and the cultivator should then be kept in use until it grows too large to admit of being easily worked.

SMOKERS AND SNUFFERS.

A Plea Addressed to Those Who Indulge in the Use of Tobacco.

Probably, even the most inveterate smokers of tobacco, the recollection of their initiation is among most disagreeable memories. The distressing nausea in most cases would be sufficient to warn the sufferer from the thing which produced it.

It is not to the purpose of these remarks to enter into the merits and demerits of tobacco, its good or its evil effects upon the person who uses it.

Knows he who never took a pinch— Knows he the pleasure those that know? Knows he the irritating joy Which may never be known?

THE NILE.

Its Cataracts and Yearly Floods—The Volume of Water It Carries.

The careful student of geography understands that the cataracts of the Nile are cataracts in name only, and hold no comparison with Niagara or Yosemite. They are simply rapids and not cascades; the river breaks and tumbles among rocks and over sloping ledges, but there is hardly anywhere a regular fall over a precipice.

The flood of the Nile is as regular as that of our great Western rivers; it begins in April on the upper waters of the river and reaches Cairo in June. From June till the end of September the river continues to swell, and it usually rises twenty-five feet above the low water level.

A GORGEOUS BED-CHAMBER.

The Room in Which the President Dreams After His Day's Duties are Over.

President Cleveland moved at once, on taking possession of the White House, into his predecessor's beautiful blue bed-room. The opposite room, in which President Garfield was so long, and which was President and Mrs. Hayes' bed-room is occupied by Mrs. Cleveland. Except Arthur and Cleveland, no Presidents have occupied the room which is now the bed-chamber of the latter, and from December, 1881, until he moved out of the White House, last week, was the bed-room of the former.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, and other commodities in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

WORKING WOMEN.

How they Live in a Cities and Populous Towns.

The room was about ten feet square and had one window opening on a court, and though in the top of the house, the light was scarcely sufficient to permit her to see to sew on the buttons she was placing with mechanical swiftness on a pile of shirts at her feet.

"Out of this I pay seventy-five cents for rent and forty cents for coal and wood, which leaves me one dollar and fifty cents for food, clothes, medicine, car fare, theater tickets and a box at the opera."

"It is indeed a hard life. You will find among those who do what is called 'slap work' more decayed gentlemen than those who have been born to poverty, for those who were born of poor parents are generally put to learn trades, which, though none too well paid, still afford a better living."

Æsthetic Poker in Boston.

The intellectual game of draw-poker has taken a firm hold on the dwellers in cultured Boston, and the teachings of the School of Philosophy are for a time forgotten.

Anastasia—"Is it my aunt? Oh, yes! well, there's a solitary check." Clytemnestra—"I will bestride your destitute of sight, dear."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, and other commodities in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

—Some of the neck linen worn by the awfully nice young men is big enough for a horse-collar. But what of that? Can't a donkey wear a horse-collar with impunity? When he leaves it off he may be a little hoarse, you know.—Boston Transcript.

A Great Horseman. Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, owner of the Walnut Grove Stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that having long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle he cheerfully accords this great pain-cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

A MAN doesn't know the true import of working for the night he gets a brick in his hat.—Merchant Traveler. Mr. JAMES BRUNT, Deputy Sheriff, Baltimore, Md., writes: Suffered some time; deeply-suffered enough. Astonishing. Few doses of Red Star Cough Cure cured me. No harm to the system.

A MAN is often called a bartender when in reality he is a bar-tough.—Yonkers Statesman. "The Slough of Despondency" in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, medicine will do you little good.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles.

WHEN a fisherman takes his net proceeds out of sock does he do it with his spawm tickets? YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three letter stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure.

THE law of the road—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead.—Lionel Conrier. AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throats troubles they are superior to all other articles.

VELOCITY is defined as "what a man puts a hot plate down with." PRIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cures in 1 minute. 25c. GERMANS CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

It will be a cold day when any one gets to the North Pole. DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

MAN wants but little hair will grow, but wants that little bald.—Whitehall Times. SHAD jokes are bony-fide humor.—Philadelphia Call.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, and other Pains.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE. Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE. Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

DAIRMEN AND FARMERS should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean. It is the best for all Household Purposes.

IT is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless. That Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make Hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder.

PILES ITCHING PILES. SYMPTOMS: Itching, smarting, soreness, burning, most at night. HENRY'S OINTMENT is a sure cure. It is EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS in curing all such as Pimples, Blisters, Rash, Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, no matter how obstinate or long standing.

FLOWERS & PLANTS. Everything for the Garden, Hot House, Green House and Bedding Plants Catalogue free. If dealer, send for trade list. H. S. BROWN & SON, Box 139, Kansas City, Mo.

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA. The book has been read and strongly endorsed by the eminent Surgeon General, Wm. J. Watkins, Gen. Hunter, Prof. Wm. B. Beal, and many other distinguished names. "A Guide to the Sea." Send for free copy. "Little Tom's Cabin." Send for free copy. H. S. BROWN & SON, Box 139, Kansas City, Mo.

Men Think

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

For Weak Women. Mrs. LYDIA E. PINKHAM: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptic the physician could prescribe did not check it and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Protruding Uteri, Leucorrhoea, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite."

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH. Always Inflammation. Heals Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure. Cream Balm CATARRH HEAD-ACHE. HAY-FEVER.

WILKOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC. A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Chills, Ague, Fever and Ague, Sun Pains, Dumb Chills, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and all other Fevers caused by malarial poisons.

College Songs OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGES. BY HENRY RANDALL WAITE. One is tempted to pronounce this the very best collection of songs extant. It is that, certainly none better of the size extant.

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

OUR FAMOUS WOMEN. WE WANT 1000 AGENTS for this new book by Mary Clemens, author of "The Women of the American Revolution." It is a masterpiece of literary art.

FUN. Bro. Jonathan's Jokes. 50 pages, illustrated, New York. Price, 25c. Sold by all booksellers.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND. HOOD DISEASES.—The "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus is used with great success for the prevention and cure of HOOD, CHOLERA and other diseases.

MAKE HENS LAY. It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless. That Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable.

CHICKEN CHOLERA. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, an inferior goods are sometimes substituted.

RO. U. AWARE. That Lorillard's Cigarettes are the best. "bearing a red flag" that Lorillard's Cigarettes are the best. "bearing a red flag" that Lorillard's Cigarettes are the best.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I have no other reason for my success, than that I use my "LITTLE TOM'S CABIN" together with a "LITTLE TOM'S CABIN" together with a "LITTLE TOM'S CABIN".

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.

Business College, Institute of Penmanship, Shipping, Book and Telegraphy. Circulars sent on application. Address: Board & Melrose, Lawrence, Kansas.

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A Dangerous Case.

ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and legs."

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain! Which made me delirious! From agony. It took three men to hold me on my bed at times! The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose."

Morphine and other opiates! Had no effect! After two months I was given up to die! When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children, well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used. J. J. BENS, Ex-Superintendent. "That poor invalid wife."

Painful Impressions. A remarkable characteristic of the average newspaper reader of the day is the eagerness and avidity one seeks for painful impressions caused by prying accounts of human suffering.

All this is evidence of mental disease, and that which can not be contradicted. They that are clothed and in their right mind loathe and recoil of evil ways; with them it is "peace on earth and good will toward men."

Full many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air. All this is evidence of mental disease, and that which can not be contradicted. They that are clothed and in their right mind loathe and recoil of evil ways; with them it is "peace on earth and good will toward men."

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THE COLON HORRORS.

Further Particulars of the Late Outbreak at Aspinwall—Destruction Only Checked by the Landing of Foreign Troops—Incendiarism Shot.

New York, April 18.—Advices by mail from Panama to the 8th inst. are received. The story of the burning of Colon, or Aspinwall, is given as follows: A lawyer named Preston seized the opportunity of the absence of the Prefect of Colon with all the troops for the purpose of meeting General Azpuz, who had attacked Panama, to seize the city of Colon. He levied forced loans and collected a mixed force which caused much apprehension among the merchants and citizens. On March 29 the Pacific Mail steamer Colon arrived with arms and ammunition. Preston demanded these munitions, and on refusal to deliver them by the Pacific Mail officials, he imprisoned them. He sent word to the commander of the Galena that these prisoners would be released if the munitions were delivered to them, and they would be shot if any marines were landed. Commander Kane then took charge of Colon in the name of the United States. Preston subsequently had an engagement outside of the city with troops from Panama and was defeated, the Pacific Mail officers escaping during the fight. About noon on the 30th the men from Panama, numbering some 120, advanced upon the town and a heavy fire ensued. The scene in the town beggars description. Bullets were flying in all directions, and the terrified populace, abandoning homes and fortunes, were seeking safety in flight. The town was entirely constructed of wood and the bullets passed through houses as if they had been cardboard. When defeat became certain to Preston, the fires commenced. Many declare that Preston personally

FIRED THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, where the first fire originated, while others assert that the Haytian General, Portucai was the author of the outrage. He is the same man who fired Jaenel in Hayti, some months ago. There is thus fair ground for the belief. He is now, together with a companion, a close prisoner on board the Galena. Directly after one fire was started a dozen were set in different directions. A strong wind was blowing, and a pandemonium of robbery, shooting and incendiarism ensued. All who could fled on board ships. Few saved anything. Thousands flocked to the new town lately built by the Canal Company on the ground they have formed at the entrance to the canal, whilst others sought refuge in the few houses which remained standing on the beach. The machine shops of the latter company were fortunately saved, but an immense quantity of rolling stock was destroyed, together with local merchandise and transit cargo. For days thousands of the populace occupied that and box cars which were run out along the track, and which completely blocked all communication between the ruined city and Gatun for more than forty-eight hours. The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted admirably. Troops from the English gunboat Lily were also landed and assisted in keeping guard, but were withdrawn after the Canal Company had found a guard for the PROTECTION OF THEIR HOUSES and property, which had remained intact. This guard caught many of the plunderers, as did also the men of the Galena. All sight of the city was immediately tried and on the following day shot. Fifty persons, among whom it is believed were several innocent people, were thus summarily dispatched. During the fight between the troops which went hence and Preston's people, some twenty persons were killed, while many more were wounded. All these were burned during the fire, and the charred bodies of all yet encountered in the streets. The flames flashed through the houses in hundreds of which powder, alcohol, liquors and general merchandise were stored in immense quantities, and the frequent explosions from which added terror to the scene. The powder-drecksion powder were almost without provisions or water for two days. While troops recklessly sent from here by General Gonima to fight in the streets of Colon were thus leading to the destruction of that town, the streets of Panama were resounding with rifle shots. Conference had been held during the previous day by commissioners sent hence to discuss matters with General Azpuz. He, however, demanded the unconditional surrender of General Gonima, and

THREATENED TO ATTACK THE CITY, unless he surrendered. Azpuz sent notices to this effect to the foreign consuls. By daylight the men of Azpuz's band had captured the steppes of Santa Anna Church, and soon drove in Gonima's outpost. They then dashed from church to church, and from street corner to street corner, a heavy and continuous rifle fire being in the meanwhile kept up. Most of the houses in Panama are built of stone and afforded better protection to noncombatants than the buildings in Colon did. Ultimately the barracks in which Gonima had shut himself were surrounded and at four o'clock in the afternoon he surrendered. Twelve persons were killed and about an equal number wounded. The attacking party were orderly and sober. They were not soldiers, but volunteers, who, as they put it, fought for what they considered a principle. Since that date the city has remained quiet. Since the destruction of Colon an armistice has been agreed on for thirty days and the troops put under the orders of a Prefect, appointed by agreement of both parties, so as to preserve order. Some marines are still on shore in Colon, where many are already clearing away the ruins prior to rebuilding. The land on Marzarillo Island is owned by the Panama Railroad, the directors of which have determined that the new city shall be

BUILT ON A BETTER PLAN than the former one. More room will be obtained for traffic requirements and the streets will be wider. Ullou, who is in charge at Aspinwall, is the man who is reported to have cut the cable at Buena Ventura a fortnight ago. It is said the conservatives have captured Buena Ventura and will advance on this place. Gaitan, in charge of the revolution forces, is closely besieging Cartagena. He has taken possession of some of the principal ports, and has been shelling the town. It is stated that the shells have burned the greater part of the city. The greatest distress prevails among the inhabitants, who are said to be starving. How long the Government troops will hold out is impossible to predict. The American and English men-of-war have been of the greatest assistance to the unfortunate garrison.

Shocking Deaths. OMAHA, NEB., April 18.—Yesterday afternoon two little sons of Mr. Kemp, a farmer living a few miles from Fullerton, in Vance County, set fire to a straw stack, and were burned to death. The boys were aged nine and four years, and they set fire to the stack in obedience to the command of their father, who was plowing a quarter of a mile distant. The youngest boy died before his father could reach him, and the eldest, who bravely tried to snatch his brother from the flames, was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterward.

General Grant was reported greatly improved on the 17th.

THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

Various Facts and Notes—The Probabilities of Peace. LONDON, April 17.—The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the suggestion of a German paper that England might treat Russian privateers as pirates, thinks it unlikely, but she did Russia could easily retaliate upon English residents of St. Petersburg, with their property serving as a pledge and guarantee that no injury will be inflicted on Russian crews except in honorable warfare. A Varna telegram states that Russia has formally notified Turkey that she will consider Turkish neutrality to imply the use of force to block the passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. General Sederholm, chief engineer of the troops of Finland, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. Plans are being prepared at Portsmouth for a new type of man-of-war with one turret and carrying a 150-ton gun, also six breech and six machine guns and also six operations for torpedoes. The plans are approved the Government will invite tenders directly. The *Times* (London) correspondent denies the existence of a strong pro-Russian party at Herat. In Northwestern Afghanistan there may be some people who would welcome some change, but Russia's genuine friends are few.

A REASON FOR PEACE. MOSCOW, April 17.—The *Russian Courier* says that Russia cannot go to war at present. The political atmosphere of Europe is not favorable for a campaign against England. Never should our economical question be ignored. Our heavy national debt, stagnation in commerce and the numerous trade and financial failures show the time is inopportune to begin war against any one. We hope the Penjdeh incident will have no serious result.

THE CZAR FOR PEACE. LONDON, April 16.—De Staal, the Russian Ambassador, to-day received a dispatch from the Czar in which the imperial highness instructs the Baron to assure Gladstone and the members of the English Cabinet that he earnestly hopes a prompt and simple arrangement will be entered into by which the present threatening aspect of affairs will be overcome, and an amicable adjustment reached on all questions in dispute. Immediately on receipt of the dispatch the Russian minister hastened to Gladstone's office and informed him of its contents. Mr. Gladstone thereupon requested De Staal to wire the hearty acceptance by him and colleagues of the Czar's message, and to assure his imperial highness, that England on her part would put forward every effort consistent with her dignity and rights to effect a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries.

A COLORADO AVALANCHE.

An Avalanche on the South Park Road Kills and Injures Several Men. DENVER, COL., April 17.—One of the most shocking accidents in the history of mountain railroading occurred on the high line division of the South Park Railroad yesterday morning at half-past seven. One man was instantly killed and five others fatally injured. The following is the list: Charles Claus, laborer, killed; James McMahon, fireman, serious external and internal injuries; John Halligan, laborer, legs broken and crushed; C. S. Roads, laborer, external injuries; C. S. Baker, laborer, breast and sides crushed; M. Reid, laborer, severe scalp wounds. At the hour mentioned the men were upon a work train and had started from Wheeler, on the South Park to the place of work near Kokomo, where they had been engaged since April 7, tunneling through the snow blockade. The train contained sixty workmen, and was proceeding cautiously along a rail that had not been used since the blockade commenced. Upon either side were heavy embankments of snow. As the train sped along it struck a snow bank, and in an instant the snow, mingled with boulders and gravel came down like an avalanche, knocking the fireman out of the cab, and sweeping the laborers from the flat cars, depositing them beneath the debris. The engine escaping the path of the slide, held on to the throttle and brought the train to a stand still a little beyond. The track presented a sickening picture, covered with mangled legs and arms, and the snow covered with blood presented the appearance of a slaughter pen. Men who escaped began at once to exhumate their companions, who were scattered and buried in all directions. Claus was found to have been ground into an unrecognizable pulp. A large number of the workmen received injuries, but the names mentioned are the most serious. The train hastened to Breckenridge, as the snow cut off the return to Leadville.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Twenty Men Caught in an Illinois Coal Mine Fire—The Fatal Escape. LINCOLN, ILL., April 16.—The Lincoln Coal Company's shaft and landing caught fire at 1:59 a. m., and is a mass of flames. From ten to twenty miners are at the bottom. The loss is over \$10,000; no insurance.

LATER. The latest dispatch from there says: The fire was caused by the explosion of a torch in the oil room. Cages were kept running until a few minutes before the wire of the cable snapped in two. The men at the bottom were Theo. Reed, John Walsh, Pat Campbell, Mike Savage, Jack Cane and Jerry Comfort. It is thought they will be saved. The escape shaft is three quarters of a mile away and connects with the one destroyed. It is by this avenue the men will be likely to escape. The fire is now under control and several streams of water are playing upon the ruins. The loss will be very large. The wives and children of the imprisoned miners are in dreadful suspense. No word has been received that the men have reached the escape, but the chances are in their favor.

THE MEN ESCAPE. LINCOLN, ILL., April 17.—The men imprisoned in the burning mine escaped by running along the galleries to a shaft three-quarters of a mile away. No one was injured and the loss was not so heavy as at first reported.

Collision at Sea. HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—The German steamer Main, Captain Christoffersen, from New York, April 11, for Southampton and Bremen, arrived here to-day. Captain Christoffersen reports: At 1:30 on Monday morning last he came in collision with the Russian bark Kalaja, from Baltimore for Europe, with a cargo of mahogany. The steamer struck the Kalaja on the port side, just aft of the cabin, cutting right through her and the cargo floated out of her. One of the bark's crew was drowned, the others were taken on board. The Main had large hole broken in her hull above the water line.

WALES IN CORK.

Loyal Demonstrations on the Occasion of the Royal Visit—The Nationalists Show Their Hands and Succeed in Bringing On a Terrible Riot—Quelled by the Police—Regrets From the Mayor of Limerick.

LONDON, April 16.—Members of the Government yesterday expressed relief at the result of the Prince of Wales' visit to Cork. They consider that the failure to organize any alarming demonstration against the royal visitors indicates the real weakness of the Nationalist party. There is general surprise as well as rejoicing here at the extent of the loyal feeling in Ireland, as proved by the comparatively warm welcome extended to the Prince in the very stronghold of the opposition. The following is an official account received here of what occurred during the passage of their Royal Highnesses through the streets of Cork: "As the Prince and Princess stepped from the train, they were met by a deputation of officials of the city, who presented them with an address of welcome to Cork attesting undying loyalty to the Queen and members of the royal family. The Prince and party were then escorted by a strong force of military and police to carriages in waiting, and driven through the principal streets. All along the route they were enthusiastically cheered. Many buildings were profusely decorated, while across the streets at several points were stretched triumphal arches. At one point a rowdy began throwing stones at the Prince's carriage, out of mere bravado apparently, as he was out of striking distance. A detective promptly arrested the man, whereupon a mob surrounded the officer and tried to rescue the prisoner. The detective found it necessary to fire his revolver over the heads of the crowd, and in this way kept them at bay until assistance arrived. The prisoner was taken to court and remanded, but was afterward bailed out by the Mayor of the city. At another point an onion was thrown down at the Royal carriage as it passed under the structure known as Farnell Bridge. The missile struck the footman. Indignant yells burst from the people when this insult was witnessed, and efforts were made to discover the person who committed it, but he could not be traced in the crowd. These two incidents," the account continues, "were really the most serious evidences of hostility that occurred during the afternoon. There was a good deal of confusion, and the friends and opponents of the Prince seemed pretty even in numbers, but no serious breach of the peace was attempted. This evening there was a large meeting of Partisans in a public square. Vindictive speeches were made by leading members of the party, but in them could easily be traced disappointment at the ill-success of the attempt to create an effective demonstration against the Prince during the day. A singular feature of the meeting was the burning of a large number of London newspapers containing adverse comment upon the actions of the Nationalists during the Prince's stay in Ireland."

WINNING FRIENDS IN CORK. Cork, April 16.—The graceful demeanour of the Princess of Wales excited great admiration among the crowds that lined the streets through which the royal carriage passed. Cheers for the Prince and Princess went up constantly. The Prince maintained a dignified though conciliatory bearing. A procession of Leaguers followed as closely behind the visitors as the police lines permitted. It was headed by John O'Connor, Nationalist member of Parliament for Tipperary, who has been one of the most conspicuous leaders of the opposition to the Prince's favorable reception in Ireland. Whenever the loyalist bands started up "God save the Queen," the Leaguers noisily sang, "God save Ireland." When the procession reached its destination and the municipal authorities presented an address of welcome on behalf of the city of Cork, the Prince betrayed some emotion. In replying to the address, he expressed his gratitude for its expressions of loyalty to the British Constitution and to the Queen. He wished every person of influence in Ireland would exert himself to avoid discussions which would interfere with the object of his present tour through the country, and to unite in efforts toward improving the real welfare of the Irish race.

A MIDNIGHT RIOT. Cork, April 15.—A terrible riot is now in progress. A mob is in possession of the principal streets, and has repulsed several charges by the police. Several volleys have been fired by the police, but it is supposed that they are firing over the heads of the crowd. In charging upon the mob, however, fixed bayonets are used, and many persons have been severely wounded. The police, where overwhelmed by numbers, form small squads, back to back, and defend themselves from the onslaughts of the infuriated mob. Many of the officers have been seriously injured by stones. Volleys of missiles are thrown from the upper windows of houses whose occupants are in sympathy with the rioters. It is reported that, owing to the apathy of the Mayor, leading citizens have telegraphed to Lord Spencer requesting that the military be used to restore order. QUIET RESTORED. Cork, April 16.—The police have succeeded in clearing the streets after several fighting, in which many on both sides were wounded. The city is now quiet, but a renewal of the trouble in the morning is feared. REGRETS. LIMERICK, April 16.—The Mayor has written to the Prince of Wales expressing the regret of the citizens of Limerick at the political aspect given to the royal visit prevents the tender of a formal welcome to that city.

THE Loyal Legion in Congress.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 15.—The fifth quadrennial congress of the Loyal Legion of the United States was opened at the Grand Pacific at ten o'clock this morning. Over a hundred delegates were in attendance. They were welcomed by ex-President Hayes, and Generals Logan, Dragg and Hawley. In accordance with the rule adopted at a previous meeting, the doors were closed immediately upon the Congress being called to order. To-day and to-morrow will be devoted to deliberations pertaining to the business affairs of the order.

GOOD NEWS.

The Statement Made and the Belief Growing That the Doctors in General Grant's Case Have Made an Inconceivable Diagnosis, and That His Malady is Something Less Dangerous Than Cancer—The Patient's Condition Wonderfully Improved.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Sun* will say to-morrow, editorially: "The improvement in General Grant's condition steadily continues. It is now ascertained that his disease is not cancer, and there is no reason, in his physical organization, why he should not recover his health entirely." The *Sun* in this says what more than one physician who has seen General Grant's throat has been saying for days past. Notwithstanding Dr. Shradys' reiteration that the General has nothing but cancer, this morning a gentleman, who is intimate with the Grant family, declared that an announcement would soon be made that would surprise the public. He said that General Grant was not suffering from cancer, but from a disease affecting the blood and arising from something like scrofula. The gentleman said that there was a strong probability that General Grant would recover. He called attention to the fact that the General's most capable physicians had not signed any bulletins indicating that his recovery was impossible. There seems to be a difference of opinion between Drs. Shradys and Douglas and between Drs. Sands and Barker. The two latter stand quite as high in the medical profession as the first-named doctors.

A REVIEW. The following will appear in the *Medical Record* of Saturday: During the past week General Grant has suffered from considerable irritation about his throat, and the secretion of the mucous has for the time being been increased. On two or three occasions he has had attacks of choking, which he described as much on the reflex spasm as upon the temporary accumulation of phlegm in the larynx. At no time has he been in imminent danger of suffocation. The local disease has made no progress except to a slight extent along the free border of the right side of the velum. Sloughy exudation in the vault of pharynx is beginning to disintegrate and portions have been discharged, exposing a characteristic fungoid granular surface underneath. The chances of a mass in its separation from the throat surface temporarily obstructing the larynx, have thus been removed. In consequence of this change also the local condition is greatly improved. Glandular swellings were not perceptibly increased although the surrounding inflammatory changes give rise from time to time to tenderness of pressure. The pain in deglutition is not so great, but difficulty in deglutition is sometimes quite marked, owing to loss of tissue in the velum. The granular infiltrated condition of the palatal curtain still exists, and by the extension of irritation and its presence the neighboring tissues temporarily become more or less edematous, retaining the reason for the hemming cough with which the distinguished patient is very much annoyed. "His general condition is much improved. His food, which is of the most nourishing kind, is well assimilated, and his bodily vigor has of late been but little impaired considering the number of operations he has experienced. The smallest amount of morphia is given consistent with overcoming pain, and inducing the needful sleep. During the past few days but six minims of Magendie's solution has been injected hypodermically in twenty-four hours.

MOB LAW.

J. H. Bell, the Murderer of Forest G. Small, Hung by a Mob at Pierre, Dakota. PIERRE, DAK., April 17.—Early yesterday morning a mob of about twenty-five men came from Harold and Bunt, and, taking Jas. H. Bell, of Harold, from the jail, hanged him to the flag-staff of the Court-house. Bell's offense was the murder of Forest G. Small, a lawyer, formerly of Mt. Sterling, Ill., on December 4th last. The jailer and his deputy, who were sleeping in the building, were corralled in their room. The lynching did not take more than fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the Sheriff arrived from the hotel and cut down the victim, the mob dispersing at his approach. When seized he cried "murder" three times before his voice was stifled, and once more when the rope was put over his head. No attempt was made to harm his confessed accomplice, Bennett, who was in the jail.

His Creditors Mourn to a Heavy Tune.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Augustus Haexter, manufacturer of linen collars and cuffs at No. 506 Broadway, who made an assignment on April 7th, has not been seen by his creditors since, and they believe he has gone to Canada. His friends admit that he has left the city, and is not in this State, as warrants of arrest have been obtained against him by creditors. His liabilities will exceed \$200,000, and the prospects of the general creditors receiving anything appear to be slim, as the day following the assigning he confessed judgments to relatives for \$52,000, which cover all assets in this city, and also at Troy, N. Y., where his factory was located. Since the failure some very singular transactions have come to light. It has been learned that he borrowed all the money he could from friends on various pretexts up to the time of his failure, and it is stated that he has borrowed \$225,000 from relatives ostensibly to use in business.

Escape From Ecuador.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—A special reporter from Hagerstown, Md., says: "Mr. Onderdonk has received a dispatch from Mr. Santos E. Santos, Panama, informing him that his brother Antonio Santos, who was arrested and imprisoned with Julio R. Santos, the American citizen, had escaped from Ecuador and arrived at Panama. Antonio reports that Julio is in danger. A copy of the telegram will be sent to the State Department as an urgency in the matter of Julio's release. The news of Santos' escape has not yet been received in Washington."

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Charles Dudley Warner says that eighty per cent. of the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory are sent out reformed and become good citizens.—N. Y. Sun.

A flock of crows, estimated at from two thousand to three thousand, appeared at Coxsackie, N. Y., the other day, and horses as well as people were frightened.—Troy Times.

Prof. Miall says that there are to be found associated with seams of coal, and especially with the underlying shale, the flattened expressions of creatures which once had life, though at first strenuously doubted.

A fountain is to be erected in Back Bay Park, Boston, to commemorate the early visit of the Norsemen to this country. It will cost six thousand dollars, and will be ornamented with Norsemen, galleys and bas-reliefs.

Who has not felt his mouth water as visions of his grandmother's table came before his eyes—the brown bread and beans, the golden pumpkin pies, the big twisted doughnuts, and the rich coffee flavored with real cream?—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The progress of China toward civilization is extraordinary. The Chinese Government has sent six hundred dollars toward the Gordon testimonial; while Li Hung Chang has sent one thousand dollars. Had any Chinese Minister undergone his Government in this way fifty years ago, his head would have answered for it.

An old lady living near Georgetown, S. C., sowed recently, as she supposed, some mustard seed. Days and weeks passed, but no signs of the seed having taken root were visible, and she decided to make an investigation, which, much to her surprise, revealed that she had planted some of her son-in-law's powder, and not mustard seed, as was supposed.

A serious epidemic of whooping cough has run through the islands of the Fiji group. The malady has carried off all the very young native children, and left a decrease in the population of three thousand. A few years ago thirty thousand persons in Fiji died from an epidemic of measles. Since then the local Government has done much to instruct the people in the laws of health.

Only thirteen out of ninety-one samples of coffee analyzed during one month in Paris were pronounced pure. One specimen package is reported to have contained the following ingredients: Red earth, flour, coffee grounds, caramel, tale, plumbago, vermicelli, semolina powder, bean dust, carrots, bread crusts, acorns, sawdust, red ochre, brick dust, ashes, mahogany shavings, vegetable earth and sand.

There are at present a large number of Mormons moving southward through Utah. They are composed mostly of polygamists, and tell that they are bound for Arizona, which to an extent is the truth; but after they arrive in Arizona they continue to move southward and will not make a permanent rest until they get on Mexican territory, where they will make homes for themselves.—San Francisco Alta.

He was a tame eurate away in the wild Black country of Australia, and he was waiting in church to marry a couple of aborigines. Enter one of them, the male, in a hurry and in his working clothes, with his hands and face covered with antique dirt. "Aw've cum to be wed." "You?" responded the curate; "in that garb? It is most improper. Why, you are downright dirty." "Me dirty? Wait till you see her."—London Truth.

There is no more curious sight than the Brooklyn terminus of the great bridge at six o'clock in the afternoon. The cars are then run at about a minute and a half headway, as they call it, by which they mean that two cars are emptied on the Brooklyn side about that hour in every minute and a half. The passengers then descend a stairway to the street, but, notwithstanding the interval of time named, the procession of people is unbroken during the rush of business. A constant stream of men and women, seven and eight abreast, is to be seen descending these stairs.—N. Y. Sun.

A New York firm applied to Abraham Lincoln, some years before he became President, as to the financial standing of some of his neighbors. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the tenth instant received. I am well acquainted with Mr. —, and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth fifty thousand dollars to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth one dollar and fifty cents, and three chairs worth, say one dollar. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole which will bear looking into. Respectfully yours, A. Lincoln."—N. Y. Tribune.

It is reported that a large number of Lake George Islands, New York, are monopolized by squatters, some of whom have erected cottages. The plan adopted to secure possession is to get appointed custodian of an island. This obtained, the custodian takes possession, clears up the ground to suit his taste, erects his cottage and becomes lord and master of the situation. Formerly the islands were the favorite resorts of parties who preferred camp life to hotel accommodations. Now it is quite difficult to obtain the privilege of cooking a meal on most of them, and in some instances glaring signs warn all parties against trespassing upon these premises.

A gentleman scientifically inclined captured a spider, and by a careful estimate made by means of actually weighing it and then confining it in a cage he found that it ate four times its weight for breakfast, nearly nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce, and as eight p. m. when he was released, ran off in search of food. At this rate a man weighing one hundred and sixty pounds would require the whole of a fat steer for breakfast, the dose repeated with a half-dozen well-fattened sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, and then, before going to his club banquet, he would indulge in about four barrels of fresh fish.—Chicago Times.

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