

Chase Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885.

NUMBER 25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Blair offered a resolution authorizing a continuance of the investigation of differences between capital and labor. He said the investigation was practically concluded, and the extension was desired for the purpose of making a report. Mr. Van Wyck's "Backbone Grant" resolution was further considered at some length. In executive session the Senate had under consideration the state of affairs in Central America, and a short message from the Secretary of State in answer to a Senate resolution was read, giving the history of the Barrios project from its inception in the Central American States, together with the steps taken by Mexico in view of the threatened complications.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Blair's resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to sit during the recess was adopted. Mr. Cullom's resolution for the selection of a committee to investigate the subject of inter-state commerce was laid before the Senate and after a long debate adopted without division. It provides for a select committee to be appointed by the Senate and make full examination of the regulation of the transportation of freights and passengers between the several States by railroads and water routes in connection or competition therewith and to report to the Senate next December. In executive session the discussion of Central American affairs was resumed, the pending question being the resolution to be introduced by Senator Edmunds, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that Barrios, President of Guatemala, should be removed from carrying out his scheme of annexing neighboring Republics. The resolution was criticized as amounting substantially to a declaration of war, but was adopted with but seven dissenting votes. Senator Edmunds moved the inclusion of Secretary of State Olney from the resolution and asked a vote upon it, but a single objection carried it over under the rules for a day.

In the Senate on the 18th the resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry during recess to consider the best means of preserving the forests upon the public domain and to employ a clerk was adopted. In executive session the resolution of Mr. Miller, of West Virginia, was confirmed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the inclusion of Secretary removed from the resolution adopted in regard to the Central American troubles.

In the Senate on the 19th George Gray was sworn in as the successor to Senator Bayard, of Delaware. The Committee on Printing was authorized to sit during the recess. Mr. Ingalls' resolution, calling for information relative to the occupancy of the Oklahoma lands, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Ingalls said that since the resolution for the occupancy of the Oklahoma lands had been practically answered by the President's message, and he moved it be laid on the table. This was agreed to. Mr. Anderson offered a resolution providing for a committee of five Senators to proceed to Alaska and make an investigation. The resolution was laid on the table and the convention relative to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico.

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Van Wyck introduced in some severe strictures upon the South American Commission, charging it with reckless extravagance. Senators Harlan and Vest defended the commission. In an executive session the following nominations were confirmed: Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, Commissioner of the Mint; J. Durham, of Kentucky, First Comptroller of the Treasury; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph R. Bryan, of Nevada, Counselor at Law; William Garrison, of Nevada, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Carson City; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
St. Patrick's parade at Washington was a very creditable one, and the President reviewed it while passing the Executive Mansion.

The Navy Department has instructed Commander Wildes, of the Yantic, now at New Orleans, to proceed to Livingston, Guatemala, and use every exertion to protect American interests there.

Among the callers on the President at Washington recently were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Voorhes and Ex-Senator McDonald.

In the Hazen court martial on the 19th, the friends of the defendant manifested their sympathy for him by loading his table with choice flowers.

A dispatch from Washington recently stated that little or nothing could be done towards opening Oklahoma until the meeting of Congress next December.

The Secretary of the Navy declined to recommend the acceptance of the new dispatch boat Dolphin until he had an opportunity to examine the contract and all the details of the vessel's construction. The Secretary also ordered the Tallapoosa to be put in repair for the regular service instead of for the transportation of Government freight and passengers.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor, recommends that three special agents be sent to Europe, for from three to five months, and that eight or ten of such agents be appointed for the United States, to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications.

INTERNAL REVENUE Commissioner Miller has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He received many congratulations.

It is positively denied in Washington that President Cleveland has requested Minister Morton to remain in France.

THE EAST.
The trial of James D. Fish, ex-President of the defunct Marine Bank, was concluded on the 18th in the United States Court at New York.

The paraffine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., was fired recently. The still burst and was totally destroyed. Loss \$300,000; no insurance.

The Concord (Mass.) Public Library Committee would not admit Mark Twain's book, "Huckleberry Finn," to the library, alleging that it was the veriest trash.

The employees of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, at Boston, stopped work on the 19th, their pay being in arrears.

An attempt to escape from the Riverside Penitentiary near Pittsburgh, Pa., was frustrated by the discovery of fifty feet of tunnel, which reached almost outside of the walls. About fifty prisoners were believed to have been concerned in the plot.

The Philadelphia Medical News, of the 20th, had little or no hope of General

Grant getting well, his opinion being that the advanced stage of the disease necessitated a double operation if recourse were had to surgery, which double operation was unknown to medical science, the single operation proving fatal in 24 per cent of the cases.

A TANK in the oil works of Zone & Fleming, Newton Creek, N. Y., exploded the other day and 15,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

FIRE in the glass works of Francis Storm, East Brooklyn, caused a loss of \$75,000, principally insured. Two hundred and fifty men were temporarily thrown out of employment.

EXTREME cold weather in the Hudson River Valley during the few days ended on the 19th. The thermometer ranged from two to eight below zero.

THE Connecticut Senate, twelve to five, rejected the House bill giving women suffrage in school districts.

INSPECTOR THORNE, of New York, died of apoplexy the other day.

MRS. JOHN MALLEN's boarding house, East Bridgeport, Conn., burned the other morning. Mrs. Mallen, who slept on the second floor, was burned to death. A boarder was also reported missing and a fireman was seriously burned.

The Schoharie National Bank, in Schoharie Village, near Albany, N. Y., suspended recently. The bank officials claimed that the assets exceeded the deposits, and that the depositors would be paid in full.

FIRE in a five story building, No. 17 Water street, Boston, destroyed the stocks of Richard Davis, stationer, and Martin Oberhauser. Loss over \$100,000.

THE WEST.
The Hocking Valley strike ended by the miners accepting fifty cents per ton.

At Smithfield, O., Jeff Carothers found in the trunk of an old tree which he was felling several hundred gold and silver coins. The gold was mostly of English and Spanish coinage. The find was worth several thousand dollars.

THE Prohibitionists of Chicago nominated a full city ticket, headed by W. H. Bush for Mayor.

W. J. WHITE and his affianced, Bertha Reynolds, were drowned in Cedar Creek near Fairmount, Minn., recently. The bodies were not recovered.

GERMAN residents of Marshalltown, Iowa, were considerably excited recently over extensive seizures of beer under the prohibition law.

JOHN J. BYRNE, in the Michigan Central Passenger service, will take charge of the passenger and ticket department of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, at Portland, Ore.

ROBBERS entered Donaldson & Co.'s bank at Columbus, O., at noon and secured \$1,500. The proprietor was in the bank at the time and thought either he had fallen asleep or been chloroformed. No clue to the guilty parties.

JUDGE R. H. EMERSON, United States Judge of the First District of Utah, has resigned, having completed three full terms of four years each on the Utah bench.

The Cincinnati Republican City Convention nominated Amos Smith, Jr., for Mayor on the first ballot.

In the Illinois Joint Assembly on the 19th no vote for Senator was cast. Senator Merritt urged some action to secure a vote of all the members, but nothing was done.

The other morning two brothers named Kerr, living six miles west of Mattoon, Ill., quarreled. One of them shot the other, inflicting a wound from which he died. Another brother is a member of the State Legislature.

FRANK SENATOR BRIDGES, of Illinois, a Democrat, died recently.

The Spaulding iron works at Brilliant, near Steubenville, O., was compelled to shut down because of the coal miners' strike. Three hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment.

MARY, the comedian Baker's daughter, who eloped from Buffalo with young Segrist, was lodged in jail at Cleveland, O., was taken home by Detective Delman.

The Evangelist, Moody, commenced a series of meetings in Kansas City on the 20th.

It was reported that the Coffeyville or Southern Kansas, Oklahoma colony had outwitted the United States soldiers and reached the forbidden lands.

A FIRE the other morning at Seattle, W. T., destroyed the Oriental Hotel. The house was filled with guests, whose frantic screams were heart-rending. Eric Johnson, a Swede, aged thirty-five, was burned to death; W. J. Tobin and Edward Downing were fatally injured. Ten others were severely injured by jumping from the building, but none fatally.

The Supreme Court of California issued an order that no alimony should be paid to Mrs. Hill-Sharon nor fees to her counsel until the parties should have appeared before the Supreme Court.

The Legislature of Montana has sent a memorial to the United States Senate protesting against the repeal of the desert land act.

Two ballots for United Senator were cast without result in the Arkansas Legislature on the 19th. In the last ballot had 23 votes, Dunn 35, Newton 17, and Fishback 10.

A FIRE broke out the other morning in Camp's drug store at Petersburg, Va., and rapidly spread to other buildings. Loss, \$50,000.

THE jury in the case of William A. Brydon, at Baltimore, gave plaintiff a verdict for \$75,000. The suit was brought for the breach of contract for one hundred and fifty tons of North Branch coal per day for three years, from July 15, 1875.

ST. JOSEPH'S Academy, the mother house of the order of Sisters of Charity, at Emmetsburg, Md., and the finest building of the kind in the United States, caught fire the other morning and was destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

THE boiler at Chambers' mill, Newton, Miss., exploded recently, killing Sam Glass, fireman, and badly injuring R. H. Wilson and Marion Chambers, the former fatally.

GENERAL.
The Albanian insurgents have been dispersed and the tribal chiefs have solemnly promised to remain quiet and prevent any further uprisings.

NATIVE spies at Suakin report messengers arrived from Osman Digna's camp with news that Kassala had fallen.

LOUIS RIEL, the hero of the Red River rebellion, recently exiled from Manitoba, was reported creating dissension among the half breeds in the Northwest British Territory and an outbreak was imminent.

In the British House of Commons it was agreed to introduce bills authorizing the raising of loans of £10,000,000 in England for the completion of railways in India and £400,000 for the railway from Cape Town to Kimberly, South Africa.

INTERIOR reports from Nicaragua and San Salvador state that troops were massing on the frontier of Honduras and an attack would probably soon be made. Honduras was reported in a state of insurrection.

A RECONNOISSANCE from Suakin on the 19th discovered the surrounding country swarming with rebels.

EX-HEAD CENTER STEPHENS, recently expelled from France, was reported destitute and sick in Brussels.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad announced recently a reduction in freight rates from New York to Chattanooga, from \$1.40 for first-class to forty cents.

The Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, Ireland, voted to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

HEAVY snow storms were prevailing in New Brunswick recently. In Nova Scotia the railways were blocked.

THE German Reichstag committee has fixed a duty on cotton goods at 120 marks per 100 kilos.

PARNELL subscribed £10 to the Stephens relief fund.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY was seventy-five years old on the 19th.

GENERAL GRAHAM had a desultory engagement with Osman Digna's Arabs near Suakin, on the 19th, the result being, as reported, that a position was obtained commanding the Hasheen valley and facilitating future operations against Tama.

THE LATEST.
In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Hawley attacked Van Wyck on a question of privileges, calling attention to the omission from the Congressional Record of some remarks made by Mr. Van Wyck derogatory to the members of the South American Commission, which omission, he said, rendered the subsequent remarks of the other Senators somewhat unmeaning. Mr. Van Wyck explained, but a very lively debate followed.

A PART of the wall of the warehouse of the Knoxville Iron Company, against which large quantities of bar iron had been stacked, fell recently. Four men were injured, one probably fatally.

OSMAN DIGNA's Arabs forced a British square near Suakin on the 22d, by making a sudden attack from concealment. The Arabs were eventually driven off with heavy loss. The British and Indian casualties numbered over one hundred. A recent dispatch stated that Kassala was still holding out. An attack had been repulsed and the Governor stated that he could hold his own for some time.

A KROKUK (Iowa) special of the 22d says: George Wilson and George Dickinson, of Hamilton, Ill., were duck hunting in a canoe near this city to-day, when they were struck by a cake of ice and upset. Both drowned.

SIR HENRY PARKES, the British Minister to Peking, died recently. It was believed that he died suddenly, but nothing definite was known.

DYNAMITE was placed under the skating rink at Girardville, Pa., the other night by an unknown person and exploded, tearing out the end of the building. A large crowd was in the building, but no one was hurt.

The Langham Hotel, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st. Five persons were killed by falling walls or consumed in the flames.

ADVICES from Prince Albert and Carlton received at Winnipeg show that the rising among the Saskatchewan half-breeds is somewhat serious, and they have been joined by a large number of Indians and have taken possession of the Government stores at Carlton, made prisoners of the officials and threatened the fort there.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has rented a pew in the First Presbyterian Church at Washington, of which the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, is pastor.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adjourned until April 27, after rejecting by a majority over 100 the two votes of censure on the Government.

MATSUDA SORAKICHI, the Japanese wrestler, has got into trouble with his wife. He was married a few weeks ago to Miss Ella B. Lodge, a Philadelphia lady, and she has had him arrested because he threatened to kill her.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Appropriations.

The following appropriations were made by the Legislature for the years 1884 and 1885:

	Deficiency 1884 & 1885.	1884 & 1885.
Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 25,372.80	\$ 25,700.00
State printing	34,628.78	108,484.44
Annie Richards	2,000.00	
C. L. De Landauise	1,000.00	
William Edgar	1,000.00	
Legislative expenses	56,300.00	
Legislative postage	1,680.00	
Women's society, A. O.	2,000.00	
Soldiers' Orphan Home		20,000.00
Deaf and Dumb Institution		25,000.00
Deaf and Dumb Institution		75,000.00
State Reform School		43,000.00
Imbecile Asylum, building		40,000.00
Imbecile Asylum, current expenses		25,000.00
Institute for the Blind		7,500.00
Institute for the Blind	1,800.00	31,658.00
Institute for the Blind		70,000.00
Institute for the Blind		204,500.00
Insane Asylum, Topeka	30,000.00	240,000.00
Insane Asylum, Topeka		30,105.00
Insane Asylum, Topeka		100,000.00
State University, building		50,000.00
State University, current expenses		75,000.00
Normal School		7,500.00
Penitentiary	40,783.60	282,825.00
Penitentiary		60,000.00
Agricultural College	3,257.00	17,400.00
Conveying prisoners to Penitentiary		21,500.00
Maintenance of destitute insane	20,000.00	20,000.00
Charles Rippey, militia expenses	3,200.31	2,750.70
Crawford and Wilson, taxes refunded	1,783.76	
Montgomery and LaBette, taxes refunded	11,708.57	
Costs in Indian Territory counties	33,576.72	23,000.00
Executive Department	2,367.42	23,000.00
Asking for	8,840.00	
Executive Council	1,768.00	24,700.00
Secretary of State	383.00	16,700.00
State Comptroller	75.00	23,825.00
Treasurer of State	19,600.00	
Sup. Public Instruction	33,200.00	
Attorney General	9,800.00	
State Librarian	156.10	9,125.00
State Historical Society		6,500.00
Indian Affairs	1,000.00	11,000.00
State Board Agriculture		18,400.00
Railroad Commission	200.00	25,000.00
State Auditor	75.00	23,825.00
District Judges	3,255.00	110,000.00
Regents and Trustees		18,500.00
State Institutions	1,284.30	18,500.00
L. S. Commissioners	5,000.00	20,000.00
State Horticultural Soc.	50.00	4,000.00
First Comptroller	3,000.00	
S. J. Crawford, Agent	37,250.51	3,000.00
School District No. 22		250.00
Lawson County		250.00
Totals	\$325,747.28	\$2,039,749.15
Grand total		\$2,365,288.43

South Kansas Conference.

Following are the appointments made by the South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Fort Scott District—A. G. Robb, P. E., post-office. Baxter Springs, to be supplied; Beulah, J. C. Hill; Cherokee, J. W. Walker; Clinton, W. H. Chaffee; Crestline and Weir City, J. E. Whitchead; Erie, J. H. Price; Fort Scott, H. V. Givler; Fort Scott Circuit, A. Conroy; Fulton, J. M. Hill; Galesburg, S. F. Stevens; Girard, J. Lovejoy; Girard Circuit, J. B. Gibson; Hallowell, P. H. Eisk; La Cynne, S. J. Brownson; Monmouth, J. M. Payne; Newton, City, Thomas Stevenson; Mulberry Grove, S. P. Cullison; Osage Mission, J. M. Baugher; Parsons, H. A. Tucker; Pittsburg and Opelika, W. Stewart; Pittsburg, F. P. Blakemore; Redfield, S. J. Hoaton; Walnut, M. E. Goddard; Xenia, J. H. Sanborn; Yates Center, W. C. Rogers; of Missions in Indian Territory, post-office, Grand River, G. W. Pyle, agent of Preacher's Aid Society, and member of Cherokee quarterly conference.

Independence District—A. Cullison, P. E., post-office. Independence, Altamont, H. R. Volmer, C. W. Gillett, North Ottawa, Sprague Seiss; Cedarvale, W. T. York; Chanute, W. Rhodes; Chanute Circuit, to be supplied; Chanute, C. E. R. Putney; Yates Center, W. T. White; Chanute, J. H. Eisk; Chanute, W. W. Curcut; Chanute Circuit, Marion Bell; Coffeyville, H. M. Birney; Deola, to be supplied; Deola, E. A. Freed; Elk City, John Williams; Grenola, W. F. Freedland; Independence, J. B. Ford; Independence Circuit, W. H. McVey; Labette, J. S. Budd; Liberty, J. W. Fox; Longton, O. Bruner; Moline, S. H. Johnson; Mount Valley, E. C. Craig; Neodesha, D. T. Summerville; Osage, J. A. Hyden; Peru, to be supplied; Sedan, to be supplied; Tappan, A. C. Bennett; Waneta, William Simons.

Ottawa District—R. H. Sparks, P. E., post-office. Garnett, Baldwin, E. C. Boaz; second charge to be supplied; Blue Mound, W. B. Poinsett; Colony, J. L. Longdon; Fontana, E. A. Howard; Garnett, H. J. Coker; Greeley, W. H. Carver; Humboldt, R. T. Harkness; Iola, R. M. Scott; Lane, James Hunter; Le Roy, S. S. Weatherly; Louisville, James Scott; Moran, W. E. Meaus; Mount Ida, M. V. Robbins; Neosho Falls, A. Moxey red supply; Osawatomie, William Shambaugh; Ottawa, C. W. Gillett; North Ottawa, Sprague Davis; Paola, J. A. Ferguson; Princeton, Wesley Emerson; Welda, Bascom Robbins; Williamsburg, C. E. R. Putney; Yates Center, W. T. White. Agent of Baker University, A. Tucker. Professor of Baker University, W. I. Gram, members of Baldwin quarterly conference.

Emporia District—J. T. Hanna, P. E., post-office Emporia. Altoona, V. Staley; Emporia, D. S. Baldwin; Burlington, C. R. Murphy; Cedar Point, G. B. Norton; Coffeyville, T. R. Kennedy; Cottonwood Falls, N. B. Johnson; Dunlap, T. W. Royal; Emporia, First Church, W. C. Snodgrass; Emporia, West street, George Traylor; Eureka, C. R. Rice; Fall River, M. E. Bramhall; Fredonia, Thomas Lutz; Hartford, W. H. Tyner; Howland, Joel A. Barker; Howard Circuit, C. A. Snelling; Lebo, Sidney Smith; Madison, E. A. Graham; Matfield, H. A. Cook; McVey, G. W. Stafford; Quenemo, Dr. W. H. Reed; Reading, A. L. Scott; Safford, John McFarley; W. G. Carlton; Strawn, G. W. White; Toronto, C. W. Nicklen; Virgil, D. F. Holtz; Waverly, Guy Hamilton.

Miscellaneous.

CHARTER lately filed with the Secretary of State: Burlington, Kansas & South-west Railroad Company. The route of the proposed road and telegraph line is: Commencing on the boundary line between the States of Nebraska and Kansas, thence up Dog Creek in a southeasterly direction, through a part of Phillips County, crossing the county line between Norton and Phillips Counties at a point about five and three quarter miles south of the State line; thence in a southeasterly direction to the town of Norton; thence westerly through the counties of Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne, upon the most convenient route, to the western boundary line of the State of Kansas. The length of the line is 150 miles, and the road is to connect at the point of beginning of the State line with the Republican Valley & Kansas Railroad.

Dunkards Done.
JOHNSTON, Pa., March 20.—M. W. Klein & Co., private bankers, doing business under the name of the Cambria County Bank, closed their doors this morning and posted a notice that it was because of inability to make collections or realize on securities. The Dunkards are the chief depositors. The liabilities are said to be \$40,000. Klein was Cashier of the concern, and is not known to possess any assets. The company is believed to have been a myth.

Crime in Webster County, Mo.
MARSHFIELD, Mo., March 20.—Judge W. I. Wallace, of Lebanon, Mo., convened his first term of court for Webster County yesterday. This is the most important term of court ever held in the county, there being several murder and arson cases, and the late Webster County Bank officials will be tried for felony. The court will probably be in session three weeks.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appoints the Work to its Various Members.

The North Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently in session at Clay Center, made the following appointments:

TOPEKA DISTRICT.
S. E. Pendleton, Presiding Elder, Topeka post-office.
Clinton, to be supplied by J. W. D. Anderson.
Burlingame, First Church, James Lawrence.
Burlingame, Second Church, G. W. Patton.
Centropolis, J. H. Zabriskie.
Clinton, to be supplied.
Doer to be supplied by J. Woodburn.
Dragoon, to be supplied.
Graville, Strang, Brooks.
Lyndon, E. H. Parkinson.
Meriden, E. F. Holland.
Oxford, G. A. Crawford.
Pomona, T. C. Sisson.
Scranton, J. A. Hubinger.
Sibley, C. H. Holman.
Tuscumbah, C. N. Riggle.
Topeka, First Church, S. McChesney.
Topeka, Second Church, A. J. Cox.
Topeka, Mt. Olive, W. Butler.
Topeka, Asbury, R. Reuter.
Topeka, G. C. Cryster.
Vinland, W. R. Davis.
Wakarusa, W. L. Morris.
J. J. Thompson, Superintendent A. B. Society and a member of the Quarterly Conference, First Church, Topeka.
H. D. Fisher, editor of the Kansas Methodist and a member of the First Church, Topeka, Quarterly Conference.

LAKEVIEW DISTRICT.
J. A. Moyer, Presiding Elder, post-office, Baldwin City.
Baldwin, to be supplied.
Gardner, to be supplied.
Greenwood and Tonganoxie, T. Scott.
Kansas City, J. Cook.
Lawrence, to be supplied.
Lawrence, W. A. Alderman.
North Lawrence, W. J. Osborn.
Panna, to be supplied.
Leavenworth, C. B. Mitchell.
Nortonville, F. Hays.
Franklin, J. H. Stevenson.
Olathe Circuit, J. C. Teiford.
Osawatie, C. M. Harburt.
Oskaloosa, S. B. Beardsley.
Rosedale, to be supplied by A. C. Smith.
Rosedale and Quindaro, ———.
Spring Hill, J. S. Smith.
St. Mary and Armourdale, T. B. Gray.

Spring Falls, L. C. Birge.
Wellsville, G. R. Houts.
Winchester, F. E. Otto.
Yates Center, E. Hill.
Wyandotte and Rosedale, J. B. Gibbs.
James Marvin, Superintendent United States Normal School, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Lippincott, Chancellor State University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.
W. H. Switzer, President Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.
J. M. Sullivan, Professor Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.
J. M. Sullivan, Agent Kansas Educational Association, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.
J. M. Sullivan, Professor Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

ATCHISON DISTRICT.

J. Denison, Presiding Elder, post-office, Atchison.
Atchison, to be supplied.
Cape Girardeau, E. C. Bork.
Centralia, E. Park.
Corning, L. G. Griffin.
Dill, Dill.
Highland, to be supplied.
Holton, J. R. Madison.
Horton, J. L. A. Ballman.
Kanekuk, A. J. Dursy.
Monrovia, supplied by J. M. Reynolds.
Oskaloosa and Whiting, J. C. Braunford.
Onida, E. B. Perry.
Rimonia, H. A. Pasley.
Sedalia, J. M. Morris, H. A. L. King.
Seneca, George Wenterhorne.
Seneca Circuit, supplied by A. S. Payne.
Oskaloosa, W. H. Zimmerman.
Troy, supplied by G. W. L. Porter.
Wetmore, C. C. Knowlton.
Oskaloosa, C. T. Proctor.
Wathena, supplied by B. F. Bowman.
W. R. Kistley, Missioner to New Mexico.
Krohn, agent Kansas State Temperance Union, Atchison Quarterly Conference.
M. Spencer, Conference Missioner and Traveling Agent; member Holton Quarterly Conference.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHATEAUXWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

WE WERE CHILDREN ONCE.

We were children when we thought
That the heavens were very near,
And that all our prayers were taught
Would to heaven be made clear;
When we questioned every where,
Dreading not a full reply,
When the world was just as fair
And as distant as the sky.

When the marvels that we dreamed
Waited for our waking looks,
When our fairy fancies seemed
Truer than our reason looks;
When for all who well had strove
Sweet the ready garlands grew,
And we sleeping, unafraid,
Was what nobody could do.

We were children when we feared
Only darkness, never light,
For our troubles disappeared
A ways, if they came right;
When our love was like our breath—
Careless, natural, unproved;
When we wondered about death
As a thing to be believed.

When we drew a seven-yr. line,
Good from evil, night from day—
On the one side, all divine;
On the other—loss and pain;
When our wrath was swift and sure,
Just because we seemed to know
Nothing wrong about our fate,
And our loved ones all were so.

When all our wishes were
Was but waiting for a bliss,
When all our wishes were
Could be fulfilled with a kiss;
When all our wishes were
When no promises could be
When all our wishes were
For the pretty rainbow's sake.

Over all the lovely scene
Necessary darkness flowed;
Now the years that intervened
Had that once familiar road,
We remember all the way—
Oh, it was so fair, so dear!
Where it led we never doubt,
But we know it led not here.

For the labor woe no crown,
And the strong hero dies in pain,
And the weak settles down,
And love comes with a vain;
We have watered lifeless plants,
Fallow fields the common air,
Every footstep disseminates,
There is parting everywhere.

Forest doors are full of night;
Enter, and the path shall wind
As a string of tender light,
As a living wreath entwined,
Nature wastes no drop of dew,
Past the dying root it flows;
What you did you never do,
Till there springs a sudden rose.

Every branch breaks out in song
(All that birds say must be true),
Right groves in the heart of wrong,
You're the best to look it through!
Every path leads to decay,
What for one immortal wreath!
What is love with life that plays
By the love that lives in death?

Twilight grows so sweet and clear,
We can tell that moon is high;
And our dead have come as near
As our children's happy sky.
Did the darkness ever pass,
Was it all our own false will?
Was our life a little dream?
And our children—where are they?

—M. B. Smalley, in Good Words.

THE CURIOUS SCRIBE.

Why I Dread the Sight of an Old Man with White Hair.

CHAPTER I.

I will not bore you with a long story. I never told a long story. No one can say that Eli Buck has ever told stretched-out anecdotes to a gaping company. Modest? Well, I'm not exactly bashful, but I haven't that self-puff to which many a man owes his prominence. I was educated for a lawyer. In fact, I practiced the devilish profession for a short time. I say devilish because, during my short and, as Bret Harte would say, unallowed career as a lawyer, I was fined for contempt of court and was mercilessly thumped by a witness who insisted that my pointless questions had led him unwittingly into falsehood. I shall not, however, discuss my career as a lawyer. It is of myself as an editor that I desire to speak. From the time when my recollection seem to come out of a dark closet and sit, like a miller, around the candle of a newly-awakened existence, I have had a great fondness for newspapers. My father often said that this predilection for hurried print would send me to the poor-house, but I found consolation in the reflection that considerable ingenuity would find long employment in arranging a poorer house than that which my father owned.

Well, at last I secured a printing office. It was bought at Sheriff's sale. At different times many papers of different names, had been issued from the worn hand press, but having asid the entire list of back-numbered christenings, I preferred to call my sheet the *Arkansas Cat Fish*. This was surely an odd name—a kind of "odds-fish" name—and was, as an ignorant and heedless wag, who never paid his subscription, remarked, intended for exclusive circulation among the colored people.

One day while I was hard at work, an old man, very tall, with white hair and shriveled cheeks, came into the office. "I am very anxious to secure work," said he. "I am the oldest compositor in the State. I have worn myself out on daily papers, and now I wish to work on a weekly, where, instead of suffering under gaslight, I can spend my nights in quiet. I ask for but little remuneration—a boarding place and a decent burial. Withers is my name."

I looked at him, to determine if his mind were right, but in his calm eye there were no traces of insanity.

"My dear sir," said I, "do you expect to die so soon?"

"I have consumption," he replied, "and my course is nearly run; but I am prepared. I regret no past; fear no future."

"It is true that I need some one, for with my short experience I am a very slow compositor, and it is true that I am not able to pay an active printer."

"I can set up your paper with but little trouble. Say the word and I will take off my coat."

CHAPTER II.

The old man was an excellent compositor, wonderfully correct and untiring in his efforts to please. All day he would sit on a high stool putting up type with a regular click. His closest approach to a smile was the grim ex-

pression that crossed his face when he bent himself over the "case" and coughed with a hollow sound. He kept a bottle of cod liver oil setting on the press, and three times a day he would take up the bottle and drink with as much zest, it appeared to me, as though he were imbibing choice wine.

He slept in the office. One night while he was sitting by the stove he looked up suddenly and asked: "What is your religion?" "I do not belong to any church," "Which church do you favor?" "I favor them all, for they all point to a place of final rest."

"And a final hell," said he.

"Yes, the most of them believe in a hell, though not so strongly, I fancy, as they did before education became so general."

"Not so much as they did," he asserted. "Many of them do not now believe that hell is necessary for salvation, but there must be a difference in the treatment of good and bad souls. Suppose a man who never harmed any one should kill himself? Do you think his soul would find rest?"

"That is a question upon which I would not like to express an opinion."

"It is a question though," he continued, "which concerns me very much. My suffering daily increases, but I don't see that I am approaching the grave with that degree of acceleration which promises an early relief from pain. I have often thought that in my case a man would be justifiable in taking his own life. It looks to me as though I am relentlessly tortured."

I hardly knew what reply to make, for I felt that the old man had cause to complain, but after a few moments of reflection I said: "Wait. No matter how much you may be racked by pain, wait. You surely can not live much longer."

A light of encouragement shone in his eyes as he said: "Ah, those are pleasant words."

After this I fancied he was not so restless. He continued to take medicine, to allay pain rather than to prolong life, he said. He wrote several strangely readable articles for the *Cat Fish*. I don't know that, with all my experience in handling manuscript, I have ever seen a handwriting so peculiar as his. A number of our citizens who saw it remarked its dissimilarity to any chirography they had ever beheld, and among them the old man was known as the curious scribe.

One evening, as I was about to leave the office, he followed me to the door. "Mr. Buck," said he, "I think now that my time is short."

He looked at us though he wanted to smile, but that his poor old lips had lost the movement necessary to the reflection of so pleasing an expression.

"Why do you think so, Mr. Withers?"

"I dreamed last night that I was dead. I thought that I lay down in quiet rest, like a tired man who goes to bed."

"I don't think that you should sleep here alone."

"Yes," he replied. "The presence of any one would disturb my meditations. I have an impression that I will die suddenly. An attendant would do me no good, and would rob the first few hours of my long-expected sleep of that deep solitude which I desire shall surround me."

As I was walking down the road toward the house where I boarded on long time and short rations, I met Squire Duval.

"Well, Buck," when I had stopped and shaken hands with him, "how is the curious scribe getting along?"

"Almost cheerful in the thought that he is soon to leave us," I replied.

"Strange old man, mighty queer, but I don't think that his mind's altogether out of whack. Him an' me agrees pretty well here o' late, fur I've mighty high made a spiritualist outen him. T'other day when he peered to be so dead set on suicide, I said to him, says I: 'Withers, don't do it. If you do your grade will be low. Live on, even if you do suffer, an' your grade will be high.'"

The next morning as I was going to the office I overtook the Squire near the place where I had met him the day before. "B'ieve I'll go with you," said he, "an' have few moment's chat with the old fellow."

There was no lock on the office door, and lifting the latch we entered. Great God! The old man's body lay on the floor. His head, with the face turned toward us, lay on the imposing stone. A bloody—an awful scene! On the stone, near the head, lay a sheet of paper covered with the old man's peculiar writing. Almost breathlessly, I read these words:

"You will be surprised to find my head here and my body in the floor. You can see how it is possible for a man to cut off his head and place it where he chooses and then throw his body in a snoring position, but you see for yourself. How would you about such a performance? Ten to one you would fail."

CHAPTER III.

Never before or since have I seen such excitement in a town. It was useless to deny that the note had been written by the curious scribe, but the old man could not have entirely covered his own head from his body, and I, even could he have done so, he could not have placed it on the stone. Why any man should have murdered him no one could conceive. Expert detectives came and spent days in looking for a clue, but went away puzzled. Squire Duval declared that the old man had been aided by bad spirits in the execution of the bloody deed, yet, while it may have found ready supporters among people who believe in supernatural agencies were ridiculed by the Coroner and laughed at by the jury.

Some time previous to the arrival of the old man I had incurred the mortal enmity of a fellow named Giveas. This soulless wretch, biding his time, swore out a warrant for my arrest, charging me with the murder of the curious scribe. Of course I was indignant, but I soon saw that the people paid but little attention to my protestations of innocence. I was arraigned for examination before a Justice of the Peace. I had Squire Duval and the man with whom I boarded introduced as witnesses. The Squire's testimony amounted to nothing, but the testimony of my landlord made my blood run cold.

"Mr. Buck went to bed at the usual hour," said he, "but about mid night he got up and went out. When he came

back, which he did after some time, I heard him washing his hands, and at no time when I saw the wash shelf on the poren I saw blood stains in the bottom of the bowl."

The truth is, unable to sleep I had gotten up. I went out, lighted my pipe, and walked around, smoking. As I was returning to the house, I came in contact with the end of a rail which projected over the fence, forcing a few drops of blood from my nose.

When I made the statement, the people looked suspiciously at me. My lawyer made an able speech, dwelling on the fact that I was the old man's friend, and that I had nothing against him; and, although I had known him to be something of a materialist, yet supported the Squire's opinion inasmuch that as the old man had unquestionably written the note, he might have cut off his own head.

The magistrate decided that the evidence was sufficient to justify my detention, and, as the case was not defensible, I was taken to jail. I had great hopes that the Grand Jury would fail to return an indictment, but I was disappointed. When it became known that the charge against me was sustained by the gentlemen in secret session, a mob assembled and it was with great difficulty that the Sheriff could keep me from the clutches of the yelling avengers.

One morning, just before the meeting of the court before which I was to be tried, the Sheriff entered the jail and said: "Mr. Buck, you are free. Read this letter. It was written by a crazy man, well known in this community, and was addressed to the circuit judge."

"The surprise was so gladdening—the thought of regaining my liberty and once more taking my place among respected men, filled me with such a desire to throw up my hat that it was with difficulty that I could repress my exultation long enough to read the letter. The document which effected my liberation was as follows:

"Judge, while no one is bothering me, and while I sit alone in my room, number 127 left wing, I will drop you a few lines. We used to go to school together, didn't we? Well, some time ago I don't know how long, for some time it seems ten years and then ten more, I decided to do a little thing for you. I had given me the privilege of walking out. I got on a train and went up to your town. I was there for a while, and after I had walked around awhile, I got down on my knees and lapped water out of a puddle. Yes, I lapped it up. I didn't know how some time ago I don't know how long, for some time it seems ten years and then ten more, I decided to do a little thing for you. I had given me the privilege of walking out. I got on a train and went up to your town. I was there for a while, and after I had walked around awhile, I got down on my knees and lapped water out of a puddle. Yes, I lapped it up. 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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

FROM THE MONUMENT.

Look North! A white-clad city fills
This valley to the toppling hills
Here gleams the modest house of white,
The statesman's longed-for, dizzy height.
Beyond, a pledge of love to one
Who in two lands was Freedom's son—
The holder of an endless debt—
Our Nation's brother, Lafayette!
But you long lines of costly homes
And bustling spires and swelling domes,
And far away the spreading farms
Where thrift displays substantial charms,
And hamlets creeping out of sight,
And cities full of wealth and might,
All own the fatherhood of him
Whose glory time can never dim.
All who can read on Freedom's worth
Would view across this whole broad earth,
With pen dipped in the golden sun,
The magic name of Washington,
If we can keep the rites he gave
This land he more than fought to save,
For future fathers of the world
Grand as the winter-lit North!

Look South!—where, in its coat of gray,
The broad Potomac creeps away,
And seeks the blue of distant skies;
But passes where the great chief lies
Within his humble, hallowed tomb,
Amid Mount Vernon's toothless bloom.
As glides this stream, great George, past thee,
First to the bay, and then the sea,
So flowed thy life to rural rest,
Ere thou wast Heaven's eternal guest.
O strong, high man! whose patriot heart
Climba from all common greed apart;
To whom men's selfish ways were small,
As from this tower, serenely tall
(Built that all years thy fame may know,
Men look with awe and reverence below,
How weak was never thy clear gaze,
Builder of nations joined in one,
Kinder of splendors still to blaze,
Finder of glory where the world
Lies on, great sleeper! in this stone,
Highest from earth that man has known,
To shall be rated by the solid worth,
Highest of heroes on the earth!
Happy, secure and cherished name,
Love is the pillar of our nation's fame,
Thy praise comes from each patriot's mouth,
Warm as the sunbeams of the South!

Look East! The Nation's castle walls
Spread out in massive beauty now;
Their lofty domes and pinnacled halls
In homage to its summit bow.
Oh, well that from these palaces stands
The nation's honor, its glory and its pride,
But for the one for whom it stands
This chieftain town had never been
You plot, so full of cunning, art,
Had staid a bleak and lonely hill,
If at five thousand dizzy feet
This shaft of wind and clouds might meet,
Till we could gaze for miles, might be,
To the uncrowded but royal sea,
Where not too far the ocean lies,
To grant our crownless king of men,
You who the Nation's laws indite,
Look to this summit's home of white,
Where, throned on laws that must endure,
Pure fame entrusts you to be pure;
Ere our glory be increased here,
Like sunbeams from the dazzling East!

Look West! There lie the hilly fields
Where brothers fought through days of dread,
Where mothers brooded o'er their dead,
Where cannon roared and bullets sung,
Till every hillock had a tongue.
O Nation, being and to be,
That silent blood speaks loud to thee!
Oh, grant, if e'er our guns again
Must tear the quivering flesh of men,
The leader last whom we have pressed
Against some foul invader's breast—
Against some alien tribe and zone—
And not, as then, to kill our own!
May all the fruitful stripes of peace
The flag-bearers of love and ease,
May yonder orb, in his quick change
From mountain range to mountain range,
From river shore to river shore,
From wave to wave—may yonder sun
O'er the Nation count its only one;
Till he dips his fiery crest
Into the ocean of the West!

Look up! The phantom clouds of gray—
Grim ghosts of storm—have passed away;
The veiling of the sky is done,
And downward shines the welcome sun.
No hidden grand and peaceful fires
Upon the city's domes and spires
Do send his strange magnetic glow
Through yonder moving throngs below.
Thou art, O sky, serene and clear,
A symbol of our country here!
What land in all this world of pain,
This earth, where millions toll in vain,
Where famine, pestilence and strife
Play cruel games with human life,
Where superstition clouds the soul,
And heartless tyrants hold control—
What country, framed in frost or flowers,
Can see so clear a sky as ours?
Peace throws her mantle, broad and free,
O'er all who peacefully will be;
Peace, her sheltering flag shall wave
O'er those who will but toil and save;
Engagement each day shall rise
For all who do not cloud their eyes;
While Liberty from every race
Has made this land a refuge-place.
Let our deep thanks forever
Far as the reaches of the sky,
—W. E. Timmons, in Harper's Weekly.

SMILES AND TEARS.

The Laughing and Crying Emotions of Animals and Birds.

How an Elephant Wept for Shame at His Own Misconduct—Hypocritical Dogs, Snickering Monkeys, Laughing Jackasses and Sobbing Parrots.

"After years of experience and close observation I am convinced that certain animals and birds have the physical requirements for smiles and tears, and are at times subject to the emotions which produce those effects in the human family. The fundamental origin of savagery makes the expression of anger dominant, and when an animal is excited in any way we are inclined to regard the demonstration as one of madness. We never credit animals with being susceptible to a feeling deeper than the servitude expressed in their sullen toleration, which is a mistake. And it is from my study to the contrary that I have derived an intensified interest in Darwin's theories."

The veteran superintendent of the museum menagerie had just withdrawn his whipping pole from the den of that misnamed congregation, "the happy family," after having restored peace and quietude in lieu of terror and tumult. The scrawny feline, which felt as sadly out of place as an elephant would in a drawing-room, shrunk into one corner of the cage, while the forlorn-looking sky-terrier, which mainly served the purpose of a plaything for the ring-tail monkeys, took possession of the other and grinned gratefully at the speaker. The half-dozen chattering monkeys, which had caused the rumpus to break out on an air of innocent solemnity, and huddling together their dissembled their guilt and fears by nonchalantly chasing the feline nature which seemed to abound in their immediate vicinity. A brace of jackdaws nodded their heads sleepily, the parrots blinked and were silent, the pitheus frowned disapprovingly on the smaller and less dignified followers of his apeish majesty, and

the pink-eyed, snow-coated rabbits nibbled away at a bunch of clover, as though nothing had ever occurred to mar the serenity of their menagerie life. Only a moment before the entire "family" had been in a cyclonic uproar. "Right in that cage there," continued the veteran, "I have seen evidences of these emotions. It is a common thing for that titi monkey, when I enjoy his confidence, to smile as playfully as you please. Let's see if he's in good humor. Here, Titi!" The superintendent placed the back of his hand to the cage bars. The monkey addressed as Titi advanced cautiously, and caressed the hand suspiciously, eyeing his master dubiously all the while. "I'm not going to hurt you, you rascal." A moment later the titi was tugging away at the hand, endeavoring to pull it inside the bars, smiling with a playfulness almost childlike. Just then the jackdaws broke out into a merry laugh, their risibilities evidently having been awakened by the sight of two little girls romping around the cage at a game of "tag."

"The jackdaws often laugh," explained the superintendent. "Any joyous excitement among children will cause them to break out into peals like those you have just heard. But the oddest creature in the lot is that tangle-haired sky-terrier. You saw him grin his thankfulness when I saved his hide from the ring-tails? Well, now, if you look at him closer you will observe that he has been weeping. See, there are tears in his eyes and the lashes are wet. That dog is a curious one. It's a shame to keep him in there. He's cuter'n the rest of them. If I am any judge of animal nature, and I think I ought to be, he is as sensitive to ridicule as—as well—a fledgling of the Dorens society. He knows when you're sarcastic, too. He smiles and grins both, but bless me if I can make out sometimes whether he is pleased or playing hypocrite. One minute you will think his smile is affectionate, and the next that it is only a mask of cunning. But when you ridicule him it breaks him all up."

During the delivery of these remarks the terrier, apparently conscious that he was the subject, approached from his corner smirkingly. He disported himself in several attitudes, stood on his hind legs and pawed the air, and performed as if anxious to excite either amusement or admiration. "There's nothing smart about that, Snooks," said the master, with a frown; "you make me think of a rhinoceros dancing the ratchet when act that way." Snooks promptly hung his head and slunk back to his corner in shame and mortification. He sulkily stuck his nose into the sawdust at the bottom of the cage and feigned sleep.

"But these are only small illustrations of the emotional peculiarities of animals," resumed the old keeper. "You wouldn't think a great big, clumsy creature like an elephant could manifest emotional weakness, but he can, and what's more he often does. There was Columbus, years ago, when I was connected with the Philadelphia museum, he went stark crazy. He tore round like mad, and smashed everything as though he were tussling with so much paper. Before he could kill anybody the building was cleared of the people and the doors locked. For three days he held high carnival in there, spending his fury on the cages and animals. At last we trapped him in ropes and chains suspended through the skylights. The chaining process brought him to his senses at once, and what was our surprise to see him go into something like a hysterical fit. He moaned piteously, as a person will frequently when suffering great mental torture, the noise occasionally swelling into a roar. His huge ears flapped to and fro rapidly, and for two hours and more a perfect stream of tears poured from his eyes. These manifestations even continued after he was released from the irons, showing they came from sorrow and not anger. Columbus was more than an ordinary intelligent elephant, and seemed to realize the brutal havoc he had spread during his temporary insanity. Here is another singular thing—the Cingalese elephant will also weep in captivity. No, Columbus wasn't a Cingalese. Another time he accidentally knocked a small boy down, who got too near while he was sweeping his trunk around for confections. He pretty near scared the urchin to death by picking him up and putting him on his feet. I rushed at him with the hook, but there was no necessity for a reprimand. The tears were running from his eyes, and he absolutely appeared to be penitent. The boy had been feeding him sweetmeats. Elephants will always cry when mortified or disappointed."

"What other animals have you noticed laughing or crying, as you thought?" "Horses, bears, donkeys, camels, giraffes, tapers, sokos, rats, deer, mandrills, cattle, starbucks, antelopes, Brahmin bulls, raccoons, ichneumon, tigers, leopards, lions—all kinds! I was once with some pet rats that used to wipe the tears from their eyes with their paws. They cried at hunger or sickness. The lion is smiling at the tamer when apparently eyeing him savagely. The king of beasts, I honestly believe enjoys the exhibition of his obedience to man. It is with a smile that the hippopotamus opens his enormous jaws to show his tusks at the trainer's bidding. I have seen tears trickle from the eyes of a dying tigress, also from those of a mandrill. The smile of the chimpanzee is plain, and he will weep audibly when you threaten him with punishment, while the orang-outang laughs boisterously at the consequence of his own practical jokes. The tears of a soko are whimsical; other monkeys will weep when you condescend to pity them. No matter how many times he is tempted, the ring-tail will put out the light of a cigar by alternately rubbing it on his hide and sitting on it, and when the light has been extinguished he will weep while he is eating the tobacco leaves. These are tears of pain, no doubt, as he burns himself in the operation. Have you never noticed the tears in the eyes of a badly disgraced tomat when he sneaked into the house in the morning after hav-

ing made a night of it in the neighboring back yard? I have, and I have been at a loss to determine whether he was ashamed or in agony. I never saw parrots shed tears, but they have the kindred power of sobbing. I once heard Soldene sing the sob song in "Olivette," and the peculiarity of the tone and expression were so striking that I always thought she caught them from a parrot. A camel will shed tears when he is thirsty. A mule will smile when he is playing with a colt. Mules are passionately fond of colts, you know, and when turned into a pasture with one act as though they would hug and kiss it if they only knew how. When I was with Bailey's circus and menagerie years ago one of the wagon mules killed the colt of a ring mare. He was violently attached to the little thing and while clumsily gambling with it one day accidentally struck it on the head with a sharp shoe and knocked it dead. The attention of the hostlers was attracted by the sorrowful braying of the mule. He pawed the dead colt with his forefeet and tried to resuscitate it. His eyes were dilated with sorrow and dread, he sniffed the air as if realizing the wrong he had done, and was altogether a pitiable object of sadness and despair. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was taken from the scene. That mule was dangerous ever afterward. He seemed haunted. He would buck and kick on the slightest provocation, and finally became intractable, although previously he had never raised a hoof at anybody or shown the least distemper. What is it that makes a dog bay at the moon? Why, it is loneliness, and if you could see him just then you would find tears in his eyes. Without citing any other instances, it is just as I affirm you. Study the matter closely by us I have, and you will satisfy yourself that the majority of animals and birds possess both the physical requirements essential to the production of the physical phenomena of smiles and tears, and are susceptible to the emotions which cause weeping and laughing in man."—Chicago News.

HAPPINESS.

Not Always Just Here, But Awaiting Us in the Future.

Those of us who are not already happy, or who have not given up the pursuit of happiness, possess a charming confidence that in the vague and golden land of to-morrow all will come right, that happiness is waiting for us. We live over a great many rough places in life with tolerable composure in view of this promised land; we swallow our disappointments and vexations quietly, and try to believe that we shall be the happy for them in the "sweet by-and-by;" we pocket our slights and affronts, overlook the unkindness and neglect of friends, bind up our bruised spirits, as those who feel that the day of deliverance is at hand, that the present trouble is but for a season. It is a little strange, considering the minimum of happiness there seems to be in the world, what a capacity for it we all develop, what a craving that only ceases with our health, what a diligent struggle we are all making to wrest it from fate, to make it our own, and, after all, the poet tells us that it is "the grass of the meadow, the bird-weed of the field, the wild rose of the hedge, a word, a song;" that is, it is made up of the trifling pleasant events of every-day life. It is at hand when we seek it afar, or ransack the three kingdoms for it; it is to be extracted from the things which are so familiar to us that we overlook them, and fail to recognize their import and divinity. Happiness is such a different thing to different people. Patrick, perhaps, finds it in his pipe and the prospect of a gentle funeral; a better good than her neighbor will secure it for Mrs. Small; while only the lion's share of attention in society, and the opportunity to display her seals will secure it for Dulcinea. This one would be happy could he find a publisher, that one "if he had but a thousand a year," while a third believes that it is a certain element of the best society, or that it is assured by a fine house, fine clothes, fine living and position in the world, by fine intellect and appreciation. But there are people in whom all these conditions meet, but who, with a clear conscience added, have not achieved happiness, something having been left out of the mission which has wrought a chemical effect in the crystallization; or all the ingredients of happiness were there, perhaps, but not rightly apportioned. In fact, happiness with many is largely an affair of temperament. They do not look for it with a microscope, nor lie in wait for it; they take the good the gods provide, and if it is not exactly to their mind, they straightway idealize it with the "flight that never was on sea or land."—Harper's Bazar.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Some Remarks Evolved From a Woman's Consciousness About Women.

Squash is responsible for a good deal of alleged pumpkin pie.

Woman and her servants, acting in accord, would outwit a thousand devils. Do not enter any one's private sitting-room or chamber—even your own daughter's boudoir or your husband's study—without knocking at the door. Little is to be gained in this world unless it is paid for. Gold demands a fair equivalent, and the woman who would be well treated must show herself worthy of such treatment. Women of the world never use harsh words in condemning their rivals. Like the savage they hurl elegant arrows ornamented with purple and azure, but with poisoned points. Young ladies who contemplate becoming wives, remember that husbands can't live on love alone; they must have something more substantial, and, as a rule, they want it well cooked.

If you want to lighten your wife's labor see that the inside of the house is frequently painted. A fresh coat of paint in a room will do more towards making it clean and tidy than all the scrubbing and cleaning that a woman's hands can give.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Nearly one-half of the American sailing ships bear the names of wo-

MAHONE.

An Outcast from Virginia and a Republican Outcast in Washington.

While Mahone has always been unpopular personally in Washington, there was a time when he was a prominent figure in Republican circles. Not that he was trusted by his Republican allies, for that he never was, but the Republicans were led to believe that he was a great political power in Virginia, hence the attention that was paid him. Mahone knew well how to use his temporary power and as a political boss he surpassed in boldness all the spoliemen in Washington.

How the Republicans were deceived! Mahone had made them believe that his influence in this State was unbounded; that his lieutenants would be loyal to him to the end; that he could control all Virginia elections; that he could influence the politics of other Southern States, and in short lead the "Sold South" into the Republican party. Sherman, and men of that type, applauded Mahone's efforts to injure the fair name of Virginia, and lent their energies to every scheme that the architect presented for crushing the republican men of the South.

President Arthur was led to believe that Mahone was a man of power, and, looking to the future, entered into an alliance with him, by which Mahone was to control all the Federal patronage in this State, and Arthur was to receive in exchange Mahone's support in the Republican Convention at Chicago. It was in the summer of 1883 that Mahone's prominence in Washington was greatest. It was then that his boasts were loudest. It was then that his vanity was most disgusting, and his manner towards his constituents most imperious. It was then that his abuse of the Federal patronage in Virginia was most outrageous. It was then also that the people of Virginia determined to overturn the tyrant's power. In November of that year Mahone sustained a crushing defeat. When his Republican associates in Washington asked him to account for his failure to carry the election, he grossly misrepresented Virginia by magnifying the Danville trouble into a Democratic conspiracy, and pointing to that as the cause of his defeat.

But after a thorough investigation into the Danville matter the Democratic party of Virginia was thoroughly vindicated, and the people of the country were fully convinced that Mahone was a fraud of the first class. Still, his presentation of the situation gave the Republican managers hope that he could recover his lost power and carry Virginia in 1884. But he was defeated again, and now the Republicans have lost faith in him altogether. If Mahone was a prominent figure in the Senate two years ago, he is the most insignificant individual in that body to-day. His prestige has departed forever. Two years ago sycophants surrounded Mahone. Now the sycophants have scattered. Mahone's name was once high on the list of those who were entertained "in high life." No one cares to invite Mahone to the banquet hall now. He has long been known as an outcast from Virginia. He is now a Republican outcast in Washington.

It may seem cruel for the Republicans to ostracize him after he has done all in his power to Republicanize Virginia. But this is a selfish world, and just so soon as the Republican managers found that the renegade could add no strength to their cause they had no further use for him. Nothing succeeds like success; nothing is so damaging to a man's standing in the Republican party as failure. Failure in a good cause discourages a man; but he will never weary in well-doing, knowing that truth must at last prevail. Mahone's failure means his political death, and when his term expires in the Senate he will sink away from Washington branded as a fraud.—Richmond (Va.) State.

THE INAUGURAL.

Commandably Brief and Admirable in Tone and Sentiment.

The speech of the new President upon the beginning of his reign is commendable for its brevity and admirable for the dignified tone and just tenor of its sentiments. At the outset, it deprecates the custom of carrying the party spirit into the Presidency. At the threshold of that high office, the spirit that subsists on partisan feelings or on sectional prejudices should cease, because, in the new President's thought, the function of that office is to execute the Constitution "in order to promote the welfare of the country," not of a particular party, "and to secure the full measure of its benefits to us and those who will succeed to the management of our National Government." One very convenient branch of this Republican supply office was the Special Examiners' division which got away with a million during the campaign. It was not that the examiners had more legitimate work than usual connected with their division, for the number of cases disposed of was smaller than during the previous year, although there were one hundred and fifty more examiners. The medical reviewer of the bureau was obliged to go to Indiana just six weeks before the election, ostensibly to instruct a few examining surgeons, but in reality to assay the surgical operation of cutting down the Democratic majority. His labors came to an end on election day, his surgery being entirely a fraud, and the expense account drawn upon in vain. No wonder that Senator Logan was such a sturdy defender of the Pension Bureau; it was a rich lead and was worked industriously for the benefit of the party. Many a political Pecksniff drew his inspiration from the convenient balance always on hand in the special examiners' division, and went forth with pocket well lined to preach the gospel of Republican can and hypocrisy, and to hold up Democratic wickedness and plotting to the horror of an assemblage of free-born voters. Of all the ways of raising the wind resorted to by the late managers of the B. & L. combination, that of the Pension Bureau was the most ingenious and panned out the best. A jump from \$600,000 to nearly \$3,000,000 in expenses in a single year, was a proceeding that required no small degree of nerve. Dudley was just the man for the work.—Albany Argus.

extremely general. What it indicates distinctly is that the reign of Cleveland is not to be distinguished by any foreign policy of the gymnastic style of Blaine, and that if an unsatisfactory policy should be pursued its fault is more likely to be on the side of adherence to the "traditional policy" of National isolation.

Outside of these two fields, wherein alone the President can initiate or guide or exert any great influence on the policy of government, the speech contains the expression of presidential views on a number of subjects, such as public extravagance, tariff, treatment of Indians, polygamy, legislative powers. The President's views on the silver question, having been made known in another way a few days before, were not repeated; moreover, as the policy of government on these other subjects is also not in the direction of the President, but in that of the legislature, these statements of his opinions are only interesting as very brief and important outgivings of his personal opinions. Until Congress opens next December, it can not be known whether the Government policy will agree with them or not.—Chicago Times.

TWADDLE.

Time that the Filippic and the Gush About Everts' Statesmanship Should Cease.

People are beginning to grow weary of the chorus of adulation, accompanied by clouds of incense, to Mr. Everts, which has been dinning into their ears by Republican journals throughout the length and breadth of the land, commencing with an esteemed contemporary in this city. One would think that in the new Senator-elect were combined all the qualities that go to make the ideal statesman—ripe judgment and experience and broad liberal views on all subjects—and that his election was the result of thoughtful deliberation on the part of the majority in the Legislature, instead of being the outcome of a deal in the parlors of the Delavan. The first appearance in public of this ideal statesman at the Union League Club, New York, after his election was in the role of an apostle of what the Philadelphia Telegraph rightly terms "dynamite politics," an advocate of sectional hate, a mere echo of the splenic and disappointed candidate from Maine, on whom the people sat down so heavily on the 4th of November last. His assertions regarding "a solid Democratic South and a contingent and fragmentary party in the great States lying north of the old line," and that the Republican vote in the South was nullified in the last election, are not what might be expected from the ideal statesman, as they are entirely at variance with facts. It may be that the ideal statesman does not trouble himself with such commonplaces as statistics, but people expect from him at least a little regard for truth and something more than perverse partisanship. To burrow in the grave of buried sectionalism is the act of a ghost and not of a statesman, and to endeavor to divide by barriers of irreconcilable hate on common, united, loyal country, is the act of a traitor and not of a patriot. Many of his fellow-citizens are of the opinion that such narrow-minded, partisan views could only be expected from the man who was chief advocate of the Presidential steal of eight years ago, and who was one of the first to claim his share when that nefarious scheme was carried into operation. It is high time that all this twaddle about ideal statesmanship should cease. It can deceive no intelligent observer of his true character as a public man nor can it remove the unsightly blot which mar his public record.—N. Y. World.

A NEST OF CORRUPTION.

The Pension Bureau a Prolific Source of Political Villainy.

The Pension Bureau, under the skillful management of Commissioner Dudley, appears to have been a prolific source of corruption and to have furnished the Republican party with no small share of the sinews of war during the last Presidential campaign. Every day the Congressional committee investigating it unearthed fresh material of a kind which should send some of these enterprising officials, so free with the people's money, to a place of retirement as Government pensioners in striped suits, where they might have ample time for reflection. The statistician of this delectable bureau testified before the committee that when the enterprising Dudley took charge, less than four years ago, the running expenses of the office were about \$500,000 a year, and that he contrived to get them up to nearly \$3,000,000 during the year of the Presidential election. One very convenient branch of this Republican supply office was the Special Examiners' division which got away with a million during the campaign. It was not that the examiners had more legitimate work than usual connected with their division, for the number of cases disposed of was smaller than during the previous year, although there were one hundred and fifty more examiners. The medical reviewer of the bureau was obliged to go to Indiana just six weeks before the election, ostensibly to instruct a few examining surgeons, but in reality to assay the surgical operation of cutting down the Democratic majority. His labors came to an end on election day, his surgery being entirely a fraud, and the expense account drawn upon in vain. No wonder that Senator Logan was such a sturdy defender of the Pension Bureau; it was a rich lead and was worked industriously for the benefit of the party. Many a political Pecksniff drew his inspiration from the convenient balance always on hand in the special examiners' division, and went forth with pocket well lined to preach the gospel of Republican can and hypocrisy, and to hold up Democratic wickedness and plotting to the horror of an assemblage of free-born voters. Of all the ways of raising the wind resorted to by the late managers of the B. & L. combination, that of the Pension Bureau was the most ingenious and panned out the best. A jump from \$600,000 to nearly \$3,000,000 in expenses in a single year, was a proceeding that required no small degree of nerve. Dudley was just the man for the work.—Albany Argus.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Turpentine in small quantities may be used with advantage in the laundry, but resin, which is usually found in soap, is injurious, discoloring some goods and shrinking wooleus.

—It is safe to say that any farmer who reads a paper that contains an agricultural department for a year without learning what is to him worth several times his subscription price is a very dull person.—Toledo Blade.

—An Indiana practical farmer says: "Yet with long years of experience, observation and experiment, I believe I have learned some of the ways of success in agriculture. One is good seed; the other thorough cultivation."

—If, after careful skimming, tiny particles of grease rise to the top of both that is intended for the sick, try this method of removing it: Lay clean, white writing paper over it. If the first time trying does not remove it, repeat the operation.

—Butter was good for farm debts before current money was brought out. Why should the artificial rogues who stamp out pass imitations of the latter be punished while the cheats who color, mold, scent and pass images of the former be allowed to get rich by it?—N. Y. Post.

—A bread crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal. One pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of parsley, rubbed very fine, half of a tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs light, add a teaspoonful of milk, a trace of nutmeg and pepper and salt liberally; also a lump of butter the size of a small egg. Mix all together, and bake in a slow oven, on a buttered pie-plate; when light brown turn it out of the plate and serve at once.—Boston Globe.

—Chinese Rice.—Boll nicely (so the grains will be distinct) enough rice to fill a pint mold when done. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in a little milk. While the rice is still hot put in one ounce of butter, and some sugar and vanilla to taste. When it gets cold add the gelatine and half a pint of whipped cream. Put in a mold, and when set serve with cream or preserved fruit. Enough sugar must be used to sweeten the additions of gelatine and cream.—Cincinnati Times.

—Excellent corn bread is made of two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately and very light, one pint of corn meal, a good lump of butter about the size of half an egg, one quart of boiling milk, half a tea-spoonful of salt; put the lump of butter into the hot milk, then while stirring with one hand scatter the meal in with the other, a little at a time, so that there will be no danger or lumps. When entirely smooth add the yolk and then the white of the eggs. Have a bread-pan well buttered, pour the mixture into it and bake in a quick oven.—Household.

—Economy counts in the course of a year, and the care of the kitchen utensils, the wash tubs, etc., is by no means lost or useless; it is wise also to look after the fruit cans; when the fruit is taken out they should be washed in warm, hot water, and should then have a little soda or ammonia put into them, and be filled with water and allowed to stand for an hour or two, then they should be rinsed in clear water, and the rubbers and tops all be taken equally good care of, so that when they are needed the next autumn no loss may occur.—Boston Budget.

SEED POTATOES.

More in Having Them in Good Condition Than Most Farmers Think.

While this subject is discussed every year by intelligent farmers, when planting time comes, the rule is, that no attention is given to the conclusions drawn from the discussions, but seed for planting is taken from whatever potatoes chance to be left of those put in the cellar for domestic use. Sometimes this may be good policy, but as a rule, it is a very bad one.

If the cellar be a cool one, with an even temperature, and the potatoes be undisturbed, the seed will be very good, if good when put in, but if the cellar be warm, or cold enough to chill the potatoes, or if the potatoes be continually disturbed to pick out the best to cook, those that are left in the spring will be what is wanted for planting.

A potato to be in the best condition for seed should be kept where the temperature does not fall below forty degrees, nor rise above fifty, and also where no light will come to it, and the air should not be very dry or very moist. The most correct way is to select the potatoes for seed as soon as they are dug, and in selecting care should be taken to reject everything that has the appearance of disease; the health of the seed is more important than the size. A larger quantity should always be selected than it is believed may be wanted for planting, so when planting time comes, a second selection can be made. In doing this all that do not have good strong eyes should be rejected. If the potatoes have been kept just as they should be at planting time the eyes will have started, but should not be ready to show their strength, and yet, not enough to cause them to be injured by careful handling, which should always be done with seed potatoes; to handle them as though they were store ones is wrong, especially if early potatoes are desired.

The first sprout that starts is not only the strongest, but will produce the earliest potatoes. When the sprouts are several inches long at planting time, without the most careful handling they will be broken off, but when handled with great care, and planted so as to preserve the sprout without injury, it will not only secure a crop one or two weeks earlier, but it will also secure a much larger crop than if the sprouts be broken off. This we have proved by actual trial.

If farmers would give a little more attention to their seed potatoes they would not so often be at a loss to account for a small crop. There is more in having seed in good condition than most of farmers think. In very rich soil it does not make so much difference as in a poor soil, but even in a rich soil it makes a difference, whether the seed is in the highest condition or not.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

We are in receipt of the "Second Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners."

We have actually had twenty-two days of a democratic administration and the country hasn't gone to the demeriton bow-wows to any alarming extent.

Arbor Day, as set apart by proclamation of the Governor, Thursday, April 21, should be generally observed in all parts of the state.

We have received from Wm Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the Fourth Biennial Report of that Board; and, like its predecessors, it is a most valuable book for reference, as it contains much information about the resources of Kansas in every particular.

The Topeka Journal has shown great enterprise in getting out a map of Oklahoma and also a map of the Land Grants made by the Government to the rail-roads; both of which will be sent to every one who sends \$1.50 for one Year's subscription to the Journal.

This is to be said about Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, who is Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, that the lawyers, both Republicans and Democrats, who have long been associated with him in the Senate, agree that he has one of the best legal minds, and is one of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

Unless under a Republican Administration, as in the case of Postmaster General Key, during Hayes' Administration.—Courant.

A REPUTATION.

A political friend has advised us to republish the following extracts from the COURANT, in refutation of a certain charge against us that has been quite extensively circulated by some of our friends (?).

If you want good men in office, men who can not be bribed, vote the straight Democratic.

Yes; these fellows, or rather one fellow, working through the others, knows and feels the influence of the COURANT, the only Democratic paper ever published in this county, hence these false reports after every fall election that it did not support some of its party candidates during the campaign.

What is meant by the charge that the Republicans obtained the presidency in 1876 by "forgery"?

Mr. Tilden lacked one vote of a majority without the electoral vote of two states which he had carried by large majorities—Florida and Louisiana. Louisiana sent two returns to Washington, an illegal and void Republican return and a legally perfect Democratic return.

Both returns were sent to the electoral commission for it to decide which was regular. As even the most bitter partisan would have been compelled to throw out the illegal Republican return, the Republican managers forged a third return, forged the signatures and seals of the electors and sent this forged return—supposed to be a copy of the other—also to the electoral commission.

That is what the men think who ask the question; and that is why they desire an answer.

We find the following in the COURANT of October 9, 1884:

We received a private letter, the other day, from which we take the liberty of copying the following: "The Republican enthusiasm seems to have all gone out of the county ticket. I feel sorry for poor Patton, for he is a good fellow, but there are not a half dozen men in this vicinity, who are firm enough to express themselves as in favor of him."

In the COURANT of October 23, 1884, at the conclusion of a column editorial in answer to an editorial in the Leader urging Republicans to save Senator Ingalls, we find the following:

If the Re-submission Republicans of this county are truly in earnest on this question, they should vote for Glick, Holliday, Lantry and Blackshere, and not be hoodwinked by this plea of saving Ingalls. Right here we will say that a vote against any one of these four men is a vote in favor of prohibition, as every one of their opponents is running on a prohibition platform.

In the COURANT of October 30, 1884, the last issue of this paper before the election, we find the following:

Re-submissionists, if you want men in office, who will work and vote to that end, vote for Barney Lantry and J. R. Blackshere.

Why should the Democratic county ticket be elected? Because it is a people's ticket composed of Greenbackers, Republicans and a Democrat, the Democrat being J. R. Blackshere, than whom there is not a more honorable man in the county; in fact the ticket is made up of men of whom no political party could be ashamed to have them on its ticket.

When a man's house is on fire he does not study much about the means of extinguishing the flames; and so it should be with our political fabric; when our personal liberties are being assailed by incendiary fanaticism the voter should use that means best adapted to rescue himself and his fellow men from this destroying element by voting for only such persons or offices as will vote to retain or to restore those personal liberties; therefore, no voter in this county should hesitate for a minute, unless he is a fanatic, to vote for a Barney Lantry and J. R. Blackshere.

Yet, notwithstanding all this and editorials, both long and short, similar to the following, in the issue of this paper containing the foregoing, and which appeared in every issue of this paper, from the holding of the Democratic County Convention, on August 9, 1884, up to the election, on November 4, 1884, Mr. J. R. Blackshere has been led by the parties heretofore referred to to believe that the COURANT, the Democratic organ of Chase county did not support him during the campaign:

If you want good men in office, men who can not be bribed, vote the straight Democratic.

Yes; these fellows, or rather one fellow, working through the others, knows and feels the influence of the COURANT, the only Democratic paper ever published in this county, hence these false reports after every fall election that it did not support some of its party candidates during the campaign. As we have already said, until the Democrats of this county cease talking into the trap that is annually laid for them, so long will they be the means of perpetuating Republican rule in the county; so, tried and true Democrats, let "eternal vigilance" be your watchword from now henceforward and forever, if you would triumph at the polls.

THE "FORGERY" IN 1876.

What is meant by the charge that the Republicans obtained the presidency in 1876 by "forgery"?

Mr. Tilden lacked one vote of a majority without the electoral vote of two states which he had carried by large majorities—Florida and Louisiana. Louisiana sent two returns to Washington, an illegal and void Republican return and a legally perfect Democratic return.

Both returns were sent to the electoral commission for it to decide which was regular. As even the most bitter partisan would have been compelled to throw out the illegal Republican return, the Republican managers forged a third return, forged the signatures and seals of the electors and sent this forged return—supposed to be a copy of the other—also to the electoral commission.

The forged return is on file in Washington for all men to see, the signatures being one hand writing. Some of the Republican electors testified before the Potter committee that they did not sign it. That is what is meant by the charge that the Republicans obtained the presidency in 1876 by "forgery." It is a fact, and no man can deny it.—Wichita Beacon.

SUPREME COURT DECISION No. 3,117.—Charles Fearn and Catherine Gleason vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.—Error from Chase county.—Reversed.—By the court.—Valentine, J.

1. Where a case is brought to the supreme court, and it appears that amended pleadings may possibly have been filed in the court below, which were not brought to the supreme court, but from the whole of the record as brought to the supreme court it can be ascertained what the issues were which were tried in the court below, and what errors, if any, were committed by the court below. Held, that the supreme court will decide the case upon its merits.

2. Where a person eligible to procure a homestead under the United States homestead laws settles upon, occupies and makes valuable and lasting improvement on a piece of government land, and attempts to make a homestead entry thereof but through mistake makes an entry on another piece of land; Held that he has obtained such an interest in the land that he may afterward have his homestead entry so corrected as to make it an entry of the piece of land which he settled upon the intended entry.

3. And in such a case, where a railroad company which would be entitled to the land upon definitely locating its railroad opposite there to; providing the same were government land and not effected by the homestead or pre-emption claim definitely locates its road opposite after the attempted entry thereof, but before the entry is corrected; Held that the railroad company obtains no interest in the land.

4. Where a person who has settled upon and attempted to make a homestead entry of a piece of government land is in the open, notorious and exclusive possession thereof, claiming the same as his homestead, such possession is sufficient to put all persons upon inquiry, and all persons are bound to take notice of his rights and interests in and to the property.

PROGRAMME OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To be held at Toledo, April 4th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Methods of cultivating good manners at school.—Miss Jessie Shaft. Recitation.—Flora Hancock. Upon what does the value of Education depend.—J. M. Warren. Select Reading.—Nellie Winne. Items of interest to Teachers. Elsie McGrath.

Can the use of tobacco be prohibited in schools? and how?—Bruce Johnson.

Recitation.—Wille Hancock. Essay: Any subject.—Anna Billingslea.

Method of teaching the verb.—Miss Rachel Stout. The Law of 1834 relating to schools.—Supt. J. C. Dais. Music.—Mrs. Luella Winne and others. Cleo. C. Ice. Miss Ada Rogler, Secy. Conductress.

A \$20.00 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for April, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us in what book and chapter the shortest verse is to be found in the New Testament Scriptures (not the revised edition) by April 10th, 1885. Should two or more correct answers be received, the REWARD will be divided. The money will be forwarded to winner April 15th, 1885, persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver or postal notes (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Monthly for May, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY Easton, Pa.

160 Acres of Land for Sale.

By J. P. Kuhl, about 5 1/2 miles south west of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, what is known as the Al. Hayes farm, about 100 acres fenced with wire and hedge; a first class peach orchard, and about 5 acres of fair timber; overlying water; for particulars call on or address

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

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NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT,

Before F. B. Hunt, a Justice of the Peace of Falls Township in Chase county, Kansas. J. W. Ferry and C. C. Watson, a partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Ferry & Watson, Plaintiffs, vs. E. A. Bruner Defendant.

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We want 50,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small copies containing our advertisements and list of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle GASTER or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Gaster (or skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Add: SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO., Fillmore N. Y.

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Size, Speed and Strength combined, with the celebrated little trotter, Light Bird, who is now trotting in 2:25, which entitles this colt to be one of the best trotting bred horses in the West. Any one wishing to send mares for the season can have them pastured at \$1 per month, or grain fed for \$3. Address, R. M. RYAN, Strong City, Chase Co., Kan.

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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. July 13

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. feb29-1f

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Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-1f

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World's Fair

—AT—

NEW ORLEANS.

Opened to the public on December 1st, and will continue until June 1st, 1885. The Memphis Short Route South will enable people in the West and Northwest to visit the great Exposition at a trifling cost, as this new route (the only direct line between the West and South) makes the trip to New Orleans a comparatively short one.

During the Great Fair, round trip tickets to New Orleans, good to return until June 1st, will be on sale via the Memphis Route, at very low rates from Kansas City and all points in the West, and special arrangements will be made to accommodate the people in the best manner. Entirely new, with new Pullman Buffet Sleepers, and Palace reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Memphis, whose close connections are made with all lines South and East.

The Memphis Short Route South is the only direct line from the West to New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and all Southern cities. Round Trip Tourist Tickets are sold via this route to all places and resorts of the South. Send for a map and time card of this Short Route, and note particularly its quick time and superior accommodations.

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Can now make Photographic by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid, Roeb's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.

Outfits we furnish from \$10, upwards. Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only \$2 per annum, keeps fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise. Circulars and price lists free.

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If you want to know where to get the most trees and those of the best quality for the least money, send for my wholesale catalogue, tree to all. Address, J. C. FINNEY, Proprietor of Sturgeon Bay Nursery, Wisconsin. feb25-3m

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 5 in., 1/2 col., 1 col. and rows for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year.

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST. PASS MAIL, M.T., F.R.T., F.R.T., F.R.T. and rows for Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, Safford.

Table with columns for WEST. PASS MAIL, M.T., F.R.T., F.R.T., F.R.T. and rows for Safford, Elmdale, Strong, Cedar Pt.

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:24 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:47 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

- Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Riddle; Secretary of State, E. R. Allen; Attorney General, E. P. McCabe; Auditor, Sam T. Howe; Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J. H. Lawhead; Chief Justice Sup. Court, J. D. Brewer; Clerk Sup. Court, A. H. Horton; Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

- County Commissioners, A. H. Miller, M. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker; County Treasurer, W. P. Martin; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; County Clerk, J. J. Massey; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; County Attorney, H. H. Grisham; Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne; County Surveyor, C. F. Nesbit; Sheriff, J. W. Griggs; Superintendent, J. C. Davis; Coroner, C. E. Hall.

CITY OFFICERS.

- Mayor, C. C. Whitson; Police Judge, F. B. Hunt; City Attorney, F. O. Kelley; City Marshal, Wm. H. Spitzer; J. W. Stone, J. M. Kerr, J. M. Tuttle, W. H. Holsinger, E. A. Kinne, S. A. Breese.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. E. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stallo, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Convention and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday. Societies. Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griggs, Reporter. Masonic—Zerodath Lodge No. 80 A. F. & A. M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angela Lodge No. 88 I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening; C. I. Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. It was very windy, last Friday. Cloudy and cold, last Saturday. It snowed some, Monday morning. The city school is now having a vacation. The sun crossed the equinox last Saturday. The days are now longer than the nights. Mr. David Rettiger was down to Topeka, last week. There were two sun-dogs last Saturday afternoon. Mr. J. P. Kuhl is having a well drilled near his barn. Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, was in town last week. Mr. John Henderson, was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. J. M. Kerr is having a well blasted on his premises. Mr. E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, was in town last Friday. "Squire A. P. Gandy has had a well drilled near his barn. Mrs. T. O. Kelley returned, Saturday, from her visit to Ledo. Mr. C. R. VanMeter, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. Standford, of Buck creek, has moved into the Pence building.

Mr. G. W. Jackson has moved on to the Nesbit farm on South Fork. Mr. T. B. Johnson, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week. Capt. Henry Brandley arrived from Topeka on Wednesday of last week. Mr. C. F. Nesbit, has moved into the house north of the COURT office. Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, were at Emporia, last week. Mr. J. M. Bielman has our thanks for a mess of nice barnsnips and carrots. Mr. S. H. Fosnaugh is now foreman of Mr. S. F. Jones' stock ranch on Fox creek. Mr. L. E. Stanley, of Iowa, is visiting his brother, J. E. Stanley, of Strong City. The Johnson brothers are putting up a residence in the south west part of town. Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday and the following Sunday will be Easter Sunday. Mr. Leo Swope, of Safford, is now book-keeper for Messrs. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City. Mr. Geo. Barber, of Toledo, died on Tuesday night, March 7th, 1885, of typhoid fever, aged 42 years. Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, was at home, last week, on a vacation from the Emporia Normal School. Mrs. Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft, of Strong City, is visiting friends and relatives at Eureka, Greenwood county. Next week will be Holy week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will be fasting days in the Catholic Church. On Monday, April 6th, 1885, the voters of this city will elect a Mayor five councilmen and a Police Judge for the ensuing year. Mr. L. A. Louthier and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and Mrs. S. A. Breese left, last Thursday morning, for a visit to the World's Fair at New Orleans. Messrs. E. A. Hildebrand, Chas. J. Lantry, and Al. C. Burton, of Strong City, and Mr. H. C. Cross, of Emporia, took a hunt out at Sterling, last week. Mrs. H. L. Evans, who has been visiting at Capt. W. G. Patton's, and teaching music during her stay in the county, left, last week, for her home in California. Mr. Elson Reat and family, of Putnam county, Indiana, arrived here, Tuesday, and are stopping at Mr. Dan. Hinote's. They intend locating in the county. Mrs. B. Lantry, of Strong City, together with her son, Mr. Chas. J., and her daughters, Misses Lizzie and Nellie, left, last Monday, for the World's Fair, at New Orleans. Mr. Henry Bixby has sold his place to Mr. Foxworthy, who has moved to it; and Mr. Bixby is now occupying Mr. Robert Gottbehn's house, in the south-west part of town. The appointments made for this county, by the M. E. Church Conference held at Independence are as follows: Rev. G. B. Norton, Cedar Point; Rev. N. B. Johnson, Cottonwood Falls; Rev. H. A. Cook, Matfield Green; Rev. John McAnulty, Safford. Mrs. R. M. Watson, of Strong City, has shipped her household goods to Avilla, Comanche county, where her husband is running a paper. She and her children left, yesterday, for that place. She leaves many friends in this county, who will regret her departure. On Wednesday morning of last week, near Hymer, Robert Hood, aged 18 years, was fooling with a revolver, when it discharged, lodging the ball in his right knee. A few days before that he was playing with the same pistol, and it went off, just missing his mother's head. At the caucuses held in Strong City, last Saturday night; the following parties were nominated for office in that city at the ensuing election: J. F. Kirk, for Mayor; A. C. Burton, G. K. Hagans, Wit. Adare, Pat. Tracy, and Wm. Rettiger, for Councilmen, and John Miller for Police Judge. "The Power of Money."—Next Friday night the splendid melodrama in five acts and seven tableaux, entitled "The Power of Money" which was played for fifty nights, each, in Chicago and New York, and for eighteen nights, each, in many other Eastern cities, will be presented to the public, at the

Music Hall. Of this play the Baltimore American of Nov. 24th, 1884, has this to say: The melodrama entitled "The Power of Money" and produced with a very liberal display of fine scenery, was given last night before an audience that filled the theater to the doors. The story deals with American life, and therefore allows the scenic artist much opportunity to use his brush with effect. The story is of virtue triumphant and vice over-ridden. The beautiful heroine suffers much before the final curtain falls, and she is happy. Mr. Frederic Bock, who plays the dual role of the Brothers Forsythe, is an actor of much merit. He was most warmly received, and his quick changes from one brother to the other in the first and also in the fifth act were remarkable. Miss Jessaline Rogers, as Jeanne Wordsley, was excellent, and Miss Fannie Davis, as Artemesia C. Jollard, with several songs, was a feature. Miss Jennie Jackson, who played Master Willie Wordsley, deserves mention. The cast is a large one, and for most part good. The inundation scene and Horseshoe Bend were scenes of much merit, while the Mammoth Cave was very pretty. It is worth a visit.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Always on hand, at J. S. Doolittle & Sons a full line of clothing hats and caps, boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, queensware, glass ware, etc. The annual meeting of Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday, April 4, 1885, at 10 o'clock, p. m., sharp. Every stock-holder is earnestly requested to be present. F. JOHNSON, President. W. P. MARTIN, Secy. mch12 S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Glidden's Fence Wire Company, have made Adare, Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City, their exclusive agents for the sale of their celebrated wire, in Chase county. Oak and cedar posts always on hand. feb12-12w Tourists valises from 75 cts. to \$1.00 each at Peter Kuhl's. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's. Trunks at Kuhl's. Day boarding can be had at Mrs. J. N. Nye's. JOHN DEERE plows, cultivators and corn planters at Adare, Hildebrand & Co.'s. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. "A penny saved is a penny earned," and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. Pay up your subscription. If you want a pittance in the shape of a trunk, look at Kuhl's large assortment of trunks just received. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Something at Kuhl's in the shape of trunks, that rail-roads cannot smash up. Now that spring is opening up and people will be wanting to beautify their premises, and as nothing adds more to the good looks of a house than a fresh coat of so of paint, and as Jas. A. Runyon, of Strong City, can do that kind of work or sign painting in the best of style, and as he has been a resident of the county for a long while, it would be a good idea for those desiring this kind to give him a call. Trunks at Kuhl's from \$1.00 each to \$22.00 from a little shanty to a perfect palace. W. Peck, at Cedar Point, is selling wall paper at Emporia prices. Read the advertisement of Johnston & Kettiger, of Strong City, in another column. Come and see those beautiful trunks and valises at Kuhl's. It will cost you nothing. They will be sold cheap for cash only. Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC. JOHNSON & THOMAS, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS. AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend-Corn Planters, and Bakers' well Vapor Stoves. OUR STOCK IS NEW. Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. JOHNSON & THOMAS, East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS PROPRIETOR, RED FRONT FEED EXCHANGE, NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION, ALL ORDERS, Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED HEREFORDS, IN CONNECTION WITH Marion County Agricultural Society, AT PEABODY, April 1 and 2, 1885, COMPRISING 11 Yearling and two-year-old bulls and 7 yearling heifers, THE PROPERTY OF J. S. HAWES, COLONY, - - - KANSAS.

FOR SALE, Some good milkcows. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. JOHNSTON & RETTIGER, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils, Lamp Fixtures, Dye Stuff, Wall Paper, GARDEN SEED, ETC., STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. mch28-tf

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. Jy11-tf. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. Jy11-tf. DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, H. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. Jy8-tf

MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL 75 cts a Month, Mailed. KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year. -O8- Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS. DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING. LE GRAND BYINGTON, Editor. -E8-

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JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop. Mann & Ferguson's MEAT MARKET, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., Always Has on Hand A Supply of FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALT AND DRY HIDES. JAN22-tf \$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLER & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-17y A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUM & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"A STICK AT A TIME."

I remember a story my father told For a lesson to us boys. "Work doesn't consist in talk," said he, "Or in making a deal of noise. "It's getting down to the thing to be done And steadily working away, And the first you know the job is done And plenty of time for play."

AUNT ABBY'S CHINA CUPS.

How Trying Not to Win a Prize Actually and Rightfully Secured It. Abby, Aunt Abby's namesake, came home and told the news to the others. There were four of them in all, four sisters, the oldest, fifteen, the youngest eleven. They were named, respectively, commencing with the oldest, Abby, Allie, Lizzy and Polly. Abby called them together, and told them: "Girls," said she, "sitting down on the music stool in the parlor, and twisting herself about airily so as to face them, holding her dainty little figure very erect, "you can't imagine what I have to tell you. O'Polly, don't fidget so!"

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE DAY OF DAYS.

Here on a hillock underneath the pines I watch the golden Sunday afternoon; On woods and fields the blessed sunlight shines With equal beam. Among the murmuring branches there is a And whir of little wings; and clear bird- notes Fill all the air with music sweet and shrill From throbbing throats.

THE ENVOIUS BROTHER.

How the Lord, in the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Rebukes the Proud and Haughty Pharisee of His Time. He thanks Heaven that he is not as other men—or even as this prodigal. In all propriety he has kept at home. There is no shadow on his respectability—no smell of the swine about him. He has been at work in the field, carefully tilling the soil, and in due season, where his heart has been in it, he has reaped a good harvest.

OUR DOG AND CAT.

The Remarkable Friendship Existing Between Them. One cold, snowy night I heard a soft mewling just outside my door. Grip heard it also, for he raised his head, turning to one side, and making donkey ears, by pricking up his ears and turning them forward. "It's a little kitten out in the cold," cried Judy. "Let's see," said I, going to the door followed by Carl and Judy with Grip nosing his way to the front. "Me-w!" cried a little black and white kitten, as I opened the door. In a moment it had seen Grip and shrank back shivering and frightened.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

How Honest and Sincere Seekers After Religious Truth May Have Their Doubts Set at Rest. Many people think it a fine and commendable thing to say that they have doubts about this or that doctrine of the Gospel, or about the Christian system of truth as a whole. They regard it as a proof that they possess broad and liberal minds, intellects so keen and powerful that they can not be confined within the bounds—or bounds—of beliefs which Christians in general accept.

WIT AND WISDOM.

There is nothing like trouble to discover to a man his real friends. The girl who calls a man by his first name upon early acquaintance is not likely to be called by his last.—M. Y. Herald. "Yes, my son, it is a solemn, eternal fact that 'Truth once crushed to earth will rise again.' And in these days of awful carelessness truth is kept so busily engaged in performing the grand rickety act that she looks like a woman picking up pins.—Burdette. Betsey, an old colored cook, was mooning around the kitchen one day, when her mistress asked her if she was ill. "No, ma'am, not exactly," said Betsey; "but de fac' is, I don't feel ambition 'nough to git outter my own way."—Harper's Bazar.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

Primarily it involves following the directions which God has given for this very thing—the solving of doubts. If any man willeth to do this will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it is of God, or whether I speak from Myself. said Christ. He who is willing to do the divine will, as far as he knows what it is, and holds himself ready to receive whatever additional light may be granted him, and to live up to it as fast as it is bestowed, will not have much more trouble from his former doubts. The teacher can not instruct the student unless the latter consents to put himself into such relations with the former as to make the giving and receiving instruction possible. So the doubter must put himself into the line of divine revelation of truth and this means the doing of God's will as fast and as far as it becomes known to him. Here is where most of the permanent doubters fail. They demand to be convinced, and refuse to put themselves into such relations with God as to make it possible for Him to convince them naturally and properly. This endeavor to do God's will, accompanied by study of the special matters in doubt, and by that prayer for enlightenment which a truly reverent, even if not yet Christian, soul does not shrink from offering, will clear up all uncertainties which our salvation and our fitting progress in righteousness require to be cleared up. The study of the writings of Christian authors, both experimental and theologian, often is a great help, but the study of the Word of God is better yet. And that prayerful spirit which does not try to dictate to the Almighty, but humbly rests confidently upon His promise to illumine human darkness, never fails of its reward. "One fact more needs to be remembered. It is not to be expected in religious matters, any more than in others, that God will remove all our doubts. This He has never promised. But He will not suffer any to remain which we have reasons to believe ought to be solved. Whatever is essential to our salvation, or to our growth in grace—whatever we really need to have explained—He will not leave to vex us.—Congregationalist. The following words, by Rev. James Kenney, A. M., for forty years a missionary in India, deserve careful attention: "One benefit I have got from my residence in India, a conviction deepened by my successive glimpses into Hindu teaching and practice—that in the Bible we have a supernatural revelation of God's will, and that in building on it we are building on a rock which can not be shaken."—Of all the money raised in Christendom for religious purposes it is said that only two cents on every dollar is sent abroad, the other ninety-eight cents being spent on the home work. Yet some people are continually saying that too much money goes to the brethren.—Central Baptist.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

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How Women Differ from Men. At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they're got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the sipping laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household. WHAT IS A LUXURY? asks an exchange. A luxury is something you don't want until you see somebody else with it.—Philadelphia Echo. Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRO-MEDICALS on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

Jon was a patient man, for when he was boiled to death he never murmured.—Pittsburgh Courier.

The worst pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in one month. Pamphlet, two (2c) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Is a woman throws her shoe into a narrow street, does it turn into an alley-gate?—Allentown A.escator.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. They are used always with good success.

A CAPITAL crime—well, killing is about as good as any of them, if we admit that killing is a crime.—Somerville Journal.

"We Have Used It."

TO THE PUBLIC:—From personal experience, as well as from observation of its marked efficacy in other cases that have come under our notice, we cheerfully recommend

RED STAR COUGH CURE

—AS A—

Safe and Reliable FAMILY MEDICINE.

Combining the power to relieve and cure promptly, with the rare quality of being entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, as demonstrated by the analyses of recognized medical authorities, it may justly be termed a

Valuable Discovery.

We concur in the official opinion of the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore, that "It happily supplies the objectionable and not infrequently harmful features of other cough mixtures."

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9, 1885.

R. M. McLANE, Governor of Maryland.

CHARLES S. ROBERTS, Attorney-General.

F. C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore.

A. P. GORMAN, United States Senator.

HARRISON ADREON, Postmaster, Baltimore.

THOMAS S. WILKINSON, City Commissioner.

JAMES R. HORNER, City Comptroller.

EDWIN H. WEBSTER, Collector of the Post.

J. H. BELLMAN, Collector U. S. Internal Revenue.

HART B. HOLTEN, Member of Congress.

H. CLAY DALLAM, Judge Appeal Tax Court.

F. A. O'BRIEN, State Inspector Steam Boilers.

SAM'L A. CLAGETT, Sanitary Inspector.

WM. W. HESS, Purveyor Bayview Asylum.

JAMES S. MORROW, Chief Judge Appeal Tax Court.

Over fifty physicians of Baltimore, including those of the leading hospitals, charitable institutions, colleges and schools, have voluntarily endorsed Red Star Cough Cure, not only as the best thing of the kind ever discovered, but as being entirely free from the harmful features of other cough mixtures. Every cure is permanent, and the cure is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, emetics and poisons. It leaves no bad effects. It does not damage the system. It is pure, pleasant, prompt, sold by druggists and dealers in its native land throughout the United States at fifty cents per bottle. Write for particulars to THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Proprietors, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Red Star COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK

Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Wholesale and Dealers, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

ST. JACOBS OIL

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains. Fifty Cents. All Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

SHYING HORSES.

The Habit Usually the Result of Constitutional Peculiarities.

There are many troublesome habits of which horses can be entirely cured, but the shy horse may never entirely overcome the faulty habit.

It may seem a startling assertion, but it is nevertheless a fact, that more persons are to-day taking hot water for various ailments than any single drug in our pharmacopoeia.

It was first employed in 1838, according to Dr. Cutter, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, who made use of it in a series of experiments undertaken upon animals and men.

The benefits and results from the internal use of hot water must be due, in part, at least, if not wholly, to heat.

The water may be taken in doses of from one gill to one and a half. An ordinary tablet contains about ten ounces.

It must be drunk hot, and not warm (110 to 160 degrees). If necessary, fifteen minutes or more may be consumed in sipping a gobletful.

THE HOT-WATER CURE.

Rules for Administration—The Effects of the Treatment and the Points in its Favor.

It appears that the curative influence of hot water is not usually transient. In many cases the symptoms have shown no tendency to return when once checked by its use.

It exerts a marked influence upon disturbances of the nerves. In diabetes and in some kidney derangements its action as a diuretic is quite remarkable in some cases.

From a few experiments made with reference to the effect of this agent as a preventive of sea-sickness, it should be employed for from four to six weeks preceding an ocean voyage.

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Round Hats.

The ornamental handkerchiefs and the new scarfs make the trimming of a round hat a very easy matter.

For the country are large pokes of rough straw of many colors, trimmed with a bunched-up kerchief of printed muslin in mottoway colors and designs.

A boulevard paper gives a graphic sketch of the manner in which nearly one-half of Paris was built upon the hollow ground beneath.

The best place to ascertain the solution of the Soudan problem is about six thousand miles from the scene of operations.

Several hundred years ago there lived in a pashalik of Arabia a learned marabout (priest) who gathered about him many disciples.

The suits of clothes which were purchased by the Government for the Greely relief expedition for twenty-five dollars each and sold in bulk recently for about five dollars per suit.

Homan Calves.

An exchange says: "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures."

It is afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

Quaker Testimony. Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, a Quaker lady, of Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Seven Wise Men Baffled. The N. Y. Morning Journal says that Mrs. F. G. Kellogg, 50 E. 8th St., was partially paralyzed, and lay for seven days in convulsions.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it.

What the People Say. Mr. R. A. Everett, of Lexington, Ky., writes: Dr. Cuyssott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cured me of the worst case of dyspepsia and blood-poisoning a man ever had.

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EGG PRODUCTION.

Hens Will Lay if They Be Given Egg-Producing Material.

There is such a thing as inducing the hens to lay by giving them the material with which to do so.

ARABIA.

Some of the Unique Sights and People in This Remote Country.

A court was filled with the forms of Arab men and women squatting on sacred mats, and facing a platform where eight Arabs engaged in a fantastic and fascinating dance.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4.00 @ 5.10 Native cows... 2.00 @ 3.75 Butchers' steers... 3.75 @ 4.40

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 5.20 @ 5.65 Butchers' steers... 4.25 @ 4.85

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS.

should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand of Soda and Saleratus.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in this City or County to take light work at their own homes.

PILETS ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms: Itching, Intense Burning, Swelling, Discharge.

It is ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE in PUTTING ALL such cases as Piles, Hemorrhoids, Itching, Swelling, Discharge, etc.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Attorney General Writes a Lengthy Opinion Upon the New Law Passed by the Legislature—The Old Law and the New—Interesting Reading for Whom it May Concern.

In response to numerous inquiries received at his office, and more particularly to one from the County Attorney of Shawnee County, Attorney General Bradford has given his views upon the Prohibitory laws as follows:

TOPKAW, KAN., March 17, 1885.
Charles Curtis, Esq., County Attorney of Shawnee County, Topeka, Kan.

DEAR SIR:—In answering the various questions you ask concerning the new Prohibitory law passed by the recent Legislature, I will review the old law and the new law on this subject, i. e., the act of 1885 as amended and supplemented by the act of 1883, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1885.

The act of 1881 is still in force except as amended. The only sections amended are sections 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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with reference to the last clause of this amendment I will suggest that it was proposed by the Legislature to prohibit the sale of wine.

FOR COMMUNION PURPOSES.
Wine, a liquor commonly known as an intoxicating beverage, is clearly within the first class mentioned in the intoxicating liquor cases, 25 Kan., 73, and within the letter of the amendment if not within its spirit.

Section 9 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 6 of the act of 1885. The change consists in allowing additional statements of what shall constitute violations of the section, i. e., "or who shall barter or sell the same to any person when he has reason to believe that the person purchasing the liquor is obtaining the same for other than the excepted purposes, although he may have a prescription, or shall have made the statement herein provided, or who shall sell to any person under the influence of liquor, or who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who shall allow liquor sold as a medicine or otherwise to be drunk on his premises, the same as if he were imposing a fine and imprisonment instead of a fine, or imprisonment and by a forfeiture of the right to obtain a permit for the next year." The increased penalties for subsequent offenses are omitted.

Right here you further inquire: "Is a druggist, who was convicted under this section before amendment, and whose permit was annulled, or who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who shall allow liquor sold as a medicine or otherwise to be drunk on his premises, the same as if he were imposing a fine and imprisonment instead of a fine, or imprisonment and by a forfeiture of the right to obtain a permit for the next year?"

Under the action of 1881 for the first violation of this section a fine or imprisonment was imposed, and in addition thereto the druggist forfeiting his permit. For the second offense there was an increased fine, or imprisonment, forfeiture of permit, and for the third offense the druggist lost his right to obtain a permit, and for the third offense there was, with the other penalties, absolute forfeiture of such right forever.

The section as amended affords the right to obtain a permit for five years to the first offense. The penalty for the first violation of the act of 1881, defining what shall be held to be intoxicating liquors, and section 11 of that act, relating to the duration and renewal of permits of druggists and the same as if he were imposing a fine and imprisonment instead of a fine, or imprisonment and by a forfeiture of the right to obtain a permit for the next year.

But druggists who, prior to the amendment of the law, had been convicted of an offense or a third offense, having already lost the right to obtain a permit for the period of five years, or forever, are not relieved from such penalty by the amendment and repeal of the section under which it was imposed.

Section 10 of the act of 1881, defining what shall be held to be intoxicating liquors, and section 11 of that act, relating to the duration and renewal of permits of druggists and the same as if he were imposing a fine and imprisonment instead of a fine, or imprisonment and by a forfeiture of the right to obtain a permit for the next year.

Upon section 10 you propound the following: "Does the law intend that prepared medicines containing sufficient alcohol to be toxic, and not as beverages, shall be sold as intoxicants upon statement or prescription, and statement as in the case of liquors?"

The question depends upon a question of fact which can not be here determined. The following quotation from the intoxicating liquor cases 25 Kan., 73, will explain what I mean: "If the compound or preparation be such that the distinctive character and effect of intoxicating liquor are gone, that its use as a beverage is not prohibited, and that it is possible by reason of the other ingredients it is not within the statute." On the other hand if the intoxicating liquor is a distinctive force in the compound, and such compound is reasonably liable to be used as an intoxicating beverage, it is within the statute.

The element of the law in the said case does not avail the druggist if the jury decide that the compound falls within the last mentioned class. If the druggist sells compounded medicines and preparations containing alcohol for medicinal purposes, and the requirements of this act, he takes the risk of the jury, to whom this question is submitted in prosecution for a violation of the law, to find that this act is within the statute.

The amendments of the act of 1881 by the act of 1885 do not weaken or overturn any of the decisions of the Supreme Court construing the original act.

Section 12 of the act of 1881 is one of the amended sections, but the new section 12 of the act of 1885, in so far as it is the same as the original section so far as it goes, except that the penalty for a violation of the section is increased. The new section 12 of the act of 1885 is amended by section 13 of the act of 1885, with the difference that places where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale are put under the head of common nuisances, and the word "use" omitted from the description of such places. The method of enforcement is explained, i. e., intoxicating liquors, found therein, together with signs, screens, bottles, glasses and other property used in keeping and maintaining such places, shall be seized, and the person who is in possession of such property, or where a plea is sought to be established that the place where such liquors are kept, is not a common nuisance, shall be liable to a fine and imprisonment, and the penalty for a violation of this section shall be as provided in section 14 of the act of 1885.

Section 14 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 14 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the act of 1881 remain unchanged.

Section 21 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 15 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 22 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 16 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 23 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 17 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 24 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 18 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 25 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 19 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 26 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 20 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 27 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 21 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

Section 28 of the act of 1881 is amended by section 22 of the act of 1885. The change is that "it shall not be necessary to describe the place where sold, except in prosecutions for keeping and selling, or for the removal of the alternative of fine or imprisonment and the imposition of both. The latter part of the new section relating to injunction against the maintenance of such nuisances is new legislation.

ferent statement will be necessary to make the information suit the exigencies of the case.

A new offense is prescribed in section 4 as amended by section 3 of the act of 1885, for which a new form of information will probably be necessary. This is the prosecution of persons whose statement so made for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors shall be false in any material matter, or who shall sell or furnish any of the liquors obtained to others as beverages. Your experience will guide you in drafting an information to meet the case.

Likewise a new form of information will be necessary in prosecutions of a physician under section 4 as amended by section 2 of the act of 1885. Very respectfully,
S. B. BRADFORD, Attorney General.

SALTY SAINTS.

Colle in the Mormon Church Produces a Bubble From the Church Organ.
SALT LAKE, March 20.—The Church organ breaks the silence for the first time since the rumor of the coming abrogation of polygamy at the spring conference. It argues against it, but does not absolutely deny it, admitting at the same time that the position of the Church favors the step.

It closes a long editorial saying: "Members of the Church who feel and talk favorably for the abrogation of doctrinal points are the reverse of strong. They probably belong to the class who believe in the fullness of the gospel as restored through Joseph Smith, and almost wish they didn't, or at least that it was not true. They would like to do the will of God, providing it is strictly in accordance with their own. They desire to adhere to the Church because they can not rid themselves of the conviction that it is the power of God unto salvation, but they would like its doctrines and its ways more in conformity with those of the world than every species of friction which causes the law of 1881 would have the right to be avoided. In fact, they are conservative Mormons, another term for men who, if the Church of Christ were manipulated by them, would doubtless adopt a policy of giving up religious rights by piecemeal until every distinguishing feature between the Saints and the world would disappear, and they would be loved all over the earth because they would be swallowed up by the world which loves its own. It would result in another universal apostasy similar to that which took place shortly subsequent to the time of Christ's earthly mission, but coming back to the starting point, all anticipations and predictions regarding the reception of revelations to the Church are necessarily premature. The faithful who seek to know and do the will of God will not be shaken of their purpose, neither will they abandon their religious principles in whole or in part, under any kind of pressure whatever. They would not care for their integrity in the full expectation of sooner or later beholding the salvation of God."

SEINING FOR SOLDIERS.