Commtv

Courant.

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.

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 discussed 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 Barrics project for the union of all the Central America States, together with the steps taken by Mexico in view of the threatened complications. of the investigation of differences between

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Blair's resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to sit during the recess 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-Stad commerce was laid before the Senate and after a long debate adopted without division. It provides for a select committee of five Senators to sit during the recess 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 previously offered by Senator Edmunds, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that Barrios, President of Guatemala, should be prevented from carrying out his scheme of annexing neighboring Republics. The resolution was criticised as amounting substantially to a declaration of war, but was adopted with but seven dissenting votes. Senator Edmunds moved the injunction of secrecy be removed 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

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 Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, was confirmed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the injunction of secrecy removed from the resolution adopted in regard to the Central America troubles.

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

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Van Wyck

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Van Wyck indulged in some severe strictures upon the South American Commission, charging it with reckless extravagance. Senators Har-ison and Vest defended the Commission In executive session the following nomina-tions were confirmed: Martin V. Montgom-ery, of Michigan, Commissioner of Patents; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, First Comp-proller of the Treasury; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, First Assistant Postmaster General; Joseph R. Ryan, of Nevada, Coiner of the Mint, Carson City; William Garrard, of Nevada, Superintendent of the Mint at 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 Livingstone, Guatemala, and use every exertion to pro tect American interests there.

Among the callers on the President at Washington recently were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Voorhees 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 du-He received many congratulations.

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

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 \$200,000; no insurance.

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

THE employes 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 tols.

Grant getting well, its 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.

Ar 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 nomi-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 prohi-

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 terms of four years each on the Utah bench.

THE Cincinnati Republican City Conven tion nominated Amos Smith, Jr., for Mayor on the first ballot.

In the Illinois Joint Assembly on the 19th to 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 STATE 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 and was lodged in jail at Cleveland, O., was taken home by Detective Deilman. THE Evangelist, Moody, commenced a series of meetings in Kansas City on the

It was reported that the Coffeyville Southern Kansas, Oklahoma colony had outwitted the United States soldiers and

reached the forbidden lands. A FIRE the other morning at Seattle, W I., 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 be-

fore the Supreme Court. THE Legislature of Montana has sent a memorial to the United States Senate protesting against the repeal of the desert

THE SOUTH.

land act.

HENRY J. MULLEN, a New Orleans hardware dealer, failed; assets, \$98,000; liabilities, \$46,000.

THE Supreme Court of Maryland has decided to admit Charles S. Wilson, a colored man, to the bar. This is contrary to a previous decision affecting colored men and the practice of law.

J. JEFFORDS, of Issafuena County, Miss.,

lately Representative in Congress from the Shoe String District, died suddenly at the Washington Hotel, Vicksburg, of heart

ANOTHER fire at Atlanta, Ga., started in the tobacco store of Carter & Co., destroying property amounting to \$100,000. THE United States vessel "Alliance" has

been ordered from New Orleans to Central America to protect American interests. Honge Junction, Tex., was taken po fession of recently by tramps, who the railroad men and citizens out with pis-

Two ballots for United Senator were cast without result in the Arkansas Legislature on the 19th. In the last Berry had 42 votes, Dunn 35, Newton 17, and Fishback 19.

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 against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, gave plaintiff a verdict for \$75,000. The suit was 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 Emmetsburgh, 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 Suakim 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 insurrec-

A RECONNOISSANCE from Suakim on the nated a full city ticket, headed by W. H. 19th discovered the surrounding country swarming with rebels. EX-HEAD CENTER STEPHENS, recently

expelled from Erance, was reported destitute and sick in Brussels. THE Cincinnati Southern Railroad an-

nounced 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

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

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.

gagement with Osman Digna's Arabs near Suakim, on the 19th, the result being, as reported, that a position was obtained commanding the Hasheen valley and facili-tating future operations against Tamai.

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

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 in-

jured, one probably fatally. OSMAN DIGNA'S Arabs forced a British square near Suakim 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 KEOKUK (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 up-

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

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 pev in the First Presbyterian Church at Wash ington, of which the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, is pastor.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies ad journed until April 27, after rejecting by majorities over 100 the two votes of censure on the Government.

MATSADA SORAKICKI, the Japanes 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 1986 and 1887:

		-
scellaneous	\$ 25,872.36 34,626.78 2,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00	\$ 28,700.00 108,435.42
gislative expenses gislative postage omen's dep't, N. O ldiers' Orph. Home eaf and Dumb Insti- tute building	1,000.00 56,300.00 1,680.00 2,000.00	20,000.00
af and Dumb Insti-		25,000.00
ute, current expenses		75,000.06
		43,000.00
ate Reform School, current expenses becile Asylum, build-		40,000.00
ibecile Asylum, build-		25,000.00
nbecile Asylum, cur- rent expenses		7,500.00
stitute for the Blind, current expenses stitute for the Blind,	1,800.00	31,658.00
hanild no		70,000.00
sane Asylum, Topeka, building		204,500.00
sane Asylum, Topeka, current expenses	30,000.00	240,000.00
sane Asylum, Zopeka, current expenses sane Asylum, Ossa- wattomie, building sane Asylum, Ossa-		39,105.00
wattomie, current exp.		190,000.00
wattomie, current exp. ate University, b'ild g ate University, cur-	el our	50,000.00
rent expensesormal School	De la company	76,000.06
ormal School		* 7,970.00
enitentiary	40,783.60	280,828.00
eformatory		60,000.06
eformatory	3,257.00	
onveying prisoners to Penitentiary	21,350.00	30,000.00
aintenance of desti- tute insane harles Rippey, militia	20,000.00	20,000.00
expensesrawford and Wilson,	3,200.31	2,799.70
ontgomery and La- bette, taxes refunded osts in unorganized	11,708.37	
osts in unorganized	13.556.78	
countiesxecutive Department	2,367.42	28,600,00
djutant General		8,800.00
djutant General xecutive Council	1,766.00	
ecretary of State	383.00	16,700.00
uditor of State		16,000.00
reasurer of State up't Public Instruct'n		19,600.00
up't Public Instruct'n.		13,200.00
ttorney General		9,600.00
ate Librarian	156.10	
tate Historical Society.		6,500.00
isurance Department.		11,000.00
tate Board Agricultu'e ailr'd Commissioners.	•	18,400.00
upreme Court	75.00	33,800.00
istrict Judges	3,295.00	110,000.00
egents and Trustees	1 1 201 0	19 800 00
State institutions tate Veterinarian and L. S. Commissioners tate Horticultural So	1,384.30	18,600.00
I. S. Commissioner	5 000 O	20,000.00
ate Horticultural Se	5,000.00	
ish Commissioners	300.00	
J. Crawford, Agent	37,250.5	
b. Clawford, Agent	01,000.0	0,000.00

250.00 \$325,797.28 \$2,039,749.15 Grand total.....

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

dist Episcopal Church:

Fort Scott District—A. G. Robb, P. E.,—post office, ——. Baxter Springs, to be supplied; Beulah, J. C. Hull; Cherokee, J. W. Waiker; Columbus, H. W. Chaffee: Crestline and Weir City, J. E. Whitehead; Erie, J. H. Price; Fort Scott, H. V. Givler: Fort Scott Circuit, A. F. Conrey; Fulton, J. M. Iliff; Galesburg, S. F. Stevens; Girard, I. R. Lovejoy; Girard Circuit, J. B. Gibson: Halloweil, P. H. Fisk; La Cygne, S. J. Brownson; Moumouth, J. M. Payne; Mound City, Thomas Stevenson; Mulberry Grove, S. P. Cullison; Osage Mission, J. M. Baugher; Parsons, H. A. Tucker; Pittsburg and Opolis, J. W. Stewart: Pleasanton, F. P. Blakemore; Redfield, S. J. Heaton; Walnut, M. E. Goddard; Xenia, J. H. Strain. Sanford Snyder, Superintendent of Missions in Indian Territory, post-office, Grand River. G. W. Pye, agent of Preacher's Aid Society, and member of Cherokee quarterly conference.

Independence District—A. Cullison, P. E.

Aid Society, and member of Cherokee quarterly conference.

Independence District—A. Cullison, P. E., post-office, Independence. Altamont, H. R. Volmar; Caney, R. M. Cullison; Cecil, J. B. Seiss; Cedarvale, W. T. York; Chanute W. F. Rhodes. Chanute Circuit, to be supplied; Cherryvale. C. T. Durboraw; Cherryvale Circuit, John Elrod; Chetopa, W. W. Curnutt; Chetopa Circuit, Marion Bell; Coffeyville, H. McBirney; Denis, to be supplied; Edna, A. S. Freed; Elk City, John Williams; Grenola, W. T. Freeland; Independence, J. B. Ford; Independence Circuit, W. H. McVey; Labette, J. S. Budd; Liberty, J. W. Fox; Longton, O. Bruner; Moline, S. Hedges; Mound Valley, E. C. Creager; Neodesha, D. T. Summerville; Oswego, J. A. Hyden; Peru, to be supplied; Sedan, to be supplied; Thayer, 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, W. A. Howard; Garnett, H. J. Coker; Greeley, W. H. Carwardine; Humboldt, R. T. Harkness; Iola, R. M. Scott; Lane, James Hunter; Le Roy, S. S. Weatherby; Louisburg, Janes Murray; Moran, W. E. Means; Mount Ida, M. V. Robbins; Neosho Falls, A. Maxey and supply; Osawatomie, William Shambauch; Ottawa, C. W. Gullett; North Ottawa, Sprazue Davis; Paola, J. A. Furgison; Princeton, Wesley Emerson; Welda, Bascom Robbins; Williamsburg, C. R. Pattee; Yates Center, W. T. White. Agent of Baker University, A. Buckner. Professor of Baker University, W. I. Graham, members of Baldwin quarterly conference.

Emperia District—J. T. Hanna, P. E.,

conference.

Emporia District—J. T. Hanna, P. E., post-office Emporia. Altoona, V. Staley, Americus, D. S. Baldwin; Burlington, S. S. Murphy; Cedar Point, G. B. Norton; Coyville, T. R. Kennedy; Cottonwood Falls, N. B. Johnson; Dunlap, T. W. Royal; Emporia, First Church, W. C. Snodgrass; Emporia. West street, George Tyacke; Eureka, C. R. Rice; Fall River, M. E. Bramhall; Fredonia, Thomas Lidzy; Hartford, W. H. Tyner; Howard, Joel A. Barker; Howard Circuit, C. A. Snelling; Lebo, Sidney Smith; Madison, E. A. Graham; Matfield, H. A. Cook; Meivern, G. W. Stafford; Quenemo, Dr. W. H. Reed; Reading, A. L. Scott; Safford, John McAnulty; Severy, H. Carlyon; 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 & Southwest Railroad Company. The route of the proposed road and telegraph line is: Comnencing on the boundary line between the States of Nebraska and Kansas; thence up Dog Creek in a southwesterly direction, through a part of Phillips County, crossing the county line between Norton and Pkillips Counties at a point about five and three quarter miles south of the State line; thence in a southwesterly 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

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Apportions 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: S. E. Pendleton, Presiding Elder, Topeka ost-office. Auburn, J. O. Foressuan. Baldwin Church, to be supplied by J. W. D.

Burlingame, First Church, James Law-Anderson.
Burlingame, First Church, James Lawrence:
Burlingame, Second Church, G. W. Patten.
Carbondale, A. T. Riley.
Centropolis, J. H. Zabriskie.
Clinton, to be supplied.
Gedar, to be supplied by J. Woodburn.
Dover; to be supplied by C. H. Call.
Dragoen, to be supplied.
Grantville, Strange Brooks.
Lyndon, E. H. Parkinson.
Meriden, E. F. Holland.
Osage City, W. A. Crawford.
Pomona, T. C. Sisson.
Scranton, J. A. Hubenger.
Silver Lake, C. Holman.
Tecumseh, C. N. Riggle.
Topeka, First Church, S. McChesney.
Topeka, Ktolive, W. Butler.
Topeka, Mt. Olive, W. Butler.
Topeka, Asbury R. Rector.
Topeka, Parsdale, T. W. Haven.
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.

LEAVENWORTH DISTRICT.
J. A. Motter, Presiding Elder, post-office.

and a member of the First Church, Topeks, Quarterly Conference:

LEAVENWORTH DISTRICT.

J. A. Motter, Presiding Elder, post-office, Baldwin City.

De Soto, to be supplied.
Gardner, L. A. Hubbard.
Glenwood and Tonganoxie, T. Scott.
Kansas City, J. Cook.
Lansing, to be supplied.
Lawrence, J. W. Alderman.
North Lawrence, W. J. Osborn.
Lenexa, G. C. Cryster.
Leavenworth, C. B. Mitchell.
Nortonville, F. Hays.
Olathe, William Stevenson.
Olathe, William Stevenson.
Olathe Circuit, J. C. Telford.
Osawkie, C. M. Hurlburt.
Oskaloosa, G. S. Dearborn.
Rosedale, to be supplied by A. C. Smith.
Rosedale and Quindaro, —.
Spring Hill, J. S. Smith.
South Wyandotte and Armourdale, T. B.
Gray.
Valley Falls, L. C. Biggs.

South Wyahuotte ...
Gray.
Valley Falls, L. C. Biggs.
Wellsvile, G. R. Houts.
Winchester, F. F. Otto.
Wyandotte, E. F. Hill.
Wyandotte and Rosedale J. B. Gibbs.
James Marvin, Superintendent United
States Indian School, Lawrence Quarterly
Conference. States Indian School, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Lippincott, Chancellor State University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

W. H. Sweet, President Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

C. A. Weaver, Professor Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

J. M. Sullivan, Agent Kansas Educational Association, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

W. A. Quayle, Professor Baker University, Lawrence Quarterly Conference.

ATCHISON DISTRICT.

J. Denison, Presiding Elder; postoffice Atchison.

J. Denison, Presiding Elder; post-offAtchison.
Atchison, to be supplied.
Capioma, E. C. Boaz.
Centralia, E. Park.
Corning, L. G. Griffis.
His watha, E. Gill.
Highland, to be supplied.
Holton, J. R. Madison.
Holton Circuit, L. A. Tallaman.
Kennekuk, A. J. Dursy.
Monrovia, supplied by J. M. Reynolds.
Muscotah and Whiting, J. C. Brainord.
Oneida, E. B. Perry.
Robinson, H. A. Pasley.
Sabetha and Morrill, H. A. L. King.

Sabetha and Morrill, H. A. L. King.
Seneca, George Wenterbourne.
Seneca Circuit, supplied by A. S. Payne.
Severance, W. H. Zimmerman.
Trov, supplied by G. W. L. Porter,
Wetmore, C. C. Knowlton.
White Cloud, C. S. Freark.
Wathena, supplied by B. F. Bowman.
W. R. Kistley, Missioner to New Mexico.
P. Krohn, agent Kansas State TemperanceUnion, Atchison Quarterly Conference.
M. Spencer, Conference Missioner and
Traveling Agent; member Holton Quarterly
Conference.

MANHATTAN DISTRICT.
W. J. Mitchell, Presiding Elder, Junction W. J. Mitchell, Presiding Elder, Junction City post-office.
Abilene, R. Wake.
Abilene, R. Wake.
Abilene Church, F. S. Allman.
Alma, A. G. Murray.
Chalk Mound, supplied by J. R. Williams.
Council Grove, William Friend.
Eskridge, C. F. Teetor.
Exeter, C. C. Culmer.
Good Hope, B. F. Webb,
Harveyville, J. McQuiston.
Harrington, W. W. Kendall.
Junction City, R. L. McNabb.
Louisville, R. B. Beaattie.
Manhattan, First Church, A. S. Embres.
Manhattan and Wamego, William Dawson.
Milford, J. F. Scherer.
North Dickinson, J. P. Badgley.
Parkerville and Dwight Chapel, W. M. Sedore.

ore.
St. Mary's, J. W. Clock.
St. Mary's, J. W. Clock.
Wakefield, R. E. O'Byrne
Wamego, P. T. Rhode.
Westmoreland, S. L. Hunter.
White City, G. W. Browning.
Woodbine and Enterprise, supplied by G. M. Glick.
G. W. Miller, missionary to Nevada.

W. H. Underwood, Presiding Elder, post-W. H. Underwood, Presiding Elder, postoffice, Clay Center.
Beattie, J. Brown.
Burks Grove and St. Clair, R. T. Baldwin.
Circleville, G.W. Hovermale.
Clay Center, First Church, J. R. Miller.
Clay Center, Second Church, to be supplied,
Clifton, J. Biddison.
Frankfort, J. T. Mayor.
Fostoria, J. H. Colt,
Garrison, C. Minear.
Green, William Conrad.
Greenleaf, J. F. Dennis.
Havenville and Onaga, J. R. Shultz.
Hollenberg, supplied by A. W. Richardson.
Hope, supplied by B. F. Newton.
Haddam, J. L. Shackleford.
Idana, to be supplied.

Haddam, J. L. Shackleford.
Idana, to be supplied.
Irving and Blue Rapids, S. B. Woolpert.
Leonardville, V. H. Biddison.
Linn and Palmer, B. F. Parlett.
Marysville, E. R. Brown.
Morganville, R. E. McBride.
Oketo, James Massey.
Washington, J. H. Green.
Waterville, E. H. Bailiff.
Waterville Circuit, J. W. Graham.
Vermillion and Axtell, to be supplied. Dunkards Done.

& 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 com-pany is believed to have been a myth.

JOHNSTON, PA., March 20.-M. W. Klein

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 sobbing hysterically and imploring of God late Webster County Bank o licials will be to help them and spare the lives of the deat the Republican Valley & Kansas Railread; tried for felony. The count will probably ones entended below. be in session three weeks.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Full Text of the Resolution Adopted by the Sena le Concerning Gautemata

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the execufive session of the Senate yesterday the injunction of secrecy was removed from Mr. Edmunds' resciution, adopted Tuesday, relating to the troubles in Central America. The resolution is as follows:

lating to the tzoubles in Central America. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States Zas-learned that the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has set on foot, or threatens to set on foot, an invasion of the territories of the Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador, with the professed object of consolidating into one Government the Republics of Central America, by force of arms and against the wisbes of the several Republics concerned, and WHEREAS. There is pending between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty providing for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the continent and in the Republic of Nicaragua, for the benefit of all Central American. Republics, as well as the United States, which treaty it is understood the Republic of Nicaragua has ratified; therefore

Bett resolved, As the judgment of the Senate Laat, in view of the special and important interests of the United States in conjunction with the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the inter-oceanic transit across the continent now in progress of adjustment, any invasion of the territory of Nicaragua or Costa Rica by the forces of Guatemala under the circumstances and with the purposes before stated, is regarded by the Senate and ought to be treated by the United States as an act of unfriendly and hostile interference with the rights of the United States and of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to said matter.

HAZEN'S SENSATION.

He Creates a Sensation by Saying He Went Outside of Red Tape to Further the Res-

cue of Greely. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The examination of General Hazen was continued before the Court Martial. He restified that the newspaper interview complained of was inaccurate in several particulars, and that he was not aware that he was being interviewed with a view to publication. There was a decided sensation in court when General Hazen with great feeling said: "I had no official responsibility for the decisions of the Secretary of War. I had the responsibility to do everything in my power for the relief of the expedition—the responsibility which one man bears to another. There was no for-tune which I possessed, no energy which I possessed that was not due those imperilled. men to help them out. I was ready to spend every cent I possessed, and in 1882 when the 'Neptune' was to be sent and Congress was late in making an appropria-tion for it, I engaged that vessel on my own responsibility. It would have done the same thing in 1883 if I had been permitted to do it." The cross-examination of the witness then began, but nothing important was elicited up to the time court ad-

THE COWBOY WAR.

The Slayers of the Three Desperade Taken to Las Vegas by the Troops.

DENVER, Col., March 19 .- A Springer, N. M., special says: "By order of President Cleveland a detachment of the Tenth Infantry arrived this afternoon and escorted to Las Vegas for safe keeping the besieged officers, Lee, Kimberly and Hixenbaugh, the slayers of three desperadoes, Rogers, Currie and Red River Tom, in their attack on the officers in jaff Monday last. While many of the cowbey avengers left town last night many remained determined to avenge the death of their comrades as soon as the officers made their appearance. Of this the latter were advised, hence the request of the Governor for a military escort out of town. On the arrival of the train the in-habitants flocked to the housetops. The greatest excitement prevailed, as it was ex-pected an attack would be made upon the soldiers and an attempt made to seize the officers and hang them. No demonstrations were made, however. The train arrived at Las Vegas at eight this evening. The desperado, Currie, was the same who shot and killed the actor, Parker, some years ago at Marshall, Texas, while the latter was trying to save some ladies from insult.

3USHYHEAD. The Big Indian on His Way Home-Negro

ST. Louis, March 18 .- Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Nation is at the Planters' House, on his way home from Washington, where he went to confer with the then Secretary of the Interior, Teller, in: regard to devising some mean of effectually disposing of the claims which were constantly being made by persons to membership in the Cherokee Nation. "We are," he said, "continually obliged to pass upon the claims of persons having lots of negroblood and no Indian blood in their veins, to be taken into the Nation, and I visited, Scavetaw Tallor is evident to secure his ad-Secretary Teller in order to secure his advice upon the formation of a tribunal which would dispose of such applications in a satisfactory and final manner. He was, however, so busy winding up the af-fairs of his department, that I was unable to have the matter disposed of, and shall have to wait until the time comes when Secretary Lamar's attention can be brought to it. I saw the Cleveland inauguration while I was in Washington, and that sight alone amply repaid the trouble and trial I had under-

FEARFUL MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Hundred Men Supposed to be Killed

BERLIN, March 18 .- A terrible disaster occurred in the mining village at Camp Housen, near Saarbrucken, this morning, by which it is believed fully two hundred miners lost their lives. The explosion occurred in one of the large mines. The miners had hardly began the day's work when fire damp, becoming ignited, ex-ploded, causing a heavy cave in and around the shift and entrance to the mine. Over two hundred men are known to be in the mine at the time. All efforts to reach them thus far have been unsuccessful It is feared that all have been either crushed to death or asphixiated. The scenes in and around the mine are heartrending. The wives, mothers and children of the imprisoned men flocked around the entrance, sobbing hysterically and imploring of God

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTONWOOD FALLS - KANRA

WE WERE CHILDREN ONCE.

We were children when we thought We were children when we thought
That the heavens were very near,
And that all our mothers taught
Would to-morrow be made clear;
When we questioned everywhere,
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 fables seemed Truer than our lesson books; When for all who well had striven Sweet the ready garlands grew, And when sleeping, unforgiven, Was what nobody could do.

We were children when we feared Only darkness, never light. For our troubles disappeared Always, if they came in suht: When our love was like our breath— Cardess, natural, unperceived; Whea we wondered about death Ass. Jing to be believed.

When we drew a severing line.
Good from evil, night from day—
On the one side, all divine;
On the other—look away!
When our wrath was swift and sure.
Just because we seemed to know
Nothing wrong could touch the pure,
And

When all weariness of life
Was but waiting for a bliss.
When all bitterness and strife
Could be finished with a kiss;
When all spoken words were mea
When no promises could break
When all storms were only sent
For the pretty rainbow's sake. Over all the lovely scene

Over all the lovely scene Necessary darkness flowed; Now the years that intervene H de that once familiar road. We remerater all the way— Oh, it was so fair, so dear! Where it led we can not say, But we know it led not here.

For the labor wins no crown,
And the strong hope dies in pain,
And the tw-light settles down.
And love comforts us in vain.
We have watered lifeless plants,
Falschood fills the common air,
Every footstep disenchants,
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 untwined.
Nature wastes no drop of dew,
Past the dying root it flows;
What you did you never knew
Till there sprang a sudden rose,

Every branch breaks out in song (All that birds say must be true), Right grows in the heart of wrong-Yours the test to let it through!
Every gathered leaf decays;
Wat for one immortal wreath!
What is love with life that plays
To the love that lives in death?

Twilight grows so sweet and clear. We can tell that morn is nigh;
And our dead have come as near
As our childhoods happy sky.
Did the darkness only seem?
Was it all our own false will?
Was our life a little dream?
Father, are we children still?
—M. B. Smedley, 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. stretched-out anecdotes to a gaping me." company. Modest? Well, I'm not exactly bashful, but I haven't that selfactly bashful, but I haven't that selfpush to which many a man owes his
prominence. I was educated for a lawyer. In fact, I practice I the devilish
profession for a short time. I say devilish because, during my short and, as
Bret Harte would say, unhallowed 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 myse f as an editor that
I desire to speak. From the time when
my recollection seemed to come out of I desire to speak. From the time when if you do suffer, an' your grade will be my recollection seemed to come out of high. a dark c'oset and flit, like a miller, around the cande of a newlyawakened existence, I have had a great the place where I had met him the day main, b t the town was d stasteful to fondness for newspapers. My father often said that this predilection for hurried print would send me to the poorhouse, 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 waving aside the entire list of back-numbered christenings, I preferred to call my sheet the Arkansaw Cat Fish. Th s was surely an odd name-a kind of "odds-fish" name-and it was not, as an ignorant and heartless wag, who never paid his subscription, remarked, intended for exclusive circulation among the colored

One day while I was hard at work. an old man, very tall, with white hair and shrunken cheeks, came into the

"I am very anxious to secure work." "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 ex-pect 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 bat little trouble. Say the word and I will take off my coat."

CHAPTER II.

The old man was an excellent compositor, wonderfully correct and untir-ing in his efforts to please. All day he would sit on a high stool putting up type with a regular click. H.s closest hour," said he, "but about mid ight he thrift that can be well represented in approach to a smile was the grim ex- got up and went out. When he came figures!-Baptist Weekly.

pression the t crossed his in e when he back, which he dd after some time, i bent h mself over the "case" and head him washing his hands, and at coughed with a hollow sound. He kept mo ning when I went to the wash shelf a bottle of cod liver oil setting on the on the porch I saw blood stains in the press, and three times a day he would bottom of the bowl." take up the bottle and drink with as The truth is, una

He slept in the office. One night wh le we were sitting by the stove he looked up suddenly and asked: "What is your religion?"

"I do not belong to any church." "Which churen do you faver?"
"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 hell, though not so strongly, I fancy, as they did before education became so

"Not so much as they did," he assented. "Many of them do not now believe that hell is necessary to salvation, but there must be a difference in the treatment of good and bad souls. Suppose a man who never harmed any one should k'll himself? Do you think great hopes that the Grand Jury would his soul would find rest? "That is a question upon which

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 avengers. p omises an early relief from pain. I One morning, just before the meeting have often thought that in my case a of the court before which I was to be man would be justifiable in taking his own life. It looks to me as though I said: am releptle sly tortured."

I hardly knew what reply to make. for I felt that the old man had cause to well known in this community, and was complain, but after a few moments of tion 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

bis eves as he said: "Ah, those are pleasant words." After this I fancied he was not so restless. He continued to take medi-

I never told a long story. No one can of my long-coveted sleep of that deep say that Eli Buck has ever told solltude which I desire shall surround

the office I overtook the Squire near ously support my paper if I would rebefore. "B'leve I'll go with you," said me. I am now engaged in farming, he, "an' have few moment's chat with and am reason bly contented, but I the old feller."

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. The Cumulative Power of Money Relig-A bloody-an awful scene! stone, near the head, lay a sheet of paper covered with the old man's pecul ar writing. Almost breathlessly, I read these words:

CHAPTER III.

could not have entirely severed his own have done so, he coud not have placed it on the stone. Why any man should have murdered him no one could conceive. Expert detectives came and blacking his own boots or saving his dit ons, so as to enforce as mu h attenspent days in looking for a clue, but cherished eigerette, puts by five cents a tion, if not more, to our property by the went away puzzled. Squire Duval declared that the old man had been aided by bad spirits in the execution of the the rate of live per cent per annum; bloody design, yet this, while it may compounded semi-yearly. On this have found ready supporters among people who believed in supernatural the age of sixty five, having set his five and pro ect ourselves, it is clearly stipuagencies was rid culed by the Coroner and laughed at by the jury.

Some time previous to the arrival of the old man I had incurred the mortal A scratiny of the progress of this result enmity of a fellow named Givens. This is interesting. At the age of thirty our soulless wretch, biding his time, swore hero had \$395; at forty, \$877; at fifty, out a warrant for my arrest, charging \$1,667; at sixty, \$2,962. After fifteen me with the murder of the curious year's saving, his an ual interest more scribe. Of course I was indignant, but than equals his original prine pal: in I soon saw that the people paid but twenty-five years it is mor than double, little attention to my protestations of in thirty-five years it is for t.mes as innocence. I was arraigned for exami-much, in forty-five years it is eight nation before a Justice of the Peace. I times as much, as the annual amount had Squire Duval and the man with he puts by. The actual cash amount whom I boarded introduced as wit- saved in fifty years is \$912.50; the dfnesses. The Squire's testimony amounted ference between that and the grand

take up the bottle and dr nk with as much zest, it appeared to me, as though he were imbibing choice wine.

Dottom 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 bloo i from my nose.

When I made the statement, the peop'e looket suspiciously at me. My lawyer made an able speech, dwelling on the fact that I was the old man's riend, and that I had nothing against h m; and, although I had known him to be something of a materialist, yet supported the Squire's opinion insomuch that as the old man had unquestionably written the note, he might have cut oif

The magistrate decided that the evidence was suffic ently strong to justify my detention, and, as the case was not bailable, I was taken to jail. I had fail to return an indictment, but I was d sappointed. 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 d fliculty that the Sheriff could keep me from the clutches of the yelling

tried, the Sherift entered the jail and

"Mr. Buck, you are free. Read this letter. It was written by a crazy man, 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 libera-

"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 1fe, he said. He wrote everal strangely readable art cles for the Cat Fish. I don't know that, with all my experience in handling manuser pts. I have ever seen a handwriting so pecul ar as his. A number of our citzens who si wi 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 oilice, he followed me to the dor. "Mr. Buck," said he, "I think now that noy time is hort."

He looked as though he wanted to smile, but that his poor old I ps had lost the movement ne essary 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."

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

As I was walking down the road toward the house where I board-d on long of my long-coveted sleep of that deep sol tade which I desire shall surround me."

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

"Well, Buck," when I had stopped the fool. I say and a speak of the was to leave the first few hours of my long-coveted sleep of that deep sol tade which I desire shall surround me."

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

"Well, Buck," when I had stopped the coul. I sipped into a store, through a time and short rations, I met Squire Duval.

"Well, Buck," when I had stopped the coul. I shall be grateful if he wisuld went to the dor. He was the west to come here in the mich part of the ward the word to a store, through a shall be grateful if he wisuld was glad to abord him any amusement, and the led is said the metal was for the was to leave the tion ran as follows:

The people who would have been The next morning as I was going to willing to hang me offered to genershudder ev ry time I see an old man There was no lock on the office door, with white hair. - Arkansaw Traveler.

FIVE CENTS A DAY. lously Set Aside.

The cumulative power of money is a fact very generally appreciated. There are few men living at the age of "You will be surprised to find my head up here and my body on the floor. You do not see how it is possible for a man to cut of his head and place it where he chooses and then throw his body on the floor. It is singular, but you see for yourself. How would you no about such a performance? Ten to one you would fail."

seventy-five, hanging on to exist ence by some slender employment, or pensioners, it may be, on the bounty of kindred or friends, but might by exercising the smallest particle of thrist, rigidly adhered to in the next have set as de a rehered to in the past have set as de a respectable sum which would materially Never before or since have I seen such he p them to maintain their independexcitement in a town. It was useless ence in their old age. Let us take the to deny that the note had been written small sam of five cents, which we daily by the curious ser be, but the old man pay to have our boots blackene l, to ride in a ca the distance we are able to head from his body, an i, even could he walk, or to procure a bad eigar we are animals, race horses and many fancy better wi hout, and see what the value

is in the course o' years. We will sup ose a boy of fifteen, by day. In one year he saves \$18.25, which, being lanked, bears interest at cents per 'day religiously asid : during has accumulated no less than \$3,893.18. nesses. The Squire's testimony amounted to nothing, but the testimony of my total of \$3,833.18—namely, \$2,983.68—to nothing, but the testimony of my total of \$3,833.18—namely, \$2,983.68—to nothing, but the testimony of my

MIXED METAPHORS.

The Ludierous Ideas Which Follow the

Unskillful Use of Rhetorical Figures. The examples of confusion of metaphor ascribed to the late Lord Castlereagh are so absurd that it might have been thought impossible to rival them. Nevertheless, the following, though in somewhat quieter style, seemed to me to approach very nearly to the best of those that were spoken by Castlereagh or forged for him by Mackintosh. A recent Cabinet Minister described the error of an Indian official in these words: "He remained too long under the influence of the views which he had imbibed from the board." To imbibe a view seems strange, but to imbibe anything from a board seems to be very difficult. I may observe that the phrase of Castlereagh, which is now best known, seems to suffer from misquotation; we usually have "an ignorant impatience of taxation," but the original form appears to have been "an ignorant impatience of the relaxation of taxa-The following sentence is from a vol-

uminous historian: "The decline of the

material comforts of the working classes,

from the effects of the revolution, had

een incessant, and had now reached an alarming height." It is possible to ascend to an alarming height, but it is surely difficult to decline to an alarm-ing height. "Nothing could be more one-sided than the point of view adopted by the speakers." It is very strange to speak of a point as having a side, and then how can "one sided" admit of c mparison? A thing has either one side or it has not; there can not be degrees in one-s'dedness. However, even mathematicians do not always manage the word point correctly. In a modern valuable work we read of "a more extended point of view," though we know that a point does not admit of exten-This curious phrase is also to be sion. found in two eminent brench writers-Bailly and d'Alembert. I suppose that what is meant is a point which com-mands a more extended view. "Froschammer wishes to approach the subject from a philosophical standpoint."

It is impossible to stand and yet to app oach. Either he should survey the subject from a standpoint or approach it from a starting point. The most scientific of our continental theologians have returned back again to the relations and ramifications of the old paths." Here paths and ramificat ons do not correspond, nor is it obvious what the relations or paths are. Then "returned back again" seems to nvolve superfluity: either returned or turned back again would have been be ter. A large school had lately fallen into difficulties, owing to internal dissensions. In the report of a council on the subject it was stated that measures had been taken to introduce more harmony and good fee ing. The word introduce suggests the dea that harmony and good feeling could be laid on like gas or water by proper mechanical adjustment, or could be supplied like firstcla s furnitu e by a London upholsterer. An orator speaking of the usefulness of a dean, said that "he wastes his sweetness on the desert air and stands like an engine upon a siding." This is a strange combinat on of n.etaphors.

CIRCUS NOVELTIES HIRED OUT. Sleek Horses, Lions and Other Animals

Macmillan's Magazine.

That Make Up the Required Performance. It has always been a puzzle to the

circus-goerhew uch mammoth shows as Barnum's and others can be maintained all the year round. When one reads of any person having so large a racing stud or collection of wild animals that even the transportation from distant lands costs a small fortune, he marvels at the outlay required not only to purchase but to maintain such retinue. Barnum's show when it visits the metropolis, has at least a dozen of the finest race-horses and hunters, and the general belief is that the sleek and neet-footed animals belong to the great showman. Such, however, does not appear to be the fact. A reporter for mail and Express recently met one of the members of the larg st importing firms ia the country of wild animals, birds, and in fact of all kinds of curios ties. Referring to the matter he

sa d: "The race horses Barnum exhibits in his show are not his, or at least a number of them are not. You want to know where he gets them from? Well, I will tell you. The animals are rented from parties in the same business as myself or the time being. Or, in other words, when a large circus, so to peak, pitches its tent where it is to meet the eye of a critical audience such as to be encountered in New York, it is compelled to appear in a very fine suit of clothes. All the curiosities within reach are gathered to gether, and what the ordinary costumer does for the habitu s of fancy balls or masquerades, even to the silky swallow-tail coats we do for these great showmen to whom we rent our birds, as well as many of er curiosit es. In making our contracts we are compelled to be very stringent in the conlessee than if it were really their own. Take, for in-tance, the racing stock. Acedonts are liable to happen to horses running round the ring or taking bas s, when our thrity youth reaches the hurdles. To guard against any loss lated that should any of the animals sustifty years the result is surprising. He t in injuries from which they may b incapae tated for a time, or their useful ness in the ring mpaired for good, we place a good tound sum on the r heads; so large, indeed, that we a nce compel the lessor to be ever careful and mindful of them.

"It is precisely the same with lions. tigers, and other valuable an mals which even the care ess feeding might cause us to lose. When a man stipua es to pay \$2,000, \$3,000, or \$4,000 for an animal, in case anything hap-pens to it while in his charge, he is morally certain to exercise the ulmost are in its be alf. The rent of precious now animals is not to much but we an afford to let them out to diagrant parties during the year. -N V. Mail

THE HIRED GIRL.

Her Traits and Privileges—How Much It Costs to Keep Her.

The discovery was made by a newspaper paragrapher some years ago that it takes three to make a pair-he. she and the hired girl. This truth was suspected for a previous decade or more. but no mind had been discerning enough to formulate it. Since it has become an axiom of family life, it raises the party of the third part to an important rank in the domestic circle. That she is important no one who has ever hired her has failed to find out. Happy are they who meet in her a treasure. Twice happy are those who can get along without her. Here in Springfield the servant girls are Irish, and form two distinct classes, the natives of the realm of St. Patrick and those of American birth. As a rule, the latter, having had at least the rudiments of a common-school education, are, to a marked degree, more intelligent and capable than the former. The wages paid these domestics range from two to four dollars a week, the former sum going to the least experienced and efficient, and the latter to the favorites restaurants, whose work is especially hard. The average pay of the girl who can wash and iron and do part or

of wealthy families and cooks in the whole cooking of a family of rea-sonable size is three dollars; and it is a price which makes these girls one of the most independent classes in the community. Some business men would be glad in these times, after paying all their bills for food, fuel, rent, washing and lights, to have three dollars a week left for clothing and other purely personal comforts.

When the average domestic appears on the street in her Sunday clothes she carries about her an air of comfort and respectability which is often painfully lacking among a crowd of shop-girls. And there are some kitchen maidens of whom it can truly be said: "She is very much of a lady." It is common to ac-cuse this class of putting every cent they can earn on their backs, and that, too, is a fashion which will cause the most poss ble display. Still there are Springfield hired girls who are real-estate owners and "fore-handed" in other respects. Many of them have money laid by in the savings bank and one local institution can count up more than a thousand depositors from this class. The amounts invested are also considerable, some of the books bearing credits of one thousand dollars and even twelve hundred dollars. The u-ages of society are as firmly established in the kitchen as in the parlor. Calls are made and returned with due formality. As a g neral thing the domestic does not associate with the shop-girl, the feeling of superiority of one over the other being mutual. And the domestic has a set of her own, into which not every servant nee tapply for admission. The standing of the employer's family is generally considered when a new-comer seeks to mingle in the highest circles, education, ability to do fancy work and a few similar accomplishments being also regarded. Some of the Springfield do-mestics have married very well and maintain orderly and attractive homes. to which they welcome their unmarried associates. Others, who were carefully brought up in our best families, have married poorly, and the places where they live are as untidy and fever-breeding as any in the city. The contrast between the knowledge of this class and their use of it is painful enough to sicken the most hopeful union relief visitor in the land. They hold theinselves to step into any house to which they may be called on an emergency and do up the work, whatever it may be, in excellent shape, and they teach their children to do the same, for a consideration.

The hired girls' privileges vary considerably in different families. It is generally understood that after the Sunday dinner is out of the way she shall have the rest of the day to herself, even though the family are forced to be content with a bread-and milk supper. housekeepers think they must be very strict with their help for the sak of maintaining discipline. They lay down the law that their girls can have only one afternoon and one evening out each week, while others allow their servants to be away whenever their absence does not inconvenience the family. And the contrast is kept up all along the scale. One woman was heard to remark a while since that when she caught the girl reading the daily paper she guessed they'd catch it. But other families are glad to keep help intelligent enough to care for the papers. These people are willing their domestics shall have a fire in their sleeping-rooms a part of the day, so that a place may be afforded for sewing and recreation, and they need not be tied down to the kitchen during all their working hours. The best g ris are kept in the same families year after year, while the poor ones are constantly floating through the intelligence offices. A well-to-do family will do almost anything in order to keep a first-class girl. Cases have been known where they paid her full wages and also paid her board during their absence in California or Europe. It is probably more common to pay halt-wages in such cases.

How much it costs to keep a girl is a

But in their own quarters they some-

times live with a very uncivilized fash-

much moted question. tr sses of experience put the amount as high as ten dollars a week, and claim that they have figured out this result carefully. They allow thee dollars for wages, three dollars for board, and four dollars for waste, provided the servant is left to do about as she pleases. last item seems a large one and doubt less it depends very much on the character of the "secre ary of the interior" as the kitchen-maid is sometimes called, and the amount of outside relief which she dispenses to the army of cousins with which any girl of self respect provides hers lf. There are a few American girls who still drift into house service, and of course there are Springfield kitchens which employ other nationalities, but the Irish Catholics almost monopolize the business. And most housekeepers will admit that on the whole they prefer Catholics, the restraints of the church being found to be sal stary and more effective than those which usually rest on other servants. This

whole subject has many possible ramifications, and the present article shall close with a reference to a glowing argument for protection, which a prote-inent Fourth Ward manufacturer recently made at a New York hotel dinner-table, because of the prosperous condition of the Springfield hired girls. "Gentlemen," said he, "let me tell you that when my wife and 1 start for church Sunday morning from the front door there is just as much finery going out at the back door as my wife can support. -Springfield (Mass.) Repub-

EXPENSIVE WORDS.

Don't Use High-Priced Words When Cheaper Ones Are Better.

Much that is annoying in this life is occasioned by the use of a high-priced word where a cheaper one would do. In these days of failure, shortage at both ends and financial stringency generally, I often wonder that some people should go on, day after day, using just as extravagant language as they did during the flush times. When I get hard up, the first thing I do is to economize in expressions in every-day conversation. If there is a marked stringency in business, I lay aside my French, then my Latin, and finally my Germau. Should the times become greatly depressed and failures and assignments become frequent, I begin to lop off the large words in my own language, beginning with "incompre-hensibility," unconstitutionality," etc.,

Julius Cæsar's motto used to be: "Avoid an unusual word as you would a rock at sea," and Jule was right about it, too. Large and unusual words, especially in the mouths of ignorant people, are worse than "Rough on Rats" in a boarding-house pie.

Years ago there used to be a pompous cuss in Southern Wisconsin, who was a self-made man. Extremely so. Those who used to hear him assert again and again that he was a self-made man, always felt renewed confidence in the Creator.

He rose one evening in a political meeting, and swelling out his bosom, as his eagle eye rested on the chairman, he

"Mr. Cheerman! I move you that the cheer do appoint a committee of three to attend to the matter under discussion, and that said committee be clothed by the cheer with omniscient and omnipotent powers."

The motion was duly seconded and the cheerman said he guessed that it wouldn't be necessary to put it to a

"I guess it will be all right Mr. Pink-ham. I guess there'll be no declivity

And so the committee was appointed and clothed with omniscient and omnipotent powers, there being no decliv-

We had a self-made lawyer at one time in the northern part of the State who would rather find a seventy-five cent word and use it in a speech where it did not belong than to eat a good square meal. He was more fatal to the King's English than O Dynamite Rossa. One day he was telling how methodical one of the county officials was.

"Why," said he, "I never saw a man do so much and do it so easy. But the secret of it is plain enough. You see he has a regular rotunda of business

If he meant anything, I suppose he meant a routine of business, but a man would have to be a mind reader to follow him some days when he had about six fingers of cough medicine aboard and began to paw around in the dark and musty garret of his memory for moth eaten words that aidn't mean

anything.
A neighbor of mine went to Washing. ton during the Guiteau trial and has been telling us about it ever since. He is one of those people who don't want to be close and stingy about what they know. He likes to go through shed ling intermation r ght and left. He likes to get a crowd around him and then tell how he was in Washington at the time of the "post mortise examina-

"Boys, you may talk as you're s mind to, but the greatest thing I saw in Washington," said he, "was Dr. Mary Walker on the street every morning riding one of these philosophers." He painted the top of his fence green,

last year, so it would "kind of combinate with his blinds."

If he would make his big words "combinate" with what he means a little better, he would not attract so much at tention. But he don't care. He hates to see a big, fat word loa'ng around with nothing to do, so he just throws one in occas onally for exercise, I guess,

In the Minnesota Legislature, in 1867, they had under discussion a bill to increase the per diem of members from three dollars to five dollars. A member of the lower House, who voted for the measure, was hauled over the coals by one of his constituents and charged with corrupt on in no unmeasured terms. To all this the legislator calculy answered that when he got down to the capital and found out the awful price of board, he concluded that his diadem' ought to be increased, and so he supported the measure. Then the belligerent con-tituent said:

"I beg your pardon and acquit you of all charges of corrupt on, for a legislator who does not know the difference between a crown of g'ory and the price of a day's work is too big a blankety. blanked fool to be convicted of an intentional wrong." - Bill Nye, in N. Y. Mercury.

Some Florida boys, who had s swimming hole along the banks of the St. John River, were often driven out of the water by a very large alligator who came to sample them. At last they hit upon a lit le racket to get even with him They constructed a buoy the exact size, shape and shade of an ordinary boy, and filed it with nitroglycerine, and took a pole and pushed it out a little way from shore. ently the alligator came up with his mouth wide open, like a steel trap, and in one bite he took in over half the buoy, which just at that juncture went off and blew him tail first about three miles up the river. - Life.

-Richard A. Procter says that a hand at whist can be made up in 63%,-013,559,600 ways.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

FROM THE MONUMENT.

Look North! A white-clad city fills
This valley to its stoping 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 yon long lines of costly homes
And bristling spires and swelling domes,
And far away the spreading farms
Where thrift displays substantial charms,
And hamlets creeping out of sight,
All own the fatherhood of him
Whose glory time can never dim.
All who can reckon Freedom's worth
Would write across this whole broad earth,
With pen dipped in the golden sun,
The magic name of Washington!
If we can keep the rules he gave
This land he more than fought to save,
Our future fame will glisten forth
Grand as the winter-lighted North!

Look South!—where, in its coat of gray,

Look South!-where, in its coat of gray, Look South!—where, in its coat of gray,
The brond Potomac creeps away.
And seeks the blue of distant skies;
But pauses where the great chief lies
Within its humble, hallowed tomb,
Amid Mount Vernon's deathless bloom.
As glides this stream, great corse, 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
Climbed 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 while creeping there below!
How weak was power to thy clear gaze.
Builder of nations joined in one, Builder of nations joined in one, Kindler of splendors still to blaze, Finder of glories just begun! Live on, great sleeper! as this stone, Highest from earth that man has known, So shall be ranked thy solid worth, Highest of heroes on the earth! Happy, secure and cherished name, Love is the pillar of thy 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 dome and p ctured halis
In homage to the s summit bow.
Oh, well that from these palaced lands The marble sp re obelsance win; But for the one for whom it stands This chieftain town had never been! You plot, so full of brain and will, Had staid a bleak and lonely hill! If at five thousand dizzy feet This shaft the whirling clouds might meet, Till we could gaze for miles, might be To the uncrowned but royal sea, 'Twere not too much of honor then Twere not too much of honor then To grant our crownless king of men. You who the Nation's laws indite, Look to this summit's hornest white, Where, throned on walls that must endure, Pure fame entreats you to be pure; Until our glory be increased Like sunbeams from the dazzling East!

Where brothers fought through days dread,
Where mothers brooded o'er their dead,
Where soil the thrift of carnage yields;
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!
God grant, if e'er our guns again
Must tear the quivering flesh of men,
The leaden hall-storm may be pressed
Against some foul invader's breast—
Against some alien tribe and zone— Against some allen tribe and zone— And not, as then, to kill our own! May all the fruitfui strifes of peace The thrilling bonds of love increase; May youder orb, in his quick change From mountain range to mountain range, From valley to rich valley o'er From river shore to river shore. From wave to wave—may yonder sun One Nation count, and only one; Until he dips his flery 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.
He kindles grand and peaceful fires
Upon the c.ty's domes and spires;
He sends his strong 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 toli in vain,
Where famine, pestilence and strife
Play caroless games with human life,
Where Superstition clouds the soul. Play careless games with human life, Where Superstition clouds the soul, And heartless brains sad hearts control—What country, framed in frost or flowers, Cansee so clear a sky as ours? Peace throws her mantle, broad and free, O'er all who peaceable will be; Plenty her sheltering flag doth wave O'er those who will but toil and save; Enightenment 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 fly Far as the reaches of the sky!

—Will Carleton, 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 physi- from his eyes, and he absolutely apcal 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 ticed laughing or crying, as you anger dominant, and when an animal | thought?" is excited in any way we are inclined to regard the demonstration as one of madness. We never credit animals Brahmin bulls, raccoons, ichneumon, with being susceptible to a feeling tigers, leopards, lions—all kinds! I deeper than the servitude expressed in was once with some pet rats that used their sullen toleration, which is a mis- to wipe the tears from their eyes with take. And it is from my study to the their paws. They cried at hunger or

The veteran superintendent of the estly believe enjoys the exhibition of his museum menagerie had just withdrawn | obedience to man. It is with a smile that his whipping pole from the den of that the hippopotamus opens his enormous misnamed congregation, "the happy jaws to show his tusks at the trainer's family," after having restored peace bidding. I have seen tears trickle and quietude in lieu of terror and from the eyes of a dying tigress, also tumult. The scrawny feline, which from those of a mandrill. The smile felt as sadly out of place as an elephant of the chimpanzee is plain, and he will would in a drawing-room, shrunk into weep audibly when you threaten him one corner of the cage, while the for- with punishment, while the oranglorn-looking Skye terrior, which mainly outang laughs boisterously at the conserved the purpose of a plaything for sequence of his own practical jokes. the ring-tail monkeys, took possession The tears of a soko are whimsical; of the other and grinned gratefully at other monkeys will weep when you the speaker. The half-dozen chatter- condole or pity them. No matter must have something more substan-ing monkeys which had caused the how many times he is tempted, the tial, and, as a rule, they want it well rumpus took on an air of innocent ring-tail will put out the light of a solemnity, and huddling together eigar by alternately rubbing it on his they dissembled their guilt and hide and sitting on it, and when the fears by nonchalantly chasing the light has been extinguished he frequently painted. A fresh coat of as a clear announcement of the presi-feræ naturæ which seemed to will weep while he is eating paint in a room will do more towards abound it their immediate vicinity. A the tobacco leaves. These are tears making it clean and tidy than all the fields of governmental action where it brace of jackdaws nodded their heads of pain, no doubt, as he burns himself sleepily, the parrots blinked and were in the operation. Have you never nosilent, the pithecus frowned disapprovingly on the smaller and less dignified disfigured tomcat when he sneaked in-

ued the veteran, "I have seen evidences of these emotions. It is a common thing for that titi monk, when I from a parrot. A camel will shed tears when he is thirsty. A mule will superintendent placed the back of his hand to the cage bars. The monkey addressed as Triv advanced cantiously. addressed as Trix advanced cautiously, would hug and kiss it if they only and caressed the hand suspiciously, knew how. When I was with Bailey's eyeing his master dubiously all the circus and menagerie years ago one of while. "I'm not going to hurt you, you the wagon mules killed the colt of a dently having been awakened by the sorrowful braying of the mule.

those you have just heard. But the oddest creature in the lot is that tanif you look at him closer you will observe that he has been weeping. See, previously he had never raised a hoof ceive in exchange Mahone's support in minute you will think his smile is affectionate, and the next that it is only a mask of cunning. But when you in man."—Chicago News. 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 in the Future. himself in several attitudes, stood on his hind legs and pawed the air, and happy, or who have not given up the performed as if anxious to excite either pursuit of happiness, possess a charmamusement or admiration.

"There's nothing smart about that, nooks," said the master, with a Snooks. frown: "you make me think of a rhinoceros dancing the racket when act that way." Snooks promptly hung his head and slunk back to his corner his head and slunk back to his corner in shame and mortification. He sulkily stuck his nose into the sawdust at and try to believe that we shall be the 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. Than Most Farmers Think.

trifling pleasant events of every-day list so soon as the Republical manimals agers 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 damber of the success; nothing is so damber of his true.

The chaining pleasant events of every-day list so soon as the Republical manimals. 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 decive no intelligent observer of his true. 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 per-fect stream of tears poured from his eyes. These manifestations even coxtinued 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. 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 peared to be penitent. The boy had been feeding him sweetmeats. Elephants will always cry when mortified or disappointed. What other animals have you no-

"Horses, bears, donkeys, camels giraffes, tapirs, sokos, rats, deer, mandrills, cattle, starbocks, antelopes, contrary that I have derived an intensified interest in Darwin's theories." sickness. The lion is smiling at the tamer when apparently eyeing him savagely. The king of beasts, I hon-

the pink-eyed, snow-coated rabbits nib-bled away at a bunch of clover, as though nothing had ever occurred to been at a loss to determine whether he mar the serenity of their menagerie was ashamed or in agony. I never life. Only a moment before the entire saw parrots shed tears, but they have "family" had been in a cyclonic up- the kindred power of sobbing. I once heard Soldene sing the sob song in "Right in that cage there," contin- 'Olivette,' and the peculiarity of the rascal." A moment later the titi was ring mare. He was violently attached tugging away at the hand, endeavor- to the little thing and while clumsily ing to pull it inside the bars, smiling gamboling with it one day accidentally with a playfulness almost childlike. struck it on the head with a sharp shoe Just then the jackdaws broke out into and knocked it dead. The attention a merry laugh, their risibilities evi- of the hostlers was attracted by the sight of two little girls romping around pawed the dead colt with his forefeet the cage at a game of "tag." and tried to resuscitate it. His eyes "The jackdaws often laugh," explained the superintendent. "Any sniffed the air as if realizing the wrong joyous excitement among children will he had done, and was altogether a piti-"Any sniffed the air as if realizing the wrong cause them to break out into peals like able object of sadness and despair. It gled-hair Skye terrier. You saw him was dangerous ever afterward. He grin his thankfulness when I saved his seemed haunted. He would buck and hide from the ring-tails? Well, now, kick on the slightest provocation, and there are tears in his eyes and the at anybody or shown the least distemlashes are wet. That dog is a curious per. What is it that makes a dog bay one. It's a shame to keep him in at the moon? Why, it is loneliness, there. He's cuter'n the rest of them. and if you could see him just then you If I am any judge of animal nature, would find tears in his eyes, . Without and I think I ought to be, he is as sen- citing any other instances, it is just at I sitive to ridicule as-as-well-a fledg- inform you. Study the matter as closeling of the Dorcas society. He knows ly as I have, and you will satisfy yourwhen you're sarcastic, too. He smiles self that the majority of animals and of the Federal patronage in Virginia and grins both, but bless me if I can birds possess both the physical requiremake out sometimes whether he is ments essential to the production of pleased or playing hypocrite. One the physical phenomena of smiles and

HAPPINESS.

Those of us who are not already ing confidence that in the vague and golden land of to-morrow all will come cated, and the people of the country were fully convinced that Mahone was right, that happiness is waiting for us. a fraud of the first-class. Still, his pre-We live over a great many rough places in life with tolerable composure in view publican managers hope that he could happier for them in the "sweet by-and- lost faith in him aftogether. If Mahone overlook the unkindness and neglect of two years ago, he is the most insignififriends, bind up our Bruised spirits, as cant individual in that body to-day. those who feel that the day of deliver- His prestige has departed forever. Two ance is at hand, that the present trouble strange, hone. Now the sycophants have scatconsidering the minimum of happiness tered. Mahone's name was once high 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 all making to all making to wrest it from fate, to all making to wrest it from fate, to all making to a make it our own, and, after all, the outcast in Washington.

poet tells us that it is but "the grass of It may seem cruel for the Republicpoet tells us that it is but "the grass of the meadow, the bind-weed of the field, ans to ostracise him after he has done the wild rose of the hedge, a word, a alin his power to Republicanize Virsong;" that is, it is made up of the ginia. But this is a selfish world, and trifling pleasant events of every-day just so soon as the Republican mantheir import and divinity. Happiness is such a different thing to different people. Patrick, perhaps, finds it in his pipe and the prospect of funeral; a better gown than her neighbor's will secure it for Mrs. Small; while only the lion's share of attention in society, and the opportunity to display her scalps 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 beauty and 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 the omission of which has wrought a chemical effect in the crystalization; 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 "light that never was on sea or land."—Har-

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

self worthy of such treatment. Women of the world never use harsl.

would be well treated must show her-

Young ladies who contemplate becoming wives, remember that husbands can't live on love alone-they must have something more substancooked.

If you want to lighten your wife's labor see that the inside of the house is This part of the speech will be accepted scrubbing and cleaning that a woman's hands can give. - Ladies' Home Journal. | direct a policy of government.

-Nearly one-half of the Ame followers of his aneish majesty, and to the house in the morning after hav- sailing ships bear the names of wo,

MAHONE.

An Outeast from Virginia and a Repub-lican Outeast in Washington.

figure in Republican circles. Not that adherence to the "traditionary policy" he was trusted by his Republican allies, of National isolation. 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 tem-porary power and as a political boss he extravagance, tariff, treatment of Inporary power and as a political boss he surpassed in boldness all the spoilsmen 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 "Solid 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 arch traitor presented for crushing the repre-

sentative men of the South. President Arthur was led to believe hat Mahone was a man of power; and, ooking to the future, entered into an alliance with him, by which Mahone was to control all the Federal patronceive 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 poasts 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 was most outrageous. It was then also that the people of Virginia determined to overturn the upstart'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, be 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 vindiagain, and now the Republicans have we pocket our slights and affronts, was a prominent figure in the Senate

But Mahone's failure means his political death, and when his term expires in the Senate he will slink away from Washington branded as a fraud. - Richmond (Va.) State.

THE INAUGURAL. Commendably Brief and Admirable

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 oflice, the spirit that subsists on partisan feelings or on sectional prejudices should cease, because, in the new President's thought, the function of that officer 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 blessing of our National," not partisan or sectional, "life."

In the same direction point the clear, Society has the right of protection against the incompetency of public servants who hold their places as the repromise, and the methods of those who expect, such rewards." On the other hand, those who worthily seek to enter insist that merit and faculty shall be

In these words, Mr. Cleveland has taken occasion to repeat and emphasize, at his entrance upon the presidency, views that he has previously declared, words in condemning their rivals. Like the savage they hurl elegant arrows ornamented with purple and azure, but with poisoned po cept them as a reasonable assurance that the march of opinion against the infamous patronage system is not to be obstructed, hindered, or endangered by the charge of the high officer who holds and is able to exercise according to his will the tremendous appointing power. rests with the President to initiate or

extremely general. What it indicates distinctly is that the reign of Cleveland is not to be distinguished by any for-While Mahone has always been unpopular personally in Washington, there was a time when he was a prominent

> 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 dians, 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 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 imperfect outgivings of his personal opinions. Until Congress opens next December, it can not be known whether the Government policy will agree with Why should the artful rogues who them or not .- Chicago Times.

TWADDLE.

People are beginning to grow weary

Time that the Flapdoodle and Gush former be allowed to get rich by it?-About Evarts' Statesmanship Should Cease.

by clouds of incense, to Mr. Evarts, tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs which has been dinned into the rears light, add a teacupful of milk, a trace by Republican journals throughout the of nutmeg and pepper and salt liberalin the new Senator-elect were combined all the qualities that go to make the ideal statesman-ripe judgment and ex-perience 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, milk. While the rice is still hot put in instead of being the outcome of a deal one oun e of butter, and some sugar in the parlors of the Delavan. The first and vanilla to taste. When it gets cold appearance in public of this ideal states- add the gelatine and half a pint of man at the Union League Club, New Whipped cream. Put in a mold, and York, after his election was in the role when set serve with cream or preserved. York, after his election was in the role of an apostle of what the Philadelphia fruit. Enough sugar must be used to Te'egraph rightly terms "dynamite sweeten the additions of gelatine and politics," an advocate of sectional hate, cream. - Cincinnati Times. mere echo of the splenetic and disappointed candidate from Maine, on whom be expected from the ideal statesman, When entirely smooth add the yolk and as they are entirely at variance with then the white of the eggs. man does not trouble himself with such ure into it and bake in a quick oven .commonplaces as statistics, but people Household. 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 that such narrow-minded, partisan should be rinsed in clear water, and th man who was chief advocate of the Presidential steal of eight years ago, needed the next autumn no loss may and who was one of the first to claim occur. - Boston Budget. character as a public man nor can it remove the unsightly blots which mar his public record.—N. Y. World.

A NEST OF CORRUPTION.

The Pension Bureau, under the skill-

ful management of Commissioner Dud-

ley, appears to have been a prolific

The Pension Bureau a Prolific Source of Political Villainy.

source of corruption and to have furnished the Republican party with ne 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 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' strong words of the speech in relation division which got away with a million to the Civil service and the exercise of during the campaign. It was not that the appointing power. "Civil-service the examiners had more legitimate work reform should be in good faith enforced. than usual connected with their division, for the number of cases disposed of was smaller than during the vants who hold their places as the re- previous year, although there were one ward of partisan service, and against hundred and fifty more examiners. The the corrupting influence of those who medical reviewer of the bureau was obliged to go to Indiana just six weeks before the election, ostensibly to in-struct a few examining surgeons, but in the public service "have the right to reality to essay the surgical operation of cutting down the Democratic majorrecognized instead of party subservien- ity. His labors came to an end on election day, his surgery being entirely at fault, and the expense account drawn upon in vain. No wonder that Senator ogan 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 pockets' well lined to preach the gospel of Republican cant and hypoerisy, and to hold up Demo-cratic 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 \$500,000 to nearly \$3,000,000 in expenses The other of these two fields is that that required no small degree of perve.

tend the steady observed of the four majorate. The them wate, tearned beauties for any a larger solary

ty, were shows there are politics in n. of the forgery one very after.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Turpentine in small quantities may be used with advantage in the laundry. but resin, which is u-ually found in soap, is injurious, discoloring some goods and shrinking woolens.

-It is safe to say that any farmer who reads a paper that contains an agricultural department for a year with-out 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 too of broth 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 thought of. stamp or pass imitations of the latter be punished while the cheats who color, mold, seent and pass images of the

-A bread crumb omelet is excellent if served with roast lamb or veal. One of the chorus of adulation, accompanied pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful by clouds of incense, to Mr. Evarts, of parsley, rubbed very fine, half of a tiny onion chopped fine. Beat two eggs length and breadth of the land, commencing with an esteemed contempomary in this city. One would think that when light brown turn it out of the plate and serve at once. - Boston Globe.

-Chinese Rice .- Boil nicely (so the grains will be distinct) enough rice to fill a pint mold when done. Dissolve half an onnce of gelatine in a little

-Excellent corn bread is made of two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten sepathe people sat down so heavily on the rately and very light, one pint of corn 4th of November last. His assertions meal, a good lump of butter about the regarding "a solid Democratic South size of half an egg, one quart of boiling and a contingent and fragmentary milk, half a tea poonful of salt; put the party in the great States lying lump of butter into the hot m lk, then north of the old line," and that the Republican vote in the South was nullified meal in with the other, a little at a time, n the last election, are not what might so that there will be no danger or lumps. facts. It may be that the ideal states- bread-pan well buttered, pour the mixt-

act of a ghoul and not of a state-man, after the fruit cans; when the fruit is views could only be expected from the rubbers and tops all be taken equally

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 & 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 not

be what is wanted for planting. A potato to be in the best condition for seed should be kept where the tem-perature 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; th 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 re-jected. If the potatoes have been kept just as they should be at planting time the eyes will have started just enough to readily 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 stones is wrong, especially if early potatoes

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 bandling 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 se 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 of foreign relations. In relation to this, also, the utterance is distinct, though — Albany Argus.

The treduced hosinant degree of Berve.

The seed is in the highest condition of not.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Capt. Patton I would not answer

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County,

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

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

We have actually had tewnty-two demnition bow-wows to any alarm

Arbor Day, as set apart by proclamation of the Govornor, Thursday, April 2J, should be generally observed in all parts of the state. We need trees, and lots of them. One tree set out by every man, woman and child in the state would in a few years constitute a blessing.

We have received from Wm Sims, predecessors, it is a most valuable hook for reference, as it contains much information about the resources of Kansas in every particular.

The Topeka Jeurnal 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 shere. of which will be sent to every one who sends \$1.50 for one Year's subecuption to the Journal. Both of which can be seen at this office.

Tors 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 he was a bitter rebel, and no man, however able, who has ever taken up arms against the nation, ought to be intrusted with office in the executive department of the government .- Leavenworth Times.

Unless under a Republican Administration, as in the case of Post master General Key, during Hayes' Administration.—Courant. And in the case of Gorilla Mos-

hr, under Grant's second Administration .- Florence Tribune. We stand corrected, brother

A REFUTATION.

to republish the following extracts 1884, Mr. J. R. Blackshere bas from the Courant, in refutation of been lead by the parties heretofore a cortain charge against us that has referred to to believe that the been quite extensively circulated by Courant, the Dimocratic organ of some of our triends (?). We do Chase county did not support him not like to rehash things, but just during the campaign: now we believe it necessary, not so much on our own account, but for the good of the Democratic party in this county, which has for years been controlled, in a great measure, by a certain influence that has annually been a stumbling block to the party, and then, after the election was over, lays the blame of the defeat at some one else's door. Until the true Democrats become thoroughly aroused to their responsibilities as citizens and wide-awake to the machinations of certains parties in the fold as well as out of it the Democratic party in this county will be used as a means of perpetuating Republican rule in Chase county. In the Courant of August 14, 1884, under the heading 'Our Ticket," we find the following: J. R. Blackshere, of Cottonwood town-

ship, the nominee for Representative, is an old settler of the county, and once represented his district in the Board of County Commissioners, with credit to himself and benefit to the people. He is a man of excellent business qualities, thoroughly alive to the wa nts of this people, and one whom they can trust to work, as a Legislator, for their best interests, and who can put in good work, too.

11, 1884, we find the following, which was repeated, in substance, in nearly every issue of this paper from that date until the election:

Will Capt. W. G. Patton please to an. swer the following question, categorically, and much oblige many Re-submission Republicans: If elected to the Legislature, will you (Capt, W. G. Patt in) Work and vote therein for a resolution re-submitting the Prohibitory Amendment to our State election thereafter.

In the COURANT of September

25, 1884, we find the following: Two weeks ago, when the question to

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

We find the following in the

COURANT of October 9, 1884: We received a private letter, the other the county ticket. I feel sorry for poor Patton, for he is a good fellow, but there Wichita Beacon. are not a half dozen men in this vicinity, who are firm enough to express themselves as in favor of him. Blackshere wil. days of a democratic administration | get a larger majority here than has been and the country hasn't gone to the given any man for many a year. This is a fact; but gon't make use of my name ."

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

It the Re-submission Republicans of this county are truly in earnest on this whole of the record as brought to 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 fa-Secretary of the State Board of vor of prohibition, as every one of their Agriculture, the Fourth Biennial platform. Re-submissionists, prove true Report of that Board; and, like its to yourselves by voting for those who will soonest accomplish the desire of your hearts-the re-submission of the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the electors of this State.

> In the COURANT of October 30, 1884, the last issue of this paper before the election, we find the fol-

Re-submissionists, if you want men in vote for Barney Lantry and J. R. Black-

Why should the Democratic county ticket be elected? Because it is a people's ticket composed of Greenbackers, Republicaus 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 he ashamed to have them on its ticket.

When a man's house is on fire he does been associated with him in the not study much about the means of extin-Senate, agree that he has one of guishing the fismes; and so it should be the best legal mands, and is one of with our political fabric; when our perthe ablest lawyers in the United sonal liberties are being assailed by incen-States. Unfortunatery, however, diary 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 for office 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. Blacksbere.

Yet, notwithstanding all this and editorials, both long and short, similar to the following, in the is sue of this paper containing the foregoing, and which appeared in every issue of this paper, from the holding of the Democratic County Convention, on Angust 9, 1884, up A political friend has advised us to the election, on November 4,

> 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 Demo cratic paper ever published in this county, hence these false reports after every fall election that it did not support some of its party can didates during the campaign. As we have already said, until the Democrats of this county cease talling 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 Democrate, let

> THE "FORGERY" IN 18 76. What is meant by the charge that the Republicans obtained the presi-

the polis.

'eternal vigilance" be your watch-

dency in 1876 by "forgery?"

Mr. Tilden lacked one vote of a of two states which he had carried 14 the Courant of September 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 Repub. lican managers torged a third re turn, forged the signatures and Constitution to a vote of the electors of seals of the electors and sent this acres under cultivation. For partic- Size, Speed and Strength this State, at the first succeeding general forged return—supposed to be a ulars call on or address copy of the other-also to the elec toral commission. The eight Re publicans on the electoral commis. sion, having been warned of the Capt W. G. Patten, in this issue of the fraud, omitted reading of the return COURANT, first appeared in this paper, we everheard a Republican say: "Were I forgery, and declared the forged of Wichita, an experienced photog-Capt. Patton I would not answer it, because it is not in a Republican paper, and counted, and it gave Hayes one all kinds of work in that line of

The forged return is on file in

signatures being one hand writing.
Some of the Republican electors
testified before the Potter committee that they did not sign it. That is day, from which we take the liberty of what is meant by the charge that copying the following: "The Ripublican | the Republicans obtained the presienthusiasm seems to have all gone out of dency in 1876 by "forgery." It is a fact, and no man can deny it .-

> SUPREME COURT DECISION No. 3,117.—Charles Fearns 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 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 home-stead laws settles upon, occupies and makes valuable and lasting improvementon 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 office, who will work and vote to that end, 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 enter

3. And in such a case, where s 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.

Where a person who has set tled upon and attempted to make a homestead entry of a piece of government land is in the open, notorious and exclusive possession there ot, 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.

Johnson, J., concurring.

PROGRAMME OF TEACHERS' To be held at Toledo, April D B Berry 4th, 1885, at 'I Oclock, P. M.

Methods of cultivating good manners at school .- Miss Jessie Shaft. Recitation.-Flora Hancock. Upon what does the value of Elucation depend .- J. M. Warren.

Select Reading. - Nellio Winne. Items of snterest to Teachers. doing business under the firm name style of Ferry & Watson, Plaintiffs, Elsie McGrath. Can the use of tobacco be pro

nibited 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 1884 5 rolating schools. - Supt. J. C. Dais. Music .- Mrs. Lnella Winne and

Cleo. C. Ice. Miss Ada Rogler, Secy. Conductress.

A \$20.00 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutldge'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 word from now henceforward and REWARD will be divided. The forever, if you would triumph at money will be forwarded to win ner April 15th, 1885. persons try-ing 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 majority without the electoral vote the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which by large majorities-Florida and several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY Easton, Pa.

160 Acres of Land for Sale,

By J. P. Kuhl, about 51 miles south west of Colon wood Falls, Kansas what is known as the Al. Hayes farm, about 100 acres fenced with wire and hedge; a first class peach orehard, and about 5 acres of fair timber; everlasting water; about 45

J. P. KUHL.

Mr. Wm. H. Vetier, having purchased the photograph gallery of Mr. J. H. Matthews, has engaged the services of Mr. M. L. Fishback it is in the Democratic organ of the coun- majority. The Democrats learned business. Groups, enlarging and ty, which shows there are politics in it." of the forgery one year after.

The forged return is on file in Washington for all men to see, the KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



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NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT,

E. A. Bruner Defendant.
Said defendant is hereby notified that on the 25th day of February, 1885, an order of attachment for the sum of One Hundred and Forty Dellars was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace against his goods, in the above entitled action; and that said cause will be heard on the 3d day of April, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Att st

Att st F. B. HUNT, Justice of the Peace.

We want 200,000 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 distrib. the among your freinds, a few small books contining our advertisements and 167 of the best household receives, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle Caster or a pit of Rolles Skates. State how many books you can give away for us and we will send the books and "aster (or skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address Sunshine Magazine Co, Fillmore N. Y. GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR,

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WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER: J. B. BYRNES

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

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TERMS REASONABLE. WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

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World's Fair -AT-

NEW ORLEANS.

Ocened to the public on December first, and will continue until June first, 1885. The Memphis Short Route South will enable people in the west and Northwest to visit the great Exposition at a triding 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 Ronte, at ve y low rates from Kansas City and all points in the West, and especial arrangements will be made to accommodate the people in the best manner Entire trains, with new Pulman Buffett Sleepers, and Palace reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Memphis, where close connections are made with all lines South and East.

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

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

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1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 3 months 6 months	1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50	2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00	3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50	\$3.00 4.00 4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00 18.00 35.00	8.00 9 00 14.00 20.00 32.50	15.0 17.0 25.0 32.5 55.0

sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent !nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt. 951 956 855 321 637 11 14 Clements. 10 04 10 06 913 342 659 11 55 Elmdale.. 19 22 10 22 9 37 4 11 7 29 12 35 Strong... 10 39 10 36 10 03 5 05 7 58 2 50 Safford... 10 59 10 54 10 33 5 47 8 33 3 46

am pm pm am pm am pm am Safford... 4 32 4 45 1 12 7 17 12 49 5 34 Strong... 4 48 5 05 1 36 7 49 1 36 7 00 Elmdale.. 5 04 5 23 1 57 8 16 2 14 7 50 Clements 5 19 5 42 2 19 8 45 2 5 1 8 28 Cedar Pt. 5 31 5 54 2 34 9 04 3 21 8 54

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.

Governor A P Riadle
Lieutenant Governor A P Riddle
Attorney General B Bradford
Sup't of Pub. Instruction, J H Lawhead
D J Brewer.
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton. Thomas Ryan
Chief dustress Pren
TOURS OFFICERS
COUNTY OFFICE Arch. Miller,
N E Hunt
County Commissioners M.E. Hunt.
County Treasurer W. P. Martin.
C. C. Whitson.
Probate Judge
Register of Deeds A. P. Gandy.
County Actor Count E. A. Kinne.
Clerk District Court E. A. Kinne.
C E Hait.
Coroner
CITY OFFICERS. Whitson.
i C Whitson.

C. E. Hait, W. H. Holsinger. Clerk..... E A Kinne Treasurer S. A. Breese.

service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sab-bath, class meeting, at 12, m.; service ev-ery Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch at 11 a. m.; third Sunday

and to o'clock, A M.

Baptist—At Strong City-Rev. Ware-ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing 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.

ing of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic.—Zeredath 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.—Angola Lodge No. 58 1 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 morn-

vacation.

The sun crossed the equinox last Saturday.

The days are now longer than

the nights.

Topeka, last week.

There were two sun-dogs last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. F. D. Mills, of Atchison, was in town last week.

Mr. J. M. Kerr is having a well

blasted on his premises.

'Squire A. P. Gandy has had

well drilled near his barn. Mrs. T. O. Kelley returned, Sat

urday, from her visit to Ledo. Mr. C. R. Van Meter, of Elmdale

City, was down to Emporia, last

Mr. C. F. Nesbit, has moved into

of Strong City, were at Emporia,

Mr. J. M. Bielman has our thanks for a mess of nice barsnips and carrots.

on Fox creek.

Mr. L. E. Stanley, of Iowa, is visiting his brother, J. E. Stanley, of Strong City.

west part of town. Next Sunday will be Palm Sun-

day and the following Snnday will be Easter Sanday. Mr. Lee Swope, of Safford, is

Hildebrand & Co., of Strong City. Mr. Geo. Barber, of Toledo,

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, was at home, last week, on a vacation from the Emperia Normal

relatives at Eureka, Greenwood county. Next week will be Holy week,

in the Catholic Church.

five councilmen and a Police Judge for the ensuing year. Mr. L. A. Louther 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 hand. Strong City. and Mr. H. C. Cross,

Mrs. H. L. Evens, who has been visiting at Capt. W. G. Patton's and teaching music during her stay

at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, 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 Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and holyday of obl

gether with her son; Mr. Chas. J. and her daughters, Misses Lizzie

moved to it; and Mr. Bixby is now occupying Mr. Robert Gottbehust's house, in the south-west part of

The appointments made for this tonwood Falls; Rev. H. A. Cook, Matfield Green; Rev. John Mc An-

ulty, Safford. Mrs. R. M. Watson, of Strong City, has shipped her house-hold goods to Avilla, Comanche county, where her husband is running a paper. She and her children left. yesterday, for that place. She

On Wednesday morning of last week, near Hymer, Robert Hood aged 18 years, was fooling with a revolver, when it discharged, lodg ing the ball in his right knee. A

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 Coun Mr. E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, cilmen, and John Miller for Police ston & Rettiger,

"The Power of Money."-Next Friday night the splendid melo- will cost you nothing. They will drama in five acts and seven tab. be sold cheap for cash only . leax, entitled"The Power of Money" which was played for fifty nights, an auctioneer would do well to call market price for produce. each, in Chicago and New York, on Mr. John B. Davis who has had was down to Emporia, last Friday. and for eighteen nights, each, in of business. Orders can be left at in snother column; Mr. Standford, of Buck creek, many other Eastern cities, will be Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at Wood for sale, and delivered, by has moved into the Pence building. presented to the public, at the this office.

Mr. G. W. Jackson has moved Music Hall. Of this play the Baltimore American of Nov. 24th,

The melo-drama entitled "The Power of Money" and produced with a very liberal display of fine scenery, was given last night before Capt. Henry Brandley arrived an audience that filled the theater from Topeka on Wednesday of last 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 man of Mr. S. F. Jones' stock ranch 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. ting up a residence in the south 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.

The annual meeting of Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday, April 4, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. Strong City, is visiting friends and m., sharp. Every stock-holder is earnestly requested to be present.

W. P. MARTIN, Secy. S. D. Breese has just received Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, his spring stock of boots and shoes, and Saturday will be fasting days of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, On Monday, Abril 6th, 1885, the and which will be sold at very low

> ons 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 celebratee wire, in Chase county. Oak and cedar posts always on

\$1.00 each at Peter Kuhl's.

Fresh goods all the time at the tore of Breese, the grocer. Good goods and bottom prices at

Breese's. Trunks at Kuhl's.

JOHN DELER plows, cultiva-tors and corn THOROUGH-BRED planters at Adare, Hildebrand &

Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's. next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3

"A penny saved is a penny 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 settlle at once.

If you want a pallace 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

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at

his drug store. Something at Kuhl's in the shape of trunks, that rail-roads

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 or so of work or sign painting in the best few days before that he was playing dent of the county for a long while, for the same, the fourteen cents to with the same pistol, and it went it would be a good idea for those be paid instanter. desiring this kind to give him a

Trunks at Kuhl's from \$1.00 brand & Co.'s. each to \$22.00 from a little shanty to a perfect pallace.

W. Peck, at Cedar Point, is selling wall paper at Emporia brices.

ston & Kettiger, of Strong City, in Come and see those beautiful trunks and valises at Kuhl's. It at Kuhl's.

Any one wishing the services of

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW,

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. BAUERLE'S

lank, hungry - look ing friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restau rant and grow

CONFECTIONARY RESTAURANT

BAKERY.

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 Feed Exchange Main Street,

Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

PUBLIC SALE

HEREFORDS,

IN CONNECTION WITH

Marion County Agricultural Society,

PEABODY, April 1 and 2, 1885, Mann & Ferguson's

COMPRISING

11 Yearling and two-year-old bulls and 7 yearling heifers,

J. S. HAWES,

KANS AS

Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year old stock steers. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper.

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

C. C. Watson has been found guilty of selling goods cheaper than

mch12-4W Go to Breeses for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market

price for your produce. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A full line of trunks just received

Go to Breese's for your fresh. staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest Read the public sale adveatise-

POR SALE, Some good milkows. Inquire of M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS

Perfames,

Stationary,

Painte,

Lamp Pixtures, Dye Stuff, Wall Paper,

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

COTTON WOOD 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-ff. 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. ja17-tf DR. S. M. FURMAN.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year.

-080-

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EMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR

- 8-8--Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent. off. Send in names to this office or to "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas.

ple box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unpararalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pcy for the trouble of writing us. Full particuars, the trouble of writing us. Full particuses, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

MEAT MARKET,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID BOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get 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 elthers for all areas for all the time, or appare time only, to work for us at their homes.
Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co.
Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y

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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 en oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

PRIZE Sand six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any-thing else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

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



WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T

STATE OFFICERS. ... Martin

Mayor File R. C. Whitson.
Police Judge F. B. Hunt.
City Attorney T. O. Kelley.
City Marshal Wm. H. Spoucer.
J. W. Stone.
J. M. Kerr.
J. M. Tuttle,
C. E. Hait.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sab-

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday even-ing of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator;

The city school is now having a

Mr. David Rettiger was down to

Mr. J. P. Kuhl is having a well drilled near his barn.

Mr. John Henderson, was down to Emporia, last week.

was in town last Friday.

on to the Nesbit farm on South

Mr. T. B. Johnson, of Strong

the house north at the COURANT

Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry,

Mr. S. H. Fosnaugh is now fore-

The Johnson brothers are put-

now book-keeper for Messra, Adare,

died on Tuesday night, March 17th, 1885, of typhoid fever, aged 42

Mrs. Dr. L. P. Raveuscroft, of

voters of this city will elect a Mayor

of Emporia, took a hunt out at Sterling, last week.

in the county, left, last week, for her home in California. Mr. Elson Reat and family, of

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

county, by the M. E. Church Conference held at Independence are as follows: Rev. G. B. Norton, Cedar Point; Rev. N. B. Johnson, Cot-

leaves many friends in this county, who will regret her departure.

off, just missing his mother's head. At the caucus held in Strong City,

1884, has this to say:

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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 cicthing hats and caps, boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, queensware, glass

F. Johnson, President.

figures. Be sure to go and see and price them. A car load of Studebaker's wag-

feb12-12W Tourists valises from 75 cts. to

Day boarding can be had at Mrs. . N. Nye's.

a week. Single meals at any hour. earned;" and the way to saye your

JOHNSON & THOMAS. Pay up your subscription.

wire just received at M. A. Camp-

dannot smash up. paint, and as Jas. A. Runyon, of Strong City, can do that kind of of style, and as he has been a resi- any one else, and fined \$11.000.14

Read the advertisement of John-

THE PROPERTY OF

COLONY Boots and shoes at Breese's. For sale, at the ranch of John L.

Go and get one or more.

Just received 60,000 Pounds of Glidden wire at Adare, Hilde-

Ferry & Watson.

Toilet Articles, Medicines,

YOUTHS' 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 pegging away,
 And the first you know the job is done
 And plenty of time for play."
- One day my father said: "Tom, see here! We've drawn up the winter's wood, And somebody's got to pile it up. Do you know a boy who could?"
- To pay for a job like that. And so did I, for wouldn't it buy Some skates or a ball and bat?
- "I'll do it," I said, and ran out to see
 The wood I must pile away;
 And the sight of it almost took my breath
 And filled me with dismay,
- They had heaped the wood by the old door
 Till the door was hid from sight,
 Load upon load all along the path,
 Wood to the left and right.
- "Why, I never can pile that all away,"
 I said, with a long, long sigh;
 For the task before me looked so large
 I hadn't the courage to try.
- My father came out and stopped, surprised, My rueful face to see, And asked, in his cheerful, kindly way, What it was that troubled me.
- The pile is so big," I answered him,
 And was almost ready to cry;
 And it seemed to grow, and grow, and Till it almost reached the sky.
- "Of course, you can't pile it all at once; One stick at a time, my son; Little by little, and very soon You'll find the work is done.
- "Don't think of the great, big heap, my boy, But sturdly now begin.

 And take the sticks as you come to them, And I'll wager that you'll win."
- So I fell to work, and stick by stick I piled the wood in the shed.

 I did not watch the heap outside,
- I did not watch the heap outside,
 But the growing pile instead.

 I whistled merrily at my work,
 And whistling made it play;
 And so, till the winter day was done,
 I piled the wood away.
- Well, boys, the task I had thought so gre I finished the second day, And I learned a lesson then and there That's helped me all the way.
- Whenever there's something to be done, Don't stand, and wa t. and dread, Till courage weakens—no, my boys; But go to work instead.
- It's steady and sturdy work that counts In this life of ours, my son: Little by little, in patient toil, The nightiest deels are done.
- Remember, it isn't all done at once;
 It's step by st p we climb
 To the mountain's top, and so all through
 It's only "a stek at a time."

 —Eben E. Rexford, in Golden Days.

AUNT ABBY'S CHINA CUPS. Mow 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 oldes: fifteen, the youngest eleven. They were named, respectively, commencing with the eldest, 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!"
"Do hurry and tell, Abby, and don't

stop to fret!" cried Lizzy.

Abby was disposed to be rather dietatorial with her younger sisters, and they

Polly, meekly. She was a nervous little girl, and she had been twisting about with impatience.

with impatience.
"Well," said Abby, importantly,
"you know Aunt Abby's pink china
tea-caps, how pretty we've always
thought they were, and how we've
teased her to let us drink tea out of

"Yes, yes!" they cried, "what about them, Abby?"

"Aunt Abby says-she will give those beautiful pink china tea cups to the one of us who—denies herself the most for the sake of the others, in a month.' Abby said it solemnly, just the way

her aunt had. Her checks flushed a little consciously. The other girls laughed, and looked a tritle shamefaced. They knew perfectly well their aunt's opinion that they were inclined to be selfish with each other, and that this was intended as a reformatory measure. "We've got to begin to-morrow," said Abby, "and mother is going to

keep account." Allie laughed. She was a bright looking girl, taller than Abby, though she was younger. "It won't do for you to make any fuss about lending me your Latin Grammar, now," said she. "That's so," said Lizzie; "and you

musn't say anything when I borrow your red neckt e, Allie." Polly did not say a word but she laughed with the rest, and looked thoughtfil and sober the minute after-

The next evening, they did begin the contest for Aunt Abby's pink cups, but it was not altogether the doving and good-natured con est she had meant it to be. Complications had arisen which she had not forese n when she had pro-

she had not fore e. n when she had propounded her laudable project.

Two or three days aft r the trial began, Mrs. Agnew, the girls' mother, went over to her sister's, and made a laughing complaint. "You don't know what you have done, Abby," said she. "Where you meant to establish harmony and peace you have introharmony and peace, you have intro-duced discord. It is dreadful what a state of things you are responsible for

in my family."
"Why, what do you mean, Sarah?"
"The girls used to complain because they had to do things for each other, now they complain because they don't. Why, I'll tell you this, for instance: Why, I'll tell you this, for instance: Abby, this morning, it was Abby's turn to wash the dishes; but Allie offered to do them for her, and Lizzy, too. They fairly insisted on it. Finally, Abby came to me, in a pet, and said she thought she might wash her own dishes. She did not want to give her sisters credit marks, you see. And that is the way it goes. They insist on lending ribbons to each other, and then they are vexed if they are not accepted."

"I am sorry the girls are so selfish with each other," said Aunt Abby. thoughtfully. "I see I have not mended matters any. It is too bad to make you

comical, still I feel badly, for it shows me how innately selfish the girls are. "They are such sweet little girls, too," said Aunt Abby.

"Polly does not make any fuss about this. She does not make any fuss about this. She does not seem to care. I have wondered why, for she always appeared to be as much in love with your pink cups as the others. But she lets them wash her dishes, and she wears their ribbons; and the other day I saw her eating the biggest pear on a plate—Abby carefully picked it out and handed it to her. It was not really like Polly

it to her. It was not really like Polly, either. I never thought she was as sellish as the others." O'Oh, I have an idea!" cried Aunt

"Oh, I have an idea!" cried Aunt
Abby.

When Mrs. Agnew heard it she
laughed heartily. "Your plan was a
brilliant one, after all," said she.

"Of course I am abiding by the letter laughed heartily. "Your plan was a brilliant one, after all," said she. "Of course I am abiding by the letter of the compact," said Aunt Abby. "The one who denies herself the most for the So will I sing: turn Thou my prayer to sake of the others has the reward; and And let Thy love, like sunshine, fill each hour Polly is certainly the one, so far. She is giving up her own way and her own chances."

nances."
"Sometimes I wonder," Mrs. Agnew said, "if Polly is not really doing this that her sisters may take the prize. Polly is so much quieter than my other girls, I never feel as if I understood her as well. But I did see the big tears standing in her eyes when she was eat-ing that pear the other day, and I won-dered then."

"I have no doubt of it," said Aunt Abby. She had always thought that little, nervous, shy Polly was fully as sweet as any of them.

tle, nervous, shy Polly was fully as sweet as any of them.

Nay 10-Christ Oip Example....Phil. 2: 5.16 May 17-Christ Oip Example....Phil. 2: 5.16 May 17-Christ Oip Example....Phil. 2: 5.16 May 24-The Faithful Saying...I Tim. 1: 1.6 May 31-Paul's Charge to Tim thy 2 Tim. 2: 1.8 and 2-Faod's Messary by His Son, Iteb 3: 1.4 June 11-The Prosthood of Christ, Hob. 9: 1.12 June 21-Christian Progress...... 2 Pet. 1-11 June 28-Review Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lessons selected by the school. and then they were to stay to supper, and the winner was to pour the ten into those beautiful pink cups herself. They all sat around in Aunt Abby's parlor, and Mrs. Agnew drew a paper out of her pocket and began to read to a solemn and anxious audence the list of credit-marks; and Polly had won the pink chiers and Polly had won the

pink china cups!
There was a clamor of wonder and dissent then. They did not understand. Why, Polly had not done anything But they understood well enough after

ever any d spute arose among the girls, one of them was sure to say: "I guess we had better drink some toa out of Polly's pink cups." And it acted like a talisman in restoring good nature.—Mary E Wilkins, in Congregation of the property of the property and would not go in." He is provided at his father precisely as the tionalist.

OUR COO AND CAT.

resented it at times.

"Oh, I will keep still, Abby," cried The Remarkable Friendship Existing Beaglow and is safe at

mewing just outside my door.
Grip heard it, also, for he raised his head, turning it to one side and making stay without! If he has no more of the donkey ears, by pricking up his ears and turning them forward.

Judy and Carl heard it, also. "It's a little kitten out in the cold,"

nosing his way to the front.

white kitten, as I opened the door. In "Let's bring it in," cried Carl.

"Oh, do!" begged Judy.
"Grip'll hurt it, I'm afraid," I anwered.

Grip stood winking his bright eye and wagging his tail looking like great lion ready to leap upon some tiny animal.
He is part coachdog and part pointer

and a famous dog he is, altogether.

Carl has often heard his papa say that
Gr.p is part coach dog. So, one day
Uncle John asked: "What kind o' dog is that, Carl?"

omptly. ... Well, what's the other part!" again inquired Uncle John.

Carl puzzled a moment, then looking up brightly answered:
"Oh, the rest's just dog."

How Uncle John did laugh.

Grip does not speak English, but he understands it quite we't for when I said "Grip will you hurt that little kitten if I bring it in?" he marched straight up to the poor trembling little thing and gathering it in his mouth carried it as tenderly as ever a mamma cat carried her babies, and la'd it right on his own warm mat behind the stove. It was so afraid of him that it hissed and spit and struck at Grip's nose. Grip took no sort of notice of such bad manners, but sat down beside his adopted child and went to licking it all

now the best of friends. Tip sleeps between grip's paws on the mat behind the stove. I have seen Grip

"It is not trouble really. It is too | 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 boon.

Among the murmuring boughs there is a
thrill
And whir of little wings; and clear birdnotes

notes
Fill all the air with music sweet and shrill
From throbbing throats. The winds of God chant low their Maker's

And sing soft Sabbath anthems through the shade; All nature's vo'ces hymn: This day of days

Of these, Thy days.

- Dorothy Holroyd, in S. S. Times. Sunday-School Lessons.

1885—FIRST QUARTER.

r. 22—Paul Vindrated ... Acts 28: 1932
r. 29—Rev.ew; Serv.ce of Song, Missionary,
Temperance or other Lesson selected by

THE ENVIOUS BROTHER.

How the Lord, in the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Rebuked the Proud and Haughty Pharisees of His Time,

He thanks Heaven that he is not as other men-or even as this prodigal. sharing this ludicrous self-complacency, In all propriety he has kept at home. upon such matters, and would be There is no shadow on his respectability grateful to be helped to positive and -no smell of the swine about him. He Aunt Abby. There was no garnsaying it; Polly had lawfully won the prize The three older ones looked at each other in dismay for a minute, and they But suddenly is borne on the air from has been at work in the field, carefully begun to laugh.

"It's a good joke on us," said Allie, "and I do believe we deserve it and Polly to a gradient whall he do? The near the air from able, to be in doubt, even about the mansfor the sound of music and doubt a genuine and respectful symbols to a gradient with the mansformation of the sound of music and doubt a genuine and respectful symbols to a gradient when the sound of the soun "and I do believe we deserve it and Polly is a good little thing. Pm real shall he do? The natural impulse of a glad you've got them, Polly—why, son one would think to be to rush in to Polly!" Polly!"

For Polly had hidden her face in her hands and was crying as if her heart would break.

They all crowded around her, exclaiming. Aunt Abby put her face close down to hers. "Tell me what is the matter, dear," said she.

"I—I—didn't want'em! I—tried not to get 'em," sobbed Polly.

Then they all tried to comfort her for getting the reward, but, in spite of them, she looked meek and rueful when she poured the tea.

It came to be a sort of a by-word in

It came to be a sort of a by-word in derer has returned with a whole skin, the Agnew family after that. When and the stalled animal, that this serv-

provoked at his father, precisely as the Pharisees scoffing at Him who receiveth

One cold, snowy night I heard a soft stands off with folded arms, secwling in

spirit of a brother or son, let him wait until he can show, like this prodigal, some shame for his sin." But no. This is the same father who, at the return of the younger brother. "ram and fell on "Let's see," said I, going to the door followed by Carl and Judy with Grip treated, oriental father though he was, treated, oriental father though he was, accustomed to sit while a son stood un-

"M-e-w!" cried a little black and covered in his presence.

And now hear the reply he receives white kitten, as I opened the door. In a moment it had seen Grip and shrank back shivering and frightened. If the product of t never let slip the use of that dear word, "father." But this elder son, (who, while remaining at home, has wandered farther with his heart than his brother es had gone with his feet) has no room a for the word. Our Lord, to remind his hearers to whom it was that this haughty youth was speaking, says: "He an wered and said to his fatter.? But none the less with blint insolence he answers: "Lo, these many years do I

serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment." The Greek word he uses implies a drudgery, like that of the Parisees with their end-

voured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf." More pride, rancor, scorn were never before thrown hot and scething into words so few. "Thy son" the scape." grace; he is nothing to me. " Is come -no recognition of any repentance or recovery of the poor wanderer. "Which recovery of the poor wanderer. "Which hath devoured thy living with harlots." to all appearance a gratuitous slur. We have had no hint before of such imover, for it was very wet and muddy.

By his noble kindness Grip soon won the love of his little waif, whom the children named Tip. Grip and Tip are paltry kid, but "the fatted calf." He

fastens his mean greed on the feast that would feed his appetite, with no higher aspiration or thought.

See now the pathos of the father's drop a dainty piece of meat down to the first just as an old mother hen drops the bigs and worms down to the little chicks. Tip has grown to be a famous mouse catcher, and, strange to say, she mouse catcher, and, strange to say, she around him: "But he answered and said to him: "Son!" What a world of said to him: "Son!" What a world of bings' and worms down to the little chicks. Tip has grown to be a famous mouse catcher, and, strange to say, she carries all her mice to Grip that he may share of the delicate feast. When bedtime comes and I say: 'Grip, it is time for you to be in bed,' he goes out to his kennel in the summer kitchen and Tip trats along behind and crawls in between Grip's paws as cosy and warm as can be -N. Y. Tribune.

answer, with which our Lord would fain reach the haughty hypocrites around him: "Son!" What a world of touching tenderness in that one word!

"Thou wilt not call me father; but my heart can, even yet, not cast thee off as son." We are not to infer that this injuries on the home work. Ye some people are continually say ag that hopeful condition. Abrabam uses the same word to the doomed rich man in Control limptist.

Letty V Water

Hades: "Son, rememb r!" It is only the sweetness of the father's love that the word conveys. "Thou art ever with me." I am thy true treasure. What sign'ty questions of kils and calves? Caust thou rise to no higher level? "And all that I have is thine"offered to thee, if thy bitter pride would take it. "It was meet that we should make merry and be glad, for this thy brother," as truly thine, though thou disownest him, as he is mine, "was dend and is alive again; and was lost and is found." Thou, with eyes bleared by thy jealousy, carst see only that he

'is come."
In this inflated, hollow formalist, scorning his brother, our Lord pictures with unsparing colors the Pharisees of His time, It is coming common with some writers to excuse them as misaken men only, having various virtues and not to be wholly condemned. But the Master Himself, who knew them to the core, who was charity itself, who never laid on any man a feather's weight of false accusation, denounces them in terms hot with righteous indig-nation. He allows no extenuation of their hypocrisy, treachery, cruelty, extortion, but declares them serpents and a generation of vipers. As the testi-mony of a competent and reliable witcase .-- Chicago Advance.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS. Honest and Sincere Seekers After

Religious Trush May Have Their Doubts Set at Rest. Many people think it a fine an 5 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 bonds-of beliefs which Christians in general accept. There are others, too, who, without grateful to be helped to positive and lasting conclusions. Doubters of one sort or the other abound. Every paster meets them often. Every church member knows some of them.

Now it is not necessarily discreditpathy should be shown. Sham doubts, held superficially and expressed with boastful conceit, so that their claimant may pose before the world as one "emancipated" from old "dogmas," are as contemptible as they are silly. But real, serious doubt, entertained not als as well as physical courage, fair frivolously, but because the mind in its dealing and the sense of honor."—Bufreverent and patient search for truth has not yet been led to definite decision, is not dishonorable. The first question, then, as to alleged doubts, is whether or not they are honest. Assuming that they are, the next question is how to settle them. Here it must be remembered that the condition of honest doubt rarely, if ever, is permanent. It is only the mark of a transitional period through which the mind is passing. It is almost invariably true doubts about essential principles of re-ligion are sincere, they can be set at rest by proper effort, and that their long continuance is sufficient proof that such effort has not been made or per-sisted in. What, then, does this effort

sinners and cateth with them! Instead of starting for the house with face rections which God has given for this aglow and "Thank heaven! my brother very thing the solving of doubts. "If any man willeth to do His 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 consent to put himself into such relations with the former as to make the giving and receiving instruc-tion 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, but refuse to put themselves into such relations with God that He can convince them natur-

ally and properly. This endeavor to do God's will, accompanied by study of the special matters in doubt, and by that grayer for enlightenment which a truly reverent, even if not yet Christian, soul does not shrink from offaring, will clear up all uncertainties which our salvation and our fitting progress in righteousness re-The quire to be cleared up. The study of cry, the writings of Christian authors, both experimental and theological eften is a great help, but the study of the Word of God is better yet. And that prayerless round of observances. Mind your ln me you have such a son as you have never had the heart to appreciate."
The genuine Pharisee, true to the life; "I fast twice in the week, I give tithes to the Almighty, but humbly rests confidently upon His promise to illumine human darkness, never fails of its revent.

"And to me thou never gavest so much as a kid, that I might make merry with my hiends. But as soon as this thy son is come which hath deligious 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 reason to believe ought to be solved. Whatever is essential to our salvation, or to our growth in grace whatever we really need to have emplained — He will not leave to vex us.—Congregationalist.

> The following words, by Rev. James Kennely, 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 gumpses 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.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Physicians say that about fourteen per cent. of all school children suffer from headaches.

-An American church costing \$25,-000 has recently been consecrated in Drésden, Germany.

The professors of the University of Tokio have formed themselves into an association for promoting the introduction of Latin writing and type in place of the Chinese. -A teacher, speaking before the

Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, recommended the introduction of healthful story books as an antidote against th ; evil of flash literature. On an average, only six out of sixteen of the children of the United States

are at school every day in the educa-tional year. Four of the remaining ten go occasionally. Six grow up in ignorance. - Boston Budget.

—Elberton, Ga., claims to have a congregation called the "Reformed Hardshell Baptist Church." One of its tenets is that no female member shall wear any dress more costly than calico, nor head-dress except a sun-bonnet. -The university which has been

building for some years at Tomsk, Siness, that ought, we judge, to close the beria, is approaching completion. Its case,—Chicago Advance. total cost has been \$550,000, borne in about equal parts by the Government and private individuals. It is intended that the university shall have a full corps of professors. Tomsk, on the River Tom, is an old and thriving town on the great trading highway of Si-beria, and the capital of the Govern-ment of the same name. The town does a large trade in furs. The population

-Edward C. Binice, reviewing the New Orleans Exposition in Lippincott's. says the free schools of the Southern States speak more in statistics than in more concrete forms of display, and the figures are highly satisfactory. School buildings year by year are steadily in-States speak more im statistics than in creasing in number, and graded and normal schools are multiplying rapidly. The colored schools are supplying themselves with colored teachers, which, Mr. Bruce thinks, speaks better for the progress of the race than any other discoverable sign .- Current.

-President Eliot's remarks about collège athletics in his annual report to the overseers of Harvard College will command general approval. He says that the game of football came to be "played in such a brutal and dishonerable way" that the faculty felt compelled to prohibit inter-collegiate games of football altogether, and his language is none too strong. He lays down an excellent rule when he says that "the athletic sports ought to cultivate morfalo Express.

-If you were to move about among the churches in city, town and country and ascertain their true state you would be surprised that so many Christian people have suspended active of forts in doing good because of some wrongs (real or imaginary) they have suffered at the hands of some one in the flock to which they belong. This is as if a seldier, in time of war and in the presence of the enemy, were to throw down his arms and turn traitor because a fellow-soldier of the same regiment had done him a wrong. Richmond (Va.) Beligious Herald.

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 rising act that she looks like a woman picking up pins -- Burdette. -Betsey, on old colored cook, was mooning around the kitchen one day, when her mistress asked her if she was ill. "No, ma'am, not zactly," said Betsey; "but de fac' is, I'don't feel am

bition hough to git outer my own way."-Harper's Bazar. -"Have you embraced all the oppor tunities here offered yourfor prosecuting your studies?" asked the doctor. And the sophomore blushed, and said he believed he had embraced them all except the cook, and she was too big for him to reach around.—Brooklyn Bagle.

-"Smith, why don't you get, your diamonds insured?" said Jones. "Where can I do that?" innocently asked Smith. "At the United States Plate-Glass Insurance Company, of course." replied Jones, and a endnes has grown up between them. Pitts burgh Chronicle.

-"Why do you suppose the feminine is used in speaking of the moose?" asket Kosciusko Murphy of Miss Esmeralda Longcomn. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose," replied Esmeralda, who isson the shady side of thirty-five. "No, it's because there is no finding out how old she is," replied the lunatic .- Texas Siftings.

—It was a very honest old Dutch Judge who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel and then said: "Dis case has, been ferry ably arguer on both sides, and dere have been some ferry nice boints of law brought up. 1 shall dake dee days to gons der these boints, but I shall ewentually tecide for de blaintiff."—Chicago Tribune.

-Two girls met another, who wore s jersey which was patched in places. "Gracious me!" said one, "just see "Gracious me!" said one, "just see what a jersey that girl has on." "That's no jersey;" r plied the other, with confidence. "Yes, it is, too; I guess I know." "No, it isn't, either, it's an al-darmey." (P. S.-This is a dairymaid fact, warranted truthful.) -Merchant Traveler.

—A Boy and a Bee—
An humble boy with shining pail
Went gladly singing down the date,
To where the cow with the brindle tail
En clover her palate did regale.

A bumble-tee did gaily sail Far over the soft and shadowy vale, To where the boy with shigher pail Was milking the cow with the brindle tail.

The bee sat down on the cow's left ear. Her heels flew up through the atmosphere. And through the leaves of the chestnut tree The poy soared into eternity.

— C. evel and Herald.

How Vomen Differ from Men. At least three men on the average jury are bound to diagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no absgreement among the women as to the marits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chromic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited women, into one of sparkling health, and the singing laugh again "reigns supreme" is 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 Call.

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

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

* * * * The worst pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in one month. Pamphlet two (3ct.) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fr a woman birows her shoe into a nar-row street, does it turn into an alley-gaiter?"—Attleboro Advocate.

lieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. They are used always with good success.

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

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

RED STAR COUGH CURE

Safe and Reliable FAMILY MEDICINE.

with the rare smallty of being entirely free from oplates, poisons and narcotics, as demonstrated by the analyses of recognized medical authorities, it may

Valuable Discovery. We concur in the official opinion of the Commission

er of Health of Patimore, that "it happily suppla the objectionable and not unfrequently harmful to ures of other cough mixtures.' BALTIMOHE, Md., Feb. 9, 1885.

R. M. McLANE,

Movernor of Maryland CHARLES E. ROBERTS, Attorney-Ceneral.

Mayor of Baltimore A. P. GORMAN. United States Senator

F. C. LATROBE,

HARRISON ADREON, Postmaster, Baltimers. THOMAS S. WILKINSON. City Commissione

JAMES R. HORNER, My Comptroller. EDWIN H. WEBSTER,

Collector of the Poor J. H. SELLMAN, HART B. HOLTON.

Member of Congress H. CLAY DALLAM. Judge Appeal Tax Court

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Over fifty-physicians of Baltimore, including those of ic ading hospitals, charitable institutions, colleges and schools, have voluntarily endorsed Red Star Cough three, not only as the best thing of the kind ever discavered, but as being entirely free from the harmful features of other cough mixtures. Every one will find it, a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from epiates, narcottes, emetics, and polsons. It leaves no backerfects. It does not derange the system. It is pure, aleasant, prompt. Sold by druggists and dealers in masicine throughout the Entired States at fifty of instability. The CRARLES A. VOGE-LESS COMPANA. Sold reoprietors, BAL-TLEORE, MARKALANZ.



SHYING HORSES.

The Habit Usually the Result of Constitu-

tional Peculiarities. There are many troublesome habits of which horses can be entirely cured, but the shying horse may never entirely overcome the faulty habit. The question is asked: Why make an exception in the case of this particular fault? · Simply because it comes of constitutional reculiarities inherent in the animal, and will only die with him. The habit may, to be sure, be partially overcome but is very likely to manifest itself under certain circumstances. The causes of shying are, we may say, first, timidity; some horses are constantly haunted with the idea that they are in danger of being hurt. They are said to be nervous, but this only in part explains the trouble, for a horse may be nervous in the direction of excitabilitydesire to rush ahead—pulling on the bit. He may show it in restlessness when hitche i by pawing and stepping forward and back the length of his hitching-strap, and in other ways, and yet not have the habit of shying. Some say that the horse, in his mental composition, has very little in common with the master. No error could be greater than this. One of the business men's best and most reliable safeguards against losses, through bad burgains and bad debts, is the sentiment of caution. An excess of this gives rise to fear-fear where no danger is present. Fear of danger in the man is a sentiment, excited to activity by a consideration of certain objects or circumstances that are imagined or supposed to have danger in them. This, in the man, is not instinct, yet it is just as near being instinct in the man as in the horse. Then, again, there is the faculty of close observation, which certain individuals have. The man possessed of this in liberal measure, when travel ng, sees and remembers objects passed on the road. At the end of a journey he can describe every object of note passed. He may have a traveling companion, who, at the end of the same journey, can describe nothing he has passed upon the road. Many horses go over a strange road, appearing to take no cognizance of anything. Another horse may follow that sees every object, and if he should return over the same road, he will seem to anticipate his approach to every object that has, in an especial manner, attracted his attention. If a horse having this strong trait of observation has large caution conjoined with it, he will, nine times out of ten, have the hab't of s ying. Thus, a horse with caution, and a faculty for seeing everything he pass s, having been startled by a pee of paper, or a timble weed being blown under him or against his legs, may never get over shving at those parti ular objects. He may have stepped upon a broken hoop, as we knew a timid horse to do, this flying up and str king sharp'y against his legs, and ever after, that horse would shy at a piece of hoop.

Many a horse that shies at a loose piece of paper will go up to a locomot ve, or fire engine, without fear. He has become gradually accustomed to the locomotive, perhaps from see ng it pass daily through the farm on which he was reared, while he may have been startled unexpectedly by some trifling object, at which, mainly through cultivating a t mid ty born in him, he forms a fixed habit of shving. It is not alone the horse that shies. Man makes a the norse that shee. Shall make a semi-circle around any object he wants to avoid. All animals do the same to avoid. All animals do the same thing. Birds, in their flight, circle the subject is reject to flesh is a we refer, a row of distinguished cats.

The motive that sheet and make a coffee, unless they are apparently injurition which he feels, whether he gets a work of the subject is reject to flesh is a we refer, a row of distinguished cats.

Wolseley, Si, is all right." "He is, is more for Gordon in the subject is reject to flesh is a we refer, a row of distinguished cats."

CAPSULA EMBENAGOR the circling around to give a wide berth the diet prescribed, provided that the sightseers. Two little girls prescribed, to objects considered dangerous, comes marked disturbances to digestion are ently pushed through the crowd to the from fear, and shy ng in the case of the from fear, and shying in the case of the horse has origin from the same sentiment. The cure, if cured he ever is, must come through convincing his independent of the first time a sense of warmth within the must come through convincing his judgment-for the horse has intelligence and judgment-that his fear of danger is groundless, or at any rate greatly magnified .- National Live Stock Jour-

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 mat rial with which to do so. Instinct naturally teaches the hens to lay and bring forth their young under the most favorable conditions only, and hence, like all the feathered trib , spring is the most appropriate and proper season, for thin the body is more early kept warm, and the young more carefully nursed. As the hens are always inclined to lay on the approach of warmer weather they merated as things of the past. may be indu ed to lay by giving them advantages favorable to those of spring. In the first place they mut be shellered from the cold winds and driving storms. The hen that has to hide away in some suffer from the effects of anæmia of the ratired nook in order to keep warm can bra n and of the spinal cord and spinal not lay becau-e nature refuses to admit | nerves. of reproduct on und r adverse circumstances. Artificial warmth is as highly appreciated by her as natural heat, and she obeys the inclination induced by the condition affor led, and, being in an atmosphere favorable to the purpose, lays her cutch of eggs and attempts to hatch out a brood. The warmth which is so essential consists of that which is created within her body by the food allowed. She is lit rally a stove, consuming fuel, and creating heat by consumption. When the heat is cre ted this one habit alone has not done more the escation requirement is to retain it. harm to the nervous system of men dungeon filled with scorpions, bits of To do this she mut have a warm and comfortable place both day and night, and the food must cons st of all the elements necessary to form an egg, as it is secured by her in the spring. Hence corn, wh at eats, a proportion of meat. ground bone, ground oyster shells, and green food, such as cabbage, boiled roots, c oppel onions, etc., must be given in orde to afford a variety. When the hens are thus provided for and allowed a dust both, plenty of fresh allowed a dust bath, plenty of fresh water, and a place for exercise, t ere is no reason why they should not be induced to lay during this season, for to them spring does not consist in a ch nge from w nter to moderate weather, but a period during which they can best promote egg production, due to better and more favorable conditions .-The Poultry Keeper.

-For some purposes oats have as great feeding value per pound as any gran, but it is not for laying an fat or furnishing cream and butter from milk THE HOT-WATER CURE.

Rules for Administration-The Effects of the Treatment and the Points in its

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 pharmacopæia. The spread in the belief in the medicinal value of hot water has traveled chiefly by word of mouth. To apply hot water medicinally could not have become so universal a custom unless great benefit had been bestowed by it upon many.

It was first employed in 1858, according to Dr. Cutter, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, who made use of it in a series of experiments undertaken upon animals and men, with the reference to the effeets of food upon the animal economy as a cause and cure of disease. The experiments were commented upon by the London Lan :et as a "valuable American contribution to medicine,"according to Dr. Cu ter.

The benefits and results from the internal use of hot water must be due, in part, at least, if not wholly, to heat, aid Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney in a recent lecture before the Academy of Medicine in this city. Some of its effects are manifested almost immed ately in organs not connected directly with the digestive apparatus.

The water may be taken in doses of from one gob et to one and a half. An ordinary goblet contains about ten ounces. The dose must be modified in accordance with its effects.

It must be drunk hot, and not warm (110 to 160 degress). If necessary, fifteen minutes or more may be con-sumed in sipping a gobletful. Wooden cups prevent the water from cooling quickly. The water may be flavored with lemon, sugar, salt, ginger, etc., if n cessary, but it becomes very agreeab e to the palate without such after the patient has taken it for a short time.

The dese must be taken one hour and a half before each meal, with absolute pune uality, and one at bed-time. Paents have the first dose brought to their bedside and consume it before rising. The passage of the fluid into the intestine, or its consumption before the meal, is insured by this rule. The quantity taken daily must be mo lifted acording to the effects produced.

The temperature of the water should be increased as fast as the paients can bear t. It is remarkable how high a degree of heat some patients can endure after tak ng hot water for months. At firt suh a temperature would blist r the mouth. Below 110 degrees the heat is not sufficent, as a rule, to have any effects save as an emet c.

The administration of hot water must be continued at least six months in order to get its full effects. It will be some weeks, as a rule, before any beneficial effects become markedly appar-It is not sufficent for a test of its value that it be given at irregular intervals, with variable degrees of temperature.

The use of cold fluids in the form of beverages must be absolutely prohib-

A restricted diet is often necessary to It is customary with some p tients to

the stomach will be produced, unac- with joy, purred, and ende vored to companied with nausea. Eructat ons of gas from the stomach commonly och he might rejoin his little friends.—Speccur within a few minutes after the first | tator. dose of hot water. This effect may persist for some weeks. Excessive eructa tion indicates that fermentation of food oc urs after cating.

The kin soon shows the effect of the heat. A gentle glow with a tendency to perspiration is developed rapidly. This is diffused over the entire body. Coldne s of the ex remities is often very much benefited, and in a short time, by this treatment. The circulation of the musicians began to play slowly, they body appears to become more uniform.

this treatment early. The accessory organs of digestion (the liver and panereas) seems to be stimu- throwing their limbs and bodies about Flatuence and constipation are enu-

The nervous system seems to be profound y impressed by a prolonged use of this agent. Especially is this the case among that class of patients who marabout (priest) who gathered about saffer from the effects of anemia of the h m many disc ples, but, as his teach-

This method of treatment has certainly one thing in its favor that few banished him and his disciples to the posses -viz., it is harmless. Because Desert of Sahara, whither they were its remedial effects are slow in some taken and left without food or water. doubly permanent.

stomachs with ice-water between meals and during the act of eating. Who would think of fee ling a horse, and placing a bucket of ice-water by his miracle came to the ears of the pasha, side? The question may be raised if he entired them by offers of pardon to than tobacco or al ohol.

as consumed at the famous hot springs be released until they are everything. of this country and Europe, for chronic diseases, probably depends more upon been growing fat on the same sort of the employment of internal heat than food. The pasha, having seen them

tered. A degree of temperature that can sect called Alssaouas, who, every year, be endured by see mouth will not impair on the anniversary of the trial in th hot-water treatment.

Its effects are comparatively uniform. provided it be given for a sufficent per od. Exceptions prove the rule. chased by the Government for the Isolated eases may be occasionally en-Greely relief expedition for twenty fiv countered where the results as stated dollars each and so'd in bulk recent y It seems to exerc a curative influence

important factors in the development of nervous derangements.

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 provided the patient's indiscretions do not lead to a re-

It may be employed as an adjunct to all recognized methods of treatment, without detriment to the patient.

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

As a laxa ive, hot water has a slow but decided action. It seems to be a a standard of health.

The skin is stimulated by means of this agent, and the cutaneous circulation is apparently rendered more uni-

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 in accordance with the rules given above. - Hartford Times.

INTELLIGENT PETS.

Some Interesting Stories About the Do mestic Cat.

Cats are like oysters, in that no one is neutral about them; every one is, explicitly or implicitly, friendly or hostile to them. And they are like children in their power of discovering, by a rapid hollow ground beneath. The cataand sure instinct, who likes them or who does not. It is difficult to win had a ceiling solid enough to build uptheir affection, and it is easy to forfeit on. But in many other cases the top what it is hard to win. But when given, ground had to be blown down before their love, though less demonstrative. is more delicate and beautiful than that of a dog. Who that is on really intimate terms with a cat has not watched its dismay at the signs of packing up and leaving hom? We ourselves have known a cat who wou'd recognize his master's footstep after a three months' absence, and come out to meet him in the hall, with tal erect, and purring all over as if to the very verge of bursting. And another cat we know who comes up every morning between six and seven o'clock to wake his master, sits on the bed, and very gently feels fi st one eyelid and hen the other with his paw. When an eye opens, but not till then, the cat sets up a loud purr, like the prayer of a fire-wors iper to the rising sun. Those who say I ghtly that cats care only for places, and not for persons, should go to the cat show at the Crystal Palace, where they may see recognition between cat and owner that will cure them of so shallow an opinion. When we were last there one strk ng instance fell in our way. Cats greatly dislike these exhibit ons; a cat, as a rule, is like Queen Vashti, unwilling to be shown, even to the nobles, as the pleasure of an Ahasuerus. Shy, sensit.ve, wayward and independent, a cat resents being placed upon a cushion in a wire cage and exposed to 'he uniatelligent criticism, to say nothing of the fingers, of a mob of sightseers. One very eminent cat belonging to the mathe full effects of the treatment in ter, common room at Christ Church, some forms of nervous derangements. Oxford, whose size and beauty have on several occasions entailed on him the forbid all sweets, pastry, fresh bread in any form, and fats. The sour wines takes, it is said, three days to recover are not usually forbedden, nor is tea or from the sense of disgust and hum liation to the pasient. The condition of prize or not. On the consider to which guide, as a rule, to the claracter of were sitting with their backs, turned to

ARABIA.

Some of the Unique Sights and People in

A court was filled with the forms of Arab men and women squatting on sacred mats, and facing a platform were eight Arabs engaged in a fantastic and fascinating dance. As the ody appears to become more uniform. moved the upper parts of their bodies. The kidneys exhibit marked effects of forward and backward and from sid to side. Gradually the music became faster, and faster and faster they went, hated by the internal use of hot water. in a most inconceivable positions, until I could scarcely believe that the rapidly whirling mass before me were

human beings. S veral hundred years ago there lived in a pashalik of Arabia a learned ings were not consistent with the Koran, he drew upon himself the enmity of the reigning pasha, who banished him and his disciples to the cases, it is no proof that they are not doubly permanent.

Then the marabout arose, declaring he had received a revelation from Heaven Most of our nationality chill their telling him that nothing they would han tobacco or al ohol.

The success of the hot mineral waters, crockery, glass, and other similar tonics, and told them they would not It was no difficult task, as they had the employment of internal heat than upon the mineral ingredients of tae waters themselves.

diseases, probably depends infore upon the employment of internal heat than upon the mineral ingredients of tae waters themselves. It is harmless if properly adminis- auts of A i and his d scip'es formed a cinnati Enquirer.

-The suits of clothes which were purfor about five do lars per suit to a speculator in New York, have been sold the many of the hronic diseases that principally to curies ty hunters for inquence and disease the proper as sums ranging from forty dollars to similation of food Some of these are fifty dollars a suit. - N. Y. Sun.

Round Hats.

The ornamental handkerchiefs and the new scarfs make the trimming of s round hat a very easy matter. The square kerchief is bunched together in any neglige fashion in front, provided all its four corners are pointed upward, and this is placed in front of the crown; if a scarf is used, one end or the middle of the scarf is carried far back on the left side. Another simple arrangement of searfs or kerchiefs is that of gathering them on the top of the crown and carrying them down all around it to the brim; a bunch of watered ribbon loops may then also droop from the top on the right side, justifiable deduction that the functions of the accessory organs of digestion are made active by its use and brought to crowns will both be used for round hats, but all brims are close and nar-

For the country are large pokes of rough straw of many colors, trimmed with a bunched-up kerchief of printed muslin in movenage colors and designs, and lined in the brim with puffs of red or yellow crinkled crape. Long pins of gilt or oxidized silver are thrust in the loops of the kerchiet. Printed foulard squares are used in the same way, and the flowers printed upon them are repeated in an aigrette that is used with them. - Harper's Bazar.

Underground Paris.

A boulevard paper gives a graphic sketch of the manner in which nearly one-half of Paris was built upon the combs are old quarries, some of which the work of building could be begun, and it was necessary also to fill in or bank up the soil. In other cases the houses were reared on the top of veritable piles, like those of Amsterdam. The uses to which these hollow tunnels have been put include not only the storage of dead men's bones and mummies, and the accommodation of sewers, but also the storage of wines and the growth of mushrooms. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the thing which people were most afraid of in Paris during the latter days of the Commune was the fact, real or supposed, that the leaders of that desperate insurrect on had filled the catacombs with gunpowder and dynamite, and could at any moment, if provoked to extreme measures, produce the effect of an earthquake upon both banks of the Seine. - N. Y. Post.

Solving the Soudan Problem.

The best place to ascertain the solution of the Soudan problem is about six thousand miles from the scene of operations. The usual contingent had gathered around the stove, and after the cracker barrel and the raisin box had been properly serenaded, Si Slipshod began: "S'near's I kin see that 'ere Maidy has got the best on 'em.' "Mahdi, Si," chimed in one of the regulars. "Maidy—I've got authority for it. He's got the best on 'em. It'll take Gordon all o' two weeks afore he can git anywhere near Wolsey to help you Gordon'll pull Wolsey out 'er the hole he's in before Gladstone get's his troops within gunshot o' the Suedan. I'ra bettin' on Gordon, I am." then there was a call to the back room to see a "big pickerel" just brought in, and they all "drowned" the fish.—
Hartford Post.

Seven Wise Men Baffled. The N. Y. Morning Journal says that Mrs. F. G. Kellogg, 50 E. 86th St., was partially paralyzed, and lay for seven days in convulsions. Physicians we eengaged and discharged until seven had failed to help or cure her. She was unable to leave her bed, and was as helpless as a child. After using all sorts of salves, ointments, lotions and plasters, her case was given up as hopeless. She was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil as a last chance. She began to improve from the time the first application was made, and by its continued use, she has completely recovered.

HE—"I see the latest idiocy of women is to have a monkey for a pet." She—"That is not new. It was so when we got married."—Boston Transcript.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.

KANSAS CI	TY	. N	far	eh	19.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$4	60	@	5	10
Native cows	2	00	0	3	75
Butchers' steers	3	75	@	4	40
HOGS-Good to cho ce heavy	4	25	0	4	60
Light	3	50	60	4	20
TULL DATE No Ound		61	30		611/6
No. 3		551	40		
Rejected		37	0		38
CORN-No. 2			600		32%
CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Large baled BUTTER-Cho ce creamery. CHEESE-Full cream. EGGS-Choice.		29	@		30
RYE-No. 2		501	600		511/2
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	50	0		55
HAY-Large baled	8	00	0		50
BUTTER-Cho ce creamery	40	29			30
CHEESE-Full cream		12	0		13
EGGS-Choice		12	@		13 1
PORK-Hams		10	60		1014
Shoulders		5	0		51/4
Shoulders		8			8 1
		7	0		736
WOOL-M'ssouri, unwashed.		13	0		16
POTATOES-Neshanocks		50	0		56
		00	60		
CATTEL ST. LOUIS.		20	0		or 1
CATTLE-Shipping steers		25	@		65
Butchers' steers	-	40	(0)		50
HOGS-Packing	4		@		
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0		25
SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Choice	3	10	0		20
		81	200		81%
CORN-No. 3		01	200		37%
CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2		30	(0)		30 /2
RIE-No. 2		61	40		02
BARLEY BUTTER-Creamery					
PORK		39			
	1.	45		12	
COTTON-Middling		10	60		101/2
CHICAGO.				A.	
CATTLE-Good to choice		35	0		95
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	70	6		90
SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	2	25	0		25
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	00	0		50
WHEAT-No. 2 red		76	200		77
No. 3		70	200		71
No. 2 spring		73	800		75%
CORN-No. 2		37	800		3914
OATS-No. 2		27	18 @		30
RYE	*		200		63
PORK-New Mess	12	30	0	12	35
NEW YORK.					100
CATTLE-Exports	6	44	0	6	60
HOGS-Good to choice	5	00	0	5	50
SHEEP—Poor to prime Fi.OUR—Common to good	4	25	•		65
FLOUR-Common to good	3	00	@	3	40
WHEAT-NO. 2 red		87	800		891/9
CORN-No. 2		49	0		50%

An exchange says: "Nine-tenths of the An exchange says: "Nina-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure 1 lood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, thereigh skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

"Now that is what I call true currage," said Tom, pointing toward a little doe in the act of putting a big dog to flight. -Golden Days.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minuto,25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 250 GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burdon

My son, in the battle of life be sure you eat all you want, for it is by that you can work your weigh up.—N. Y. Herald.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.



Give it a Trial. 50 cents at Druggists 60 cents by mail registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

Quaker Testimony. Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, a Quaker lady, of Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and d seases She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until death seemed certain. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved or caused to slough off, and she is now in perfect health. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Fhiladelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great



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What the People Say.

Mr. R. A. Everett, of Lexington. Ky., writes:

Dr. Guysott's Yollow Dock and Sarsaparilla cured me of the worst case of dyspopsin and blood-poisoning a man ever had. My skin is now as fair as that of an infant, and my stomach seems so strong 1 believe I could digest claim shells."

Mrs. Annie Rathburne, of Erie, Pa., writes:

"The least exertion caused me painful fatigue. I was tormented with dyspepsia and irregularities. My blood seemed poisoned. Pimples and sores were all over my body. I doctored for years but found myself growing worse until I tried DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW BOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. From this start I improved and now I do not feel like the same woman. It has made me strong and well."

A physician writes:

A physician writes:

"With suicidal indifference many disregard the laws of health. They eat indigestible food, they expose themselves to sudden chmatic changes, they excessively strain the nerves, they give no heed to a daily evacuation of the bowels, they repress a natural desire to urinate, they indulge in hurtful drinks, etc. Ere long their health completely falls. A state of impure blood, nervous depression, dyspeusia, urinary discorders, partial paralysis, etc., follows. As a cure I cordially recommend Br. Cuysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which, in connection with careful dieting and due attention to correct boddly habits, with regular hours of sleep, etc., will surely restore health. I consider it the best tonic, blood purifier and strengthener sold by druggists. It acts soothingly and mildly, and never leaves any unpleasant after effects. Many have been ustonished at its marvelous cares, after all other remedies had failed."

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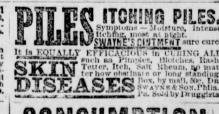
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A. N. K.-D. No. 1022 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. The Attorney General Writes a Lengthy Opinion Upon the New Law Passed by the Legislature—The Old Law and the New-Interesting Reading for Whom it

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

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

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

Dear Sir:—In answering the evarious questions you ask concerning the new Prohibitory liquor law passed by the recent Legislature, I will review the general status of the law on this subject, i. e., the act of 1881 as amended and supplemented by the act of 1885, which took effect March 10, 1885.

The act of 1881 is still in force except as amended. The only sections amended are 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 21. The construction and decisions of the higher courts upon so much of the original act as remained unchanged are therefore authority for the interpretation of the law as it now exists. With reference to the amended sections, in so far as the provisions of the original sections, they should be construed as a continuation of the old law and not as a new enactment. (Section 1. chapter 104, Compiled Laws.) In this connection you may inquire: "Can persons be now prosecuted for acts committed prior to the enactment of the law of 1885?"

And, "Are druggists' permits issued under the act of 1881 and unexpired by limitation still good in law?"

Each of these questions are answered in the affirmative upon the authority of the several provisions of sub-division first of section 1, chapter 104, compiled laws 1879: The repeal of a statute does not affect any penalty incurred under or by virtue of the statute repealed. This is an answer to the first question. The provisions, and not as a prior statute, shall be construed as a continuation of such provisions, and not as a rethe same now as they were by the prior law, except that freehold instead of citizen petitioners are now required. Such provisions as are the same are as a continuation of the former act, and not as a new enactment. This is an answer to the second question. It is not necessary to surrender and renew permits granted under the law of 1881, prior to their expiration.

their expiration.
But you ask: "What is the status of the bond given under the act of 1881, where a druggist continues to sell under his old per-

druggist continues to sell under his old permit?

The amendatory act repeals absolutely the bond provisions and no bond is now required. The bond given is therefore not held for violations committed subsequent to the taking effect of the act of 1885. The repeal of a statute does not affect any rights which accrued, or liabilities incurred under the statute repealed. (Section 1, Chapter 104 Comp. Laws). Therefore the bond remains liable for all violations discovered or to be discovered, committed prior to the repeal. The first section of the act of 1881 remains unchanged, making it a misdemeanor to manufacture, sell or barter intoxicating iquor except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. The second section of the act of 1885. The change substantially is the requirement of freehold petitioners instead of citizens, and the striking out of the requirement of any bond by the druggist. No bond is required of druggists applying for permits subsequent to the passage of the act of 1885. Upon this section you ask: "Whether two or more parties engaged in business as a firm will be required each separately to take out a permit?"

And also: "Will the prescription clerk of

With reference to the last clause of this amendment I will suggest that it was probably the intention of 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., 751, and within the letter of the amendment if not within its spirit.

liquor cases, 25 Kan., 751, 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 of the following additional statements of what shall constitute violating 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 any 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 drank on his premises, the increase of penalty by imposing a fine and imprisonment instead of a fine, or imprisonment and by a forfeiture of the right to obtain a permit for the period of five years. 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 declared forfeited by the court rendering sentence on such conviction, precluded from the right to obtain a permit for the period of five yars?"

Under the action of 1881 for the first yolation of this section by any druggist a fine or imprisonment was imposted, and in addition thereto the druggist forfeited his permit. For the second offense there was an increased fine, or imprisonment, forfeiture of permit, and for feiture for the period of five years of his right to obtain a permit, and for the third offense there was, with the other penalties, an absolute forfeiture of such right forever.

The section as amended affixed

The section as amefided affixed
THE PENALTY OF FORFEITURE
of the right to obtain a permit for five years
to the first offense. The penalty for the first
violation of the law of 1881 can not be increased by the law of 1885. A druggist convicted and sentenced of a "first offense" under the law of 1881 would have the right to
obtain a permit if that law had remained unchanged. He may, therefore, be granted a
permit now, notwithstanding the change in
the law.

But druggists who, prior to the amendment

the law.

But druggists who, prior to the amendment
of the law, had been convicted of a second
offense or a third offense, having already lost
the right to obtain a permit for the period of 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 manufacturers, are not amended or repealed. Upon section 10 you propound the following: "Does the law intend that prepared medicines containing sufficient alcohol to intoxicate, when sold in good faith as medicines and not as beverages, shall be sold as toxicate, when sold in good faith as medicines 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 that can not be here determined. The following quotation from the intoxicating liquor cases 25 Kan., 751, 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 an intoxicating beverage is practically impossible by reason of the other ingredients it is not within the statute. * * * On the other hand if the intoxicating liquor remain as a distinctive force in the compound, and such compound is reasonably liable to be used as

AN INTOXICATING BEVERAGE,

outred, and the methods of violating the law by the physician are most by a state will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty for such violations is also somewhat changed.

Section 4 of the act of 1881 is repealed and an altogether new section substituted therefor by section 3 of the act of 1885. The first ad during the applicant alone?

Section 4 of the act of 1881 is repealed and an altogether new section substituted therefor by section 3 of the act of 1885. The first as druggist having a permit sell intolectating liquors upon the written or printed statement of the applicant alone?

It is my opinion that he can. And again: "Can a druggist, having a permit may sell to a regular practicing or printed prescription without the statement of the applicant?"

To this I answer that he cannot. I will state in this connection that a druggist having a permit may sell to a regular practicing or printed prescription without the statement of the papicant?

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To this I answer that he cannot. I will state in this connection that a druggist having a permit may sell to a regular practicing or development of the provisions of this act by knowingly carrying of elivering intoleating liquors will only be used for medicinal purposes.

Lour near the continuous proposes.

For the continuous manufacture and affidavit required to be filed every thirty days exactly, or mere yonce a month?

"In my opinion the Legislature contemplated that there should be amonthly filing."

Following in this section are certain ampliated that there should be amonthly filing.

Following in this section are certain ampliated that there should be amonthly filing.

Follow

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 1836, 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 a beverage. 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 3 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 , 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 that every species of friction which causes discomfort and temporal disadvantage might 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 hold to their integrity in the full expectation of sooner or later beholding the salvation of God."

work character and cite.

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Statement From the Executive Commit tee in Which the Work of the State Tem latory.

The following has been issued by the Ex scutive Committee of the State Temperance

Union:

From the day the Kansas State Temperance
Union was reorganized and outlined a policy
that foretold the ultimate extinction of Kansas dramshops, it became the target for the
hostile arrows of the whisky interests of the
State. Its financial integrity was wickedly
assailed, its political policy was madly declaimed against, and its officers and members
wantonly calumniated without reserve, by
the liquor leagues and their individual allies.
These insinuations and calumnies, emanating from our natural antagonists, were
taken as indubitable proof that the Union
was accomplishing its work. The "galled
jade" was wincing, and these attacks came
from a retreating adversary. These slanders,
as the natural result of successful temperance work, carried with them their own
refutation. The more vehement and atrocious the attacks the more convincing
the proof that the Union's influence was felt
by our common enemy. But after two years
of harmonious work, filled only with the
splendors of successive victories, a portentions crisis came. The Union was assailed
not only by its inveterate foe, but by a faction of its own followers. The malign opposition of the whisky influence of the State
strengthened our cause and unified temperance workers. The line dividing the friends
and enemies of prohibition was the only distinct line known. But for the past four sition of the whisky influence of the State strengthened our cause and unified temperance workers. The line dividing the friends and enemies of prohibition was the only distinct line known. But for the past four months this faction of Prohibitionists have holdly assailed the business management of the Union, and with a degree of fervor worthy a better and wiser cause, have attacked its political policy. They have not only impugned the judgment but the motives of the officers of the Union, who have worked side by side with them from the inception of the contest in this State. They bandy asperities with as much freedom and apparent satisfaction as though they were still fighting the old enemy. While these attacks were the product of the guilty malevolence of the saloon power, they needed no reply, but when they are made in the ame of prohibition they ought to be respectally and logically refuted.

The published statements and reports of ally and logically refuted.

The published statements and reports of the Union ought to have settled all contro-

the Union ought to have settled all controversy long ago, but for some inscrutable design the war on the organization continues sign the war on the organization continues.

First—It has been charged that the funds of the Union have been improvidently expended, and culpably diverted from their legitimate channels of disbursement. The receipts of the Union from its re-organization, January 10, 1883, including the amount then in the treasury, to the date of the last annual meeting, November 19, 1881, were \$13,473,22, which has been disbursed in four departments of work.

First—For the expense connected with maintaining the office at headquarters, including expenses of committee meetings, office work, rent, fuel, light, postage, expressage, Secretary's salary, and all incidental expenses for the two years, amounting to \$2,721, as the total cost of keeping the machinery of the Union in operation for two years.

dental expenses for the two years, amounting to \$2,721, as the total cost of keeping the machinery of the Union in operation for two years.

Second—The sum of \$2,183 was expended for literature. The literature distributed by the Union without a cents cost to those who received it, would have cost at retail the sum of \$5,200. Through this department the people of the State have been given free of cost, (the Union even paying postage and express charges), an average of \$450 worth of standard literature every month. That this literature has had a potential influence upon the temperance sentiment of the State will andly be controverted.

Third—The local aid extended and the litigation carried on and assisted by the Union in various parts of the State involved an outlay of \$3,0%. In this way twenty-five percent, of the Union's funds was sent back to the people, and was expended under the direction and control of local committees. Through this department of work the saloons were driven from many of the towns of the State. Add this item to that expended for literature, and it will be seenshat \$5,277 or forty per cent, of the gross receipts was returned by the Union to the people who contributed to its treasury.

for literature, and it will be seershat \$5.277 or forty per cent. of the gross receipts was returned by the Union to the people who contributed to its treasury.

Fourth—The Union had one lecturer and organizer employed, during the entire time, and about eight months of the time had two, besides employing some fifteen others to do specific work. The salaries of these lecturers, their railroad fare, hotel bills and incidental expenses amounted to \$5.475. For this money the people were given over 350 lectures, and nearly 360 county and township organizations were formed. A constant methodical agitation was kept up, a system of organization effected, that has resulted in the most majestic temperance sentiment ever known in any State. This item of expense has been sneered at by a gentleman whose terms for lectures are publicly known to be \$50 a night, and whose expense account, according to the published statement of the chairman of his committee, was \$825 for less than forty days. At this rate the expense account of the Union's lecturers would aggregate \$17,000. We do not question the accuracy nor justness of this expense, but simply refer to it, by way of contrast. For the amount we expended he would deliver 109 lectures. The Union gave, the people more than three times that many lectures, besides leaving many organizations that are perpetual lecture and literary bureaus, doing valiant service for the cause.

In handling this \$13,000 the committee has doubtless made some mistakes, but when we are able to show that forty per cent. of the gross receipts was returned to the people in money and literature, and another forty per cent. expended in field work, in organization and agitation, and only twenty per cent. expended in field work, in organization and agitation, and only twenty per cent. expended in field work, in organization and agitation, and only twenty per cent. expended in field work, in organization and secretary's salary, we feel that the Union is entitled to the respect and confidence of every one who de

It is not practicable to even enumerate the many advance movements made under the guidance, and as the result of the Union's efforts. It was of inestimable value to our cause to demonstrate by the judicial determination of the highest courts in the State and Nation, that a County Attorney who corruptly shields violators of the law, must retire from the office in disgrace. The State serided by some who should befriend it, accomplished this in the Foster case. The redemption of the city of Topeka from whisky rule, largely through the work of the Union, was an example full of useful lessons to faitbless city governments, and the Union, was an example full of useful lessons to faithless city governments, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the State holding that the subterfuges under which our cities indirectly licensed the traffic could not be tolerated was a consummation that met the hearty approval of all those who are now bewailing the futility of the Union's efforts. The two years' history of the State Union is crowded full of successive cans in the direction of successful and absonant steps in the direction of successful and absolute prohibition.

The connecticut Senate, twelve to five.

The Connecticut Senate, was barely reseased in their inging to clothes. Mollan works out of town and was not at home. Jerome Burnam, a boarder, was burned to death George Rutherford, an old fireman, while attempting to save Mrs. Mollan was shockingly burned about the face and hands. The remains of Mrs. Mollan and the face and hands. The remains of Mrs. Mollan are not recovered from the ruins yet.

Additional Nominations, Washington, March 17.—The sense of the Linon. The Linon are not recovered from the ruins yet.

Washington, Mrs. Mollan and the sense of the Linon. The Linon from the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seed by the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seed by the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seed by the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seeds the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seeds the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It seeds the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It should be a special to a wait further developm the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It should be a special to a wait further developm the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse ally of our exists. It should be a special to a wait further developm the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse all of the face and party as the intropid defender and fearse all of the face and a face and the face

fected and strengthened law, we would have an emasculated one, or none at all. Re-submission would prevail, and under the genius and inspiration of these influences, Gambrinus would hold a bacchanalian feast of two years' duration, and would praise the political course that ushered in such an error of vandalism and crime. Unbridled license would be given to the despoilers of home and the maligners of honor. This calamity was averted by the felicitous promptitude with which the Union met the political issues. A majority of the Republican party of Kansas believe in prohibition as a settled policy of government, and nearly all believe in the enforcement, and will be the political issues. A majority of the Republican party of Kansas believe in prohibition as a settled policy of government, and nearly will be demonstrated by the result is reached through the prohibition, and the wisdom of its political course after the rigid scrutiny of every friend of prohibition, and the wisdom of its political course will be demonstrated by the emigration of saloon keepers, instead of their immigration. This statement is not made with a controversial design. The Union has no desire to prolong a controversy between Prohibitionists, but does desire to show that its management has been fair and honorable, and that its course in public matters receives a daily vindication. Nor is this statement made as a eulogium upon the organization, or to pay a tribute of panegyric to its officers. It is simply to convince Prohibitionists who have been unduly influenced by false representations from various sources, that the State Union is still entitled to the cordial good will and hearty co-operation of every person who desires to drive the drink scourge beyond the limits of the State. This is the fundamental desire of the Union, and whenever the decrees or acts of any party are at variance with that desire, that party with us.
In conclusion, we congratulate the Prohib

In conclusion, we congratulate the Prohibitionsts of the State upon the auspicious condition of our cause. Prohibition has a firmer hold upon the minds and affections of the people than ever before. The crisis is over. The possibility of abandoning the policy of prohibition no longer exists. All that remains to be done is patient aptitude and harmonious and continuous work, and the victory will not only be complete but per petual.

petual.

B. Kelly, P. I. Bonebrake, R. Wake, H. W. Lewis, George Morgan, Joab Mulvane, A. B. Campbell, Albert Griffin, G. W. E. Griffith, James A. Troutman, W. B. Slosson, Philip Krohn, J. Jay Buck, Executive Committee.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION. The Berkshire Sunk by the Frostburg

Near Baltimore. BALTIMORE, March 17 .- A collision oc curred this morning at seven o'clock off Great Knolle in Craighill channel, between the steam collier Frostberg, Captain H. G. Letourran, belonging to the Consolidated Coal Company, and the steamship Berkshire, owned by the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, Captain J. S. March, Jr., Master. The Frasberg was bound out for Hoboken. The Berkshire was on her way to Baltimore from Boston.
The Berkshire sunk. From an account of the accident given by the crew of the Frostburg, it appears that the Frostburg left Baltimore early this morning, and when the Berkshire was sighted below Fort Carroll the Frostburg was going at full speed, and as the Frostburg was on the starboard side, it was thought both ves-sels would pass each other safely. The

GOING AT FULL SPEED, but apparently did not change her, course. The Frostburg, it is said, blew for the Berkshire to change her course to the port-side, but received no reply. The Frostburg then began to back astern, when the two vessels came together. The Frostburg was still backing, and the Berkshire was struck on the port side, about amidships, crushing in her sides above and below the water line. The Frostburg had her bow on the port side crushed in, and is badly dam-aged both above and below the water lines.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

A Man and Woman Roused Out of Bad and Both Hung From a Bridge. OMAHA, NEB., March 17 .- News reached here of a lynching bee which took place Sunday morning eighteen miles southeast of Hastings, and which resulted in the death of two persons. Tom Jones, a farmer, and Mrs. Taylor have long been notorious and disreputable characters, and are sup-posed to have been implicated in the murder of a man named Roberts which occurred a short time ago. Just before daylight, on Sunday morning. a party of forty masked men visited Jones' house and requested in no gentle terms that he and Mrs. Taylor arise and dress themselves and appear on the outside. They complied, and were immediately taken to a bridge near by. Halters were placed around their necks and they were swung off. The bodies hung there until evening, when they were cut down by the coroner. An in-quest was immediately held and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that "Tom Jones and Mrs. Taylor came to their death at the hands of persons unknown." witness gave damaging testimony, and was notified to leave the county within five days. Four other persons in the house at the time were tied and guarded till daybreak. Three of them were warned to leave the county, as were William and John Jones, under penalty of suffering the same fate.

Texas Stock Interests.

LAMPASAS, TEX., March 17 .- The action of Kansas and New Mexico in establishing a quarantine against Texas cattle is causing coniderable comment among our business men. Lampasas is much interested in cattle market this spring, as fair price and speedy sale will bring much needed relief in business circles. The few buyers now here are disposed to await further developments in the quarantine question before making purchases. The loss of cattle and sheep during the past winter in the eight or ten stock counties of which Lampasas is the business center, will average about ten per cent. Large stock men who have never be fore cultivated an acre of ground, are now joining the grangers and preparing to raise

JERSEY CITY, March 17 .- A large number of sporting men assembled at a noted sporting resort in this city last night to witness a fight between Jim Felly, of Missouri, and Jack Bradley, for a purse of \$100. Owing to some misunderetanding the contest did not take place and a purse was then subscribed for which Reilly and Jack McGill, two pupilists of considerable note agreed to fight. The men stripped and entered the ring. They, fought several desperate rounds, during which Reilly was terribly punished, but continued to come to time and the refree finally declared the

London; March 17 .- As a result of the agitation for the establishment of a fast mail service between England and the United States, the Government has deckled

THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, · CLOTHING, There was considerable excitement among the Berkshire's passengers, but all were gotten off safely, and the steamship soon after went down. The passengers were brought back to Baltimore by the tug Alice Erhman.

QUEENSWARE, Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With their

BARGAINS.