Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

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

NUMBER 29.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned 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, o the 16th, celebrated Emancipation Day in grand style, by parades and commemorative exercises in the Lincoln Memorial

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 the one issued for the first time, April 1, and the form which had been previously used by the department since

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 superi-

Two persons named Reed and Johnson were arrested recently, by order of the Government, charged with fraudulently claiming \$6,550 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 Oklahoma lands. The matter was entirely in the hands of Congress.

A NUMBER of colored Methodist ministers visited President Cleveland the other

THE EAST.

patch boat Dolphin than this Government the Russian Government, and Roach has demanded an immediate answer to a letter, requesting final payment by the United

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 amounted to about \$250,000 and a large number of men were thrown out of enployment.

FOURTEEN hundred employes 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 Phila delphia on the 16th. JOSEPH PULITZER, 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 tion of a purpose to hoard the precious be paid by the Government. The reason metal. given was that there was no necessity for their employment.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE'S Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, shut down its works | the people was extremely cordial. recently, throwing 350 men and boys out of employment. The employes said that the shut down was ordered with a view to reengaging the force at reduced wages.

THE Cigar Makers' International Union has withdrawn its contribution for the outside of Italy. maintenance of the cigar makers at Cincinnati who have for a long time been out employment and this practically ends the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 15th. strike or lockout.

the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, was that of | wounded rioters and police. a man named Preller, a wealthy Englishman, and that he had been murdered by Englishman. The "traitor" paper found in two places have gone respectively to Berthe box was thought to be merely a blind. ber and Khartoum. Members of the Bish-Preller had been murdered probably nine areens were leaving Osman Digna's counor ten days before the discovery of the re- try and taking their families to Berber.

ing in the habit of carrying considerable

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 and contents. Several of the occupants and firemen barely escaped with their

In the Illinois State Senate the bill introduced by Mr. Streeter to reduce railroad fare to 21/4 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. fatally injured by an accident recently on 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.

who murdered F. G. Small at Harrold last | burned to death. 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. Maddux 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 Phonix, A. T., the other night and obtained an express box containing \$5,400. Two railway trains collided at the cross-

ing at Plymouth, Mich., the other day, killing a large number of cattle and blocking the roads until noon. Two Italians named Capron and Santore

were hanged at Thomastown, Me., recently for the murder and robbery of a fellow workman on the railroad about eighteen In the United States Court at Cincinnati

Hon John F. McKinney, of Piqua, O., was THE Philadelphia Times says John Roach | convicted of having received excessive fees | has been offered \$100,000 more for the dis- for collecting pensions. It was proven that to make arrangements for a complimen-

INDIAN AGENT McGILLICUDDY, of the Pine Ridge agency, at his own request, has been granted 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 inquisition of idiocy; "Blind Tom," the blind pianist, was placed under a guardian.

Ar Union City, Tenn., Bud Farrris, 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 Fortress 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 Hustings 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 Afghanistan dif-

KOMAROFF'S brother, editor of the St. Petersburg Svet, announces that Russla intends to send 100,000 men to Herat as soon as the English advance to Pischin. 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 indica-

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

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 THE Nationalist mob obtained possession

of the streets after the reception of the The police were attacked and beaten, and FURTHER particulars make it probable it was not until past midnight that order that the murdered body found in a box at was restored. The hospitals were full of

DESERTERS from the Mahdi's army re port the rebels have evacuated Berti and his companion, a Dr. Maxwell, also an Metemneh, and that the garrisons of those

AT a cabinet council, held in London on abouts of Maxwell. It was thought that the 15th, it was agreed to accept a frontier Maxwell had robbed Preller, the latter be- 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.

fire accidentally in the Leander Reed Building, Chicago, which resulted in a Shah had consented to the marching of damage of about \$250,000 to the building 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 sen-One man was instantly killed and five sational reports which had been published regarding Afghan affairs. Nothing defithe high line division of the South Park nite 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 A BLUNT, DAK., special says: J. H. Bell, by fire at Melig recently and fifty persons

A BATTLEFORD 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 set-

GENERAL KOMAROFF recently reported that the Afghans had reoccupied 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 import-

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, 204; Canada, 18; total, 222, as against 212 last week and 201 the week previous.

THE report of Sir Peter Lumsden regarding the affair on the Koosk 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 he received \$130 for obtaining a pension of tary banquet to Mr. Morton, the retiring Jnited 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 For-

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 Coffin 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. MGR. A. J. GLORIEUX was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Idaho, at Baltimore, on the 19th, 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 clerks 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

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 Eglinton, 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

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 Hijdena has been sent to punish the cannibals,

THE other morning a fire occurred in 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, LaCygne; 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. Redden Permanent Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Commissioners of the several counties in the State that the State Board of Health was daly organized and ask them to appoint local boards as provided by the State

law governing boards of health.

The County Attorney of Shawnee County ecently caused the arrest of several promnent 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 Dis-

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, Audrian and Montgomery, in the State of Missouri.

GOVEROR 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. Shockley 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. Hatchinson, Bluff Creek; Isom L. Spencer, Brenham; Pascal P. Enos, Kingsville; John Washichek, New Taylor; George W. Barrett, Plumb, and James A. Nellist, Portage. New Offices— Corbitt, 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

Postmaster. THE soldier boys at Fort Leavenworth

have organized a base ball club. conditional 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 Stowe, with whom he fought a duel over a woman; and Samuel Ball, 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 pantaloon 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 State the other day. They propose to build a road from the north line of Jewel 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. Bonebrake, of Dickinson County, and Ed. R. 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 Interest Destroyed Through the Carlessness 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 what is known as the old Express building and the new, and which leads into the editorial rooms. By the time the are department arrived, the second floors of the old and new buildings were a mass of flames, which belefied out of the windows and ate their way up-

ward and downward with frightful quickness. The acids and chemicals used in night and it was thought at first that he 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 the firement of the nated, and also on the floor below, in could do to prevent the spread of the fire and keep it in the locality from which it failed. On the Monday following before he started. Scarcely twenty minutes after left the city he was known to have money, 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 engrav-ing presses, type metal and lithographing including a valuable field glass and a pair stones, fell with a deafening roar, fol-lowed by a noise that sounded like the reports of a thousand muske s. 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 seething pit, and immediately after the wall was seen to topple, and the top story fell outward with a loud crash. Fortu-nately 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. II. Demsto. & Co., lithographers and engravers, and the three floors above by the editorial rooms of the Express, th sindery 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 the lamps in the news room. Jas. Ross, a printer, in endeavoring to put out the flames, was badiy burned, and also near-ly suffocated. He was rescued with diffi-F. McGill Postmaster; Wilburn. Ford culty. Mr. J. W. Mathews was scated in County, Lewis P. Horton Postmaster; Coss, Brown County, Charles W. Coss and floor, when the fire broke out. He was utterly unconscious of his danger until his son, who had heard of the fire from the business office and ran up the On recommendation of the Board of Pardons, Governor Martin recently issued unsubscript the flame and smoke, rushed into the room and hastily apprised him. Mr. Mathews but his out unscathed, came 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 swept up both flights of stairs. The loss

A PROMPT DENIAL.

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

NEW YORK, April 16 .- The colored people here have been excited of late over stories which have been set affoat touch ing 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 As sembly, 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

DEAR SIR-I send you the inclosed with egrets, and would be pleased if you would faver 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 frinds, who, since Mr. Cleveland's election, fail 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 S. 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 Your inquiry as to the truth of the statements contained is eminently proper and just, and I readily apswer 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 such s'anders, or the profligate 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. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 16 .- Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the Southern Hotel murderer, purchased a through unlimited ticket o 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 to search for Maxvestigation 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 there one sailed the next afternoon on the steamer 'City of Sidney' for Hawaii or Australia,

as he informed the persons to whom he had tried to sell these articles that he no longer needed money, and displayed plenty of spectacles. The inquest on the body of C. Arthur Preiler, 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 addition for the latest clues, and advices from relatives of the dead man. The following dispatch was received to-day 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 re-plied in English. My informant who came on the train says he believes the accept is assumed. He answers your description perfectly except the cheek whiskers. He had a small, light mustache and a short imperial, 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 in steerage 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 tele graph 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 un doubtedly 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 descend the fire escape, the flames having | was unable to open the trunks shipped here and sent for a blacksmith, saying that he estimated at \$250,000; insurance, 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 China or Japan, in which case all traces will be lost.

QUARANTINE IN KANSAS.

Governor Martin's Proclamation Enforce ing Quarantine Against Certain Infected

TOPEKA, KAN., April 16 .- The Governor has issued the following:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, April 15, 1885. WHEREAS, Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has made progress during the past few months in infecting new localities in close proximity to highways of cattle traffic between this and other States, thereby seri-ously endangering the large live stock inter-ests of the State of Kansas by the probable introduction of the said disease among our herds; and herds; and WHEREAS, Such a calamity would prove whereas, such a calamity would prove

herds; and
WHEREAS, Such a calamity would prove
most disastrous to the best interests of our
State by depreciating the value of all cattle
and the restrictions of our intercourse with
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 quaranined at the point or 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 info Kansas from the abovenamed localities be required to enter the
State at Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas-City
or Fort Scott.

Now therefore, I, John A. Martin, Gover-

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 quaranthe against the introduction of all animals of the bovine species from any and all of the States, counties and localities above mentioned, unless all such cattle are quarantined at the noint or locality of introduction for a period of ninety days, and retained there antil 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 hereunt subscribed my rame, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the City of Topeke, this lith day of April, A. D., 1885, and of the independence of the United States, 109th, and of the State the twenty-fifth year.

By the Governor: John A. Martin,

By the Governor:

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—

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 flow'rs; its eyes, As clear and soft as summer skies, Were opened wide in grave surprise.

Upon the pretty baby head The sun a golden blessing shed. "I want mamma," the sweet voice said.

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

Loud rose the cheers from blue and gray As smilingly they turned away: There was no battle fought that day! —Harper's Weekly.

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 begun 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 occurre.l, 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 nearly ceased; while the few who were out harried 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

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 breasted the storm, the sensation, instead of being unpleasant, was rather exhibitanting. 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 be-hind me with violence. All was dark; but I knew just were 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

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 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 whence 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

and how I came by his valise a still greater problem. After more study 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 acquirements, 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 the sidewalk, to my surprise, two gentle-men, 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 can assure a good audience, despite

the storm.' I was so dumbfounded 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,

"Yes," broke in the other man. 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

I saw what the'r 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. Thanking the gentlemen, and fearing the conversation might drift into channels where I could not sustain it creditably, 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, pleasant sitting-room, and, when left alone, my conscience began to smite 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 solemnfaced man, with sleek hair, spectacles and erudition written on every feature? Have I drawn a correct picture mam-

"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 fascina

tion her first appearance had created. 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 us to tea, we were singing together and enjoying each other's so-

ciety as though we had been friends for 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 expeciant faces of the people made my knees tremble and my heart best quickly; but I left the Judge and his family and made my way to the anteroom, 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 con-spicuous among them the bright eyes and charming face of Miss Lily. I do not know what it was the chairman said. 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 elecution, and had looked over the manuscript in the cars, so that I was fairly familiar with it, and, as I upon "Grecian Art," with the name Chester Sylvanus Richardson at the end.
Who the dickenshe was was a mystery, in a way that astonished myself and Tinsley's Magazine.

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 indorsed her father's speech. I was much tired by my exertions, and gladiy 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 Professor, and an attempt & explain might complicate matters worse. only way to do was to leave without explaining, and contrive some way, in future, 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 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 the married men of a regiment contrive must be done quickly. I found that a to keep up a better kit than their unentrain 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 My heart smote me for treat ing 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:

DEAR SIR — Unexpected circumstances forced me into assuming the character of one far more wise, but, I trust, not more deserving than nayedf. I shall renew our acquaintance in propria persona in a way that I hope will entitle me to your confidence, and excuse the deception I have practiced. With much esteem and respect, Yours,

CALER S. ROCHESTER.

I heard of toward what excitement

I heard afterward what excitement followed the delivery of the telegram and the discovery of my absence. Judge and his wife were furious, but Miss Lily was confident it would come it was a mystery for some time to them all. The Professor made a trip to the 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 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 every-thing satisfactory. The Judge laughed loud and long as I told him how I felt event is usually overlooked until it arand very often. and one night there was a wedding in the pleasant parior, 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 persever-

ance and systematical pumping.

The pump is detested and feared; she generally makes her attack upon the youngest and softest member of a famly, going to work after this fashion. she meets little Mary, whose brother We were soon talking so eagerly that 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?"

"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 The pump glances sharply at the child, but the little face is unruffed, the sweets are good, and just the suspicion

of a smile plays around her lips. "Oh, yes; because it was for his good, you know."
"Ab, he left the bank rather sudden-

ly, I think. "I don't know, I did not see him." The pump looks baffled and vexed — was it for this she wasted her substance in pear drops? but she continues:

"And so poor mamma cried very much, and dear papa was angry with George? "No, he wasn't; there was nothing to be angry about.

"No, dear? I thought you said that when poor George came home unex-pectedly mamma cried and papa was angry. The pump had met her match for once; the child looks up and laughs.

"I didn't say anything of the sort, and George told me to tell you, if you asked any questions, that there's an iron pump in our garden, and you can exercise yourself there if you like. Every one, I am sure, has met the pump, that nuisance who would corkscrew herself into your every affair .-

SOLDIERS' WIVES. The Married Strength of British Infantry

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 news 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 command. ing 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 proportion 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 regi-mental pay and rations. But he is al-lowed 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

cumbered companions. Of course there are exceptions; and many an officer will be able to call to mind some startling effects 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 inen 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 be-come enrolled on the "strength," his position is materially improved. He has his single room in barracks, with coal, gas and wood free; 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 out all right. Somehow, when my note was received it tended somewhat toward softening the Judge's anger; but | ditions 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 place to investigate the matter, and lately set out for the Soudan 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 slackness of work, when the breadwinuer may, through force of circumstance, be compelled to endure a spell to be a whole-souled man. Our ac- of enforced idleness; but with the solquaintance ripened fast, and it was not dier's wife this necessity is not so aplong before I was in S—again with a parent. So long as her husband recordial indorsement from him. Miss mains in the service (ill or well), so mains in the service (ill or well), so long will he receive a certain amount of daily pay; and although the contin-gency of his services being required rives to find ber 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 al 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: al though, 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 barrack 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, eeru 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 rominent 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, gray browns, light "old china" blue, myrtle, sage, dull red, pink and salmon shades. In the regular lines there are the usual cardinals blues, myrtles and browns. Roman or Madras stripes will be worn, but the strictly fashionable style is plain goods to match the dresses.

popular. Every lady is supposed to own one black dress or more, and fashion decrees that if she does not, she should remedy the emission as soon as possible; therefore there is and will be a

Black hose will be, as usual, very

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 col-or 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 cotion 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

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 necssary for such pedes-train 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 de-sirable, as the extra width does away with the annoying constriction of the flesh when the hose are tight above the

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 specially designed for those ladies whose delicate feet find the thread goods too harsh and irritating if they take long walks .-- Demorest's Monthly.

DIABETES.

Description of a Most Distressing and

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 tain. 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 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 bloodpeison 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 mere constipation and undue physical exertion, mental emotion, or

anxiety. Flint says: "The disease seems to me ess 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 tains 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 become a favorite with the seer, 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 dis-contented with its lot, into a beautiful maiden, to whom the sage gave the name of "Postomani," or the "poppy-seed 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 holv sage. She was treated as the favorite Queen, and was very happy; but one day while standing by a 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 mik, like a cat: quarrelsome, like a dog; filthy, like an ape; savage, like a bear, and high-tempered, like a Queen." - Weetly Medical Review.

THE FASHIONS.

Some Striking Peculiarities of the Dresses and Bonnets of the Period

The large gay-colored neckerchief knotted a la 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 "tailormade" dress of the day no such glaringmistake 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 woolens, 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 heliotrope, the faintly col-ored 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 elab-orate, 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 ex-pensive veilings 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 drapings 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. They accompany 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, eut away in front revealing a shirred or plaited vest be-neath, are draped to form paniers at each side, while others show the forms at each side of the front extending into 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 quilled balayeuse around the bottom of the lower skirt. Tufted woolen goods, light-weight cheviots, basketcloths, and plain serges or mohairs, are all in fashionable use for spring costumes, and braidy, woolen lace, or rows of very wide galoon, soutache 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 mo-distes, 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 visites, dolmans, pelisses, pelerines, 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 starch, and induce him rigidly to continue it. While cutting off so many arpatterns. Another has a ground of ticles of the ordinary diet, pains must fawn-colored satin, shot with gold in be taken to supply their place with one light and a deep crimson in anothers sufficiently nutritious and appetizing. Gluten bread may take the place of common wheat bread. It contrimming of gold and Venetian red lace of pure silk of a Spanish pattern, arranged in caseades all over the wrap wherever it calls for ornamentation. TA 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. modified poke and the capote for less youthful wearers have almost invariably a finish of gathered velvet forming a puff which edges the brim 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 aigrette 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 chilren 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-at once 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. - Protographic 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 forth pounds of none

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - XANG

THE MODEL YOUNG MAN.

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

A prudent, discreet young man; A tidy and neat young man; is a shamed to be seen
In apparel unclean,
And a self-respecting young man.

Not a boastful, pedantic young man, Nor an ever-romantic young man; No indulger in blues, But a blacks-his-own-shoes, And a helper-of-self young man.

A practical, plain young man; No-use-for-a-cane young man; No sily "ha ha," Nor abuser of "ah," But a shrewd, common-sense young man

A truly ambitious young man;
No immoral or victous young man;
Not a reader of trash,
Neither hasty nor rash,
But a calm, considerate young man

An affable, kind young man; A noble, refined young man; A firm, steady eye. That means "I will try;" A never-will-fail young man.

Always-found-in-his-place young man; Never-bets-at-the-race young man; No haughty, vain looks, But a lover of books, And a thoughtful and studious young

Never-uses-the "weed" young man; A Good Templar indeed young man. A sure-to-sty-"no" When-invited-to-go To-place-of-evil young man.

An obliging, polite young man;
And a keen-sense-of right young man;
A quiet, demure,
A gentle and pure,
An always-respected young man.

A sure-to-succeed young man, And a just-what-we-need young man; Is never profune, Nor too greedy of gain, Yet a frugal, industrious young man.

A has a good-name young man;
A free-from-all-blame young man;
Is much in demand
All over the land,

But a rarely-to-be found young man. An honestly-wooing young man; And a mean-what he's-doing young man; Is faithful and true Alas! that so few Should be found like this model young

-T. O. Chisholm, in Louisville Courier-Journal

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. The only thing that I do know is that he was called Perico, and that he had married a certain Mari-Castana, and also that he passed his life thinking how he could form a good Cabinet of officers, and saying, when every one turned out worse than the last: "It is enough to make my nose swollen!"

Mari-Castana, the Queen, was a famous cook and looked upon politics with indifference. In those days there were none of those intimate relations between politics and dining, for, like rians, the people had never thought of a very simple thing: to fortify the heart it is enough to fortify the stomach, its neighbor, and half a glass is enough to kindle a patriotic

His wife's indifference to politics troubled King Perico greatly, and such discussions as these were quite common between their Majesties:

"Do you know, wife, I think I see how we can vary our course—"
"But it is varied every day."

"You are mistaken; it has never been "Was there ever such a forgetful man! Anybody would think I never took any pains not to have the same

course at table two days in succes-"But, wife, it was of other courses I

was speaking-" "Why, how am I to get you others when everything in the market is as high as the clouds, and I do not know

how I am to lay hold of a thing. "How you run on! With your absurd fancy for cooking you mix up things in the strangest—"
"No, I don't. There is no fault to be

found in the things I mix. No King, be he King of what he may, ever eat a better mixed salad than that you have just "Woman, listen to me and do not

"Do you presume to say that there was anything scorched on the breakfasttable this morning?"

"I have not said anything of the kind. But I will say this: that there is no talking any sense with you, and I shall leave you before my nose becomes swollen."

And the squabble ended by the King's going to his private room to bury himself in political affairs, while the Queen hurried to the kitchen to see if the soup needed skimming.

These altercations afforded King Perico some very lively moments. He was feeling of his nose one morning and finding it, as he thought, a little swollen, he made up his mind to forbid the Queen formally from entering the kitchen; but an unexpected event changed the appearance of affairs and subsequently proved that he had been mistaken in his symptoms.

As the King rarely left the palace and as the Queen went out to market every morning, all petitions addressed to their Majesties naturally fell into the hands of the Queen. One morning, while she was at the fish-market cheapening the price of a codfish, a ragged lad apprice of a codfish, a ragged lad approached her and respectfully handed her a petition and immediately ran away.

The paper contained these words: "Your Highness—The exponent is a faithful subject to your Majesty, and as a proof of it, now out of office, for your Majesty's perfidious advisers have cleared him out to put in a donkey out of one of their own families. So after that he thinks it his duty to let your Majesty know that your Majesty's treacherous Ministers are preparing a with grave affairs of state that he never Y. Post,

great pie as a present; and he says no more, for he who has a good under-

standing, etc."

"What impudence! what audacity! what iniquity!" exclaimed Queen Mari-Castana, angrily, on reading it. "To think there should be any one in the palace who should attempt to make a pic, when that is my specialty; that any one should attempt to make pastry af-ter the receipt of my most noble glory. The King shall know of it directly, and if his Majesty does not hang these trait-ors the instant he has read it, we shall know the reason why,"
And the Queen began to run toward

the palace, more angry at every step. "Perico!" she called out to her husband, "read, read this paper and see what your perfidious advisers are planning. Hang them instantly; have no mercy, or else I will put corrosive sublimate in your soup instead of salt."

King Perico had his suspicions that the pie mentioned in the paper would be less easy of digestion than the Queen's, and began investigations with that prudence and sagacity which affairs of state require. The result proved that the object of his Ministers was nothing less than his destruction. The traitors were arrested and sen-

tenced to death Finding no mercy in the King, whose nose was for the first time in his life really swollen, the conspirators sought the Queen. On learning that they were guiltless of trying to rival her in what she did with such perfection, she interceded for them so efficaciously with

her august spouse that his anger was appeased. "Well," said the King to his wife, "since you have given them your word, I grant them their lives and am content with banishing them. I must confess that to you alone belongs the art of

making pastry." The Queen was so inspired upon hearing this eulogy that from that day may be dated the delicious of the vol-

"Just think," said King Perico to himself, 'from what a deuce of a ca-tastrophe my wife's taste for cooking has saved me. But for that she would have wrapped the codfish up in the petition, and I should never have known what these sharpers were about. It must be granted that Providence does not act blindly. Our august spouse must be permitted to exercise the talent God has given her. But how, by the mass, am I to free myself from the crowd of rogues around me. The bad corrupt the good, and the corruption seems to be spreading at such a rate that in a few years I do not see how there can be an honest public servant. I am to blame for being such a coward. But mercy! my nose is swollen to-day

in good earnest!" The King's disgust at the corruption of his officers went on increasing, and in the same ratio increased the Queen's affection for the culinary art.

News reached the court one day that the King of Jauja, an ally and relative of Perico, was about to pay him a visit. The joy of Queen Mari-Castana was unbounded at the opportunity to dis-play her culinary talents to advantage.

"Whatever they may say, it is we who are to entertain the King of Jauja, where they eat and drink and never work," exclaimed the Queen, jumping for joy, like a child. "Such a judge as he must be is just what I need, to be appreciated, for my merit is not understood by common palates like my august spouse's. I must find out what are his Majesty's favorite dishes, even if it costs me time and money.

And the Queen, in fact, sent her own confidential attendant. Gachano, to Jauja on this important mission; but day after day went by, no Gachano returned although summoned. Another attendant was sent, and, at last, a third, but all remained in the same extraordinary manner. .

Then there was nothing for it but to tell the King and see if he could explain the affair.

"What does it mean?" said the King. "It means that in Jauja they eat and drink and never work.'

"But these scamps ought to remem-ber that I am their Queen." "All they remembered was that the stomach is queen of all."

"I hope it will be their ruin." "Now, my dear, don't be excited. will give private instruction to my plenipotentiary in Jauja so that he will send me full information as to the dishes which my august ally prefers."

King Perico was as good as his word, and a few days later received a dispatch announcing that the favorite dish of his Jaujian Majesty was a compote of apples.

Now apples were very rare in King Perico's domínions. But a basketful was finally obtained, and the Queen locked them up carefully down cellar. out of the way of their greatest enemies,

the children. The King of Jauja at last arrived, and was received with due ringing of bells. illuminations, bull-fights and kissing of

And apropos of hand kissing, it may here be remarked that the courtiers shoved each other aside to kiss the Queen's hand, and then would lick their lips, so often had she a hand in some dainty dish or other.

The eve of the great banquet to be given to his Jaujian Majesty, the King was in his study pondering over two things-first, how to form a good Cabinet, and second, how to conclude with the King of Jauja a treaty for the extradition of criminals, in which it was to be stipulated, to avoid trouble at home, that the criminals arrested should be hung and all.

While he was deep in these weighty considerations, who should appear but the Queen, crying like a calf and tearing her hair out by handfuls.

"Oh! Perico of my soul, we are lost."
"Well, what is the matter now?" "O! Such a misfortune."

"Two hundred thousand demons! Tell me before I go mad!"
"My apples! I found them all rotten!" "Pretty thing to come to me about! Throw them to the pigs."

"How wicked to say such a thing." "Woman, do not enrage me or my nose will swell." And so saying, the King opened the door for the Queen, who went out crying inconsolably, for her hope of glory

had depended upon the compote of ap-King Perico was so much occupied

once thought of his wife's disappoint ment, 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. "I am afra'd your Majesty will have little appetite tor our dishes after those of Jauja," said King Perico, "since in

point of good eating Jauja bears away "Your Majesty is in error. In Jauja we suffer torments when we eat.' "But man alive, don't they say that

everybody eats and drinks and nobody works." 'Perfectly true."

"Then I don't understand-" 'Heavens! How dull your Majesty is! As nobody works in Jauja, everything has to be eaten without cooking."

"Oh, I see. Your Majesty is right. It never occurred to me. For a long time I have been revolving a plan for abolishing all work in my domains, but I see now, if I would suppress work, everything would be on its back."

"Just as it is in Jauja."
"You surprise me! But why do you not labor to restore it there?" "Because I do not work, nobody

works there.' 'Apropos of projects and works of State, I wish your Majesty would unite with me in a treaty for the extradition of criminals. "I do not find it inconvenient. Will

your Majesty mention the terms of the treaty.' "The one I lay the most upon is that

any of my subjects arrested shall be ex-

"That can not be, my friend."
"And why not?" "Why, we do not work in Jauja."

"But that would only be play. While this and similar conversation went on, the King of Jauja eat like a cormorant, while the Queen swelled with pride, and was wild to say that she was the author of the dainties which his Majesty found so much to his liking, but she restrained herself until there should be a fitting opportunity to drop her in-

cognito.

This opportunity was afforded by the appearance at a table of a magnificent compote of apples, which brought from King Pericota cry of astonishment, and from the King of Jauja a cry of greedi-

And opening and shutting his eyes the King of Jauja devoured a plateful of the compete and prepared to devour another. "It would seem," said the Queen,

"that the compote does not displease your Maiesty. "How could it displease me, Senora? It is enough to make one eat one's fingers! I never eat anything so delicious in my life. Is it the thing to ask if we

may know the maker, the author? "The author," said the Queen, faint with emotion, "is your Majesty's humble servent." ble servant. "Bravo! bravo!" eried the King of Jauja, with his mouth full. "How the

deuce did your Majesty ever succeed in making any thing so delicious?" "I will give your majesty the receipe, so that your august spouse-"Do not take the trouble, your Majesty; nobody works in Jauja," interrupted the guest, helping himself to a third plateful of the compote, and unbuttoning his waistcoat for greater

to hers with pride beyond that of a

Queen. The King of Jauja took his leave the following morning, after kissing the Queen's hand and licking his lips over it like everybody else, and requesting for refreshments on his journey what remained of the compote of apples.

"But look here," said King Perico to his wife, "how could you succeed in making that compote after what you

told me?" "Well, you know, of course, however rotten a bushel of apples may be, there are always some that have part sound which is very excellent, as it must necessarily be to remain sound in the midst of general corruption. So I cut out all these sound pieces with the greatest care and used them to make the delicious compote which has gained such

a brilliant triumph for me. "And what do you do with the decayed pieces?" "I throw them all out at once as re-

"Well! at last I see my way clear and I am going to try if I am as good a hand at my work as you at a com-

The following day King Perico ap-peared with his nose swelled like a tomato, and going among his subjects separated the few sound ones from the many corrupt ones and made with the ound a most excellent compote of Ministers, Generals, Secretaries and Judges, etc., and threw out the others

as refuse. I beg all the leading papers to reprint this story at every Ministerial crisis, and above all I would request our mighty rulers to take the greatest care in making the compote and be sure and not put the rotten bits in the compote nor throw out as refuse the sound pieces. -Translated from the Spanish for the Boston Journal.

Kidnaping Children. The St. James' Gazette remarks that at the beginning of the present century it was commonly believed that master chimney-sweeps used to kidnap the children of well-to-do parents and force them to the slavery of climbing chimneys. There was a perfect scare about the matter at the time, and it was not altogether without foundation. That gypsies have frequently been in the habit of stealing children when they can, there is no doubt; and a case which has just been heard at Middlesex Sessions shows that kidnaping is even now not extinct. A Mr. Jackson, a blind gentleman, and a mendicant by profession, was pursuing his calling when he came across a little girl, whom he first asked to lead him over the road, and then persuaded to accompany him home. Here Mr. Jackson and his wife detained the child, taking her out with them to beg. Six months' hard labor for the man and three for the woman was the sentence for the offerse .- N.

MOVING SLOWLY.

Mr. Cleveland's Deliberation a Guarante Against Mistakes

President Cleveland's Administration moves slowly, in accordance with the wise rule laid down by its chief. "We can not hope to avoid mistakes,"

said the President before his inauguration,""but if we move slowly we shall make fewer mistakes than we should be apt to make if we moved with less deliberation."

Yet, although the Administration has been in existence only a month, and has made scarcely a score of changes in the vast army of Federal office-holders over one hundred thousand strong, it has already accomplished a great public good. The country is to-day stronger for the

change. For years it had been charged and believed by many that the Democratic party was a party of unpatriotic principles and evil intentions; that it was unfit to be intrusted with the Government, and that if restored to power it would seek to disturb the provisions of the Constitution growing out of the re-bellion, to strip the negro population of the South of their civil rights and, if possible, of their liberty; would seek to pay rebel debts, to pension Confederate soldiers, to cut off the pensions of Union sold ers, to disturb business, to violate chartered rights and to reduce the wages of labor.

These charges were not made by un-scrupulous partisans alone They were sanctioned and repeated by the better

class of Republicans. An appeal to the passions of the war: an appeal to the most vicious sectional fanatieism; an arraignment of sixteen States of the Union out of thirty-eight and of more than one-half the people of all the States as depased, unserupulous, ignorant and disloyal; a resort to all the resources of fraud, corruption and the vilest demagogism, had reduced Presidential elections in 1876 and 1880 to a serious national evil.

The change in the National Administration through the triumph of Grover Cleveland has swept away this impression of the Democracy's character for-

Does not this make our institutions stronger than they were before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration? Must not the honor of the Nation stand higher when it is found that a majority of our people are not disloyal, dishonest and destructive, as they were falsely repre-

sented to be? The country is stronger for the change because it has been proved that the Southern people are as patriotic, as loyal to the Constitution, as fit to conduct the Government of the Union of which they are a part as the Northern people; because it has disarmed and lessened sectional prejudice; because it has taught the negro that his rights are as safe under Democratic as under Republican rule, and that his independence, self-respect and elevation are bet-ter assured; because it has satisfied the business community that all the material, conservative, progressive interests of the country will be advanced by Democratic economy, simplicity and

honesty. The country is stronger for the change because it has dispelled the fear that the party which had been so long in power and had resorted to fraud to retain power could not be driven out by The banquet ended gaily, and whilst the will of the peoples because it has the King of Jauja withdrew to his proved that we can still elect and inauapartment to rest, the Queen withdrew gurate the President of our choice despite the almost exhaustless money of monopolies and the strength of an

army of office-holders. The country is stronger for the change because the closeness of the election has been a test of the people's devotion to true self-government; because it has proved that to a large number of persons the welfare of the Republic is dearer than the ties of party; because it has given to the world a splendid example of the intelligence, the self-control and the patriotism of a mighty Nation almost equally divided

in political sentiment. Let us hope that the country will continue to grow stronger as the Administration grows older.-N. Y. World.

THE DAVY CROCKET PRINCIPLE. A Principle Which Works as Well in Gov-

"Be sure you are right and then go

ahead." It works like a charm when

applied to government. President

Cleveland finds it a talisman that dispels all threatening storms and smooths the waves around the ship of State. By its potent agency he escapes all the troubles and perplexities of his predecessors. It is a reliable compass to steer by, enabling the Nation's pilot to avoid the rocks of unfit nominations. the shoals of unwise partisanship. The tempest of spoilsmen's wrath may howl around the Administration bark and the thunder of demagogie oratory mutter threateningly, but obeying only this silent monitor, this faithful needle that ever points to the pole of duty and integrity, the head of the Government is sure to follow the right course and to reach in safety the haven of popularity and National prosperity. It is better than experience, which sometimes begets pernicious prejudices and favorit-ism and leads a public man into certain associations and views of public questions calculated to impair his judgment and integrity. The President has shown by his appointments during the first fortnight of his Administration a far more intelligent and correct estimate of the qualities necessary for office than he was credited with and a mental acuteness in distinguishing between substance and shadow in the abilities of public men. Having, as has been aptly remarked by a Washington correspondent, a distinct purpose in view, a clear idea of what he means to achieve and a steady eye on the ends he intends to reach, President Cleveland is constantly treating the critics of his Administration to a series of surprises, and disarming the most rabid opposition that ever confronted a Chief Magistrate. He sticks to the purpose he outlined in his inaugural address with courageous fidelity, winning respect from all and bearing him-self in his exalted position as a sincere, open-handed, unambitious man, swayed only by pure, conscientious motives, what cour The seeds of reform and good govern-stitution.

ment which he is planting must produce an abundant harvest of popular confi-dence and make the strongest President with the country at large that ever sat in the White House. He has had the rare fortune of securing a Cabinet that is not only in perfect harmony with his wise, patriotic policy, but is enthusiastic over it. His absolute freedom from pledges and the tyranny of claim agents gives him a power such as pre-decessors sighed for in vain, enabling him to carry out his plans of govern-ment systematically and thoroughly. It is a remarkable example of the success of the Davy Crocket principle in the White House, and will have a still more remarkable effect upon the politics of the future. The spoils system once banished from the Government, the people will begin to look for something more than partisan influence and corrupt experience as a recommendation for a candidate at the polls.-Exchange.

"CLEVELAND AND REFORM." Evidences That President Cleveland Is Likely to Increase in Popularity.

When Grover Cleveland was nominated to the Presidency as a reform Democrat, the Republicans laughed incredulously, and even some Democrats smiled a little in the retirement of their sleeves. The initial force at the back of the New York Governor's candidacy was a solid one, composed of substantial citizens and business men, who realized the demand of the American people for honest government, and who ikewise knew that a Democratic candidate who could be depended upon to carry out reform principles would be supported by the decent element of the Republican party in the Eastern States. Mr. Cleveland was one of the very few men before the people who could be men before the people who could be safely placed in a position of such tremendous delicacy. He had shown his metal as Governor of the great State of New York, and possessing the confidence of the referre elements of bether dence of the reform elements of both parties, they joined hands to elect him. They succeeded in this, and at the same time read a most severe lesson to future political operators who may imagine, as strong and "brilliant" combination thought a while ago, that the masses will knowingly support a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation who

is not regarded as clean and honest. Although the reform administration of Mr. Cleveland is but a few weeks old, his course has already satisfied the Nation that the confidence of his original supporters and sponsors is fully justified. The sturdy conservatism and deliberation with which the new President has taken up the question of patronage, and the excellent appointments he has so far made, compel the admira-tion of friend and foe alike, and the leading press exponents, Democratic and Republican, agree in the conclusion that from present indications the working, producing, tax-paying American people have a President at last. The real independence, as well, of Mr. Cleveland's position is beginning to be pretty generally understood. Every day it is seen that the masses like the President's methods and are very much in the mood to make him a popular leader. Mr. Cleveland is so strong "at large," so to speak, as to care little whether his administration pleases the ultra men of either party or not. At least he is understood to have entire confidence in the determination of the ple to realize administrative and civil service reform, and he will not hesitate to carry out to the letter what he has announced as his programme in these respects.

It is time that a more intelligent sentiment obtained throughout the country in regard to the petty offices within the gift of the Government. Properly understood, when a bright young man succeeds in capturing a Federal clerk-ship, he is to be condoled with and not congratulated. Of course the Nation must have clerks, and they ought to be efficient and trained, and secured in position during good behavior. Unfortunately they are liable to discharge at any moment; their pay is hardly enough to keep them decently among the surroundings of the capital, and their tenure rarely lasts more than a few years. They seldom save a cent, and hardly ever learn anything while in the service of the least possible use to them in the struggle for bread after they shall have been kicked out of office. And, as a general rule, in every young citizen appointed to public position, there is a good farmer, carpenter, miner, or some sort of actual producer, spoiled for about all the practical purposes of life. If, among other things, the President's civil-service policy should tend to the withdrawal of the people from the perennial scramble for small offices, it would be worth all the effort devoted to the work, and serve to min imize an evil that has been only too apparent in the United States for two

generations.-N. O. Times-Democrat. -An editor declares that the difference between wit and humor, and again between talent and genius, is only the difference between the raspberry and strawberry. Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry and doubtless God might have given man a better gift than humor, but he never did. Woman has not the full gift; she has some wit and some humor, it is true, but she has only a slighter sense of humor, whence comes much marital unhappiness. As George Eliot tells us: "a difference of taste in jests is a great strain of the affections. -N. Y. Herald

-It is said by some one curious in these matters that there is not a chimney nor a cooking-stove in Havana; not a carpeted room nor a feather pillow. This is but another way of saying that there, with good sense, the people know how to adapt their domestic economy to the torrid character, of the climate; but here in our Northern cities the earpet and other heat-engendering payaphernalia are in full blast just same when the mercury is ninty-nine in the shade as when it is below 7/ero. "Which is the barbarian?"

-There have resided in Coweta County, Georgia, five ladies by the following names: Nancy Nance, Nancy Dance, Nancy Vance, Nancy Hance, Nancy Mance For similarity of names what county can beat it? __Allanta Con-

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 zinc coating on the galvanized wire becomes removed from laces when the iron rusts very quickly n consequence of the electric currents that are developed by the two metals. -Chicago Times.

-The only safe way when weed seeds abound in manure, says The American Cultivator, is thoroughly to compost it until their vitality is destroyed. Turning the heap over at least once, to get the outer edges of the first heap in the middle, is necessary, in order that all the seeds may be exposed to the heat. If well done, so as not to burn the center, the manure will be all the better for the operation, as the plant food will be more soluble.

-Orange Cake: Six eggs (reserve two whites for the icing), two teacups of sugar, three teacups of flour, one teacup of cream, two teaspoons of bread powders (or half teaspoon of soda and one heaping one of cream of tartar). Season with a little of the orange juice and bake in jelly-cake pans. Filling—To two unbeaten whites add the juice of one good-sized orange, beat for a few minutes, and then gradually add a pound of sugar till it is all beaten up smooth. Spread this between the layers and over the top. - The Household.

-Orchard grass is a robust grower and very tenacious of life. It its roots so as to resist the encroachment of other grasses, covering much of the ground with its large pendant leaves that spring out near the base of the plant, to shade, nourish and enrich the soil not occupied by the plant itself. This, perhaps, accounts largely for its ability to endure excessive drought. It will produce two large crops of good hay on rich soil, and submit to more abuse than any other forage plant, except blue grass, which is of little value in a very dry season. - Prairie

Farmer. -The dairyman who sells his calves early may imagine that he effects a saving from the sale of the milk which would otherwise be required to nourish the calf. But it is a well established fact that the growth of a calf is very rapid as compared with more advanced stock, therefore, it is not always the most economical method to dispose of the calves at too early an age. Every pound of milk applied to a growing calf can be sold at a profit in the shape of veal, and the cost of the veal may be further lessened by feeding in connection with the milk other suitable food which may not be so expensive. - Boston Globe.

-It is a matter of economy as well as mercy to properly mate horses that have to work side by side through the siege of hard work during the spring. While two horses may be about the same size and appearance in their general makeup, one may not be able to do near the amount of work without injury than the other can do with ease. Every farmer should know enough about his horses to know how to avoid this trouble, if possible, by placing horses of equal endurance in the same team, or by equalizing their labor in some way in which they are attached to the burden which they are to draw .-N. Y. Tribune.

THE CANKER WORM.

Some of the Creature's Habits and How

The first warm, pleasant day after the frost is out of the surface of the ground the grub of the pest of the apple orchard will appear on the trunk of the trees. It the trees have been supplied with patent protectors it is important that they should be carefully examined to see that the troughs are tight, and that there are no open spaces between the protectors and the trunks of the trees large enough for the grubs to pass through. The troughs should be well cleaned out and filled with oil; if this work be properly done at the right season there will be but little danger of the trees being injured by the canker worms, providing the protectors are occasionally examined to see that the oil has not leaked out or been bridged over by the dead bodies of the

dead grubs. Trees that have not been provided with protectors should be at once provided with strips of tarred paper, at least one foot wide, around each trunk; this should be covered with some sticky substance. Tree ink is usually used, but a sticky substance may be made of linseed oil and resin that will last longer than tree ink. Whatever substance is used should be applied as often as it becomes hard enough for the grubs to pass over.

If there could be united action among the people, the canker worm could be killed out in a few years, but so long as a few will allow their trees to become covered with worms, so long will the more careful have every year to fight the enemy. Until within a few years it has been supposed that the only remedy was to prevent the grub from ascending the tree to lay her eggs, but recent experiments prove that even after the worms are hatched, they can easily be destroyed by syringing the trees with water that has Paris green mixed with it, at the rate of one teaspoonful to each two gallons; the water sprinkled on with a small garden syringe; the work can be done very rapidly. The only objection to this is the danger of such free use of a deady poison; it should never be used when there is any possibility of its falling on growing lettuce, dandelion or any plant the feaves of which are to be eaten. It is very easy for very serious consequences to occur, by a very little carelessness in the use of a poison of so cheadly nature as Paris green. When one first begins to use a very dangerous article, there is usually caution enough used to prevent injury, but after one becomes perfectly familiar with the us of a dangerous poison, or explosive compound, caution is in a measure forgotten, and carelessness takes its place, which is too often followed by fatal con-

We feel it to be our duty to frequently caution farmers not to become so familiar with the use of Paris green as to forget caution, in fact, to use it only when it seems to be absolutely necessary. -- Massachusetts Ploughman.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Gov. Martin has recently issued offenses. But it he dares to pardon a violator of the prohibitory law we'll have Griffin, Hudson & Co. howl like coyotes .- Troy Chief.

When Republicans begin to seriously discuss the question and ask themselves if there is a Republican party in Kansas, the outlook begins to look hopeful for the Democrats, who should stop their wrangling, buckle on their armor and, with a united front, march to victory in

The veterinary business is getting to be quite important. Dr Deutcher tells us that they have from two to ten calls a day. There is nothing unusual the matter with the stock, the idea being that our animals are becoming more valuable, and there is more of a disposition to take care of them .- Junc tion City Union.

It has been ascertained by some scientist that, when pressed, the common rabbit covers nine feet on the level in its stride. In prothe rabbit is far outdone by the principle, it it may be termed a

Vilas, the Post Master General says the leading questions he intends asking all Kansas applicants not newspaper men, are: First-"is there a Democratic newspaper in your county?" Second-"Are you a subscriber?" Third-"Have you paid your subscription?"All applicants who answer in the negative licans; and they go even farther time unfit them for military serwill be considered mugwumps. -Johnson County Democrat.

In view of the denunciations of government of the people by the graphy, and history of the United the Chief, Topeka Commonwealth, people for the people, and have States. Leavenworth Times. Junction City been so parental in their affection The examination being completed Union. Wichita Eagle, Eldorado for the people as to pass laws Republican, and other anti-prohibi- abridging the personal rights of the mentally qualified to master the tion whether the time has not come, or nearly so, for the prohibi- When a man starts out with the physically qualified for long and tionists to oppose the nomination assertion that he will do so and so arduous military service. The

your paw! Give us your hand! like he was leaving a loophole natural ability and manifest apti Shake! When that time comes, through which to crawl out of the you will have to leave off the howling prohibitionists and nomi howling prohibitionists and nominate anti-prohibitionists. - Troy

The following law in regard to setting out of prairie fires may just now be of some interest to some of our readers. Section 282, chapter 31, of the compiled laws of Kansas reads:

shall, between the first day of Ae their ears than the name ludepend. nearer the minimum tran the mixgust and the fifteenth day of the following May, build or kindle or en. actually the case, as the St. Louis Papers in gage in building or kindling any Globe Democrat, a most radical Refire upon lands not his or their own, or upon land not occupied by him publican paper, comes in for a or them as a tenant or tenants, and great share of their praise, and in leave the same unextinguished, one place in their paper they go so shall be deemed guilty of a mis-demeanor, and shall be punished bys fine not exceeding fifty dollars,

sioner of agriculture, is on the that they thought it necessary to threshing machine; Edwin French right track in regard to the gov- have a paper of theirs named Dem ernment's duty about the pleuropneumonia in this state. Under previous constructions of the law governing the bureau of animal in- for each of the years 1883 and 1884, dustry the government is limited we find the following, under the to the expenditure of the appropri- head of "Council Grove:" ation in investigations and quarantine. But the intent of the law is manifestly to prevent the spread of any epidemic among cattle. This

The Ansacosmos; Fridays; independent; four pages; siz-; žix di; subscription \$1.50; establishes is 79; E.J. Dill, editor and publisher.

In the Newspaper Directories of ada, feeder for threshing machine;

The Ansacosmos; Fridays; independent; four pages; siz-; žix di; subscription \$1.50; establishes is 79; E.J. Dill, editor and publisher.

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The Ansacosmos and quarantic four pages; siz-; žix di; subscription \$1.50; establishes is 79; E.J. Dill, editor and pages; siz-; žix di; subscription \$1.50; establishes is 70; establish is the object of quarantine. But N. W. Ayre & Son, Edwin Alden S. F. Weaver, Portis, cultivator. in the case of pleuro-pneumonia & Bro. and H. P. Hubbard, we find the only known means of prevention is the slaughter of all the cat the known to have been infected or to have been exposed to the discrete case. Killing is the only effective ry for 1884 we find the following the only known means of preven- the Kansas Cosmos put down as an disinfection, and government funds under the head of "Lockwood," appropriated for quarantine may Missouri: be legitimately used in that way. This is a matter in wnich the whole country is equally interested with Missouri, and \$1,000 will go further to-day than ten times that amount mined what were the politics of the means to end the trouble Raila few weeks hence. It is to be Globe at the time Mr. Bell was hoped the attorney general will in- running it, but, fortunately, the dorse Mr. Coleman's views .-- Kansas City Siar.

Strong City Independent to that of know that it was Independent, and bloodshed!"—Troy Chief. the Strong City Democrat, which supported Benj. F. Butler during took place last week, its editors, the last Presidential campaign.

The Chase County Courant, over their own signature, say: "The Now, putting these facts and these owners of the paper are Democrats gentlemen's assertion, as to how -have voted the Democratic ticket they have always voted, together straight when good men were nom- it would appear to a casual observer inated on that ticket for office- that they had been "running with from the day we were old enough the hare and barking with the to vote, and shall continue to do so hounds," for lo, these many a number of pardons, one of whom was a murderer. That's all right. No use to be too severe for trivial people by the people." It is just at this critical moment to have a such Democrate as these that de- name to indicate that they are on feat the Democratic ticket. If the popular side of American polithey have a personal spite against tics. Now, we do not see why he candidate, or like his opponent they could not have changed the better than they do him, or he will politics of their paper without not agree to a certain little money changing its name, as one of the consideration to obtain their sup- best Democratic papers in this port, how easy is it for them to fix country is the Missouri Republican. it up with their own minds, to the which was Democratic long before the Democratic party changed its satisfaction of their conscience, that name from that of the Republican such candidate is not a good man for the office, and then to go to party, as it was at first known; nor work with all their might and main do we see what there is to hinder them from changing its politics in to defeat him. Why, men alive, the future without changing its we have always had several of that present name or deviating from the kind of Democrats in this county, and they have done the party harm more often than good. Then again, what guarantee has any one that they will remain true to even voting the Democratic ticket straight for any great length of time, even "when good men" are on it, as they say they shall do so only "as long as the party advocates the principles of a government of the people Haite of the people by the people."

Now, every party that exists in American politics advocates this principle, if it may be termed a residence of the people by the people. The chase County National Bank, as mort-gage in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, in a thortograph of this take in almost all parties that have ever existed or ever will exist in the politics of this country.

EXAMINATION FOR WEST Home, for a politic salvocates this principle, if it may be termed a residence of a government of the people by the people."

In the Chase County National Bank, as mort-gage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, in a cottonwood of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Early stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Early stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Early stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Early stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and Large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large sto idea of a government of the people portion a horse should manage a Now, every party that exists in little over twenty-one yards. But American politics advocates this flea, which, though but one-six- principle; but it appears to us to teenth of an inch in length, easily be more the form of government skips a distance of twenty inches. than a principle governing the dif- Greenwood, Woodson, Coffee, Lyon, ferent ideas of its people as to the best mode and manner of administering a Democracy, or a Republic, for post-offices, provided they are or, in other words, a government years at time of admission (June of the people by the people. Why, 20 next) unmarried, at least five

love for the people, advocating a

"American Newspaper Directory,"

GLOBE: Thursdays; four pages; size 24x34; subscription \$1.50; established 1883; D. O. Bell, editor and publisher.

other directories at hand come to

military academy, who are actual residents of the fourth congressional pistrict, consisting of the counties of Butler, Marion, Chase. Shawnee. Quallifications: Applicants must be between the age of 17 and 22 right here in Kansas we have a fections or immoral disorder, and, feet in height, free from any ingovernment of the people by the generally, from any deformity, despeople, and that people are Republease or infirmity which may under than Brothers Dill & Belt in their vice. They must be well versed in reading, writing, arithmatic, Eng-

the board will proceed to a choice citizens of this Commonwealth. academic course of study and of drinking men to any office?—

Manhaitan Nationalist.

Most noble Griffin, little did we think we would be occupying the same ground so soon! Stick out those of Democracy, does it not look studies as a whole. Especially will out those of Democracy, does it not look studies as a whole. Especia might be more to his worldly ad- answer to formal problems. Other vantage to do so than it is at pres. things boing equal, preference will ent, so that he can then say: "I stay be given, in order, to those whose ed with the party as long as it held naval, or other distinguished ser contain principles, but it has drifted vice rendered to the country by from its moorigns, and I have left themselves or their immediate re It?" In making the change of name, latives. Where there are no other ansas reads:

"Any person or persons who is the compiled laws of these gen: lemen also say that the name Democrat is more pleasing to for the successful candidate to be

lish grammar, descriptive goo-

Papers in the fourth congress. ional district please copy .- Topeka

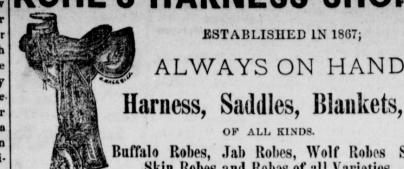
Capital.

PATENTS CRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending April 14, ture, that it is "the best newspaper 1885, reported expressly for this panow published." If we have been per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of and Frank Parvin, Emporia, sulky ocrat. In Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s harrow; S.Jacobs, Hutchinson, combined blouse and pantaloon overalls; G. W. Ciffard and G.L. Roberts. Great Bend, lifting jack; J. W. Babbit, Hiawatha, evaporator; W.W.H. Campbell, Wichita, shingle and sid-ing gage; W.H. Flurer, Uniontown, harness saddle; D. H. Good, Can-

WONDERFUL DIPLOMACY. trate and compromise, and let business go on, and quit violating the law. Strikers turn up their noses at him, and tell him they are running that machine. Governor hies off to consult with the governor of Message and the law. The law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by the law. It is a should be supported by the law is a should be supported by From this it can not be deter. Missouri, to devise ways and way company accedes to demands of strikers and restores their wages, whereupon they permit business to go on. Topeka Capi our assistance and say it was an tal, organ of the administration, STRONG CITY DEMOGRAT. Independent paper; and, as for the yawps out: "Wonderful diploma-In changing the name of the Stong City Independent, we all cy! Profound statesmanship! Gov-

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FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

County of Chase, | 68.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER OF CHASE, COUNTY, KANSAS, March 25, 1875.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 5th day of September, 1882, for the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1881, will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1885; and the amount of taxes, penalties and charges on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 5th day of September, 185, is set opposite each description and lot.

W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer posite each description and lot. W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

FALLS TOWNSHIP. M, K & TRR, ne% of se% 18 18 18 18 18 18

Martha Young, n% of sw 33 19 Geo Barber, w% of n% of se % of ... 83 18 E Conway, 2 acres in sw % of nw % of ... 13 19 COTTONWOOD FALLS.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costive to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

11, "28. 1

NORTH COTTON WOOD FALLS.

E Stotts, lot 1, block 8. 75 24

2, 8. 169

34 49

Side, owned by J N Nye. 8 62

Side of iot 11, block 8, and all of lot 12, block 8. (CO ITON WOOD. 23 39)

G K Simmons, lot 6, block 30. 23 39

G K Hagans, lots 11 and 13, block 8. (Rimds.)

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

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

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	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	⅓ col.	1 cc
1 week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$ 2.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50			4.00	6.50	13.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	8 00	4.50		
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	8 25	5.00	9 00	
2 mouths .	8.00			7 50	14.00	
8 months	4.00		7.50	11.00	20.00	32.
6 months	6.50	9 00	12.00	18 00	32.50	55 (
1 year	10 00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.0
Local no sertion; an 'nsertion; items unde	d 5 cer	nts al	ine for l	r each	subse	or fo

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. Brockett is repainting his house.

Mr. Addison Walker, of Wich-

ita, 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 fe-

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 prescription clerk at Messrs Johntson & Rettiger's drug store in Strong City.

Mr. I. G. Winne has rented his tarm near Safford, and will move to Ottawa, where he will engage in the insurance business,

Mr. J.C. Scroggin, 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 ship, arrived here, last Saturday evening, from Ireland.

Mr. D. F. Sholly, of Pennsyl-

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Mann & Ferguson are 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 ready before that 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. 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. Walsh, on Friday evening, April acres under cultivation. For partic-by E. C. Holmes was ordered, provided parties claiming damages on guilty of selling goods cheaper than 24. A general invitation is extended to all who wish to spend a pleasant evening together with

friends, and to help the ladies in heir work.

Good young cattle are selling mand, 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, ot Chase county, Kansas, fifty-two steer caives averaging 715 lbs at \$44.40 less; judgment for plff.

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 replevin; quashed. that evening, and the next day, after remaining all night at Mr. Watson's, left with his horse. The To be held at Bazzar on Saturthief was take not Emporia for day, May 2nd, at I o'clock:

This is the season of the year when the filth in your back yard should be gently raised with the shovel and litted over the fence .-Strong City Democrat.

Yes; and if the wind blows as associations. 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'

Addie Lyon, the celebrated elocutionist and dramatic reader, gave an entertainment in Music Hall, last Saturday night, before a small but appreciative andience. 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 indentity and taking on that of the character she repre-

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 easuing six months: J. T. Dickeson, President; Chas. J. Lantry, Vice-President; W. M. Dayis, Secretary; E.A. Hildebrand, school land appraisers were con-Dickeson, C. I. Maule, Wit Adare and L. W. Clay, Directors.

ness st. re, with Mayor Kuhl in the proaches completed according to Mr. John McCabe, of Bazaar town- chair, and organized by electing W. E. Timmons as President. The of Falls township, was approved.
The bond of R H.Chandler, J.P., Mayor then made the following appointments, which were comfirmed: vania, formerly of Strong City, was S. A. Breese, City Treasurer; E. A. to advertise for proposals to fornish in that place, last week, attending Kinne, City Clerk; Henry Bonewell, coffins for paupers. City Marshall; Mat. H. Pennell, Street Commissioner. We wil Wood, for \$252 on Gilmore road, give full proceedings, next week.

the Strong City Democrat men to Matfield Green to Eldorado, where get out a patent on some of its it crosses sections 25 and 35, t 22, news items; that is, if it intends republishing them for any great be a good idea to occasionly change car scalp-, \$3 each, in force. he wording of them to keep them from becoming monotonous to its readers? Perhaps they are intend. The augh comes in.

I, O .O. F.

Commemoration of the anniverary of the order of I. O. O. F. will be held in the Hall or Lodge room, Cottonwood Falls, Monday evcning, April 27. An interesting evening may be expected. All members of the order are requested to for 1884 was rejected. pe present. W.A. PARKER, N.G. C. C. WHITSON, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

All members of Zeradatha Lodge tion of \$263 on his personal prop-No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and all erty valuation, on account double assessment. gently requested to be present at having a Stevens Patent Cooling the next regular communication, road to the Osage bridge, the old ent, and no delegates form any of on Friday, May 14th, 1885. The road to the crossing was vacated. | the Methodist schools, save one in Business set for first Friday is put off to second Fridry, owing to the gates on the road running through fact that the Hall will not be sec. 1 t20, 17, was rejected. J. P. KUIL, W. M.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS. Sealed bids will be received until the 6th day of May, 1885, for the was postponed until July: building of a frame schoolhouse in District No. 47, at the house of Hermon Piper. Plans and specifications can be seen at Charlie township, the principal petitioner Klein's, Elmdale. The right to re having failled to file his affidavit ject any and all bids is reserved.

Bonds are required.

By order of School Board. F. W. AHNEFELDT, Clerk.

160 Acres of Land for Sale, By J. P. Kuhl, about 5½ 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 orehard, and about 5 acres of fair Creek township. timber; everlasting water; about 45 ulars call on or address

J. P. KUHL. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this counhigh and meeting with a ready dety 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.Law J. G. Winters vs. J. A. Smith, appeal; judgment for \$13.85. G. K. Hagans vs. J. L. Jacobs,

recovery of money; verdict for piff H. C. Johnson vs. Geo. Balch, appeal; settled. Samuel Bruner vs. C.C. Watson,

PRORAMME FOR TEACHERS

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 teach. ers could be compelled to attend

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 bull ings:-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. Miscelaneous Business Query Box.

CLEO ICE, Secy. COMMISSIONERS' PROCEED INGS.

ADA ROGLER, Conductor.

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 Treasurer; Chas. J. Lantry, Wm. firmed: Joseph Riggs, Wm. White Rettiger, David Rottiger, J. T. and J. L. Thompson, on east 1 of sec. 36, 21, 6; Henry Riggs, A.Seifert and John Johnson, on east & of n. w. 1 and east 1 of s. w. 1 36,22,5 The new City Council met, last night, at Mayor J. P. Kuhl's har-sioner sup't'd the Osage bridge ap-

> The bond of W. M. Davis, clerk of Bazaar township, was approved. The County Clerk was ordered

was rejected.

W. R. Terwilliger was author Would it not be a good idea for ized to put gates on the road from

The Board ordered the law to length of time? Or would it not allow bounties on wolf and wild The bill of S. P. Brooks for \$48

for quarantining cattle was The County Clerk was directed

ed as a joke, but we presume their to purchase three copies of the readers will tail to see where 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

County warrants amounting to \$24.00 uncalled for, were cancelled by lapse of three years. C. E. Hait was allowed a reduc-

J. S. Shipman, having donated a

W.A. Wood's application to erect a distant part of the county. If The petition asking the release of J. N. Nye, committed to jail until

fine and cosrs are paid, was laid Action on the following roads

Petitioned for by J. H. Dye, Cottonwood township. By J. L. Thompson, Cotton wood

that he had served the proper

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

notice on land owners.

Roads petitioned for by the fol lowing 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

The road vacation petitioned for to get the best of flour.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

W. C. THOMAS. JOHNSON & THOMAS,

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 Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

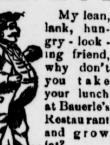
Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

RESTAURAN BAKERY.

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

tunch! I will

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

fade in sunshine or washing RICHMOND PINKS, in will find the 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. Bielman, F. Yeager, P. B. McCabe, Bazaar township; township.

J. J. MASTEY, A trest: Co, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The nursery stock of truit, evergreen and ornamental trees of W. W. Carr, Yellow Springs (Ohio) public of Chase county, at reasonable price; all of which is warranted first class goods, as Mr. Carr makes hrst-class goods a specialty, and warrants each article as recomtrees are such as are adapted to found, at all unimployed times, at 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 recomendation 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 Cotton wood Falls

To the Editor of the Courant: I presume abler 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 presnone are given, we shall conclude that none exist.

A METHODIST LAYMAN. JUST ARRIVED.

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

POR SALE. Some good milkeows. Inquire of 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 laces, ladies' underwear, etc.

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

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

Mr. Wm. H. Vetter, having pur-James Type, A. F. Rhodes, Toledo chased the photograph gallery of township; R. F. Riggs, J. L. Mr. J. H. Matthews, has engaged the services of Mr. M. L. Fishback Henry Collet, Diamond Creek of Wichita, an experinced 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. Railton's new Medical, Mechanical samples, from which he will make suits to order, from \$22.00 up-

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

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to mended. The selection of apple do a limited practice; and will be his drug store. Money to lean on chattel prop.

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 & Rigidale are at the Fair Grounds breaking and training horses. Parties wishing horses broke or trained would do well to call on them now. Now that spring is opening up

and people will be wanting to beautify their premises, and as no thing adds more to the good looks of a house than a fresh coat or 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 re-i dent of the county for a long while, it would be a good idea for those desiring this kind to give him a

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Day boarding can be had at Mrs.

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 cele-

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 vided parties claiming damages on the Job Johnson road will accept the damages allowed by the board. for the same, the fourteen cents to the damages allowed by the board. The paid instanter.

considerable experience in that into that into the damages can be left at the damages allowed by the board. For the same, the fourteen cents to this office.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeor,

Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo.

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.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

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

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines.

Perfumes, Stationary,

Oils.

Paints,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

SCIENTIFIS PURPOSES!

Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - -

SKUNK, RACCOON, MINK, MUSKRAT Bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular, which gives full particulars.

F. C. ROUGHTON, 5 Howard Street, New York. Mann & Ferguson's

MEAT MARKET.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES. TO WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S

DR.SCOTT,842 Broadway St., N.Y. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

brates were, in Chase county.

Oak and cedar posts always on hand.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH.

Oh, not alone on Gerizim,
Or Zion's boly hill,
Where once they sought with gropings dim,
'Mid altar smoke and choral hymu,
Thy reconciled free,
We worship Thee, O Thou who art

Allove the city's towers and spires,
Outlined against the sky.
A maze of network run the wires,
Alert with strange electric fires,
And to and frothey bear
Their messages. So from below
Up to the throne on high,
More potent than these currents, go
The subde lines of prayer,
And exact hearth of lay are wee.

ie worship Thee. O'Thou who ar The God of Israel still. he Temple veil is rent apart, Oh, mystery of grace! n every numble, contrite heart Thou hast Thy dwelling place.

And every breath of joy or woe Is heard and answered there.

Oh. power divine to mortals given,

Oh, wondrous telephone:
Though all our hopes of earth are riven,
We hold communion still with Heaven,
And know beyond a fear
That all things seeming good or ill

Shail work for good alone
To him who loveth God, who still
With loyal heart doth hear
The voice that maketh known His will
To every listening enr.
—Mrs. L. B. Palisbary, in Congregationalist.

Sunday-School Lessons.

April 19—Paul going to Rome...Acts 28: 1-17 April 26—Paul at Rome......Acts 28: 16-31

2-Obedience ... Eph. 6: 30-Christ Our Example ... Pail 2: 17-Christ an Contentment . Pail 4:

June 14-Od 8 Message by His Son, Heb. 1: 14
June 14-The Presthood of Chest Heb, 9: 1-12
June 25-Review: Forvice of Song, Missionary,
Temperance or other Lessons selected by
the school.

YOUNG MEN AND THE CHURCH.

Suggestions for Attracting and Holding

Living.

public life.

the Young-No Effective Substitute for

the Power of the Gospel and Christian

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

They are, moreover, subject to pecul-

iar temptations. The machinery of

evil is set especially to snare them.

This is true, of course, of the grosser

forms of evil. Temptations to intem-

ay 24—The Fhithful Saying ... 1 Tim. 1: ay 31—Paul's Charge to Tim thy .2 Tim. the 7—God's Message by His Son. Heb.

SECOND QUARTER.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

HOP AWAY! POP AWAY! Song of the Corn Popper.

Pip! pop! flipperty flop! Here am 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 got

Pip! pop! flipperty flop!
Into the bowl the kerne's drop.
Sharp and hard and yellow and small,
Must say they don't look good at all.
Dut wait till they burst into warm white a
Hop away! pop away! here we go!

Pip! pop! flipperty flop!
Don't fill me too full; shut down the top!
Hake out the coals in an even bed.
Topaz yellow and ruby red.
Shade your eyes from the flery glow,
Hop away! pop away! here we go!

Pip! pop! flipperty flop!
Shake me stendily; do not stop!
Backward and forward, not up and down;
Don't let me drop, or you'll burn it brown.
Never too high and never too low,
Hop away! pop away! here we go!

Pip! pop! flipperty flop!
Now they are singing, and soon they'll hop.
Hi! the kernels begin to swell.
Ho! at fast they are dancing welt.
Puffs and fluffs of feathery snow.
Hop away! pop away! here we go!

Pip! pop! dipperty flop!
All full, little ones? Time to stop! All full, lithe ones: Time watch Pour out the snow, feathery mass. Here is a treat for lad and lass. Open your mouths now, all in a row. unch away! crunch away! here we go!
—Laura E, Richards, in Youth's Companion.

HOW BENNY RAN AWAY.

His Week's Experience as a Wanderer, and How Glad He Was to Get Back Home.

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 Charliewell, 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 sittingroom and up to the stove. Charlie, curled up in a big chair with a picture book, looked up, saw him, laughed at him, pointed his 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, siting 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." Oh! 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 the 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'clockhe 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 daysaid it was always warm there. Benny had heard him say to the doctor: "To one who has never visited the South, it is tru'y 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

In the afternoon he began to get rather hungry. But about four o'clock sons that it would call forth one's adhe met a little girl coming from a hool. 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 hav 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! don't want you! Towser, here Benny ran away before he Towser! 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 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. "Yes, papa."
Grey were—the doc'or is looking in this "Then—go!" direction - will he see me?" Evidently he did not, for he drove right on, and after a while Benny started out once

He must have something to eat. About noon he saw a house that appeared to have no one around. He "But, papa—was the blow wasted?" peared to have no one around. He eventured into the yard after a time, and — Detroit Journal.

found a piece of break and a cold potate of the kitchen door. RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. ing of young life that has not been to by the kitchen door.

Benny was too hungry to be very particular, but he couldn't help thinking of the nice bread and milk Mrs.

Grey gave him.

The snow was beginning to fly and it was growing so cold. Benny thought that he must find a place to sleep, early. How cold he was, how tired he was and how hungry he was. He wondered how much farther he would have to go to reach "down South."

The barn at which he stopped that night was old and dilapidated. The snow sifted through wide crevices over

the hay mow.

Dr. Grey's horses were very gentle, and he had often gone up in the stall beside them and laid down. It would have been much warmer than on the mow that night, but those were strange horses and one of them kicked at him that night as he passed through the stable, so Benny dared not attempt to get very near.

He came down from the mow all covered with snow the next morning. A pail of milk was standing on the barn floor, where the farmer had left it for a few minutes while he gave the cattle some fodder.

Benny stole a drink, and hurried away. He was much discouraged; he was so

hungry, he was just starving, he thought; he had frozen one earthe night before and he didn't seem to get "down South, ' where it was "always warm;' it had grown colder ever since he started

from the doctor's.

The result of his meditations you will see when I tell you that just one week from the time he ran away he was seen to walk up the gravel path leading to Dr. Grey's sitting-room door. He was ashamed to go in. What would Charlie say; he looked worse

than he ever did before? He sat on the step for a minute or two and then began to cry piteously. The doctor himself opened the door. 'Oh! ho!" was all he said as Benny walked past him into the house. Charlie jumped up from the hearth-rug, and hugged him, calling: "Why, Benny, where have you been? I thought I ha lost you," and then hugged him again. His mother came running to meet him and commenced purring loudly, and

walked up to Dr. Grey, who stopped and patted her, then she sat down by the stove and called Benny and began to wash his face, just as she did a week before, and Benny submitted without any fuss this time. Soon Mrs. Grey came in. She petted him and then brought him a saucer of milk. Oh how good it tasted, and he was so glad to get back. There wasn't a happier kitten in the world than Benny that

in the night. She would open the barn

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

were up. She had such an innocent

One night a mysterious noise was

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 abil-

ity, stood at the trough watching her with expectant eyes. - Our Little Ones.

HITTING A NAIL ON THE HEAD.

A Practical Illustration of an Important

"Papa, what is meant by always hit-

"It simply means, my son, that you

Principle.

ting the nail on the head, in daily life?"

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 ham-mer and strike the nail directly on the

head and it will enter the block. If you

strike all around the nail, without hit-

ting it, your blows will be wasted. Are you ready, my son?"

place, and then spend the rest of the

afternoon filling the wood-box. If I catch you shirking I'll baste you with-

look when she had been on these excur-

home in a hurry.

But it is true also of temptations of a more reputable, but well-nigh equally fatal, sort that there are set for young men. Enervating amusements that day .- Toledo Blade. JULIETTE. steal the time, brains and money; false A Mischievous Colt Which Could Do Many ideas of commercial success and low Remarkable Things. Did you ever own a nice horse, who

standards of commercial honor; sliding scales of conscience; shallow and glit-tering social life, almost demanding the was full of fun and mischief, and whose eye seemed to have a laugh in it? Let reckless expenditure of money. These and other like forms of temptation pave me tell you about such a one. She was a genteel sort of way to the demoralias black as jet; she had a white star in her face, and a white stocking on her zation of character, and so to the final ruin of multitudes of the capable and left hind foot. She was round and goodly young men.

As against these forces of evil, and as under the saddle was a charmer. Her name was Juliette. As a colt she took the lead in mischief.

Her also, the church needs a type of manly Christian vigor. The young man saved from these various snares—brought into She could untie a bow-knot, even the church not only, but up to a high tandard active through the bough and drawn up Christian living—would constitute the tightly. But she was not so foolish as best defense of the truth. For the sake, to do this when there was no occasion. then, of their personal salvation, and But omit feeding her when the other for the sake of the tone which consehorses were fed, and then step out of crated manhood would give to church the barn for a few moments; suddenly lite, and the answer it would give to

return, and she would be found untied, and in a stall with another horse, helping herself to his grain. She had three and in a stall with another horse, help-ing herself to his grain. She had three associates, whom she led into mischief The first thing to do is to get hold of the young men. And if we used as door, which was fastened with a hook much energy and ingenuity in our efforts to attract them to the churches as the world does to draw them up into its ways, the churches would be full of them. In this, as in other forms of into the grain field. There they would be found in the morning, while she had returned to the barn before the boys church work, it is personal interest that will tell. A friendly hand on John B. Gough's shoulder turned his steps. A friendly hand and voice, an assurance of welcome and interest that is heartdeep, will as certainly bring young men into church as the opposite spirit keeps

back the colts she seemed to know what them out. we were after. She would go quite di-But after all, the chief difficulty is in rect to where those wicked colts could be found, and we would chase them keeping the young in the churches. By early education, association and habit, they come readily into the church. Perhaps they graduate from the Sunday-school to the church servheard at the barn. Horse-thieves were not unknown, and, as we had the best ice. But presently the strong worldhorses in the neighborhood, great pull comes. Their pleasures, perhaps their business, seem to antagonize their early habits. Pretty soon they slip 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 courageaway, go to church irregularly, perhaps not at all. How then shall the church ous bull-dog.
You can imagine his astonishment hold on them be strong enough to keep them in spite of the strengthening se-

ductions of the world? It is often attempted along social lines. They are not to be despised or neglected. A cordial greeting in a church parlor to a young man who vibrates only between the store and a cheerless boarding-house is a mighty counteraction to evil. Better yet is personal interest in the young men on the part of families in the church, by which home-parlors are occasionally open, and opportunities given for the amenities of social life. At the same time these are only accessories, and should be so regarded. The real power to hold young men in church is the power of the Gospel, as it appears in the pulpit, the Bible class and the vigor of Christian living. There is no effective substitute for this. And it comes at last to the simple fact that the attraction to the church center will be according to the force of the Christian life to be found there. Even the ungodly will flee from a lifeless or inconsistent church. They may be personally indifferent to the claims of the truth, but having gone to church, they do not seek a sham. They will be influenced only by a great reality. And certainly if the aim of church work is the salvation of souls. only that church will keep the respect of the keen young life about it which works steadily toward that aim. With-"Put that arnica bottle back in its out that, all else is but the rattle of ma-

chinery, with no power. And direct and earnest efforts put forth to bring

young men to Christ will succeed. Such

efforts will find potent allies in the

memories of home, in the force of early training often, and in the natural long-

But after the young have joined the church, the work that on the part of church officers requires most wisdom and skill is the work of training. Young life is full of energy. It will have an outlet of some sort. Training is to give it the direction of noble living and to teach it the best use of its power. That is partly a work of teaching. To this end (aside from pulpit instruction, which is always supposed,) the best brains of the church should be at the service of the young. In the Sabbathschool, and in special classes for special Biblical instruction the best furnished minds of the congregation would find splendid scope for their best powers. For this work the men are needed who are not only good, and capable of giving valuable spiritual lessons, but who are so well informed of the contents of the Bible and its points of contact with current thought as to be able to give satisfactory answer to the multitude of questions which throng every intelligent and inquiring mind.

But training implies more than teaching. How shall the knowledge be converted into power? To this end, in every church young men should be banded together in some way for the exercise of their gifts and for their mutual help. The Young Men's Christian Association is the magnificent illustration of what young man can by organization do for each other and for others. And where such associations exist, they supply a splendid training school. But each church may also have its own band. That while the association does in the large, for the young men of the town, a young men's band may do for the youth of the particular congrega-tion. What form it shall take and what work it shall undertake are questions which circumstances must answer. Given the enthusiasm natural to young men and the counsel and impetus which come by organization and the work will be both discovered and done. - Chicago Interior.

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 hear!; and that can only real ly be done by loving it, and living it because it is really a message, sent to you from your Father in Heaven. Supperance, and licentiousness and gam-bling allure them on every side. These dens fatten on the blood of young men. 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 regu-lar there out in the bush as it is with us 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, unti plump, and very quick in her motions.

As against these forces of evil, and as it becomes at last yellow and worn at against intellectual unrest and doubt 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 he letter because it is his duty to do so but because it is his pleasure also.

Now, my dear children, if the Spirit of God has taught you and me that the Bible is really a lette; to us, full of kind messages from the Saviour who loved us, and gave Himself for us, you may depend upon it, we shall not read it merely because we ought, but because it is a delight to us to do so - or in other words, we shall "hide it in our heart." -Rev. Gordon Calthrop, in the Quiver.

CHOICE EXTRACTS. -Where there is no Christian Sab-

bath there is no Christian morality, and without this free institutions can not long be sustained. -McLein. -Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrong-doing. Our hasty actions disclose, as nothing else does, our ha-

bitual feelings .- J. T. Fie'ds. -It is the prerogative of God alone o truly comprehend all things. To

Him there is nothing past or 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 Tocqueville to an American, "must have your Sabbath or she is ruined." Alas, many of us seem anxious to import the French 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?" - Christian 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 Mardonald.

-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 use them again; but Christ, rising to an immortal life, came out free from those incumbrances. - Matthew Henry.

-A recent letter from France that reports from different parts of the country are very encouraging as regards the progress of evangelical beief. 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 re-unions, addressed by missionaries and colporteurs, some of whom have been workingmen themselves.

-The police of Chico, Cal., do not wear uniforms.

SOMETHING NEW IN STEEL. How Siege Guns Are Made of the Weight

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 mild, or Bessemer process, steel, and is probably the most astonishing application yet made of that metal.

In 1880, about the time mild steel came largely into the market, the President of a company manufacturing seamless brass and copper pipe concluded to try mild steel as a substitute in certain directions for the more expensive brass, copper and other metals used in his establishment. The process of manufacture was simple. A plate of metal was placed over a die and a mandrel forced the plate into it just as a lady might place a piece of tissue paper over her thimble and then force it in with her tinger. The mandrel would force the metal into a shape like a deep bowl, with sides of uniform thickness. repeating this process with other dies and mandrels, hydraulic process being used to shove the mandrel through the die, the plate of steel eventually became a steel tube of uniform thickness and perfect bore and circumference. The steel was found to work as easily as the brass or copper, and no change of tools was necessary.
As steel was cheaper than copper, the

advantage of substituting drawn steel seamless tubes for brass or copper ones was manifest. But the saving in price was altogether the smallest gain. To the astonishment of those engaged in the experiment, the steel was found to have radically changed its character in the process. It went into the machine soft and pliable. It came out, although drawn cold, a beautifully tempered spring. If a tube was compressed, it would instantly resume its shape when the pressure was removed. If struck If a tube was compressed, it with a hammer, it rang like a bell, while tests of the increased strength of the metal showed a change that was wonderful. To fully test its strength a boiler of the size and style used beside every range in New York flats was made from the steel by this process. The metal of the boiler was drawn out to a thickness of about one-thirtieth of an inch, and it then stood a pressure of six hundred pounds to the square inch, giving way when that limit was passed. After this and other tests the experimenters began to wonder why a gun barrel could not be made of steel by any other. They first made a tube of six inches bore and half an inch thick

this process that would be superior to ness of metal. This was drawn cold. Then another was riade of the same thickness of metal, and of a bore that would permit it to be shoved over the first one by the hydraulic press when it was warmed, the first remaining cold. A third was then drawn over the two, and thus was completed a cannon. It was found that it would stand a wate pressure of seventy-five thousand pounds to the square inch. This cannon has been sent to Sandy Hook, and the officers of the artillery corps will try to burst it by the usual tests applied to new cannon. They have before them the astonishing spectacle of a gun that will throw a solid shot weighing one hundred pounds, although the metal is only one inch and a-half thick around seeing the common cannon, enormously thick at the breach, it will seem incredible that an inch and a-half of this metal will serve the purpose better.

It is well known that one cause of the high price of illuminating gas to the consumer is the great quantity lost by leakage through the cast-iron pipes used. In Pittsburgh it was found that this leakage of the natural gas was so great that serious and fatal explosions occurred. Every foot of the cast iron mains here has in consequence been ordered out. The great size of the bore needed prevented the use of the lapwrought-iron pipe, and seamless pipe of paper thickness will be used, its great density being proof against any leakage of gas or liquid under any pressure. The tendency to corrode even under ground is very small, but this objection to steel will be wholly obviated by coatings either of tin or aluminium bronze within and without. The steel pipe is not only bet-

ter but cheaper.
Milk cans are being made of the new steel tubing. The bottom is an eighth of an inch thick, and the sides about one-fourth of an inch. The banging of the most vigorous Yankee cheese maker or of the most reckless brakeman on a milk train can not dent them or seriously injure them.

The experimenters have also turned their attention to clock springs, and they have found that the new process not only makes a cheaper but a superior quality of spring. Just what change the metal undergoes in this process of drawing has not been determined. That it becomes fibrous is plain. Iron drawn into wire becomes fibrous also, but it does not become a tempered spring. N. Y. Sun.

KING MTESA.

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

The King of Uganda, whose death we 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, Suna, 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 ambassa-

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, have had gratifying success. But Mtesa was much perplexed when he learned that there are two Christian religions, the adherents of which are as hostile to each other as both are to Mohammedanism or heathanism. For a time, we believe, the Roman Catholic emissaries succeeded in placing their Protestant brethren under the shadow of Mtesa's neglect, if not absolute displeasure, and in the end he and his chiefs abandoned both and reverted to Mohammedanism. As might be expected, the missionaries from their point of view do not speak so favorably of the late King as the ex-plorers. Certainly from the European point of view Mtesa was guilty of great cruelties; but, as Colonel Grant shows, these apparently indiscriminate sacrifices of human life were really the recognized and organized modes of administering justice in Uganda. Mtesa himself was evidently a man governed largely by impulse. It was a good point in his character that, when Colonel Grant visited him, he made a point of visiting his mother every two days at When Baker, as Colonel Grant least. 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 diciplined, 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, "conversed, and attended picnics, and boated, and played musical instruments with their brother, the King, with perfect freedom of action and of speech What all the outside influences have een that have had a civilizing effect 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 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 prince and people pray to be delivered from European 'protection."-London Times.

dors to the Queen of England, and to

A PROFESSIONAL BEAT.

Not Even the Glitter of a Revolver Could

Disturb His Sang Froid. 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 this genus, 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 hich might be expected from so lavish a diner. As the beat neared the door he was surprised to see the pro-

prictor—an oft-swindled acquaintance—seated at the cashier's desk.

The beat sauntered leisurely up to the desk with his fingers in his pockets, as though feeling for his money. A look of despair came over

"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 po-tent 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."-Bujjalo

-The chargoal burners of New Jarsey inhabit a long strip of wooded hills running parallel to the coast for miles. It is said they put their dead in the coal pits and cremate them, and the pits also give evidence of having received living victims. -N. Y Sun.

9

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. One mistake usually made with corn is that of not thoroughly pulverizing the soil previous to putting in the seed. As the ground can not be planted before danger of frost has passed, time may be obviated by performing the work of preparation early, not only by plowing but by fre-If plowed as soon as quent harrowing. If plowed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the land left in the rough condition (without harrowing), the clods and lumps will be torn to pieces by expansion and contraction due to heat and cold. The land may be left until nearly time for planting, whick will give the early grass and weeds a cosnee to germinate, when the pulverizer and harrow should be These implements should be passed over the ground until the soil is as fine as it is possible to make it.

haul the manure to the ground in the spring white the earth is hard. It should be evenly spread and plentifully applied. It may then be plowed under at the first glowing. Some farmers prefer to have out the manure in the fall, in order that the frost may operate upon it during the winter: but this should not be done unless the manure is spread over ground that has been recently plowed, as the rains will wash away much of the soluble matter. If applied in the spring it will also be subject to such danger, but not to so great an extent. But for the heavy labor of hauling manure over plowed ground, the best way to apply manare is to spread it over the ground after plowing, allowing it to remain until the pulverizer and harrow are used which will incorporate the manure infimately with the silometer, on the island of Roda, opposoil. If the manure is hauled in small site Cairo, and during the period of the loads, however, and spread over the ground from the wagon, we would surgest that it be spread over the plower

The best method of manuring is to

ground and harrowed in. In using seed the climate must be taken into consideration. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and requires plenty Many farmers are led astray by tempting inducements to try varieties that are prolitic, endeavoring to seand superphosphate (two parts) will be with the Atbara, the last river which found excellent, a heaping tablespoon enters the Nile.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-ful scattered over the hill being sufficient. on good soil. If no manure is used apon an acre, broadcast, two hundred pounds superphosphate, one hundred pounds sulpirate of ammonia and two hundred pounds muriate of potash.

Nothing will be needed in the hills for

starting the corn. Corn may be "checked" four feet apart each avay, and the cultivator blue bed-room. The opposite room, in should then be kept in use until it grows | which President Garfield was ill solong, too large to admit of being easily and which was President and Mrs. worked. No grass or weeds should be worked. No grass or weeds should be perm'tted to grow, and in the dry season the frequent use of the cultivator will be found beneficial. Another land, no Presidents have occupied the sued:

| Hayes' bed-room is occupied by Miss | Keyeral fair daughters of the Athens of America indulging in this pleasant pastometric found beneficial. Another land, no Presidents have occupied the sued: method of planting is to lay off the rows aroom which is now the bed-chamber of four feet apart and plant the corn one the latter, and from December, 1881, foot apart in the rows, thinning out all until he moved out of the White House, the plants in each hill to one. This last week, was the bed room of the gives each plant plenty of room, and produces the largest yield. As soon as the corn is six inches high a one-horse plow is used, which should turn the ling on the south side of the mansion, is to the corn. After the grass begins to

SMOKERS AND SNUFFERS.

A Plea Addressed to Those Who Indulge

in the Use of Tobacea. Probably, even togthe most inveterate whan from tobacco. But the neophyte sees other men who have overcome the first horrors of the weed enjoying its efter use, as if the burning of two accounder the nose were one of the prime haxuries of life. And to very any persons, no doubt, it is such a luxury. From a luxury it may become at last a mecessity, or is so deemed by the servtheffengrant incense.

It is not to the purpose of these remerits of tobacco, its good or its evil effects upon the person who uses it. Of other when encasing his feet in slipits excessive use no one disputes the pers. The latter chair is of ebenized harm, and even the danger. Experience wood and has a straight back and no and fashion are having their instance. Arms. It and also the boot-chair have and, perhaps, abating the evil. Once and fashion are having their influence, and, perhaps, abating the evil. Once almost every man had his snuff-box' in his pocket. Ladies, exen, and especially the elder ones, had their boxes by these as the chartest and their boxes. by them as they sat at their needlework. In those days the following quaint lines were published, and could be appreciated:

Knows he who never took a pinch-Knows he the pleasure thence that flows? Knows he the tittlating joy Which my nose knows?

ers are following. The smokers have the field, and the point of this plea is addressed to them. Remember what it addressed to them. Remember what it discussed to the discussion of the discussi The snuffers have retired. The chewber the t non-smokers, especially women, suffer n ore or less from your eigar or pipe the same nauscating sensations which you once went through, Though you do not spare yourself, spare them; and never let your present pleasure mar the comfort of others. -Philadelphia

Its Cataracts and Yearly Floods-The Vol-

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. At the first cataract the river falls eighty feet in about five miles, and the greatest descent in any one place is twelve feet over a linear distance of thirty yards. There is a colony of Arabs living at the falls who make their living by taking boats either up or down, as may be required; the upward navigation is performed through a series of pools having some resemblance to artificial locks, and the descent is made over the slope I have mentioned and through pools quite dis-tinct from those used for the ascent. If the English remain in Egypt, as I presume they will, a canal around the first cataract will make an end of the occupation of the rapacious fellows who now have a monopoly there and open navigation to the foot of the second cataract, two hundred and forty miles further up the river. The second cataract is longer and more difficult than the first, but of the same general nature; it can be passed only when the river is high, while the first may be passed at almost all seasons of the year.

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 ow water level. The taxes are proportioned according to the rise of the river: the measurement is taken with a Ellometer, on the island of Roda, opporise a daily bulletin is issued giving the height of the river. Ancient history tells us that the priests who had charge of the nilometer in the time of the Pharaohs used to falsify the record in order that the people could be defrauded by unjust taxation. History has repeated itself, as the officers of Ismail Pasha did precisely the same thing and for the same object. If the flood does not cure certain kinds that produce from reach eighteen feet the crops fail alto-three to four ears on each stalk. What gether and there is famine in the land. gether and there is famine in the land. is most desired is early maturity; but and the delta is not overflowed; if it the greater the number of ears and the exceeds thirty feet there is great damtailer the stalk the longer the time re-quired for growth, and hence the farm-water. The Nile is much larger at er should aim to select a kind that he Berber than at its mouth; for the last knows will mature in his section, though one thousand five hundred miles of its he should endeavor to procure the best course it does not receive the smallest most suitable to his soil. Corn is a tributary stream, but is constantly gross feeder, and can not be injured by drawn upon for purposes of irrigation. too much well-rotted manure, especially It has been estimated that in the midif the ground is thoroughly prepared. dle stage of the river the quantity of As a "starter" in the hills, which is not water poured into the sea is not more necessary on all soils, a mixture of land than half that which flows in the chanplaster (one part), guano (one part) nel immediately below the junction

A GORGEOUS BED-CHAMBER.

The Room in Which the President Dreum After His Day's Duties Are Over.

House, into his predecessor's beautiful earth from the corn. After it makes sunny in winter and has a breeze in further growth the plow is again used, summer. During President Grant's adbut this time throwing the earth back ministration, until her marriage, Miss Nellie Grant slept in the room President during the season the hoe may be required between the hills.—Farm, Field and Slockman.

Cleveland now has, and during the have, but, inevertheless, dears, I call you."

Anastasia—"I have a homogeneous tumn of 1881 for his bed-chamber it was superbly fitted up before he moved into it. It has the furniture all aphoistered "beby blue satin domask with a faint gold flower wrought in it. The smokers of tobacco, the recollection of custains at the windows and those beneath the lace canopy over the bed are their initiation is among most disagree of the same material, and there able memories. The distressing nausea is also a lounge covered with the in most cases would be sufficient to same, which looks just fit for a warn the sufferer from the things which lady's boudoir. Even the woodsproduced it. And the warning would work around doors and windows was be heeded if it came from anything else painted blue for President Anthur. The chamber-set is handsome black walnut. and includes a tall chest of drawers. Over the bed is lightly thrown an eider- CATTLE-Ships down quilt, one side of which is skyblue silk and the other deep rose color. On the blue side are worked in colors Kate Greenaway figures. Some of them are human beings shaking hands with each other, which probably is thought aut of habit. He has so surrendered to be a most appropriate decoration for himself to the use of the weed that he a President's bed-quilt. A lambrequin cannot command his thoughts or one of bine satin covers the marble mantel, tralize his energies till he has breathed and the mirror above has a red plush frame. There are in the room a "slipper chair" and "boot chair," in one of which, it is said, President Arthur sat to have his boots put on, and in the of satin ribbon. The boot chair is of black wicker-work with gilded arms. Adjoining this luxuriously-furnished room on one side, with a communicatingaloor, is a bath-room, and on the other side, also with a door of communication, is a room less than half the size of the bed-chamber, which is on the northwest corner and is feted up as a private office. It has a handsome and convenient desk in it, and k used to be said that President Arthur always

> -After subering some days from rheumatism, as she supposed, a Michigan woman consulted a physician, and was astonished upon learning that her shoulder was out of joint. She has no idea of how or when the accident oc

WORKING WOMEN.

How whey Live in Cities and Populous

The room vas about ten feet square and had ore window opening on a court, and though in the top of the house, the light was scarcely sufficient to perrait her to see to sew on the buttons she was placing with mechanical swiftness on a pile of shirts at her feet. A cot bed stood in one corner which looked clean, but scapty as to the clothes and devoid of a pillow. Two chairs, a board nailed against the wall for a shelf, a small old table and a tiny. broken stove, completed the furniture There was no carpet and the cold wind penetrated the room. Here the poor soul was keeping her-

self in the body by finishing off shirts at seven cents a dozen. This work consisted of putting on each four gussets, three buttons and a ticket. she made calico sacques at sixty cents a dozen, men's drawers at forty-five cents a dozen, linen dusters at eight cents a piece, or woolen shirts at thirty cents a dozen. By one way or another she carned two dollars and forty cents per week. And this is the way her story was told:

Out of this I pay seventy-five cents fer 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. Seciously, though, I buy a quarter of a pound of tea, a half pound of sugar, one pound of oat meal, one pint of beans, two ten cent loaves of bread, one soup-bone, and perhaps it costs a couple of cents a week for salt, pepper and herbs for my soup. I buy a quarter of a pound of butter per week and sometimes I get a little milk for my toa. The things I have enumerated generally form my bill of fare for a week. * I spend about one dollar and twenty-five cents a week for food, and it costs me four cents a week for kerosene. I must save and pinch very closely to be able to buy shoes and clothes. Only that I had some I don't know what I should do. I don't know how the other women get along. Sometimes four and even six club together and pay room rent, and they say it costs less for food; but

I am not sure about that.
"It is indeed a hard life. You will find among those who do what is called 'slop work' more decayed gentlewomen 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. Those vho were never obliged to learn a trade in their youth, when reverses came were only able to do such work as You may be sure that I tried to do better, yet you see me here, glad when I have health and work. * * * One of the greatest trials of this kind of life is, that one is almost obliged to live in dirt, for the woman who works for her very bread must not seave that work for a minute."—Woman's Maga-

Æsthetic Poker in Boston.

The intellectual game of draw-poker President Cleveland moved at once, has taken a firm hold on the dwellers on taking possession of the White in cultured Boston, and the teachings of the Schoo of Philosophy are for a time forgotten. Our special correspondent writes us that he recently everheard several fair daughters of the Athens of

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

Proserpine—"Well, draw your cards. girls. I will remain Patrick." Millicent—"Well, I will wager a-half score of checks."

Anastasia-"I behold you and elevate vou five." Proserpine-'I fear that you are

feigning to possess more than you really

Millicent-"And I a Robert-appendaged flush." Proserpine-"While I behold a quartette of knaves."

Millicent—"Well, dear, then you take the ceramics."—Yonkers Statesman.

-In Japan there are no native birds that sing, no odoriferous flowers and no sheep; the cows are small and unfit for dairy purposes.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 16.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed. 13 62 16 16 16 POTATOES—Neshanoeks. 50 62 55 16 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers. 5 20 62 55 16 St. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers. 5 20 64 50 Butchers' Steers. 4 40 62 4 80 HOGS—Packing. 4 25 63 4 50 FLOUR—Choice. 4 40 63 4 90 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 1 02 4 60 4 90 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 1 02 4 60 4 50 FLOUR—Choice. 4 40 63 4 50 FLOUR—Choice. 4 40 62 25 16 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 70 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 66 70 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 70 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 FLOUR—Creamery. 50 60 FLOUR—Cre	CATTLE-Shipping steers	84 5	0 (0)	5 10	1
Rejected	Rutchers' steers	4.0	0 (0)	4 95	1
Rejected	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 9	0 6	4 55	1
Rejected	Light	3 5	0 6	4 15	1
Rejected	WHEAT-No. 2 red	9	01/460	90	1
Rejected	No. 3 red	7	0% (0)	71	1 1
CHEESE—Full cream	Rejected	4	6 0	47	1 2
CHEESE—Full cream	CORN-No. 2	3	6%(0)	37	1
CHEESE—Full cream	OATS-No. 2	3	2%@	83%	
CHEESE—Full cream	RYE-No. 2	. 0	8/20	00%	1 7
CHEESE—Full cream	HAV Jorga balad	1	0 0	1 80	1-
CHEESE—Full cream	BUTTER—Choice ercomory	. 0	4 (0)	95	1 2
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WOOL_Missouri unwashed	PORK-Ham		940	10	203
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RYE	LAMIN - NO. 2	- 4	3-22 (CD)	40	
PORK. NEW YORK. CATFLE—Exports. 5 20 @ 6 20 HOGS—Good to choice. 4 60 @ 4 90 SHEEP—Poor to prime. 4 75 @ 5 25 FLOUR—Common to good. 4 10 @ 4 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 1 1 (2½@ 1 04 CORN—No. 2. 54 76 9 554 OATS—Western mixed. 4 0 @ 42½ PORK. 18 99 @ 13 374 PETROLEUM—United. 77%@ 78%	RVE	6)		0/4/3	
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		A.R.	16 10		ke
					357

-Fome of the neck linen worn by the awfully nice young men is big enough for a horse-callar. 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.—

A Great Horseman.

Boston Transcript.

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 wearing a tile until he gets a brick in his hat.—Merchant Traveler.

MR. JAMES BRUNT, Deputy Sheriff, Baltimore, Md., writes: Suffered some time; deeply-seated cough. Astonishing. Few doses of Red Star Cough Cure cured me. No harm to the system.

A MAN is often call a bartender when in reality he is a bar tough. - Yonkers States

"The Slough of Despondency"

in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health, and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon recall the rose-tiut of health to your cheek, and the elasticity to your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities, neculiar to your sex. It irregularities peculiar to your sex. It cures ulceration, displacements, "internal fever," bearing-down sensations, removes the tendency to cancerous affections, and corrects all unnatural discharges. By

THE best hunting dogs are like the best jokes—they are pointers.—Stockton Mave-

Young Men, Read This.

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. Also for riceumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free

WHEN a fisherman takes his net proceeds out of soak does he do it with his spawn tickets?

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, pre-mature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three letter stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The law of the road—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead.—Lowell Cousier.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S AN EXTENDED FOULARITY. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

VELOCITY is defined as "what a man puts a hot plate down with." PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.

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

THE inventor of a flying machine soarly to be pitied.--Boston Times. If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

It will be a cold day when any one gets

every other so-called remedy fails.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when

wants that little paid .- Whitehall Times. Shad jokes are bony-fide humor.--Phila-delphia Call.





for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

amain old man. For 28 years I suffered with ulcers
my sight leg as the result of typhoid fever. Ampution was suggested as the only means of preserving
to The doctors could do nothing for me, and
ought i must die. For three years I never had a
ocon. Swift's Specific has made a permanent cure
of added ten years to my life.

WM. R. REED, Gainesville, Hall Co., Ga.

I have tween Swift's Specific for blood poison con-acted at a medical college at a dissection, while i as a medical student. I am grateful to say that if we me a speedy and thorough cure after my parents ad spent lundreas of dol ars for tr-atment. Augustus Wendel, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise tood and Skin Diseases malled free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA. work as great good to our country as did
"Uncle Term's Cablin." Send for circulars and terms to W. T. RAYOROFT
dz CO., 109 Wabash Arenue, Chicago, ill.



RYANT & STRATTON'S Business and Shertman School

Men Think

A Dangerous Case.

Rochester, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago 1 was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kulneys.

"Which made me delirious!

Morphine and other optates!

o my brain!

at times!

"From agony.

but to no purpose.

'Had no effect!

"Extending to the end of my toes and

"It took three men to hold me on my bed

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me,

"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.

was known.
"I called the doctors again and after several

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.

* Can be made the picture of health?

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Painful Impressions.

average newspaper reader of the day is

the eagerness and avidity one seeks for painful impressions caused by perusing

accounts of human suffering. Is there a rairroad accident, a steamboat disas-

ter, a hanging, a lynching, a murder or

and glowingly pictured in reporto-

anything of this nature vividly written

rial descriptive style, it at once becomes

Managers of our large and most success

the most interesting item of the paper.

ful metropolitan dailies pander to this

corrupt and morbid taste of their patrons. A reporter will be dispatched a

hundred miles to gather the latest and

most minute details of some licentious

rape or revolting murder, while the deeds of the good and the virtuous are

'Full many a rose is born to blush unseen And waste 'ts fragance on the desert air."

All this is evidence of mental disease.

a truth that can not be contradicted. They that are clothed and in their right

mind loth evil and a recital of evil ways; with them it is "peace on earth and good will toward men." "Heaven on

earth" is printed on their banner, while

'all their ways are ways of pleasant-

ness and all their paths are peace." Not all are conscious of their mental im-

pairment; so long have they suffered from urinary, digestive and nervous dis-

orders, that they consider their feelings and impressions natural and common to

even healthful individuals. But if all such should regain perfect health and strength of mind and body by using DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSA

PARILLA, they would experience a change of feeling that would be most.

gratifying and pleasurable.

never known outside a narrow limit.

A remarkable characteristic of the

J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"Mother!

"Or daughter!

'That poor invalid wife.

"Will you let them suffer?"

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

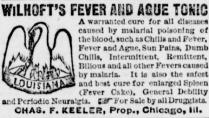
For Weak Women.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was caken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubl d with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhea, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose. Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is very much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been wonderfully benefited and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the server of the server and would cure me. I poched at him, but he was ocarness! was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names

C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.



has gained an enviable HAY-FEVER other preparations. All particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable



College Songs

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY HENRY RANDALL WAITE.

One is tempted to pronounce this the very best collection of songs extant. If not that, certainly none better of the size exist. Mr. Waite, who has already compiled three College Song Books, condenses into this the cream of other collections, and has brought together something that will be welcome in every household, as in every college.

Seventy-four pieces of American, French, German or "African" origin, nonsensical, comic, pathetic, musical and all sparklingly bright. Price but 50 cents!

MODERN SINGING METHODS; THEIR USE. By F. Rotume. A short, but important essay, valuable advice to all who are studying voice cult Price 35 cents.

Send for Lists of EASTER MUSIC containing 170 fine Chorals, Anthems, Songs, etc.

WELS' 8d MASS (65 cts.), and WELS' MASS of ST. CECILIA (65 cts.), new works of PUBLIC SCHOOL HYMNAL. By IRVING

31 well selected Hymns and about half as many funes, all appropriate and well fitted for Devotional Exercises in Schools. Price 50 cts., \$4.80 per dozen. Mailed for the Retail Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

THE BEST Gen'l U. S. GRANT,

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY For MAY. 20 Cents.
W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher. 17 E. 14th St., New York
Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters.

OUR FAMOUS WOMEN. WE WANT CHARLES IN THE STATE OF THE STA to BAILEY & KENNEDY, Kansas City, Mo. Bro. Jonathan's Johes 80 pages, Illustrated. Sent. Postpaid, for Twelve Cents.

\$75 THE WORLD'S WONDERS.

CARGER Treated and cured without the Knife.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F.L. POND. M. D., Aurora, Kanelo, IR

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS (HOO DISEASES.—The "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus is used with great for Cleaning and Keeping Milk Pans Sweet and success for the prevention and cure of HOC.

Clean. It is the Best for all CHOLERA and other diseases.

Household Purposes.

Mix with the animal's food.

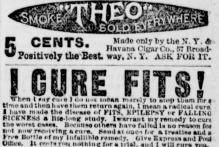
Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to CHICKEN CHOLERA.

TORING PILES.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. DO best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

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 Penman-

A. N. K.-D.

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

THE COLON HORROS.

Further Particulars of the Late Outbreak at Aspinwail-Destruction Only Checked by the Landing of Foreign Troops-In. endiaries 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 Aizpura, 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, number ing 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 card
board. 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, Portuscal was the author of the outrage. He is the same man who fired Jacmel 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 companion, a close prisoner on board the Galena. Directly after one fire was started a dozen were set in different directons. A strong wind was blowing, and a pande-monium of robbery, shooting and misery ensued. All who could fied 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 at the entrance to the canal, whilst others took 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 populuce occupied flat and box cars which were run out and along the track, and which completely blocked all communication between the blocked all communication between the ruined city and Gatun for more than fortyeight hours. The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted adand 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 HQUSES
and property, which had remained intact.
This guard caught many of the plunderers,
as did also the men of the Galena. All
caught red-handed were immediately tried and on the following day shot. Fifty-eight persons, among whom it is believed were several innocent people, were thus sum-marily dispatched. During the fight be-tween 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 encumber 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 ter-tror to the scene. The paniestricken populace 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 keld during the previous day by commissioners sent hence to discuss matters with General Aizpura. He, however, demanded the unconditional sur-render of General Gonima, and

THREATENED TO ATTACK THE CITY, unless he surrendered. Aizpura sent motices to this effect to the foreign consuls. By daylight the men of Aizpura's band had captured the steeples of Santa Anna Church, and soon drove in Gonima's out-post. 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 thouses 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 or-ders 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 Marza-rillo Island is owned by the Panama Rail-read, 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. Ulloa, who is in charge at Aspinwall, is the man who is reported to have cut the cable at Buena Ven-tura a fortnight ago. It is said the conserva-tives have captured Buena Ventura and will advance on this place. Gaitan, in charge of the revolution forces, is closely besieging Carthagena. 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 dis-tress prevails among the inhabitants, who are said to be starving. How long the Government troops will hold out is impos-sible to predict. The American and English men-of-war have been of the greatest assistance to the unfortunate garrison.

Shocking Deaths.

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

General Grant was reported greatly im-

THE AFCHAN CRISIS.

Various Facts and Notes—The Probabilities

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 if 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 after being prepared at Portsmouth for a new type of man-of-war with one turret and carrying a 120 ton gun also six breech and six mechine 120 ton gun, also six breech and six machine runs and also six operatures for torpedoes. this and also six operatures for torpedoes, f the plans are approved the Government will invite tenders directly. The Times Gulran 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 Courter 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 his imperial highness instructs the Baron to assure Glad-stone and the members of the En-glish Cabinet that he earnestly hopes a prompt and simple arrangement will be entered into by which the present threaten-ing aspect of affairs will be overcome, and an amicable adjustment reached on all questions in dispute. Immedi-ately 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 be the consistency of 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 Mc-Mahon, 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 Wheelers, 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 comlat was been used since the blockade comlat was been used since the blockade comlat was beaded by John O'Conlateral drawbacks he has experienced. The smallest amount of morphia is given consistent with overcoming pain, and inducmenced. Upon either side were heavy embankments of snow. As the train sped Parliament for Tipperery, who has been few days but six minims of Magendie's menced. Upon either side were heavy emalong it struck a snow bank, and in an instant the snow interintermingled 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 engineer escaping the path of the slide, held on to the throttle and brought the held on to the throttle and brought the pai authorities presented an address of welcome on behalf of the city of Carlot the Prince betrayed some emotion. man out of the cab, and sweeping the labortrain 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 exhume 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 Breck-enridge, as the snow cut off the return to

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Twenty Men Caught in an Illinois Coal Mine Fire-Their Final Escape.

LINCOLN, ILL., April 16.—The Lincoln Coal Company's shaft and landing caught fire at 1:50 a. m., and is a mass of flames. From ten to twenty miners are at the bottom. The loss is over \$10,000; no insur-

ance. 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 saved. The escape shaft is three quarters of cer requesting that the military be used 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 threequarters 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 Chrisloffens, from New York, April 11, for Southampton and Bremen, arrived here to-day. Captain Chrisloffens reports: At 1:30 on Monday morning last he came in collision with the Russian bark, Kalaja, from Baltimore for Eorope, 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 a large hole broken in her hull above the WALES IN CORK.

toyal 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—

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 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 teeling in Ireland, as proved by the com- tirely." paratively warm welcome extended to the Prince in the very stronghold of the account received here of what occurred nesses 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 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 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 revolver than the bar purity series.

The following will appear in the Medthis 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 Parnell 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 Parnellites 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 Ire-

WINNING FRIENDS IN CORK. CORK, April 16 .- The gracious demeanadmiration 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 visitone of the most conspicuous leaders of solution has been injected hypodermicalthe opposition to the Prince's favor-able reception in Ireland. Whenever the loyalist bands started up "God save

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 that every person of influence in Ireland would exert himself to avoid discussions which would interfere with the object of his lawyer, formerly of present tour through the country, and to December 4th last. unite in efforts toward improving the real

welfare of the Irish race. A MIDNIGHT RIOT.

CORK, April 15 .- A terrible riot is now the principal streets, and has repulsed several charges by the police. Several When seized Bell cried "murder" volleys have been fired by the police, but times before his voice was stifled, and it is supposed that they are firing over once more when the rope was put over on the mob, however, fixed bayonets his confessed accomplice, Bennett, who are used, and many persons have been severely wounded. The police, where overwhelmed by numbers, form in small squads, back to back, and defend themselves from the by stones. Volleys of missiles are thrown from the upper windows of houses whose occupants are in sympathy

to restore order. QUIET RESTORED. . CORK, April 16 .- The police have succeeded in clearing the streets after severe fighting, in which many on both sides were wounded. The city is now cover all assets in this city, and also at quiet, but a renewal of the trouble in the Troy, N. Y., where his factory was locatmorning is feared.

REGRETS. LAMERICK, April 16 .- The Mayor has written to the Prince of Wales expressing the regret of the citizens of Limerick teat 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 Legior of the 1 ited States was opened at the Grand Pacific at ten o'clock this morn ing. Over a hundred delegates were in attendance. They were welcomed by ex-President Hayes, and Generals Logan, Bragg and Hawley. In accordance with the rule adopted at a previous meeting, the doors were closed immediately upon the Congress being called to order. Today and to-morrow will be devoted to deliberations pertaining to the business agairs of the order.

GOOD NEWS.

The Statement Made and the Belief Grow ing That the Doctors in General Grant's Case Have Made an Incorrec. Diagnosis, and That His Malady Is Something Less Dangerous Than Cancer-The l'atient's Condition Wonderfully Improved.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Sun will say to-morrow, editorially: "The imorganize any alarming demonstration provement 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 en-

The Sun in this says what more than one physician who has seen General opposition. The following is an official Grant's throat has been saying for days past. Notwithstanding Dr. Shrady's reitduring the passage of their Royal High- eration 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 and members of the royal family. The disease affecting the blood and arising Prince and party were then escorted by a from something like scrofula. The genstrong force of military and police to tleman said that there was a strong probacarriages in waiting, and driven through the principal streets. All along the He cailed attention to the fact that the He cailed 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. Shrady and Douglas and be-

The following will appear in the Medical R cord 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. two or three occasions he has had attacks of choking, which de-pended as much on the reflex spasm as upon the temporary accumulation of phiegm 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 disin-tegrate and portions have been discharged, exposing a char-acterisic funtgoid granular suaface 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. Glaudular swellings were not perceptibly increased although the surrounding inflammatory changes give rise from time to time to tenderness on pressure. The spain in swallowing is not so great, but difficulty in deglutition is sometimes quite marked, owing to loss of tissue in the velum. The granular infiltrated condi-tion of the palatal curtain still exists, and by the extension of irritation and its presence the neighboring tissues temor of the Princess of Wales excited great porarily become more or less cedematous, explaining 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 recent drawbacks he has experienced. The

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 Harrold and Blunt, and, taking Jas. H. Bell, of Harrold, from the jail, banged 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, Ili., on

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 in progress. A mob is in possession of end of which time the Sheriff arrived from the hotel and cut down the victim, the mob dispersing at his approach. the heads of the crowd. In charging up- his head. No attempt was made to harm was in the jail.

His Creditors Mourn to a Heavy Tune.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Augustus Haexter, manufacturer of linen collars and onslaughts of the infuriated mob. Many cuffs at No. 506 Broadway, who made an of the officers have been seriously injured assignment on April 7th, has not been been seen by his creditors since, and they believe he has gone to Canada. His Campbell, Mike Savage, Jack Cane and with the rioters. It is reported that, owling to the apathy of the Mayor, leading 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 before the assigning he confessed judgments to relatives for \$52,000, which cover all assets in this city, and also at Since the failure some very singular transactions have come to light. It has been learned that he borrowed and 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 busi-

Escape From Ecuador.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 16 .- A special from Hagerstown, Md., says: "Mr. Onderdonk has received a dispatch from Mr. Santos E. Santos, Panama, informing him that his brother Antonio Sancos, 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 ant yet been received in Washington.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-Charles Dudley Warner says that ighty per cent. of the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory are sent out reformed and become good citizens .- N.

-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 coun-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 c? 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 outdone his Government in this way fifty years ago, his head would have answered for it.

—An old lady living near George-town, S. C., sowed recently, as she supposed, some mustard seed. Days 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, re-vealed that she had planted some of her son-in-law's powder, and not mus-

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 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, caremel, tale, plumbago, vermicelli, semolina powder, bean dust, carrots, bread crusts, acorns, sawdust, red ochre, briek dust, ashes, mahogany shavings, vegetable earth and sand.

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

-He was a tame curate 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 barry and in his working clothes, with his hands and face covered with antique dirt. "Aw've the curate; "in that garb? It is most improper. Why, you are downright dirty." "Me dirty? Wait till you see dirty." "Me darty." 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, notwith-standing 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. Thi-

-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 whom have erected cottages. The plan adopted to secure possession is to get appointed custodian of an island; This obtained, the custodian takes posses sion, 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 on these premises.

A gentleman scientifically inclined COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. upon these premises.

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 tim's its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce, and at 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 wellfattened sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, and then, for lunch, before going to his club banquet, he would in-dulge in about four harrels of fresh fish. - Chicago Times.

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting 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

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

ber 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 CLOTHING,

QUEENSWARE,

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During Bis existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

WATSON'S

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their

BARGAINS.