

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885.

NUMBER 28.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

UNOFFICIAL information was received in Washington that San Salvador intended invading Guatemala.

EX-CHIEF CLERK CARRIGAN has given the names of his confederates in the navy fraud cases at Washington, and will appear against them.

REAR ADMIRAL MARSTON, of the United States Navy, died recently, in the nineteenth year of his age.

WHILE a storm was passing over Washington the other afternoon, Washington monument was struck three times by lightning without causing the least damage.

CAPTAIN MORTON, commanding the Shenandoah, informed the Navy Department at Washington on the 9th that he had landed 150 men in Panama for the protection of American interests.

THE State Department at Washington has received information to the effect that the family of the late General Barrios had left Guatemala for San Francisco.

THE EAST.

THE firm of Byerson & Brown, livery-stable keepers of New York, failed recently with liabilities of over half a million and assets that may equal that amount in time.

THOMAS McCLESTOCK, of Chicago, was robbed on the train at Allegheny City, Pa., recently, of nearly \$5,000 in cash and notes. When the train stopped three passengers jostled against him, and after they left the cars he discovered his loss.

THE Tammany Committee on Organization adopted a resolution recently endorsing the prompt action taken by the Administration to protect the interests and rights of American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE, of New York, the well-known scholar and writer, died of gastritis on the 8th.

SUIT has been brought against General E. F. Butler for \$15,000 alleged to be due from him as Treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home.

JUDGE VAN BRENT at New York on the 30th, granted the motion made in behalf of Lucille Yeaud Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, for a commissioner to be sent to England to examine certain witnesses regarding Mrs. Dudley's sanity. Proceedings were ordered stayed in the meantime.

THE manufacturers of and jobbers in hemlock lumber adopted a uniform selling rate in their recent convention at Williamsport, Pa. It was understood that a slight advance would likely be agreed upon at the next meeting.

THE Eastern and Western passenger agents, recently in session at Buffalo, N. Y., decided to maintain excursion rates to Eastern points via the Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence River routes.

IT was reported that Jay Gould had taken \$1,000,000 of West Shore Railroad bonds.

APPREHENSION was felt at Bath, Me., for the safety of the ship Louisiana, Captain Oliver, from San Francisco for Dublin, wheat laden. The captain's wife and four children were aboard the ship.

CYRUS W. FIELD recently resigned as one of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company and of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHESS, COOK & Co., and Shoenberger & Co., extensive nail manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have decided to manufacture steel instead of iron nails hereafter. About 250 men will be thrown out of employment.

GENERAL GRANT continued to improve. His friends, on the 11th, were quite hopeful.

A BODY, supposed to be that of S. S. Conant, the missing editor of *Harper's Weekly*, was discovered in Coney Island Creek recently. The body was very much decomposed.

A SYNDICATE of Shenango and Mahoning Valley blast furnace owners has been formed for the purpose of buying a large block of coking coal lands in the Connellsville (Pa.) field. The furnace men are actuated by a desire to escape from the domination of the coke pool.

A PRIVATE cable dispatch received in Boston on the 10th from London says: "It is reported that the English ultimatum to Russia is twenty-four hours in which to recall General Komaroff or go to war."

THE WEST.

THE grain crop of Ohio was expected to reach about 75 per cent. in average.

COPIOUS rains have placed a better outlook on the crops of California.

THE Democrats elected John W. Moore for Mayor of Kansas City on the 7th by about four hundred majority over Duncan, the Republican candidate.

THE Republican ticket was elected in Cincinnati by about 4,000 majority.

SURVEYS have been made with a view to bridging the Missouri River at Sioux City, Iowa.

AN anti-Chinese procession, headed by the City Coroner, went through the streets of San Francisco, on Sunday, the 5th, maltreating Chinamen as it went along. Nothing was thought of the matter until a few days later, when it was reported twenty Chinamen had been seriously hurt, one fatally.

A RECENT special from Sumnerfield, Ill., to the *Post-Dispatch* says: Erwin Hecker, troubled by shooting himself. Financial straits and drink led to the act. Hecker was forty years old, a son of the late Colonel Fred Hecker and left a wife and five children.

PRESIDENT CABLE, of the Rock Island Road, is reported as saying that the earnings of that road for the first quarter of 1885 were about the same as for the corresponding period of 1884. This leaves a deficiency of about \$250,000 for the current fiscal year as compared with the previous one.

A BROKEN rail on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway caused two coaches loaded with passengers to leave the track

near Milan, Mich., recently. It was thought that Mr. Chite, of Dundee, Mich., who was injured on the hip, would not recover. Ten others were hurt.

JOHN THOMPSON, a farmer and stock dealer of Grand Ledge, Mich., has assigned. Liabilities, \$45,000; assets, probably equal.

THE Stock Growers' Association was in convention at Cheyenne, W. T., recently. The finance report, after some discussion, was adopted. It showed a deficit of \$111,018.

THE Oshkosh (Wis.) Carriage Company's works were seized recently to satisfy claims amounting to \$35,000.

THE striking quarrymen at Joliet, Ill., recently went to Lamont, and compelled the men there to strike. Nine hundred men were driven to stop work.

AT Chicago, on the 9th, a striker attempted to stop a bus carrying men to work at McCormick's reaper factory. A Pinkerton detective shot him dead. At night a number of detectives going to the works in a bus with two hundred muskets were stopped by a mob, and after several shots had been fired the detectives were driven off, the guns captured and the bus burned.

EMIGRANT traffic was unusually heavy at Kansas City. Carloads bound for points in Kansas, Nebraska and the far West were arriving at the Union Depot daily.

GOVERNOR HOADLY, of Ohio, received a carefully arranged infernal machine the other day from unknown parties.

A. J. SHERMAN, of Kansas City, the well-known stockman, offered his credit to the amount of \$50,000, for the purpose of stamping out the pleuro-pneumonia in Callaway County, Mo. The offer was accepted by Governor Maumaduke and steps were at once taken to buy up and kill every animal that might possibly be affected.

THE SOUTH.

A LAMP exploded in the Freedman's restaurant, at Dallas, Tex., the other night and fatally burned the watchman, James Lowery, besides destroying \$25,000 worth of property.

A BAZAAR was opened in Baltimore, Md., on the night of the 7th for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers.

WALLACE & SON, of Norfolk, Va., recently deeded property amounting to \$151,000 to Bain & Bros. The same firm assigned their interest in the Richmond Cedar Works in favor of Bain & Bros.

WITH the assistance of bloodhounds officers succeeded in capturing the Ellis County (Tex.) negro who recently butchered his wife. The capture was only effected after an exciting chase through the jungle and the wounding of the murderer in the chest.

THE Baltimore police arrested many mediums and clairvoyants recently, and each was fined \$25.

A MANIC named Eldridge killed an attendant and an epileptic patient in the insane asylum of Overton County, Tennessee, recently. Eldridge used a floor mop and brained his two victims.

A MATCH pigeon shoot between Dr. Carver and A. H. Penrose, the San Angelo cowboy, for \$500 a side, 100 birds, thirty yards rise, came off at San Antonio, Tex., recently. Penrose won, the score standing 99 to 81. Every bird of the two hundred was hit.

A SPECIAL dispatch from New Orleans says that an American syndicate has been formed to throw 600 or 700 men into Nicaragua to become citizens, manipulate the elections, secure possession of the Government, repay themselves out of the revenues and enrich the syndicate also by grants of mahogany, silver and gold mines, etc. Inquiry at New York elicited the truth of the dispatch.

THE Farmers' Bank, of Norfolk, Va., closed its doors on the 9th. Its condition was unknown.

THE Espuela Land-Cattle Company's property, near Fort Worth, Tex., embracing 70,000 head of cattle and 50,000 acres of land, was sold to an English syndicate incorporated in London. The consideration was not known, but the property was valued at \$3,500,000.

GENERAL.

GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons on the 7th that he saw no reason why the present difficulties with Russia could not be settled by ordinary diplomatic methods.

An infernal machine was found in the Netley Military Hospital at Portsmouth, England, recently. The authorities had been previously warned to look out for an explosion.

MR. PIERREPONT, charge d'affaires of the American legation in Rome, was reported to be lying at the point of death.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales were fairly received by the Irish people in Dublin. Along the line of procession the enthusiasm was conspicuous. A body of Nationalists attempted to raise a disturbance, but they were suppressed by the police and bystanders.

HERN VON BERTOUCH, a German writer, has published a book advocating the partition of France on the ground of its chronic instability. Burgundy would be possessed by Germany and Nice and Savoy by Italy. The rest of France would be formed into an independent monarchy.

THE French were reported hurt by the absence of enthusiasm in New York over the Bartholdi statue. "If you don't want the statue don't take it," said a French Senator, recently. "We would be glad of it ourselves."

GEORGE E. APPLGARTH, the farm instructor, near Battleford, British Northwest, who was reported to have been slaughtered by Indians some time ago, reached Swift Current on the 9th, having escaped from the redskins with his wife and sister.

A WELL known detective of Montreal said recently he had made an offer to the Canadian Government that for \$10,000 he would deliver Riel into its hands dead or alive.

It was reported that another prominent London solicitor, whose name was withheld, had associated with \$500,000 worth of securities belonging to clients.

A COLLISION took place between the Russians and Afghans on the 30th of March. The latter were defeated, losing five hundred. The Russian loss was heavy.

The news reached London on the 9th, causing great excitement. A war fever immediately set in, consols fell three points and Russian bonds ten. War was considered imminent and it was believed the Russian Ambassador would be handed his passports unless immediate and satisfactory explanations were made.

The effect of the war news from London was incalculable on the wheat and produce markets on the 9th. As consols fell the markets boomed, some very heavy trading being done.

In the British House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said the Russian attack on the Afghans was unprovoked. Mr. Thornton, the British representative at St. Petersburg, telegraphed that the Czar had expressed an earnest hope that the unhappy incident would not prevent the negotiations for peace. This statement provoked derisive cheers.

A MAN made an attack on the carriage containing the Crown Prince of Austria, in Brussels recently, smashing the windows with his fists. He was arrested, but was found to be unarmed.

In a terrible hurricane at Tamatave, Madagascar, February 25, twelve vessels foundered in the harbor—five French and six native, and the American bark Sarah Hobart.

RUMORS of fighting in Bechnaland were recently current at Durban, South Africa.

A DISPATCH was received at Battleford, recently, that the Frog Lake Indians had murdered eight persons, two of whom were Catholic priests.

BUSINESS failures for the week ended April 9 numbered, in the United States, 189; Canada, 23; total, 212; compared with a total of 236 last week and 277 the week previous, showing a steady decrease.

News confirmatory of the reported death of President Barrios has reached La Libertad, also intelligence of the installation of a successor to Barrios and giving the names of some of the Cabinet officers. The new President is General Manuel Lizandro Barrios.

THE report is confirmed that the British Government has invited Italy to occupy Cairo and the Sudan.

THE Suakin-Berber Railway has been completed as far as Station No. 1.

A DISPATCH from Paris, on the 10th, stated that France and China had finally agreed upon peace.

ADVICES from Kassala state that the garrison there has a sufficient supply of provisions for a month and plenty of ammunition. The rebels attacked an Abyssinian caravan which was en route to Galla and killed thirteen persons.

PRESIDENT GREVY gave a banquet the other evening to the American and English Directors of the American Exhibition of Inventions, which is to be held in 1886. M. Grevy is greatly interested in the project, and suggests that a similar exhibition be held in Paris.

THE LATENT.

GENERAL KOMAROFF's statement of the recent battle in Afghanistan throws the blame on the Afghans.

ORDERS to cease hostilities have been sent to the French troops in Tonquin.

TWO St. Louis bucket shops went under during the "bull" in the wheat market.

RICH gold fields have been discovered in the Santa Rosa Mountains, one hundred miles west of Santa Rosa, Mexico.

THE strike of the employees of the McCormick reaper works, at Chicago, ended by the management offering to restore wages. The 1,900 persons employed returned to work.

THERE were rumors on the 12th in Winnipeg of a battle between the Indians and the Ninetieth regiment in which eighty men were killed. The rumors, however, were not confirmed.

TWENTY thousand unemployed laborers met in Hyde Park, London, on the 12th.

THE ulceration in General Grant's throat was reported as having increased on the 13th, but the inflammation was not so pronounced. The day previous he had passed through a very distressing time.

FRANK RANKIN, the noted scale manufacturer, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life at Shelbyville, Ky. Rankin shot and killed Martin Cody, a bricklayer, in cold blood in November, 1883. It was his second trial, the sentence being the same in each.

REPRESENTATIVE J. SHAW, Democrat, of the Illinois Legislature, died on the 11th. The choice of a Senator appeared more hopeless than ever.

EX-PRESIDENT FISH, of the Marine Bank, recently on trial in New York, was found guilty on eleven counts in the indictment.

A LONDON syndicate has entered into a contract with Honduras to build and operate in that country an interoceanic railway. The concession granted the syndicate by Honduras includes land grants and mining privileges.

ALL the mills at Fall River, Mass., except the Union, have signed an agreement to shut down four weeks between now and the 1st of July. Some mills in New Bedford, Lowell and Rhode Island will also join in the movement.

A TREATY was reported as having been signed between Salvador and Honduras against Guatemala.

JOHN V. OBERDORF, editor of the *Independent Advertiser* of Nyack, N. Y., was publicly assaulted with horsewhips recently by the wives of two police constables for publishing offensive articles about their husbands.

THE Stillman Hotel, at Cleveland, O., was partly burned recently. Loss, \$70,000.

THREE days' quarantine has been ordered at Marseilles against arrivals from Spain, on account of the suspected prevalence of cholera at Spanish ports.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Grain.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture in his forthcoming report of the distribution of corn and wheat will have this to say in regard to Kansas: The average amount of sound corn for a series of years in Kansas, as reported by correspondents, is the same this year as last—84 per cent. The proportion of the crops of 1884 that was sound was larger than that of the previous year, being 95 per cent.

The corn crop of 1884 was not only the largest in the history of the State, but was of a better quality than ever before. The average price per bushel, however, of the crop remaining on hand is much less than at this time one year ago, being twenty-seven cents per bushel for sound and eighteen cents for unsound. This low price has prevailed since the fall of 1884, and as a result a much larger per cent than usual yet remains in the field, this proportion being thirteen per cent. For the first time in several seasons the western counties harvested a fair crop, and much preparation is being made in consequence to put in an increased area this year, and a large addition has been made to the numbers of cattle and hogs. It is estimated that at least 28 per cent. of the wheat crop of 1884 still remains in producers' hands, and that it will continue to remain there until an advance in the market is made. The three consecutive prosperous seasons in Kansas have placed the farmers in good financial condition, and the disposition of products is now controlled by them. Of the crop of 1884, 49 per cent. will remain in the counties in which it was produced. This is a much larger proportion to remain home than ever before, the principal reason for it being the large increase made during the past year in milling interests. In many of the cities in the great wheat belt large flour mills have been established during the past two years, and the State is fast assuming importance as a manufacturing section. The quality of the crop last year was better than the preceding one, the average weight per bushel being 58 pounds, as compared with 56 pounds in 1883.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM BOOKOUT, who resides near Lenexa, has gone into the poultry business on a large scale.

H. L. PHILLIPS, the late Prohibition candidate for Governor, died at his home in Louisburg a few days ago of pneumonia.

The charter of the Suburban Railway Company was recently filed with the Secretary of State. The object is to construct and operate a railroad in the county of Leavenworth, commencing at or near the Kansas State Penitentiary and running thence northward to the city of Leavenworth to a point on the United States Military Reservation near the western approach of the Kansas and Missouri bridge. The estimated length of the road is ten miles. The directors are L. T. Smith, George T. Anthony, M. H. Insley, Paul E. Havens and J. W. Crancer, all of Leavenworth. The capital stock shall be \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

THE clerks in the Pension Office at Topeka recently encountered the name of Samuel W. Robertson, of Seneca, who is totally blind. From July, 1865, he was entitled to a pension at eight dollars per month according to law. In 1867 it was raised to \$25 per month, followed by another raise in 1872 to \$31.25, in 1874 to \$30, and in 1878 to \$72 per month. His back pension will amount to about \$10,000.

At a late meeting of the Oklahoma Colonists it was decided that Captain Couch should go to Washington and lay their case before the authorities. His followers meanwhile will remain in camp General Hatch has sent his private scout into Oklahoma to ascertain what cattle companies and men are now occupying lands there.

FROM January 1, to April 7, there had been eighty-six marriages in Shawnee County. The Methodist ministers performed the largest number of ceremonies, twenty-four. The Probate Judge the next highest, sixteen, followed by Justices of the Peace with a close third.

THE Olfeman brewery in North Topeka is being converted into a vinegar factory.

THE Adjutant General of the State has issued a circular that under the new law the militia of the State will hereafter be known as the "Kansas National Guard," and is to be composed of three regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one company of artillery, which is the entire active force of the State of Kansas. The whole force now in the service will have to be reorganized into the "Kansas National Guard," and each company whose time has not already expired has six days from the taking effect of the law to recruit up to the minimum, and declare its intention, by vote, to hold its place in the service. The law takes effect upon publication in the statutes which will probably be about June 1.

In a difficulty growing out of the election in Kansas City, Kan., Richard Edwards, publisher of the *Light*, fatally shot a young man named Costello, an employe of Plankinton & Armstrong's packing house. Both men were drinking.

THE Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, recently in session at Topeka, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: A. B. Plankinton, of Leavenworth, Grand Dictator; W. T. Johnson, of Paola, Grand Vice Dictator; W. H. Tullis, of Girard, Grand Assistant Dictator; S. B. Riggs, of Emporia, Grand Reporter; C. T. Ewing, of Thayer, Grand Treasurer; Rev. W. Campbell, of Manhattan, Grand Chaplain; J. W. Winyard, of Wichita, Grand Guide; H. C. Springlea, of Washington, Grand Guardian; J. H. Bartel, of Topeka, Grand Sentinel; S. M. Pratt, of Leavenworth, Grand Medical Examiner; A. B. Plankinton, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

THE *Champion* thinks Atchison could be economically and well governed without the paraphernalia of an expensive city government.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A Battle Preceditated and War Thought to be Inevitable—Gladstone on the Situation.

LONDON, April 9.—The news of the engagement on the Afghan frontier between the Russians and Afghans has caused great excitement here. The people are incensed at the Russian duplicity, pretending to be anxious for peace, while the object was merely for the purpose of gaining time. The fight on the frontier is generally viewed as the first step by Russia in the long-contemplated struggle for supremacy in Asia, and that a bloody and desperate war between her and England is inevitable. The feeling in financial and commercial circles is panicky. In the Stock Exchange the gravity of the situation is reflected by a heavy falling off in consols and Russian bonds. The former have declined fully two per cent since yesterday, while Russian bonds have declined nearly ten per cent. The Egyptian securities are down four per cent. The whole market is off. There are fears of a panic.

NOT SURPRISED.

LONDON, April 9.—Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador at London, was called on by a *Central News* reporter this morning. He appeared not to be surprised by the news of the outbreak on the Afghan frontier. He said he only wondered it had been so long deferred. "The affair is serious," said the ambassador, "but I fear the worst is not known and that the fighting has been on a larger scale than the dispatches indicated." De Staal would not venture on an opinion as to the result. He refused to talk on the subject until he had received official advice from his Government concerning the affair.

WILL DECLARE WAR.

LONDON, April 9.—On receipt of the telegrams announcing the outbreak of hostilities between the Russians and Afghans, a hurried consultation at headquarters of the staff took place. The wires between London and India were instantly cleared for dispatches between the Indian Office and the Governor General of India. The Secretary of State for India wired for a confirmation and full information. The reply is immediately expected. If the report telegraphed from Meshed is true, it is believed that a formal declaration of war will be made.

CONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from Meshed confirms the report that in a battle between the Russian and Afghan outposts the Afghan camp at Murghab was captured by the Russians and five hundred Afghans were killed. The Russian loss is fifty killed and wounded. The camp contained a large quantity of arms, ammunition and military stores, all of which fell in the hands of the Russians.

A STUBBORN BATTLE.

LONDON, April 9.—Latest dispatches from the Afghan frontier state that the fight at Murghab was a most stubborn battle. It was fought in a driving rainstorm which rendered the arms carried by both inefficient. The Afghans fought with desperation. They bravely opposed step by step the advance of the Russians. Two companies of Afghans defended one position until they were completely annihilated by the deadly artillery fire opened on them by the Russians. The Afghans retreated in perfect order. After inflicting severe losses the Russians were evidently surprised by the stubborn resistance. They did not follow up the advantage, being evidently content with the capture of the camp. The British officers present during the fight are loud in praises of the valor displayed by the Afghan officers and at once proceeded to the headquarters of Sir Peter Lumsden, English Commissioner, and made a full report of the fight.

AFGHANS THE AGGRESSORS.

LONDON, April 9.—Lessor, the special envoy of the Czar, was called upon and viewed the news as serious. He regretted that a conflict should occur at this time. "Matters," said he, "with regard to the Afghan frontier were progressing nicely. There was a fair prospect of a peaceful adjustment of all disputes. But now I can only hope for one. The Afghans must undoubtedly have been the aggressors. I have the best authority for knowing that the Russian commander had strict instructions to keep the peace."

What Gladstone Says.

LONDON, April 10.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, last evening, in answer to interrogations, said that on Saturday the Cabinet had considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to debatable points. Russia's reply was an agreement to do this, provided the zone of survey as marked out by England was extended southward, so as to include the Parapamissian range of mountains. The Government considered that this reply did not advance the question toward a conclusion and was dissatisfied with it. "Within the past twenty-four hours, however," said the Premier, "a subsequent communication had been received from Russia, and this appeared, in the opinion of the Government, to place the matter in a more hopeful position." The Government had been informed, Gladstone further said, that the Russians had made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. Russian troops had even twice

ATTEMPTED TO FORCEBLY PASS.

through the Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghan attack, Captain Yates met a Russian chief of staff and talked to him about the conduct of the Russian soldiers being an evident violation of the Russian agreement to not advance pending the outcome of the negotiations. The Russian officer stated that he had no knowledge of any arrangement existing against a Russian advance. Captain Yates referred to the official dispatch sent from St. Petersburg on March 17 assuring England that orders would be at once sent to the Russian officers at the front directing them to forbear any advance and to do all in their power to prevent provocation of the Afghans. The Russian officer declared that he knew nothing whatever of any such arrangement. Being asked what the value of this subsequent communication was, Mr. Gladstone said that it would be impossible at present for the Government to make any further statement concerning the pending negotiations about the Afghan frontier in view of the grave occurrences just reported.

THE CROPS.

Washington Official Reports Give a Rather Serious Aspect to the Winter Wheat Outlook.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Returns of April to the Department of Agriculture, indicate a reduction of over ten per cent. of last year's area in winter wheat. The aggregate shortage amounts to 3,000,000 acres. A decrease is reported in every State except Oregon. It is 23 per cent. in Kansas and Virginia, 20 in Mississippi, 15 in California, 14 in Alabama, 13 in Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, 11 in New York and North Carolina, 10 in Maryland and Texas, 8 in New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, 7 in Georgia and Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania and Delaware, 5 in Michigan, 3 in Arkansas and 3 in South Carolina. The present condition of wheat as reported, is worse than in 1883. It is 77 per cent. against 96 last year and 80 in 1883. In 1881, the year of the lowest recent date of yield, the condition April 1 85, and serious loss was sustained afterward. The real status of the crop will be better shown a month hence, when the vitality of the roots has been demonstrated and the character of the spring determined. On the present showing the reduction of the yield on the basis of last year's promises to be 40,000,000 bushels on account of the reduced area, and more than 60,000,000 from winter killing and low vitality. Whether the crop will exceed 40,000,000 bushels or fall short of it depends upon the reliability of present appearances and on future conditions affecting the growth and ripening. The soil was in bad condition at the time of seeding on the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey to Georgia, and in West Virginia and Tennessee. It was better in the Southwest and in Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. In the Ohio valley it is scarcely in a medium condition. Damage by the Hessian fly was not severe, though worse in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, where injuries have occurred in three-fourths of the reported territory. The acreage of rye has been decreased in about the same proportion as wheat, but the condition of the crop is decidedly better, the average being 35 per cent.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Northwest Indians Kill a Number of Whites—An Indian Agent Among the Number.

WYNNIE, April 10.—Word has just been received from Battleford of the massacre of white settlers at Frog Lake, northwest of Fort Pitt. The following are the names of the victims:

T. T. Quinn, Indian agent.
John Delaney, farm instructor.
Geo. W. Lanctot and wife.
Father Lafort.
Father Lemars.

Two other men, the names of whom are not learned, were killed.

Mrs. Delaney is a prisoner. It is not known what has become of Cameron, the Hudson Bay Company's agent. Word was brought to Battleford yesterday by W. Quinn, nephew of the Indian agent, who escaped. The wire between Battleford and Clark's Crossing has been lying on the ground and the circuit was established for a short time, allowing messages to come through. It is stated in the same message that Battleford is surrounded by thousands of Indians, but no attack has been made on the barracks. Indian Agent Rea has not been killed, as was reported. The Hudson Bay office has received intelligence by way of Edmonton and Calgary that the Saddle Lake Indians have raided the Government warehouse at that point and have gone to join the rebels. The Government has also received a cipher message from Prince Albert, dated March 31, which states that the country is being scourged for provisions and asking for supplies. A dispatch states that the Indians are quiet, except the Sioux and fifty Cree who have joined the rebels. The Indians on Frog Lake reserve are all Cree. They number about two hundred. There was a Roman Catholic school for Indian children at Frog Lake which was in a prosperous condition last summer. That this massacre has been the work of Frog Indians is almost beyond probability, as they have hitherto been quiet and well-behaved.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Kansas Live Stock Commission Recommends Precautionary Measures.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—At a meeting of the Kansas Live Stock Commission, the Board of Commissioners decided to recommend to the Government that the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the counties of Callaway, Audrain and Montgomery in Missouri, be quarantined against Dr. Holcombe was authorized to send a letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture, as follows: "I am directed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of this State to transmit to you the following preamble and resolution adopted by them at a meeting of the board held here yesterday:

"WHEREAS, Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has, within the past few months, infected several of the States of the Union, and greatly endangers the live stock interests of the State of Kansas; therefore

"Be it resolved, That the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas, do most respectfully request and urge the Hon. J. C. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, to adopt and enforce the most rigid and effective measures of quarantine and suppression against this

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CITIZENWOOD PALMS - KANSAS.

A SPRING POEM.

The old man sits in the garden chair,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
He had a lot, so his head is bare,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
He reads the paper, it makes him weep,
And again he falls in a coil, deep sleep,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring.

The early wisp hath a vicious look,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
As he cometh out of his winter nook,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
He sees the old man's shiny pate,
And his old eye gleams with a deadly hate,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring.

Loudly the old man snores in the sun,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
Quickly the little wisp flies to the gun,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
He sits him down with a bendish eye,
And goes for that head with a one, two, three,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring.

Tells of "murder" are heard around,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
The old man rose with a terrible sound,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,
He sprang three feet and came down hard,
And hence that day in Springdale park,
Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring.

A WELCOME REFUGE.

An Experience in a Genuine Iowa "Blizzard."

Early in the winter of 1883, I was traveling through Northwestern Iowa, and stopped one evening at a well-kept hotel in Fort Dodge, a prosperous and beautiful little city.

Upon arising the next morning, and looking from my chamber window, I saw a furious snow-storm was prevailing. It had evidently been in progress for some hours, for huge drifts were piled in front of the house, which was bare the evening before, was now thickly covered with the white drapery of winter. Driven before a strong wind, clouds of snow swept down the street, almost veiling the buildings upon the opposite side from sight.

Upon repairing to the office, I ascertained that I would not be able to leave the city that day, and, in fact, I would be fortunate if I were not detained for a number of days. All the railroad lines were blocked with snow, and while the storm continued, any attempt to clear them was useless, as the cuts would fill again at once.

I found I should have several companions in my enforced captivity. There were two or three commercial travelers and other persons like myself, detained by the storm. But our situation was not unpleasant. The hotel was warm and comfortable; the table was well supplied with excellent food; and all we need do was to be patient until the storm ceased and the railroads were again opened.

In our company was an intelligent young farmer, who had come to town the day before with a car-load of cattle, which he had shipped to the Chicago market.

A gentleman remarked that he supposed the storm was what is termed in Iowa a "blizzard."

The young stock-raiser said no. It was merely an ordinary snow-storm. Said he:

"If you should be caught, as I once was, in a genuine blizzard, you would understand what the term really means. It is half a dozen storms in one; the wind is almost as fierce as a hurricane; the air is so full of snow that one can hardly see a foot before his face, and the cold soon becomes so intense that life can not be long maintained by those exposed to the full fury of the gale. I have seen several of these peculiar storms, and came very near losing my life in one of them."

Being pressed to relieve the tedium of our detention by the relation of his story, he readily assented.

"Ten years ago," he said, "my father was serving as cashier of a bank in one of our larger Eastern cities. His close devotion to business had impaired his health, and he was informed by his physician that he must seek employment less confining in its nature. He had saved sufficient money to purchase a farm; and in the following spring we removed to Iowa and located quite a distance northwest of this city.

"Land was cheap, and my father bought several thousand acres, intending to engage extensively in stock-raising.

"To me, just from a city, everything was strange and interesting. The prairies, carpeted in living green, and stretching away in the distance as far as eye could reach—the limitless expanse of earth and sky, relieved only here and there by a growth of timber along some stream—were an impressive sight. I have never to this day tired of the prairie landscape. It grows more beautiful to me with each recurring year.

"At that time it was the custom to send vast herds of young cattle from the more thickly-populated portions of the State to be pastured through the summer in the region where we had located. Very little land had been improved, most of it being virgin prairie, upon which the nutritious upland grass grew luxuriantly. Men who made herding their business had charge of these droves. They came as early in the spring as possible, and remained until the fall frosts had rendered the herbage unfit for pasturage. At night the herders gathered the cattle in large yards, called corrals, which we made of posts and flat rails. The men live in small houses of the rudest description built close to the corrals, where they cooked their own food and slept at night. When they went away in the fall, they left their simple furniture in their huts, confident they would find it safe upon their return in the spring. The people were honest in that locality. Houses were too far apart to warrant tramps in visiting it, and the value of a herder's outfit was so small as to be hardly worth stealing.

"It may seem that I am a long time getting to my adventure, but the facts I have related are necessary to a full understanding of what occurred.

"I was much interested in the lonely life of the herders, and often visited them, where I was always welcome. One of them, a Canadian, who went by

the name of 'French Joe,' was an interesting character. Most of his life had been spent in hunting and trapping in the great Northwest, and his stories of adventure were always eagerly listened to by me. He was now an old man and no longer fit for the chase; so he adopted the easier and more quiet life of a herder. In selecting a place for his little house, Joe had been wise. It was situated just at the foot of a steep bluff, which surrouded it on three sides, leaving it open to the east. Upon a level piece of bottom land he had built his corral, and a wide creek, with steep banks, formed its eastern boundary. It was twelve miles distant from our place and seven miles from the nearest house.

"In the fall, my cousin, Charlie Bravton, came from the East to make me a visit. He was sixteen years old, an enthusiastic hunter and an accomplished shot. We passed many happy days hunting, for the country abounded with small game, and deer were frequently seen.

"Charlie had been with us two months and was to return home soon, when, late in November, we started for our last hunt together. We took an ample lunch with us, expecting to be absent all day, and hoping to get a deer or two, which were reported as being quite plenty. The day was bright, clear and cool, with a crisp snow covering the ground and a bright sun overhead. We hunted until nearly noon and had killed some small game, when we sighted a deer and started in pursuit. We followed it several miles, but could not get a shot, and finally we lost sight of it. It was two o'clock in the afternoon and our long walk had given us good appetites. We were just about to partake of our lunch, intending, when it was finished, to start at once for home, when a few flakes of snow struck us in the face. The day had been so bright and clear up to this time that the possibility of a storm had not entered our minds; but it was now evident that one was impending. Looking to the northwest, a dark and heavy cloud was seen, which, while we gazed upon it, rapidly increased in size and soon spread over the sky, veiling the sun from view, and throwing a dark and threatening shadow over the landscape. It seemed only a minute or two until we were standing in the midst of a driving storm, which each moment increased in violence. The air grew perceptibly colder, and, although warmly dressed, our teeth were chattering with cold.

"I had heard of the dreadful storm called the 'blizzard,' which leaps like a tiger from its lair, carrying death in its path, and I knew instinctively that we were in the midst of one. All I had learned concerning them flashed through my mind. I remembered that a stage-driver had frozen to death and was found sitting upright upon his coach. I knew that a farmer going from his house to his barn—only a few rods—had lost his way in one of these storms, and was found dead within a few feet of his door. Only the previous winter, four men had started for their homes from a little town, while the weather was mild and pleasant, and never reached them alive, having been overtaken on their way by a 'blizzard.'"

"I was not certain just where we were, but I knew it must be several miles to the nearest house. While I stood thinking of these things and trying to decide what we had better do, the storm had grown so violent that I could hardly see Charlie, who stood trembling by my side. I hurriedly explained to him the nature of the storm and our dangerous situation. Clearly, our one hope was to keep moving. To remain where we were was to die speedily of cold. We took each other by the hand and started, keeping the wind at our backs, one direction offering as much hope as another, it being impossible to face the furious gale. For an hour or more we stumbled blindly onward, going where we knew not where. We talked but little, the roar of the storm being so great that our voices could hardly be heard. The snow soon grew so deep that it was difficult to get through the drifts. Our strength was rapidly failing, the cold was so severe that it penetrated to the bone, and the fury of the tempest increased with every moment. What hope could there be for two boys lost upon the trackless prairie in such a storm as this?"

"Charlie soon grew so much exhausted that he could scarcely move, but to stop was certain death. I urged him onward, although my own strength was also nearly gone. At last we halted, unable to proceed further. We rested a few moments, when I took a step forward, dragging my almost senseless companion after me. Suddenly the ground vanished under our feet and we shot downward and struck upon what seemed to be the roof of a house, from which we slid to the ground. The abundance of snow prevented our being injured by the fall. When we recovered from our surprise and looked around we found we were standing by the side of a little house. The wind could not reach us where we were and the outlines of the building could easily be seen. Walking around the house we came to a door, carelessly fastened, and were soon able to enter.

"We were saved, at least for the present, for I recognized the cabin as belonging to my friend, 'French Joe.' Sinking down upon the floor we rested for a time, and then, much refreshed, commenced to examine into the situation. As our eyes became accustomed to the semi-darkness of the hut we could see that very little snow had penetrated through the walls. Nestled as it was at the foot of an almost perpendicular bluff, it was protected from the storm, which swept harmlessly over it. Clearly, so far as protection from the wind was concerned, we were safe. This shielded, we became more comfortable, and, by exercising at a lively rate for a few minutes, soon grew warm.

"We were very faint with hunger, and the first thing we did was to refresh ourselves with our lunch. Without stopping to consider that we might be kept prisoners for several days, we were so improvident as to eat nearly all the food we had brought with us. We still had the game we had killed, which consisted of a half a dozen small, five prairie chickens and three rabbits. These would sustain life for some time, so we had no fears of starvation. We then proceeded to make an examination

of the contents of the hut, and found, to our delight, that it contained quite a number of articles likely to be of service. There was a chair, a bench, a small table, a little piece of salt pork, a bunk containing a few blankets and a tick filled with hay, an axe, and, best of all, an old cooking stove. A long rope which Joe used in lassoing cattle hung on the wall.

"A further search revealed about a peck of pop-corn, a sack of coarse salt and a little corn-meal.

"The weather had grown so cold that the hut was no longer comfortable, and a fire was the first consideration. We had matches, the bench was split in pieces, and a fire was soon roaring in the old stove. It could not need more fuel, I took the long rope from where it hung, knotted it around my waist, and bidding Charlie take hold of it and pay out slowly, I started for the corral, only a few yards distant. I found it without much difficulty, and, guided by the rope, made a number of trips from it to the hut with entire safety. In an hour or two we had rails enough in the house to keep a fire for a week. Chopping them into the proper length occupied us until darkness came on.

"During the night we took turns in keeping up the fire, each sleeping for two or three hours at a time in the bunk. Morning came, but there was no cessation of the storm. We dressed our game, and breakfasted from fried prairie chicken and pop-corn. During all the time the stove was kept as hot as possible. So intense was the cold that this was necessary.

"Not to weary your patience, I will say that we lived for three days in this manner, the storm continuing all that time, proving to be the longest and most severe ever known in that portion of the country. We melted snow to get water, and used the corn-meal to make pancakes.

"When the storm ceased, the morning of the fourth day, every particle of food had been eaten. We were glad to be able to start for home. It required half a day to cover the seven miles between us and the nearest house, which we reached shortly after noon, much exhausted from working our way through the drifts. Here we were fed and cared for in the most hospitable manner.

"I reached home late in the evening, and was received by my parents almost as though we had returned from the dead. They had nearly abandoned hope of finding us alive.

"It was certainly a narrow escape. Had we varied a few feet in our progress through the storm, we would have missed the little cabin where we found such a welcome refuge. In that event no living could have saved us, and I should not have lived to tell this story.

"My father gladly made good the damage we had done Joe's corral and fence, but when he offered to pay him for the few provisions we had consumed, the kind-hearted fellow would not permit it.

"I am glad," said he, "that my little house saved the boys' lives. They are more than welcome to all they had."

—Eugene R. Hastings, in Golden Days.

THE HOUSE SPARROW.

Domestic Life of the Feathered Architects of the Streets and Alleys.

The sparrow is an autocrat, especially addicted to divorcing his partner upon the smallest pretext. I have chronicled two small dramas in sparrow life which I watched from beginning to end. The actors in the first were a pair living in a hole in a maple-tree before my window. For some undetectable reason the graceless head of the household decided to make a change in his domestic arrangements, and to begin by divorce. In that case the female had the advantage, since the home was not an open nest, but a cavity. She had possession, and kept it for two days, in spite of violent vituperation and the most threatening manner. In this case, also, I observed the female indulging in unseemly scolding, or assuming the offensive in any way. She appeared indifferent to his opinions, but enough attached to her home to endure his annoyances for two days before she tired of the controversy. When at last she accepted her fate and departed, I saw him bring home the bride, as coquettish a young thing as can be imagined, coax her by many wiles to examine the snug house, follow her about and finally induce her to take up her residence with him.

The other case was of trouble on the other side. A cock sparrow lost one leg, and his mate, who had agreed to feed, attempted to divorce him. Several birds appeared upon the scene, evidently aspirants for the soon-to-be vacant place. But the little fellow, though evidently suffering so greatly that several times he appeared to be dying, never failed to revive and attack with fury every pretender, and after a day or two of this conflict was able to resume his duties as assistant provider for the little ones, when his spouse amiably "kissed and made up." All through the trouble she never displayed temper. She refused him admission into the honeysuckle vine, where the nest was, but she would come out and alight near him on the window-sill, talk to him calmly, reproach him, evidently, reminding him of the babies to feed, and he not able to help. To these remarks he made little reply.

As I said, the sparrow is a domestic tyrant, brooking no opposition. I have never observed a case in which the hen had her own way. He is so great a bully, so self-willed and violent, that whatever the cause of disagreement, he holds out with dogged obstinacy till he gets his will. In one case there was difference of opinion as to the site for a nest; he wishing to occupy an empty cavity of man's providing, while she, with finer instinct, had decided upon a charming crevice in an evergreen tree. At first she opposed him strongly, scattering the material he brought, throwing the choicest bits to the winds, while he stormed and scolded, and—brought more. In the intervals between thwarting his plans, she would accumulate materials in the chosen tree. He scorned to touch them; he simply ignored her designs, and proceeded with obstinacy almost unending to bring and bring, and bring, till she was worn out, gave up, and accepted the cottage at last. —Olive Thorne Miller, in Atlantic Monthly.

DEMOCRATIC VIGOR.

The Democratic Administration Not a Copyist of Republican Methods.

One thing is clear already—the new Administration at Washington is not to be an imitator of Republican precedents. It will not do things in a certain way merely because its late predecessors did them in that way. The new Cabinet Ministers are not dummies. Bayard, Manning, Whitney and Lamar have already revealed themselves as men who do their own thinking, without being content to tread docilely in the footsteps of those who preceded them. An accepted and immutable rule all they find done in their departments. Mr. Bayard gives the first sharp official recognition of our interests in Central America that has been exhibited for more than twenty years, and Secretary Whitney supports him by ordering the Yantic to Port Livingston, Guatemala, to protect the rights of our citizens against violence by the dictator Barrios. We have a right to infer from this that our navy is not to go on phantasmagoric and festive excursions, but is to be put to work, even if its task be only to display our flag in out-of-the-way places and remind the world that there is such a power as the United States.

Secretary Manning, of the Treasury, has knocked off one fungus growth on his department in abolishing the "fraud roll," as it is called, an organization of spies and informers maintained and paid ostensibly to look after undervalued goods on the revenue, but really to tap the custom-house in New York for political and personal advantage. The new Secretary of the Treasury, who is himself a New Yorker, understands the "fraud roll" business, and knows that its agents, some of whom are now under trial for collusion in frauds on the revenue, are more active in fast-gating and hiding undervaluations than in exposing them.

Mr. Lamar, too, finds that the Interior Department needs reforming, and exhibits the capacity to do the work. He is not willing that it shall remain just as he received it from the late Secretary Teller. He has already annulled two of the late Secretary's orders, one forgiving the "backbone land grant" of seven hundred thousand acres to the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad Company, and another throwing open to settlers the Crow Creek reservation in Dakota without protecting the Indians on the farms they have acquired by settlement. In both these decisions Secretary Teller, it is asserted, acted with undue haste, if not in gross disregard of his duty; and he has his hands full just now in the Senate defending them against attacks in which even Republican Senators join. It is a strange thing for a Republican cabinet-officer to have his official record "riddled" in this style, and the feelings of Mr. Teller under the operation are not to be envied.

The action on these four heads of departments shows us, then, that the Cleveland administration is to be something else than a tame imitator of Republican methods and practices. It has too much vigor and independence in it for that. It will think for itself and act for itself. The conditions show that the spirit and temper of Democracy are different from the spirit and temper of Republicanism, and leave it to the people to decide which is the better. —St. Louis Republican.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Highly Commendable if One Could Only Be Sure of Their Sincerity.

The sudden conversion of our Republican friends to the excellent doctrine of civil-service reform and their vigorous denunciation of partisanship, and of aught relating to the spoils system, would be highly commendable if the people were only convinced of their sincerity. But the circumstances under which the conversion took place, and the notorious system of corruption which grew to such enormous proportions under the fostering care of the Republican party, are apt to make people very incredulous. The conditions on which the public service reached under the administration of that party was thus admirably described by Mr. Bayard over two years ago: "Original appointment to office no longer depends on character, capability or presumed or proven fitness, nor does the tenure depend upon fitness or capacity; but unhesitating service as a political and personal partisan, to whom scruple of any kind will be only an incubrance, has become the most reliable groundwork for success in procuring or retaining public office. Thus, generally, an array of mercenaries has been organized, who are strong enough to control conventions and nominating assemblies, set at defiance public opinion, and laugh to scorn public conscience." A party that encouraged and developed such a system is not exactly a reliable authority on civil service or non-partisan principles.

Then beneath the sheep's clothing of civil service professions the partisan wolf is being constantly revealed. It is shown in the bitter opposition of the Republican Senate here against the nomination of a Democrat to party office by a Democratic Governor. It is evidenced in the relentless war waged upon Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, by the Republican members of the Legislature. It is constantly peeping out in the columns of Republican newspapers. Yet every movement of the new Administration is jealously watched by those newly-converted reformers who are prepared to howl against partisanship. They who claimed every office by right of party conquest and introduced the practice of making appointments, promotions and removals on the basis of official favoritism or partisan interests, are now the most clamorous advocates of Civil-Service Reform and would go to the extent of depriving the President and his cabinet of all liberty of action. They forget that the procuring of office by improper means and the use of office for partisan purposes strike at the very foundations of Civil-Service Reform. How many Republican officeholders can say that they have not sinned in either particular? The purpose of the Democratic administration is to apply the Civil-Service rules to those in office as

well as to office-seekers and ear to a prudent application of such rules, and thereby bring about the euthanasia of the spoils system. But we would earnestly advise our Republican friends to refrain from over-influence in comment on Civil-Service Reform, lest their new-born zeal might be injured in this wise: When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be. When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.

—Albany Argus.

SET AT REST.

One of the Republican Fictions Disipated by Cleveland's Inauguration.

Not the least of the unscrupulous methods adopted by the Republican party to hold on to power was the South by predicting the most horrible misfortunes for them should the Democrats ever gain possession of the Administration. Astonishing lies were promulgated among those people that they would be subjected to a condition of slavery or at least deprived of all rights of citizenship. Republican newspapers came out with the most audacious statements of the hostility of the Democrats against the colored people and Republican orators warned them of the fate they might expect should they fail in their allegiance to them. For a time those methods had the desired effect and the Democratic bugaboo kept the colored citizens of the South loyal to the party in power in Washington. But after their sad experience of carpet-bag governments and the collapse of the Freedmen's Bank they began to think over the matter more seriously and to realize that their interests were identified with those of their former masters, and that as free citizens they should aid the white people of the South to establish a sound Government and to develop the illimitable resources of their section by industry and harmonious action. They did so and the result has fully justified the wisdom of their course. They enjoy not only the blessings of freedom, but the rewards of well-directed labor and their relations with their former masters are of the most friendly and profitable kind. When the Democratic Administration came into power at Washington there was a certain feeling of fear among the negroes, fostered by the malicious proclamations of Messrs. Blaine, Evarts & Co. They were led to believe that some of the first measures of the party in power would be directed against them and they awaited the inauguration with some anxiety. All their fears vanished at the ringing words of President Cleveland:

"In the administration of a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for any discrimination touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their property under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

Now, their leader, Frederick Douglass, assures them that those words of the President remove any cause for fear that they may have felt, and leave nothing for the colored people to criticize. The citizen will be guarded in all his rights, and the constitutional amendments are irrevocable. Thus a bugaboo has been laid to rest and the bloody shirt consigned to the rag-bag. Not all the eloquence of Blaine, Evarts or Sherman can alter the opinion of the colored people of the South, that their interests are perfectly safe in the hands of "Mass. Cleveland." There is nothing like truth in the long run. Before its bright light all the elaborate structure of Republican lies and misrepresentation is vanishing as an ice palace in the rays of the sun. The union of the white and colored people will be made closer and more enduring through the influence of the Democratic Administration. —N. Y. World.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WANT.

Let All Useless Offices Be Abolished and the Balance Filled by Democrats.

It is entirely natural for aspirants for political favor to hear with feelings of consternation of a movement to reduce the number of offices. The chances of applicants to reach the goal of their ambition is circumscribed in proportion as the number of offices are diminished. Looking at the matter from an individual standpoint, therefore, the candidates are more than likely to object to the policy adopted by the new Administration in cutting off sinecures, and reducing the number of offices as far as the necessities of the public service will permit.

But the public is not to be judged by the temper of the office-seekers in this matter or any other. There were nearly five million votes cast for Cleveland. It is estimated that there are about half a million candidates for office, or about one in ten of the Democratic voters hope to get a reward for their party services in appointments to office. Of this number probably one in ten objects to the reduction in the number of places contemplated by the Administration. It will thus be seen that the complainers constitute a small proportion of the people.

What the Democratic people of the country want is not that the Administration will continue sinecures in order to provide place for the greatest possible number of their party associates, but that after the useless offices are dispensed with the balance be filled with competent, honest and deserving Democrats. Indeed there are few office-hunters who are not willing to relinquish their own hopes, provided that other Democrats are called to fill the places. They would complain, and justly, too, if those who spent time and money to prevent the triumph of the Democratic candidates and the principles they represent, were permitted to continue in the enjoyment of the offices. After all, political interest is fed largely by hopes of political rewards, and while the rewards may be given without detriment to the public service, no just complaint can be made against such a course.

—Exchange.

—The magnitude of the cattle business at the West is illustrated by the fact that one single range in Wyoming comprises a million acres.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Their Male Friends Largely Responsible for Their Lack of Aptitude for Affairs.

One of the strongest arguments in the minds of many against woman rights is the want of aptitude shown by women, as a whole, for business. Now and then a woman, strong and mighty, will make her appearance and seem to be a proof of the hidden talent possessed by her sex. But the vast number of women prove conclusively that if they possess the business talent 'tis most securely hidden, and nothing but practical education in the laws governing the transactions of the business world will reveal it. Fathers and brothers are largely to blame for this ignorance, as the majority of them are educated to believe that business affairs are none of a woman's business, but that it is a field to be occupied entirely by themselves.

A well-known writer on the subject, alluding to the fact that some business men and some corporation refuse to do business with women, says: "Business men or corporations have, of course, the right to put upon their business transactions such limits as they think fit, but men will certainly adopt and maintain only such laws and limitations as are profitable. It is well to know what disadvantages women rest under in business; but all of them can be traced to one disadvantage of not being trained into careful business habits. Every girl should be taught how to keep her accounts in an orderly and business-like manner; she should be trusted with an allowance, be held responsible for its management, and made to abide the consequences of its mismanagement; and every girl should be taught arithmetic in such a practical way that she can compute interest, buy and sell, and depend with perfect confidence on her own figures.

"The injustice that parents—rich and poor—do their daughters by bringing them up in a state of infantile ignorance of affairs, and by keeping them in a condition of pecuniary dependence even after they have reached womanhood, is not to be computed. It can, indeed, be measured only by the mortification, the inconvenience and suffering in which such raising involves its victims.

"Have I not walked openly," says Mrs. Helen Campbell, "into a choice selection of the pitfalls which yawn before my sisters, and all because certain business knowledge, which a man seems to get through his fingers' ends, fails to become a part of ordinary woman. With the man there is an inherited aptitude, and observation and constant opportunity to confirm the habit. With the woman there is equally an inherited inaptitude, and not only this, but an indifference and placidly accepted ignorance that, to one who has learned what shocking wrong may be the result of this state, is simply appalling.

"Property slips away suddenly, rights are invaded or set aside, children suffer, lives are spoiled, through failure to find out precisely what certain forms mean, or what the bearing of an action may be. Every week brings to us the story of some woman's suffering through blind confidence that things were safe and right; while thousands, through sharp experience, have learned their lesson, other thousands are ruined beyond hope or redress. The bearings of common law should be as much a part of a girl's education as arithmetic or any other essential." —Christian Union.

EGYPTIAN LOANS.

How the Khedive Manages When He Wants to Borrow Money.

An Egyptian loan of the Ismail Pasha's period generally passed through three stages. In the first, advances were required by the Treasury for current expenses. They were obtained from the banks or wholesale usurers at Cairo, who charged from twelve and one-half to twenty-five per cent interest on them, according to the necessities of the Government. As the Treasury bonds accumulated they declined in value, and at the times of severe financial pressure, they have fallen as low as sixty-five. This was the chrysalis stage of the loan, generally distinguished as the "floating debt" period. The second stage opened with the negotiations in Paris and London for "funding the floating debt," as it was humorously called. The financiers, while they were driving the hardest bargain they could with Ismail's agents, bought up in Cairo the depreciated Treasury bonds, which they knew, of course, would be paid off if the intended new raid on investors should succeed. To minimize risk and simplify matters, it was sometimes stipulated that the Treasury bonds should be received as cash, in payment of subscriptions. As compared with the innocent bond-fide subscriber, the syndicate had, in the third stage of the transaction, various material advantages. If the price to the public was ninety-three, the syndicate would have secured before-hand an option to take all it wanted at, say, eighty-eight. While the public paid their ninety-three in cash, the syndicate would pay their eighty-eight in paper purchased at sixty-five. When the loan was a success, the syndicate behind the scenes could quietly increase their subscriptions, and compel the public to buy in the open market at an artificial premium. In other words, they could fleece the lenders with one hand and the spendthrift borrower with the other. Under this pleasant system, Ismail Pasha borrowed, between 1862 and 1873, rather more than £68,000,000—fully as much as the total revenue of Egypt in the same period. But, as has been said, he received only some £45,000,000 in hard cash; and when he defaulted in 1875 there had been repaid in interest more than £36,000,000. Meanwhile the capital of the debt had increased to £72,000,000. —Blackwood's Magazine.

—Tapioes, Cup Pudding: One even teaspoonful of tapioes soaked for two hours in nearly a cup of new milk; stir into this one egg beaten very light, a little salt, and sugar to the taste. Bake in cups fifteen minutes. —The House- hold.

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

Jefferson Davis wrote a very feeling letter of sympathy to Gen. Grant in which he expressed the hope that the hero of Appomattox might recover.

The Minnesota Legislature, the ranker of Republican bodies, telegraphed their congratulations to President Cleveland on his inauguration. It will be a long while until the littleness of the Kansas legislature can rise to the altitude of such malice and patriotism.

Congressman Ryan, of this district, announces that "an examination will be held at Coolidge House, Emporia, on the 15th day of May, at 5 p. m., of applicants for appointment as cadet to Westpoint Military Academy, who are actual residents of the Fourth Congressional District consisting of the counties of Butler, Marion, Chase, Greenwood, Woodson, Coffey, Lyon, Morris, Wabunsee, Osage and Shawnee.

Postmaster General Vilas says there are 2,700 postmasters whose terms have expired or who have resigned, but it will be several weeks before he can consider the subject of appointing their successors. When he enters upon this work he will take the states seriatim, commencing with Virginia to be followed by New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, after which the western states will be considered.

The Leavenworth Times says it will not bolt the Republican party. It does not say that it will not bolt the state temperance union—*Burlington Patriot*.

The state temperance union is not the Republican party, and we have no connection with it.—*Leavenworth Times*.

But the Republican party comes very near to being, if it is not, the State temperance union and the Times has a great deal to do with it.

The brewers of Kansas are to make a test case under the new prohibitory law, and may take it up to the United States supreme court. "The brewers of Kansas" may sound funny after four years of prohibition, but it's correct, all the same. Thus do "isms" fail to force themselves.—*Leavenworth Times*.

And yet the Times would assist the "isms" in trying to enforce themselves, in order to save a United States Senator.

If the county attorneys throughout the state perform all the duties imposed upon them by the new temperance law, it will be necessary for the majority of them to employ assistants to transact the other business of the county, including prosecutions for such comparatively insignificant offenses as murder, rape, arson, robbery, larceny, etc. By this means the county attorney could put all his time in the more important work of juggling or "attempting to jug" beer and whiskey slingers.

The happiest appointments ever made in American history have been made by President Cleveland. J. R. McLane, a grandson of Col. McLane of the revolutionary war, who took part with his men in the celebration of St. Patrick's day at Valley Forge in 1778, of an old Catholic Maryland family, is appointed Minister to France. A. M. Kelly, the present President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, the man who in his famous address in Richmond, Va., warned the de-spilers of Pius IX of happy memory to "Touch not the American College," is appointed Minister to Italy. No where under the great canopy of Heaven are such men from America so badly needed. But we are told that Cleveland or Bayard would not appoint such men.—*Leavenworth Catholic*.

The telegraph reports that Hon. J. Henry Shaw (Dem.), representative in the Illinois legislature from the Thirty-fourth district, was found dead in bed at his hotel in Springfield, Sunday morning. This is the third death of members of that body that has occurred since the opening of the session. Two new members—one Republican and one Democrat—have been chosen by special election within a month, the last not yet having taken his seat. One of the deceased members, a representative from Whiteside county, fell dead at the door of the house.

Senator Bridges, of Carolton was stricken by paralysis and the vacancy was filled by election only a few days ago. And now comes the sudden demise of Mr. Shaw, of Cass county. These circumstances are indeed strange and peculiar.

We trust the president and the interior department will give earnest attention to Oklahoma and the means for the settlement of that vexed question on the border that may become exceedingly troublesome if not discreetly and prudently managed. There are assurances that this is the course the president has marked out. The eager and anxious settlers congregated just on the borders of the promised land in numbers to the amount of several hundreds have been remarkably patient, and have restrained their eagerness to enter most commendably. In accordance with the legislative intent of last winter, as shown by the act of congress, the president should appoint a commission to negotiate with the Indians for a relinquishment of any rights they may have or claim to the lands to the end that those lands may be thrown open to settlement early in the session of the forty-ninth congress. The commission should be broadgaged and liberal, and pre-eminently necessary is it that it shall be, in part at least, composed of material that understands Indian rights, the land policy and land laws of the country and rights of pioneer settlers. After the matter has been duly considered, the commission can not be appointed too soon.—*Missouri Republican*.

The recent Democratic victory in Michigan is a significant event. The Democratic majority in the state is nearly 20,000, and in Detroit 5,400. The Republican explanation of their defeat is equally significant—"lack of organization."

"There was not one political gathering of the leaders in the state;" and "not a single committee meeting was held." On the other hand "the Democratic campaign was the most aggressive in the history of Michigan;" "they were jubilant because of the accident which gave them a president," and "thousands of dollars were put into canvass by political friends of the candidates." All this means that the Republicans were stunned by their defeat in the presidential election of last fall, and have not yet recovered.

Having lost the presidency, they do not think there is anything left worth fighting for. Their party was knocked to pieces in the November battle, and its coherence is probably lost forever. In Wisconsin they fared little better. The Democrats carried Milwaukee, Madison, Watertown, Adlepton, and many other large towns. It will be safe hereafter to put down Michigan and Wisconsin in the list of Democratic states. The drift of voters in the northwest is towards the Democracy.

Brother Timmons slightly intimates in his last issue that Morgan, of the *Leader*, holds stock in the *Strong City Independent*. If the stock in a country was worth anything, we might consider this a compliment to Mr. Morgan; but owning country papers is like owning land in Rock county, Ark.—the more you own the worse you are off. Owning one country paper is about all the luxury that any poor man can afford. The stock in the *Independent* is owned solely by the two notorious individuals whose names appear at the head of the paper. The office and material are paid for, and its proprietors own no man a cent. Brother Timmons probably meant what he said as a joke; but if it is intended otherwise, we would like for him to prove it or shut up. If he will pay more attention to his own paper, and devote less time to meddling with and signing *Strong City* post-office petitions, he will give better satisfaction to the readers of "the best paper in Chase county."—*Strong City Independent*.

The *Independent* men must have been somewhat billions before getting out their last paper and thought it necessary to their better health that they should bestear some one with their surplus bile, and hence, selected us for that purpose; but we imagine they got hold of the wrong fellow when they took us for that kind of a chap. Now, right here, we will say that whatever statements are made by us we are always prepared to back with the proof; and while we have known for some time past that the *Leader* man takes a great deal of stock in the *Independent* man, and vice versa, which they have a perfect right to do, still we have never asserted that such a state of facts existed; yet, if we had done so, we should have been pre-

pared to have made good our statement; likewise, if we intimated, in the least, in the issue of the *COURANT* referred to, "that Morgan, of the *Leader*, holds stock in the *Strong City Independent*," and the *Independent* will point out wherein we made such an intimation, we will prove to the public, that we spoke the truth, and that Morgan has got stock in that paper; but we do not like to be groping in the dark and grasping with wind when we are replying to a charge made against us; hence, Brothers Dill & Bell will please to point out the part of the *COURANT* to which they took exceptions, and if we do not prove that we spoke the truth, we will shut up, and if we do prove our assertion correct, they should go and hide their heads in shame for having forced this thing on themselves. We knew they were very touchy on this subject, as Morgan's having an interest in the *Independent* has been denied, at different times, in both the *Leader* and the *Independent*; hence, we have given the subject very little thought, and do not recollect ever having made an assertion to that effect, but if we have done so, we stand ready to prove it true. As for the rest of the foregoing article, we always hold ourself ready to give an account of the faith that is in us, and will do so at the proper time and place, and we have no doubt we will give very general satisfaction to our readers.

COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION
To the *Sunday-School Workers of Chase County*:
A county convention will be held at Strong City, on Saturday, April 18, 1885, to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Congregational church for the purpose of reorganization. It is desired that every school in the county be represented here, by not less than three delegates, and the attendance of all the ministers if possible. **JESSE SHAFT, Co. Sec.**

I. O. O. F.
Commemoration of the anniversary of the Order of I. O. O. F. will be held in the Hall or Lodge Room, Cottonwood Falls, Monday evening, April 27. An interesting evening may be expected. All members of the Order are requested to be present.
W. A. PARKER, N. G.
C. C. WHITSON, Secy.

THOROUGH BRED BULLS FOR SALE
Four yearlings and one thoroughbred Short-horn bull, from imported bull, for sale. Apply to J. H. Martin, on Peyton creek. Post-office address, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. ap2 3w

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

S. F. JONES, President.
B. LANTRY, Vice-President.
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY National Bank,
(Successor to Strong City Bank),
STRONG CITY, KANS.,
Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.
PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS.
S. F. Jones, D. K. Carter,
N. J. Swayze, Barney Lantry,
D. B. Berry, P. S. Jones,
G. O. Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand. meh12-1f

OSAGE MILLS,
J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES
—PAID FOR—
WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures
"GILT EDGE"
—AND—
"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."
Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Osage Mills, near Elm Dale, Chase Co., Kas. jo-6-1f

CLOTHING!
GRAND OPENING OF THE CHASE COUNTY

One-Price Clothing Store,
AT
COTTONWOOD FALLS,
ON OR ABOUT APRIL 15TH, 1885.

To the Public of Chase County I Wish to Say a few Words. I have decided to locate at Cottonwood Falls, with the

FULLEST, BEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
That has ever been brought into Chase county.

My goods are bought from the best Eastern Manufacturers for CASH, thereby obtaining all the discounts possible; and, as I shall do a cash business, I will, therefore, be able to sell for less than those that do otherwise.

Why pay \$12 for a suit we will sell you for \$8?
Why pay \$15 for a suit we will sell you for \$10?
Call and examine our \$1 Pants, our 25 and 50 cent Overalls, our fine Dress Shirts, at 55 cents, and all other goods in like proportion.

Our Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures.
OUR MOTTO IS

"ONE PRICE TO ALL, AND THAT THE LOWEST."
I have employed an experienced salesman, who will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, and will convince you that we have a variety of goods to please the taste, fit the person, and accommodate the pocket-book of every man and boy in Chase county.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
I have made arrangements with a most reliable Merchant Tailoring Firm so that parties desiring Custom Made Suits will find with us a full line of samples from which to select; and we will guarantee that the material in the suit will exactly correspond with that in the sample, and that the work and the fit will be FIRST-CLASS in every particular, and that the price will be the lowest.

E. F. HOLMES,
THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER,
EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, - COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.
ap1-2f

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,
ESTABLISHED IN 1867;
ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,
OF ALL KINDS.
Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

M. A. CAMPBELL, Money saved is Money Earned,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE!
STOVES, TINWARE.

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

STEEL GOODS! Cutting and Cleaning a Specialty
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mh12-3m

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.
Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,
Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes
Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.
Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.
A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.
WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. mh12-5m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-1e2-1f

MADDEN BROS.,
Attorneys - at - Law,
Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,
Will practice in state and Federal courts
All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. auc10-1f

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl3

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mh29-1f

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH,
SANDERS & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW
STRONG CITY, KANSAS
Office in Independent building. mh15-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE!
Clydesdale, Highland and Galloway Bulls. The best in America. All from renowned Sires in Scotland. All registered and pedigrees furnished. Prices Low and Terms Easy.
Address,
MCKAY BROS., Brookside Farm, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

INDOOR FLORAL CONSERVATORY
Greenhouses, Bedding Plants, Roses, Flowering Shrubby, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.
Extras with every order.

Floral Designs, Bouquets, Baskets, Etc., for Parties, Weddings and Funerals a specialty, and sent to any part of the State.
Sweet Potato and other vegetable plants in their season. Illustrated Catalogue Free.
W. S. SAWYER & CO.,
Lincoln, Nebraska
Telephone No. 24.

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase, ss.
OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS, March 25, 1885.
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 1884, will be decided 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, 1885, is set opposite each description and lot.
W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer
DAZARE TOWNSHIP.
Owner Description Sec. Tp. R. Amt.
Unknown, n. 1/2 of sec. 14 of 24 20 8 \$17 05
N. J. Page, n. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 5 35
N. Gordon, n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 32 40
" " n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 33 40
T. Gordon, n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 35 45
" " n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 36 45
" " n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 37 45
" " n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 38 45
" " n. 1/2 of 24 20 8 9 39 45
DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.
S. M. Hayes, all south of Cottonwood river, in SW 1/4 of 24 19 7 24 80
" " n. 1/2 of 24 19 7 25 21
" " n. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of 24 19 7 26 21
" " n. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of 24 19 7 27 21
" " n. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of 24 19 7 28 21
" " n. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of 24 19 7 29 21
FALLS TOWNSHIP.
M. K. & T. R. n. 1/2 of sec. 18 18 8 37 58
" " s. 1/2 of sec. 18 18 8 42 58
Martha Young, n. 1/2 of SW 1/4 of 24 19 8 48 56
" " n. 1/2 of 24 19 8 49 56
TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.
Geo. Barber, w. 1/2 of n. 1/2 of sec. 18 18 9 15 03
E. Conway, 2 acres in SW 1/4 of n. 1/2 of 24 19 9 00
COTTONWOOD FALLS.
C. A. Britton, lot 1, block 28, 1 01
" " " 2, " " " 1 01
" " " 3, " " " 1 51
" " " 4, " " " 1 48
" " " 5, " " " 1 48
" " " 6, " " " 1 48
S. A. L. Mack, " 7, " " " 1 48
C. A. Britton, " 8, " " " 1 51
" " " 9, " " " 1 48
" " " 10, " " " 1 01
O. H. Allen, " 11, " " " 1 01
" " " 12, " " " 1 01
NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.
E. Stotts, lot 1, block 8, 75 89
" " " 2, " " " 1 09
J. P. Hazel, " 3, " " " 34 89
" " " 4, " " " 1 01
" " " 5, " " " 8 02
" " " 6, " " " 41 22
G. R. Simmons, lot 6, block 30, 22 30
COTTONWOOD.
G. K. Hagans, lots 11 and 12, block 1, 115 84
ELMDALE.
Elmdale Town Co., lot 1, block 9, 94

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

HIS PROMISE.

"Yet will I not forget Thee." Lord of lords, Thou great Jehovah, Hosts unnumbered wait on Thee, Myriad worlds are round Thy throne, O Thou, Thou, Thou, remember me...

THE GOSPEL AS A BURDEN.

A Free-thinker's Objections Answered—A Few of the Humane, Moral and Social Results of Christianity.

Among the many journals which come to this office is one which has for its object the overthrow of religion. It calls itself, with fine irony, The Truth-Seeker, and its peculiar province is to seek occasion to hold religion up to ridicule and contempt.

But we are not specially interested just now to describe its type of atheism, nor to inquire into its character and influence. We refer to it because of a thought suggested by an editorial in its columns on the cost of religion to the people of the United States.

Some days passed after his death, when there was taken from the old man's coat a paper. Friends read it tearfully. It ended with the petition: "Let my life be spent in the light of Thy countenance."

When once a sense of the great effects of what we call trifles seizes the mind, life resolves itself into a devout practice of duties. The feeling flies that we can do no nothing for religion or humanity because our lives are taken up with housekeeping and shopkeeping.

It is especially active in the reform and prevention of criminals. All the influence it can command is exerted to make worthy citizens. It restrains from murder, robbery, dishonesty, drunkenness, a vulgar, cruelty and all the crimes and vices which allied society.

Here are only a few of the humane, the moral and the social results of religion, given in merest outline; and yet they sum up the creed of Mr. Ingersoll and his party. Millions of money are expended annually by religion for this purpose, and its humanity is not confined to nation or continent.

Is the Gospel a burden to the mind and conscience? Ask him who has accepted it, and lives by it, and hopes in it. The world is full of pain, perplexities, privations; life is a battle with fears and forces of evil, and death is a dark destiny.

Love is joy, and all true joy is love; they can not be separated. And Christ is an exhibition to us of this fact in His own person—a revelation of God's eternal joy, as being a revelation of God's eternal love—coming down thus to utter in our ears this glorious call, as a voice sounding out of God's eternity: "Enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

FAITHFUL.

A Young Man's Covenant, and How It Was Remembered and Kept.

The Old South Church, Boston, is now an historical museum. The political gatherings held there in colonial times were powerful in producing the public sentiment that led to the Revolution. If Liberty were born in Faneuil Hall, she was consecrated in the Old South Church.

Some sixty years ago there attended its services a boy who was led to give himself to a religious life, and to seek in the teachings of the Bible for the development of that which was best in himself and in the world about him.

Under this spirit of devotion, at the age of eighteen, he wrote, after the manner of the Puritans, a covenant, which ended, with these words: "Let my life be spent in the light of Thy countenance, as my Father and my God; that thus I may grow in grace and in the knowledge of God my Saviour, and daily become more and more fit for Thy immediate presence in Thy kingdom above."

He put this covenant into his jacket-pocket, to be carried there as a reminder of his purpose and of his vows. It was often reviewed, and one day in every year he devoted to solitude and devotion. He became rich. In the years when his wealth was accumulating he gave more money to purposes of charity than he spent upon himself, and finally converted all of his income, except for the essential things of living, to benevolence.

It was the same paper that the boy, more than half a century before, had put into his jacket-pocket. The petition had been answered. He had grown in spiritual knowledge, his life had been a blessing to the world, and in his death he found the promises of his God verified. His Presence was manifested to him.—Youth's Companion.

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THOUGHTS OF A NEW BABY.

It is a brand-new baby, just two weeks come to town: My eyes are any color, an' my hair is soft and brown: The best of it I ain't a bit, that makes me grow with joy: An' all about me who is master here when I'm a bigger boy.

It is the first grand baby my grandpa ever had: I've got a lot of grandmas, but only one grandpa: I seem to love 'em all, a good big lot of 'em: Who I guess are very anxious to see me in a bigger way.

But papa says I ain't too young, an' mamma says I ain't too old: I'll have to wait a while, but I'll have to wait a while: I'll have to wait a while, but I'll have to wait a while: I'll have to wait a while, but I'll have to wait a while.

She goes a-togging and meets with Wonderful Success—Her Triumphant Return Home.

Crash! bang! ting-a-ling-a-ting! went the piano. Mrs. Bevere lifted her aching head from the lounge with a groan. "Oh, Tot! you'll please be quiet for five minutes!"

"Yes, mamma," replied Tot, shrilly, scrambling noisily from the piano-stool, and coming up to where mamma was lying. I was trying to play a jewel with kitty, but she's just horrid to-day, Mamma Bevere. She made all that noise.

"Put the kitten out of the room," said Mrs. Bevere. "Shall I fan you, mamma?" asked Tot, when the reluctant kitty had been dragged out of the room by the tail. And two or three gusty breaths from a palm-leaf fan swept coldly around Mrs. Bevere's throbbing head.

"Thank you, no, Tot," said mamma. "Don't you go into the dining-room and knock the door behind you. If I could only go to sleep, perhaps I'd wake up with my headache gone. You may tell Mary Ann to give you some bread and milk."

"I can sing 'Little Drops of Water' lovely, shall I?" "No, Tot," said mamma, in desperation. "I know you must be hungry, so I won't keep you here. Mary Ann may give you an orange too."

So Tot went, blaming herself remorsefully for neglecting "Mamma Bevere," but an orange was something not to be resisted. And now the bread and milk and orange were gone, and Tot was making lively if rather discontented, music on her silver mug with the spoon. It had been raining, but now the shower had ceased, and a beautiful rainbow appeared in the east. Tot had watched it, delighted, till it had slowly vanished; but Tot was quite sure that one end had been sticking in the ground in their garden.

"I am going to dig some gold," she announced to kitty, who was purring contentedly in the warm sunshine which had suddenly burst into the room. "Don't you want to go long? Why, you naughty, lazy thing! Don't you know we'll get rich if we go?"

"Now we ain't rich, kitty, for I once heard Mrs. French say it was queer that mamma had only one servant, when papa was making so much money. She didn't know I helped do the washing, I just laughed and told."

A CLUB FOR BOYS.

How It is Carried on, and the Good Time It Affords Its Members.

The Boys' Club is not a school nor a lecture-room, nor any kind of a meeting. It is only a club for the East-side boys, where every fellow can read, or play games, or talk, or tell stories, or do anything that is regular out-and-out fun, and not mischievous.

The Stipendiary has one or two boys to help him—one to look after the hats and caps, another to keep an eye on the wash-room, and another to take charge of the drawing materials used by the boys who are busy with the study of drawing. These officers, if you have a mind to call them so, take turns, so that every young member of the Boys' Club has a chance to make himself useful, and may be promoted to the highest position if he shows himself fit for that honor.

Every night at half-past seven, excepting on Sundays, the doors are opened and the boys file in, down the stairs to the big basement where the club holds its jolly meetings. Show your ticket at the door, give up your hat to the gentlemanly usher, aged nine, and take a check for it. Will you read the picture papers, sit, or play checkers? Will you read a story-book or indulge in "Go-Bang?" A game, eh? all right; show your ticket to the librarian. He takes it, punches a hole in it, and keeps it while you have your game. Here are a table and five chairs.

On the walls of the room are posted the catalogues of the books in the library. Half a dozen little fellows are reading the enticing lists, and off they go to the librarian, and present their cards for their books. Here's a good, quiet place in a corner, where a fellow can read in peace. There is a great clatter of voices, with every one talking as fast as he can; but your city boy can read anywhere.

Every boy can talk and laugh as freely as in his own home. Make all the noise you like, within reasonable bounds. It is good for the lungs. Who ever heard of a boy who could fold his arms and be truly good all the time. In the Boys' Club every fellow can be as lively as he pleases, provided he does not interfere with any other boy's fun. Only house fun is in order; and, if any boy feels that he must race about the room, the fatherly policeman suddenly wakes up and Mr. Race-horse is invited into the street, where he can run to his heart's content. He can not come again to the club till he learns how young gentlemen behave in the house.

Of course there are rules of some kind. To enter the club, the boy must apply for a ticket, and this ticket is only good for a month. If, during the month, a boy behaves badly in the club-room, he will lose his ticket, and, perhaps, not get another for a long time. All the boys who show that they wish to do the right thing, and treat the club and each other properly, have their tickets renewed every month. You see from this that, really, the club is practically free to any little East-side fellow who wishes to escape from the dismal streets, and is willing to behave himself for a fortnight of the good time he stipends him.—Charles Barnard, in the St. Nicholas.

ECONOMY.

Discoveries of a Shrewd Observer Upon Our National Traits.

We Americans are not regarded as an economical people, and too many of us are satisfied if at the year's end income balances expense. But the savings-bank deposits show that we are really a saving people after all. Food is so abundant and cheap that we throw away much which a French or German family would save. We are economical when it seems to be necessary. The sharp eyes of that helper of the helpless, Miss Emily Washburn, discovered, while making a tour of the States, one form which American economy takes.

She noticed that, nearly all the ladies she met in hotels and railroad cars, wore black lace around their wrists, instead of white linen. She thought it rather a singular fashion, and said she could not account for the taste that preferred black to white as a becoming finish to a sleeve, until she received her washing-bills, and then the mystery was explained.

She admired the ingenuity of American women in substituting black lace for white in order to economize while traveling; for never before had she encountered such enormous bills for washing as in this country.

POLITICAL TRIALS.

How They Originate and Are Conducted in France.

Not the least interesting are the political trials; these are constantly occurring, owing to the invincible pugnacity of French journalists and the fondness which French editors have for martyrdom, though it be but on a small scale. Although the trials for political offenses seldom miscarry, and although what fatally hurts your ordinary drama—this denouement is clearly foreseen at the outset, the scenes in court are rendered piquant by the accused themselves, who, knowing there is no hope for them, give full rein to their wit and satire, in spite of Judge or minister. The mode of propagating ideas hostile to the republic is a formidable one. A provincial editor writes a slashing article, saying that "Formosa was won by the French in spite of bad generalship" or that "the republic is being assassinated by the men in power." He is forthwith indicted by the procureur d'office, and is rejoiced to receive the summons to appear in court. He forthwith sends to M. Jullier, an eloquent pleader, and announces in his columns that the great liberal advocate is to defend him. When the day comes great crowds of people surround the court-house, and there is no preventing them from passing through the corridors and filling the court-house to its utmost capacity. When the advocate rises and descends from his carriage the outside crowd greet him with cries "Vive la liberte," to all of which the deputy blandly smiles and bows this way and that. His progress to the court-room is a continued ovation.

The case comes on for trial; Monsieur the Procureur has unfolded it with dramatic force; the testimony is given on one side and the other; the counsel for the prosecution "crates and gyrates." Then it is the turn of M. Jullier to develop his defense. The crowd hangs on his lips breathlessly; M. the Procureur and even M. the Judge are slightly nervous; the orator raises his voice. His speech is simply and purely a political harangue, a terrible arraignment of the Government, and a general indictment against its career. Neither he nor his client cares a rush how the eyes go, nor what the damages are. They are already victorious, for they have won the right to be publicly heard, unrestricted. An audience sympathetic and enthusiastic in the highest degree, listens; the mouths of judges and prosecutors are stopped; the orator, forgetful of his case, enunciates his favorite doctrine as earnestly. If the Judge, finding the harangue audible too strong, interrupts, he is met by a scathing retort, which, if he be not a very uncommodious magistrate, indeed, effectually teaches him not to interfere again. The editor is convicted, pays a fine (which a zealous party subscription speedily makes up), or goes to prison for a month or two, where he has the doubly satisfaction of being a martyr and of complacently reflecting that he has done more for his cause than a hundred perfectly lawful leaders could have done. It is well known that Berryer, up to his death, used to make a regular practice, through provincial France, in the recess of the legislative body, engaged ostensibly to defend oppressed editors and patriots whose enthusiasm had overstepped the law.—Brooklyn Eagle.

VENEZUELA.

The Old Outfits for Sleeping and Bathing in the Hotels of That Tropical Country.

The bedrooms all open upon a large court and are nothing but dark cells or closets, with no ventilation except what comes in at the door. When the doors are shut—but they never shut them; they would suffocate if they did—they hang a piece of matting or a sheet over a cord that stretches across about two-thirds of the way from the ground. This doesn't add to the privacy of the apartment, but it promotes comfort immensely. If the night is so hot that you can not stay in your room, the alternative is to swing a hammock in the patio, and when morning comes creep back into your cell so they can set the tables for breakfast.

There isn't a bed in the whole house; everybody sleeps on cots. The guests bring their own towels and soap, but wine is furnished without extra charge. The landlord gives you a couple of sheets and a lumpy little pillow of wool or the hay. If you want a blanket you must bring it along, but there is very little danger of needing one. The bathing arrangements are quite as odd. The sharks are so numerous that it is dangerous to bathe in the surf, and nobody cares to have his legs nipped off, so a semi-circular pen of piling has been erected, at Government expense, reaching about one hundred feet into the sea. Through this piling the surf beats quite fiercely. The pen is divided in the center by a high wall, one side being for the ladies, and the other for the gentlemen. At the shore end is a minuscule castle of stone, likewise divided into two large rooms, with a row of benches around the wall and hooks to hang your clothes on over them. Everybody bathes as nature; bathing dresses are unknown; you pay five cents for a ticket and ten cents for a large sheet, which is used as drapery and as a towel, and then undress. The attendant hands you a sheet when you are stripped, and concealing your nakedness with that protection you climb down the stone stairway, hang your sheet over the railing, and plunge in. The water is glorious, warm and salty, so dense that it will almost bear you on the surface, and deep enough to swim and dive. When you have had enough of it you climb up the stairs, seize your sheet, and throw it around you, sitting on the bench until you are dry enough to resume your clothing.—Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

LUSTREUS FABRICS.

Review of Dress Stuffs Which Were Fashionable Two Decades Ago.

Several of the materials used in new-trimmed French dresses are revivals of fabrics that were in vogue fifteen or twenty years ago; among these are the silk-faced serges, the lustrous mohairs, French poplins, and the Algerian stripes of gray colors, or in self-color across wool stuffs that may be either as heavy as cloth or else as light as gauze or veiling. The silk serges have all the wool at the back serving as a substantial foundation for the glossy silk twills which cover the surface of the right side. These now come in both plain and figured fabrics, and the two-stuffs may be combined in one costume, to which some velvet is added for trimming. Thus in the neogray-blue silk serge the plain fabric is used for the plaited skirt, and three rows of inch-wide blue velvet ribbon are passed around it as a border. The basque has figures of linked blue rings woven all through it, and this serves also for the sash-like drapery. The officer's collar, square plastron, and the cuffs are of dark blue velvet. The lustrous mohairs are shown in ecrus, brown, silver gray, and stone blue shades, and are made up in combinations with taffeta silks or with velvet, which is usually of a contrasting color; for instance, stone-colored mohair has bias folds of dark red taffeta silks up the left side of the lower skirt; a wide reverse of this silk is on the long apron of the overskirt, and a plaited vest is the basque. Similar dresses are shown with ecrus mohair with brown silk, and of pearl gray with dark-green taffeta. The silver gray mohairs are considered especially stylish, and are made over lower skirts of plaited white wool, with a vest of silver threads on a white braid foundation, and a large fligree silver buttons. These mohair and serge dresses are made up without wraps, and are to be worn in the street with small jackets of serge, cloth or corduroy.—Harper's Bazar.

No machine of travel that man ever invented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvas-back duck flies two miles a minute. The broad bill goes slightly slower. Teal can fly at the rate of one hundred miles an hour, the wild goose about ninety.—Chicago Journal.

Field-Marshal Von Moltke has just published an historical sketch of Poland, in which he holds that Poland might have continued free had she not clung to serfdom.—Chicago Current.

Philadelphia has three millionaires newspaper men.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

The Tragical Outcome of a Conspiracy to Unseat Brother Gardner.

The excitement which has prevailed among certain of the older members of the club came to a climax Saturday evening. What occasioned the excitement was kept a profound secret among a dozen, but it may be stated here that the rumpus was kicked up by Prof. Sunflower Smythe, a local member with a hare-lip and toes turning in. For some weeks passed the professor has hankered for an official position, and, failing to secure recognition of his merits, he organized a conspiracy to dethrone Brother Gardner. By circulating many false statements, and by forging the names of several individuals to false documents, he enlisted the sympathies of Elder Antimony Swift, Deacon Cohort Davis and Judge Cut-off Kemperberry. He approached Huckleberry Tompkins with the plan, and even went so far as to offer him a new fifty-cent door-mat to join the conspiracy, but Brother Tompkins was true blue and gave the whole affair away.

When the meeting was called to order the three conspirators were in their seats, entirely unsuspecting of the sand-club which was hanging over their heads, while the President, Sir Isaac Walpole, Waydo v. Bebee, and others in the ring, carried very serious countenances. The plot of the conspirators was not yet fully ripe. Prof. Smythe was just settling himself down to sound Elder Toots in the matter, when Brother Gardner rose up and said:

"Every am de parent of half de wickedness in dis world. One of de fast principles of human natur am to begrudge some other pesson's good luck, but de minut comen senso am called in for consultation dis evry disappears—except in isolated cases. "We envy de rich, while it am 'p'raps our own fault entirely dat we am not classed among 'em. "We envy talent, an' yet we am fo'ced to acknowledge to ourselves dat we fry away our opportunities. "Find me a man who am down on his fellow man on general principles an' I'll show you a chap who-erter be in State Prison by de same rules. "De Lawd put us ashah for each to make his own way. De fient am world-wide, wid plenty of room for all. If one, by his application, perseverance, integrity an' determination, towers above de one who waits for luck and feeds his soul on envy, any conspiracy to pull him down should be set down by all good men. Brudless Smythe, Swift an' Davis, I should like to see de three of you at de-foot of de grand staircase. Dar am a little matter dat I wish to discuss in private. "The trio of conspirators were evidently surprised at the remark, but suspected nothing, and followed de President down stairs. As no one was permitted to follow, it may never be known what happened on the landing, though the meeting heard may, however, throw some general light upon the subject: 1. Yells of terror. 2. Sounds of heels striking the walls. 3. Sounds of cloth being ripped and torn, and boot-heels striking the fence on the other side of the alley. 4. Bump—kerchak—thud—deep silence. 5. The echoes of the toe off a No. 13 boot striking against coat-tails. Soon after these last-mentioned sounds had died away Brother Gardner entered the room with a sweet smile on his face, and walked straight to his seat without a word. There was blood on his left ear, the polish was worn off his right boot, and one end of his collar was unbuttoned, but this might have happened to any man who had fallen down stairs. "Misser President, shall de cross de three names off de book?" asked the Secretary. "De Chair reckons you may," was the answer, "an' we will now take up de neg'ar bill de fare."—Detroit Free Press.

Several of the materials used in new-trimmed French dresses are revivals of fabrics that were in vogue fifteen or twenty years ago; among these are the silk-faced serges, the lustrous mohairs, French poplins, and the Algerian stripes of gray colors, or in self-color across wool stuffs that may be either as heavy as cloth or else as light as gauze or veiling. The silk serges have all the wool at the back serving as a substantial foundation for the glossy silk twills which cover the surface of the right side. These now come in both plain and figured fabrics, and the two-stuffs may be combined in one costume, to which some velvet is added for trimming. Thus in the neogray-blue silk serge the plain fabric is used for the plaited skirt, and three rows of inch-wide blue velvet ribbon are passed around it as a border. The basque has figures of linked blue rings woven all through it, and this serves also for the sash-like drapery. The officer's collar, square plastron, and the cuffs are of dark blue velvet. The lustrous mohairs are shown in ecrus, brown, silver gray, and stone blue shades, and are made up in combinations with taffeta silks or with velvet, which is usually of a contrasting color; for instance, stone-colored mohair has bias folds of dark red taffeta silks up the left side of the lower skirt; a wide reverse of this silk is on the long apron of the overskirt, and a plaited vest is the basque. Similar dresses are shown with ecrus mohair with brown silk, and of pearl gray with dark-green taffeta. The silver gray mohairs are considered especially stylish, and are made over lower skirts of plaited white wool, with a vest of silver threads on a white braid foundation, and a large fligree silver buttons. These mohair and serge dresses are made up without wraps, and are to be worn in the street with small jackets of serge, cloth or corduroy.—Harper's Bazar.

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Massachusetts has more than one hundred women serving on her school boards this year.

There are now eighteen Chinese Sunday-schools in New York, ten in Brooklyn and one in Jersey City.

Although the Protestant population of Great Britain has increased by five hundred thousand since 1870, only two new churches have been built, and the few pastors are overburdened.

Every part of the land should join in demanding laws preventing the employment of children until they have at least secured the benefit of a common-school education.

The enormous cathedral of Moscow, built to hold 10,000 persons, and at a cost of £2,000,000, is just completed.

An academy student at Norwich, Conn., purchased a cow eleven months ago as a means of helping him to get through the institution.

Columbia College, having already gone so far as to permit women to study outside of college and receive to professors and tutors, a committee has just been appointed to consider whether or not an annex for the instruction of women, similar to that at Harvard, shall be created.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Church has aided in the establishment and support, among the colored people, of seven chartered schools, besides a medical college at Nashville, a Bible institute at Baltimore and twenty-three schools not chartered.

The German Minister of Public Instruction has decided to permit vivisection in the medical schools under certain definite conditions, one of which is that animals, in all cases, when not incompatible with the object of the experiment, shall be anesthetized.

The Presbyterians have in Utah 33 schools, 64 teachers, and more than 2,000 pupils; the Congregationalists, 30 schools, with 47 teachers and upwards of 1,800 scholars; the Methodists, 11 schools, 10 teachers and about 700 pupils; the Episcopalians, 5 schools, 25 teachers and an attendance of 850; the Catholics, 3 schools, 35 teachers and 450 scholars enrolled, and the Baptists, 2 schools, 8 teachers and 175 pupils.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.

"Sleep on a pillow-sham is not apt to be real," observed a philosopher. No; not if your wife catches you at it.

The fool knows nothing of shame. A man can hold up his head under any circumstances when there is nothing in it.

They are experimenting at Staten Island with some new cannon. These cannons have the latest style of breeches, with four pockets, and are very killing.

Jacob's old dream was not an unreasonable one. His angels did not fly up to Heaven; they went patiently on each round of the ladder, and they began at the bottom.

Young ladies at a certain Western college are taught how to make bread. When they graduate they are known as college bread-makers, and are in great demand with housekeepers.

"No, my daughter," said the old man, "you shall marry that father-dear of I kin he-ot." "But think, father, think of my happiness, even if you dislike Algernon Augustus," pleaded the handsome girl.

The Happy Plumber. "The old plumber! Would he go in strong next summer! He can sport some clothes and shining collars, he can get up."

Dawny Campbell went to build a small out-house of brick. After the usual fashion of bricklayers he wrought from the inside, and, having the material close beside him, the walls were rising fast when dinner time arrived, and with it his son Jock, who brought his father's dinner.

The origin of the silvery threads of gossip which are so frequently seen extending from bush to bush, was formerly unknown. Spencer, for instance, speaks of them as "scorched dew."

COURTING A WIDOW.

There is any amount of fun in courting a young girl who has not become used to it. She swallows all the soft things a fellow says, but when it comes to popping the question or something of that kind, she gets frightened more or less and hesitates and wants time to consider.

It is different with a widow. She gets rid of all her shyness at the earliest convenient opportunity, and finds out the principal things she desires to know of him before she allows him to get acquainted.

I once had a friend. I have him not at present writing, but there is a living remains of a widow in possession of him. He was a masher. He had beautiful coal-black hair that clustered about his whitened brow in massive curls, and he was the pesser of one of the most kissable men-teaches that ever decorated the lip of a human deity.

Why women should be engaged in such convict labor in a country where prosperity is the rule was a problem which we were unable to solve. We found out, after a chat with them, that the Selles-wags are famous for their skill in road-building, and are sought for the country over to repair the chaussees.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

The simplest styles are still preferred for children, and are varied only by material and trimming. The princess forms, however, are giving way to designs of older date.

A CAUSTIC wit in speaking of an impatient friend, said: "He settles his debts just like clock-work—tick, tick, tick."

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. See DENTON'S SUIPER SOOTHING AND BEAUTIFYING. See GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Blisters.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

STRALSUND.

Characteristics of the Stone-Breaking Schleswigers.

In a region of such great prosperity and wealth we scarcely knew what to make of a cluster of hovels by the roadside within sight of the slender spires of Stralsund.

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LIME.

How Lime May Be Advantageously Burned on the Farm.

The application of lime improves the mechanical texture of heavy soils, and this will frequently compensate for its use, if the lime can be obtained cheaply.

Mr. T. H. Gafford, of Church Hill, Md., is so thankful for the restoration of his wife to complete health that he is willing to certify to the fact and manner of her cure.

ULCERS. For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with iodine of Potassium and became happy and six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure.

CATARRH. I am a cooper by trade, and the small particles of lime and copper from filing cut into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole system.

DAIRYMEN AND FARMERS. Should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soap for Cleaning and Keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.

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

WILD INDIAN'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC. A warranted cure for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS OFFICERS pay from the Government for the services rendered by them in the Army and Navy.

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.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the worst kind of Consumption, the tubercular disease of the lungs.

Business College. Institute of Penmanship, Short Hand and Typography. Address: Door & McIlroy, Lawrence, Kansas.

Men Think

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

Further Evidence of Morit. Major R. B. Nicholson, favorably known in Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I had long suffered from a disorder of the bladder and kidneys, complicated with weak nerves, poor digestion and bad blood."

Red Star COUGH CURE. Absolutely Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE. Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

St. Jacobs OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Painful Affections.

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College Songs. AMERICAN COLLEGES. BY HENRY RANDALL WAITE. One is tempted to pronounce this the very best collection of songs extant.

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A ROYAL VISIT.

The Prince of Wales in Dublin—Incidents Connected with His Visit. DUBLIN, April 9.—The royal guests arrived at Dublin at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and were accorded a splendid reception. In answer to an address of welcome presented to him by the citizens' committee the Prince said that he was delighted to renew his acquaintance with Dublin. In the passage through the streets of the city the party were everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The houses on both sides of the avenues along which they proceeded were adorned with beautiful decorations and the windows and roofs crowded with spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the future King and Queen. There were, however, many indications that there was no great amount of enthusiasm outside of the route of the procession. The decoration of the city was far from being general. Another flag had been substituted for the Irish one and this was seen floating over the mansion house. Along the route of the royal procession on its way to Dublin castle many people were crowded back during the passing of the escort of lanciers. The Prince of Wales took all irregularities good naturedly, and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer, the Irish Viceroy, was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, but who drove in official state with the royal escort, was hissed by Nationalists. Not a sign of welcome is visible on the city hall of Dublin, and this fact stands out so conspicuously as to force comments. For a time considerable excitement was occasioned by some trouble to the royal carriage which the populace, not understanding, exaggerated. As the horses drawing the carriage emerged from the depot they were frightened by the sight of the crowd and the glare of uniforms and shields and pranced around for a few minutes. It was feared they would break away and overturn the vehicle, but the driver, in a short time, had the animals under perfect control. The route was through Westland row, Lincoln Place, Nassau street and Grafton street to the College Green, where the stop was made. The green was literally one solid mass of cars, carriages and people afoot. One of the features of the procession was the presence of a marching force of students numbering an even thousand, jauntily dressed, bearing walking sticks as arms and carrying two union jacks for banners. They made the streets resound with their cheering and lustily singing of "God Save the Queen." The city was brilliantly illuminated at night. The police had difficulty at one time in preventing a collision when the Nationalists began shouting "God save Ireland," and attempted to raise cheers for Parnell. An attempt was made to burn the union jack which had been stolen from the Mansion House by the students, but the attacking party was driven off by a combined force of students and loyalists, headed by one hundred policemen with drawn revolvers. The mob took revenge by breaking the windows of the house from which the flag was flying.

OUR COUSINS' CONCERN.

The Canadian Troops Ordered Forward—Supplies Sent to Touchwood. FORT QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., April 8.—At last the troops are ordered forward. This morning at six o'clock the Fort Qu'Appelle detachment took the field en route for Prince Albert, and will probably be joined at Touchwood Hills by A battery. B battery will remain at Qu'Appelle Station. An expedition is being sent by Swift Current as soon as boats are available to meet us at Clark's crossing. Twenty-nine men of the Toronto citizens will join on the march northward, the rest will be battery going down the Saskatchewan River. The route of the headquarters column is Fort Qu'Appelle to Houghton 24 1/2 miles, Houghton to Touchwood the same distance, Touchwood to Bedson 20 miles, Bedson to Swinford 20 miles, Swinford to Wise 21 1/2, Wise to Humboldt 21 1/2, Humboldt to Midland 22, Midland to Middleton 20, Middleton to Clark's Crossing 18, to Hobart 35 miles; total 227. To-day 170 teams with supplies were ordered through to Touchwood. These, with ninety more sent yesterday will provide forage and rations for the command. Arrangements have been made for Eastern contingent as far as Humboldt. Colonel Bedson, by an admirable method of subdivisions of transport service, has so provided that it is not likely to suffer from lack of food of forage.

KILLED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Young Husband Kills the Old Lady and Attempts to Murder Himself and Wife. CHICAGO, April 9.—Edward Lambert, twenty-three years old, called at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann A. Mulligan, 186 South Desplains street, to see his wife, from whom he has been estranged. He shot and killed Mrs. Mulligan and also shot and badly wounded his wife. He then attempted to kill himself. Lambert was a shoe burnisher by trade, and until recently worked in Detroit and Cincinnati. Five months ago he was married to Teresa Mulligan, but they separated a short time ago, owing, Lambert said, to the interference of his mother-in-law. The latter kept a little notions store, living in the rear. Lambert called, as he declares, to induce his wife to come and live with him, but in the dispute which followed shot Mrs. Mulligan. Lambert is still living, but the doctors say he can not recover. His wife is not seriously wounded.

The Maniac.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 9.—Early this morning L. K. Eldridge, a patient in the Insane Asylum from Overton County, suddenly seized a floor mop and struck Everett B. Buchanan, the attendant of the ward in which Eldridge roomed, crushing his skull and fatally injuring him. The infuriated lunatic next attacked Thomas Slayton, a feeble epileptic patient, aged twenty-eight years, crushing his skull. The lunatic attacked another patient when an attendant from an adjoining ward rushed in and secured him. Both Buchanan and Slayton died in a few hours. Eldridge is only twenty years of age.

A Broken Trail.

MILAN, MICH., April 9.—A broken rail on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway caused two coaches loaded with passengers to leave the track about six miles north of this place this morning. After leaving the track the coaches were turned over and dragged about ten rods on their side. J. B. Connor, train master, and H. Z. Smith, roadmaster, three ladies, a child and five men were badly hurt. It is thought that Mr. Child, of Dunote, Mich., who was injured on the hip, will not recover. The track has been blocked all day and all trains have been delayed.

Henry M. Stanley expects to visit the United States in a short time.

A POSTMASTER SUSPENDED.

The President Suspends a Postmaster for Neglect of Duties—Loose Ideas of Duties Not to be Tolerated. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The postmaster at Rome, N. Y., was suspended from further duty in his office by order of the President, and James B. Corcoran has been designated to perform the duties of the office in his stead. The President proposed the removal of the postmaster and the nomination of Corcoran to the Senate at the recent session, and as it failed to take action on the nomination, the Postmaster General applied to the President for directions in the case, and received a written communication, which has been procured for the department, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1884. DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiry as to the disposition to be made of the case of the postmaster at Rome, N. Y., which was presented to the Senate on the 23rd of March, I have to inform you that the case is not acted upon prior to the adjournment of that body on the 4th of April, have to say that it is clearly seen to be my duty to exercise, by prompt action in this case, all the power which the present condition of the law has left in my hands so far as it may become independent of the Senate to protect the interest of the Government, to vindicate the law which have been enacted for the regulation of the postal service and to impress upon Federal officials that no indulgence will be granted by the Executive to those who violate the law or neglect public duty. This postmaster under section 404, United States revised statutes, and the regulations of the Post-office Department was required to transmit to the department a report of the business done by him in the money order branch of his office. It appears from the official report of the Inspector of the Post-office Department now before me, and which was submitted to a committee of the Senate while the proposition to remove this official was before it that an examination of his office was ordered January 28, 1884, in consequence of the fact that no such report had been made since December 4, 1884. It further appears from this report that such examination developed the most disgraceful condition in all that pertained to the accounts and financial condition of the office. That there had been no entry in the money order cash book since July, 1884, and that as might have been expected there was a deficiency in the money order account of more than \$200 and in the postal account of more than \$400. There is, I think, no dispute touching these facts. The deficiency has been referred to the Government under an arrangement of one of the sureties of the delinquent official and he attempts to excuse the record condition of his office by alleging that his assistant had undue charge of the money order business, as well as other details of the office in making such an excuse, this official admits, it seems to me, a violation of plain duty in turning over the operation of his office to an assistant without any pretext of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster, which is contrary to the regulation of section 404 of the revised statutes, which provides: "In case of sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster General, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed in the office, to act in his place, to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster." I cannot remove this delinquent postmaster can surely suspend him. This I have determined to do promptly and I desire you at once to present the papers necessary for that purpose with a designation of James B. Corcoran to perform the duties of postmaster in place of the official thus suspended. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND'S

A Coal Mine Caves In and Ten Miners are Killed.

SHENANDOAH, April 7.—Yesterday afternoon one of the gasways of the Cayler colliery at Ravennum, operated by S. M. Heaton & Co., caved in without warning, engulfing ten miners. The cave was caused by the sudden crushing of the timbers. The names of the ten men entombed are: Frank McLaughlin, William Anderson, John Anderson, Henry Mervin, Benjamin Mauer, Nicholas Purcell, Barney Smith, Michael Horvitz, Daniel Kenney and John Cavanaugh. The entombed men all had families, and the cries of their wives and children filled the air. Exploring parties report the mine a complete wreck, and all hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners ally has been abandoned. The slope is seven hundred feet deep, and is divided into four lifts. The ten men now in the mine were in the lower lift, and the place is closed to the bottom of the first lift, 400 feet above. There were three openings in the mine, an air hole and two slopes, and all three are closed below the first lift. The dangerous condition of the mine not only prevents rescuing parties from doing any work, but forbids even a thorough examination of the workings. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that the mine cars at the foot of the first lift were forced up the slope a distance of fifty feet. Miners acquainted with the workings declare it doubtful whether even the bodies of the men entombed can be recovered. The colliery employed from 150 to 200 men, but fortunately was not in operation, or all the men would have been lost.

A Chinese Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 7.—The steamship Oceanic, which arrived this afternoon, brings news of a terrible religious massacre in certain sections of China. From the account contained in the Shanghai Mercury, it appears that the Viceroy of the Yun Nan and Kive Chong provinces issued a decree last month commanding the destruction of all Roman Catholic convents. He also ordered all the Roman Catholic settlements had already been destroyed and several hundred converts killed. The village of Kinyang, a two days' journey from Tali, had been destroyed and four converts and two priests killed. The only reason assigned by the Chinese Viceroy for the massacre was that the Roman Catholics were going to revolt against the Chinese Government.

His Irish Trip.

LONDON, April 6.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra will leave London for Ireland next Tuesday night, and will land at Kingstown Wednesday noon. The journey through England will be private, the Prince having refused all offers of addresses and receptions by the authorities of towns along the road. The reception at Kingstown will be the official beginning of the Prince's Irish tour. All the signs point to the success of the trip. A special carriage for reporters will be attached to all the royal trains during the progress through Ireland. The Prince is enthusiastic over the trip, and is taking the greatest interest in all the preparations.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Alpharetta, a young Georgia city, with a population of two hundred, has five lawyers, or one for every thirty-nine persons.

The paltry sum of ten cents was given by a traveler to a colored man in Nashville, N. C., recently, who found and returned to him his lost pocket-book containing eight hundred dollars.

A puzzle now troubling the people is simply this: Place eight checkers on a board so that no two will be either on a straight or diagonal line in either direction, if you can.—Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

According to a Florida paper, the pumpkin is a perennial in that State. It is said that there is a pumpkin vine growing near Rock Lodge which has been bearing three years, and shows every indication of holding out for another.

The magnitude of the slate industry in this country can be imagined when it is stated that the amount produced of roofing slate alone is 500,000 squares per year. A "square" is about one hundred square feet.—Rutland Herald.

A company is laying a cable containing two hundred and fifty telephone wires in a pipe along Spring street, New York. The overhead wires in that city, if in a straight line, would extend from San Francisco to London.—Troy Times.

The moss crop of Florida, says the Pensacola Commercial, is worth more than the cotton crop, and can be put on the market at less expense. The demand exceeds the supply, and there is not a county in which this product is not going to waste.

A German engineer has invented an electric target, on which a hand indicates the exact point where the bullet strikes it. The arrangement will effectually prevent the accidents to life and limb which are so frequent at rifle grounds in Germany.

A well-established system of support has been adopted by the Humeville (Pa.) Record. It announces that "hereafter the Record will be fifty cents a year, and each new subscriber will get a pair of suspenders by mail, postpaid, which sell for fifty cents."

The emigration statistics from Ireland for 1884 show that the emigrants left Irish ports last year were 76,043, a decrease of 32,873 as compared with 1883, the number of males being 38,177, or 17,216 less than in the previous year, and of females 37,866, a decrease of 15,957. Of the 76,043 emigrants in 1884, 75,863 were natives of Ireland, and 180 were persons belonging to other countries.—Chicago Journal.

The statistics of leading articles of food during the last fifteen years, the American Grocer thinks, support the theory that we have reached an era of permanent low prices. "The decline has been continuous," it says, "throughout the period mentioned, necessitating a readjustment in the economy of everyday affairs." The decline in the price of meat, however, is so slight that it has escaped the observation of most buyers.—N. Y. Independent.

Boston girls have resorted to desperate measures. The other afternoon a young single lady employed in the State House took a cab to transact some business, and for several hours attracted the wandering attention of the passing crowds by a card displayed upon the cab window reading "Not Engaged." Whether the young lady connived with the driver to keep the significant card pendant from the window, or whether she did not, it certainly was an engaging advertisement for timid bachelors.—Lowell Citizen.

It is a curious fact, connected with deep mining, that from the hours of twelve at night till three in the morning the disturbing influence in the bowels of the earth obtains increased activity. At this time it is observed by miners that water falls from places where none is observable during the day. The volume in the water-wheel is perceptibly increased, the atmosphere is charged with gases, which often prevents the lights from burning, and small particles of earth and rock are observed to fall from the tops of the drives.—Scientific American.

A bird which attracts much attention in Arizona is named the road-runner. It has a body about twelve inches long, with a tail of the same length, and runs like a race-horse. It is the determined enemy of the rattlesnake. Upon finding this reptile it gathers in its beak a cactus leaf loaded with thorns, which weighs about a pound, and, hovering over the snake, drops it upon him. This makes the snake coil first, and then, until the mad serpent is either killed by his bed of thorns, or dies by his own poison. The bird then proceeds to feed on its victim.—Chicago Times.

Some thirty-six years ago, by a premature explosion of gunpowder, an iron bar three and one-half feet long, one and one-fourth inches in diameter, and weighing thirteen and one-fourth pounds, was shot completely through a man's head and perforated his brains. This man walked up a flight of stairs after the accident and gave his account of how it happened. Although his life was despaired of for some time, he developed no paralysis, nor did marked impairment of his intellectual faculties follow convalescence. Eventually he recovered his health. Twelve years elapsed before his death, during which time he worked as a laborer on a farm.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A young lady residing in Phenix received from a friend traveling in Florida a box filled with orange blossoms and leaves, which were as fresh as when gathered. They came by mail, packed in cotton. A sarcastic gentleman, on viewing them, said: "I thought when girls had bouquets of orange blossoms around them there was always a man in full-dress suit and bridesmaids and a clergyman; but you don't seem to have these needed accessories." "The person who sent the blossoms omitted to send a bridegroom," quickly replied the girl; "but I'll write and ask him to send an alligator; that will have more brains than some men I've seen.—Populace Journal.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Miss Julia Pease, a Vassar graduate, cultivates six thousand acres of land in Texas.—N. Y. Sun.

John Seigler, who recently died in Anderson County, South Carolina, at the age of ninety-seven, lived all his life on corn bread, bacon and greens.

Mrs. Sarah Lord, of North Berwick, Me., who died recently at the age of ninety-nine years, had never seen a train of cars until four years ago.—Boston Post.

Sophie Eyre, the actress, who was recently secretly wedded to Chauncey Winslow, son of a Cincinnati millionaire, arrived at Cincinnati recently, and was cordially received by the members of her husband's family.—Cincinnati Times.

An American artist, Mr. Humphrey Moore, has lately completed two genre pictures at his studio in Paris. They have been purchased by Mr. Crocker, who paid for the pair two thousand two hundred pounds. Mr. Moore, who is a pupil of Gerome, is deaf and dumb.

Alexander McBride, an eccentric character, known as "the squatter sovereign," died recently at Buffalo, aged seventy-eight. He was a thorough-going miser, and leaves property estimated to be worth from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars. His only relative is a nephew living in Ireland.—Buffalo Express.

On any day the attentive eye of the passer can discover, from Broadway, in this city, through the iron rails surrounding Trinity churchyard, the grave of Charlotte Temple, whose melancholy history was developed into a once popular tale, lately reprinted. The decent burial of the ill-fated woman was arranged by some compassionate friends.—N. Y. Independent.

Herman Strecker, a stone-cutter and day laborer of Reading, Pa., is known all over the scientific world as an authority on butterflies. His scientific labors are done at night, after his day's work is over, and Sundays. He makes his own drawings on stone, writes his own descriptive matter, sets the type and does the printing himself. He has the largest collection of butterflies in the world.—Pittsburgh Post.

The will of the late Charles W. McCune, the Buffalo journalist, gives Mrs. McCune the residence on Delaware avenue and a life interest in one hundred thousand dollars. She is also made residuary legatee. Mrs. L. C. Samson, of Osage, Ia., sister of the deceased, is given the income from fifty thousand dollars, and her four children are also liberally provided for. George Bleistein, private secretary and confidential manager of the Courier Company, receives twenty thousand dollars. The will leaves nothing to charities. Mr. Bleistein has been elected President of the Courier Company. He is only twenty-three years old.—Buffalo Express.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

A Pennsylvania dairyman had his jaw broken the other day, but it is not known whether a cow kicked him or the pump-handle flew up.—Philadelphia Call.

"Step this way, if you please, ladies," said the gracious floorwalker, as he led off with a majestic wave of his hand. "We are sorry, said madam, but we never learned to walk that way.—Yonkers Statesman.

"First—'Charming girl, that Miss Lucy, Jack.' Second—'Think so? I never could bear her. She always treats me as if I was an ass, you know.' First—'Indeed; I didn't know she knew you.'—Harvard Lampoon.

"If a man wants to own the earth, what does a woman want?" inquired Mr. Grap of his better half, after a little family matinee a few days ago. "Well, my dear," responded that lady in a gentle, smouldering tone, "to own the man, I suppose."—Boston Post.

"I held her tiny hand in mine, and clasped her fairy form, and told my tale of ardent love, in language sweet and warm. And when I paused for want of breath, she raised her dimpled chin, and whispered low, 'I don't catch on; please sing your song again.'—Chicago Journal.

"Have you embraced all the opportunities here offered you for the prosecution of your studies?" asked the doctor. And the sophomore blushed and he said he believed he had embraced them all except the cook and she was too big for him to reach around.—Albany Journal.

George Eliot says: "Habit is the purgatory in which we suffer for our past sins." Especially if the habit comes from a cheap ready-made clothing store, and fits too much all over in divers spots. And the Oscar Wilde habit, we should say, is another purgatory.—Norristown Herald.

"That is a lovely horseshoe ornament," remarked young Kellogg while calling on an East New York girl, pointing to a horseshoe over the door decorated with forget-me-nots and daisies. "Pool! that's no horseshoe, that's Emma's old false teeth that she trimmed up," shouted the young brother who was behind the piano.

Sophronia writes: "How long do cats live?" It depends on circumstances. A well-behaved, inoffensive cat that stays in the house o' nights may reach the age of eight to ten years, but a cat of a musical disposition that sits upon the fence which divides two yards at midnight and insists upon warbling a serenade, if the supply of boot-jacks, old boots, and flower-pots in the vicinity be plentiful and the aim of the distracted people fairly accurate, is not likely to live many moons after arriving at maturity.—Boston Courier.

"I'm going to get married," said he as he placed his hand upon the counter as large as a Dutch cheese, "and I want a wedding-cake." "It is customary," said the pretty bakery girl, "nowadays to have the materials of the cake harmonize with the calling of the bridegroom. For a musician, now, we have an oat cake, for a man who has to call and lives upon his friends, the sponge cake, for a newspaper paragrapher, spice cake, and so on; what is your calling, please?" "I'm a pugilist." "Then you want a pound cake."—Boston Courier.

OUR TELEPHONE GIRL.

How a Malignant Woman Brought Trouble to Two Families.

There was a sort of languor stealing over the soul of the telephone girl. The sun shone warmly down upon the earth, and she was sitting near a window basking in its genial rays and reveling in the delicious reveries incident to an attack of spring fever, while the patrons of the exchange were doing their best to get her attention.

"Oh, that there were no such thing as work," she sighed. "How dull and aimless is a woman's life! Now, if I were a man, I would hie me away to the wild and reckless West and kick up up such a muss as this staid old world has never, never known. Oh! don't I wish I was a man! Ah, well! I am only a poor, miserable, jilted telephone girl, and that settles it, but I tell you, Sallie, we have some fun occasionally in spite of our being a woman, don't we now? Of course we do, and we are going to have some more." She often holds such conversations with herself, and woe to the fellow that gives her an opportunity to get in her work after one of these spells. She leisurely resumed business, and soon had the run of a dozen conversations. When 347 called, she was prompt in replying: "Hello!"

"Hello! central station, give me 414, please."

"Here it is!"

"Hello, Jones?"

"Hello! Who is it?"

"Alfred Winekettle, the editor of the weekly Outcry."

"Hello, Alf, what do you want?"

"Why, I'm going to be married Monday evening, and I want you to bring your girl down to the bride's residence and stand as my best man."

"Why, Alf, you surprise me. Who in the deuce are you going to marry?"

"Samantha Pillgargle!"

"The deuce you say!"

"Certainly I am! Why not, pray?"

"Are you acquainted with her?"

"Well, I should think I am!"

"Well, I did not know you knew her, and if you do, I am wonderfully surprised that you are going to marry her."

"Why, is there anything wrong with her?" Here the malignant telephone girl switched on a man who was giving his lawyer the facts on which to base an application for divorce, and the reply "Winekettle got was as follows: "I married her nine years ago, and we have four boys and two girls. Last September, she left me and ran away with a Chicago drummer, and I did not know what had become of her until about month ago when I heard she had returned to the city and was living at her father's house."

"Can you prove all this?" cried Winekettle.

"Every word of it," the man replied. "I am going to have a divorce as soon as I can get it, then, if she wants to marry again, she can marry and be blessed!"

The town is now electrified with the sensational breaking off of the Winekettle-Pillgargle match, and in trying to set himself right before the people the editor published a statement that his fiancée had been married to his friend, naming him, nine years, and they had six children, and she had run away with a drummer, and the girl has had him arrested for criminal libel and his friend has thrashed him, and yet the telephone girl is happy as a lark.—Through Mail.

THE ATMOOR.

Description of the Ideal Desert Which is Native to Egypt and the Sudan.

Atmoor is the name the Arabs give the utterly barren kind of desert. This is truly the ideal desert, consisting mainly of hard gravel plains diversified by zones of deep sand, rocky ridges, sometimes of considerable altitude, and rugged defiles.

It is absolutely destitute of all vegetation, and consequently of animal life. Only the ostrich and hyena cross it swiftly by night, and the vulture hovers over the caravans by day. Not a tree, not a bush, not a blade of grass, relieves the glare of the sunlight upon the yellow sand.

No one can resist the solemn impression of deep silence and infinite space produced by the desert. When night has come and the soldiers and Bedouins are asleep in the bivouacs, walk away under the unequal African moon beyond the first ridge of sand or rocks. Around you stretches a boundless sea-like horizon. The sand gleams almost as white as snow. Not a sound falls upon the ear, not the murmur of a breeze, not the rustle of a leaf of grass, not the hum of the smallest insect. Silence—only silence—as profound as death, unless it is broken by the howl of a prowling hyena or the distant roar of the king of beasts.

Within the limits of Egypt and the Sudan these desolate atmoors extend over three-quarters of a million of square miles, never trodden by the foot of man. Only a few caravan-trails cross them in their narrowest parts, with scanty wells at long intervals; and the necessities of trade can alone account for their being penetrated at all. They are like oceans, where caravans pass each other in haste, like vessels at sea.

The marshes are perfectly terrible, and yet it is worse to hold during the day than to be kept in bed, for the heat makes sleep or rest impossible, even under canvas. With the burning sand under your feet and the vertical sun over your head, you are as between the lids of an oven. In summer the thermometer rises to one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty degrees.

The air that blows feels as if it had just passed through a furnace of brick-kiln. Over the plains it quivers visibly in the sun, as if rising from a red-hot stove, while the mirage mocks your senses with the most life-like images of lakes, ponds and rippling waters. Were not the nights comparatively cool (eighty degrees in summer), neither men nor animals could endure the terrible ordeal.—The Century.

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