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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

NUMBER 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When the Senate met on the 24th Senator Chandler rose to a question of privilege and offered a resolution censuring Senator Call, of Florida, for objectionable language used in debate on the question of the assassination of a deputy United States marshal in Florida. After both Senators had spoken the resolution went over. The Blair Educational bill was then taken up and further debated, and after passing several bridge bills and an executive session the Senate adjourned. The House devoted the entire session to voting on the choice of location for the World's Fair, the galleries being crowded with interested spectators. The first ballot resulted: Chicago, 11; New York, 7; St. Louis, 6; Washington, 5; Cumberland Gap, 1. Seven ballots were taken resulting in no choice but on the eighth ballot Chicago was chosen, the vote being, Chicago, 17; New York, 10; St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. The result was greeted with a thunder of applause, and amid the uproar the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 25th among the bills placed on the calendar was one to authorize the purchase of gold and silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes in payment thereof. It directs the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of \$4,500,000 a month, and as much gold bullion as may be offered and the issue thereof of treasury notes, and reports the law directing the coinage of 2,000,000 silver dollars per month. The Chandler resolution in regard to Senator Call was then taken up and Senators Call and Chandler indulged in a bitter personal tilt. Debate on the Blair Educational bill occupied the remainder of the session. In the House a bill was then authorized the substitution of a bill to draw for the pontoon bridge at Leavenworth, Kan. The Oklahoma bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

After the presentation of petitions in the Senate on the 25th, a large number of pension and private bills passed; also a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Topeka, Kan., and a bill to provide for a judicial determination of the controversy between the United States and Texas as to Greer County, Tex. The Educational bill was further discussed and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. The House took up the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, from the First district of West Virginia, and debate continued until adjournment.

The Senate on the 27th passed a bill for the erection and location of a bronze statue of Columbus and the removal of the naval monument to a new site. It appropriates \$50,000. The bill to declare trusts unlawful was then considered until the Senate went into executive session and adjourned. The House concluded the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, from the First West Virginia district, by seating the contestant by a strict party vote. The Democrats refrained from voting to make a test question, but the Speaker declared a quorum present and Atkinson was sworn in. The urgency deficiency bill was then considered until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 28th Senator Ingalls was chosen President pro tem and took his seat as presiding officer. Senator Blair had more complaints to make against the Democrats for not publishing more of his speech on the Educational bill. Pension matters then received some attention but no final action, and the House bill for the appointment of two persons to represent the United States in the Madrid international conference passed. Adjourned until Monday. The House further considered the General Deficiency bill, which was approved by a vote of 232-200, the largest item being an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the payment of pensioners of the war of 1812 and Mex can war. Private bills were then considered until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Pan-American Congress has adopted a report favoring the construction of a railroad connecting all the Nations represented in the conference; that an international committee of engineers should be appointed to study routes, etc.; that all necessary materials for it be exempted from duty, and that the execution of the project should be encouraged by liberal subsidies and concessions of land.

Mr. CLEVELAND's residence at Oakview, near Washington, was sold recently for \$140,000, netting him a handsome profit on his purchase.

The President has nominated Henry C. Caldwell, of Arkansas, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth district, vice David J. Brewer.

GEORGE B. WHITE, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, died suddenly at Washington recently. He was a Commodore in the navy.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TAUBER, of Kentucky, was shot in the head in the Capitol building at Washington on the 25th by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times. He was seriously wounded. The cause grew out of a scandal published while Tauber was in Congress, the latter (who was a large man) taking every opportunity to pull Kincaid's nose and otherwise insult him for the exposure.

The Alaska seal fishery lease has been awarded to the North American Commercial Company, of New York and San Francisco. The Government will obtain about \$1,000,000 a year under the new conditions, the old lease giving \$300,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has referred the cases of the three condemned Navassa island murderers to the Attorney-General.

The hearing in the lard investigation ended at Washington on the 28th.

THE EAST.

The contract for the construction of the new iron gunboats, known as numbers 5 and 6 has been awarded to the Bath Iron Company, of Bath, Me., at a cost of \$318,500 each.

Six Catholic pupils in the Pittsfield, Mass., high school were lately expelled for refusing to study certain chapters in history obnoxious to them.

FIRE broke out the other night in the stables in the Cameron (Pa.) colliery slope fifty yards below the surface. Two miners working in a deeper portion of the slope were shut in, although with fair prospects of rescue. There were about fifty mules in the stables and it was feared they had all been suffocated.

The school committee has sustained the action of Principal Welsh of the high school at Pittsfield, Mass., in dismissing six pupils who declined to study in the history class because of the way the reformation period was treated in the text book. The book committee was, however, instructed to investigate the alleged chapters objected to.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the manufacturers of rubber goods in the United States met at New York recently. The formation of a trust was discussed, and it was stated that the details of the agreement would soon be completed. It was said that no raw rubber was being gathered in Para, and that the price of rubber must shortly advance very sharply.

A LATE dispatch from New York stated that an English syndicate, representing \$25,000,000 was making an effort to form a school book trust in this country, and had thus far been given an option on six of the largest school book publishing houses in America.

A BENEFIT in New York City for George S. Knight, the demented actor, realized about \$1,900.

The death of John Jacob Astor, causing the consolidation of two estates in his heir, makes William Waldorf Astor worth \$200,000,000, probably the largest amount within the control of any one man.

The Enterprise with the remains of ex-Minister Pendleton on board, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 27th.

The freestone cutters of Boston have been locked out with the exception of those employed by Knox & Dodge and Holmes Bros.

A MASS meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York, on the 28th, denouncing the Czar for the prison abuses in Siberia.

It was transpired that Mrs. William Astor sailed for Europe a few hours after the death of her brother-in-law, John Jacob Astor, not knowing that he was dead. This tends to confirm hints of an Astor family feud.

THE WEST.

The Mariposa stage was stopped the other evening by two highwaymen about a mile from Merced, Cal. The mail from Mariposa, Coulterville and intermediate points was taken, as was also the Wells-Fargo express box. The loss was not learned.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed the redistricting bill, giving the Democrats fifteen out of the twenty-one Congressional districts.

EDWARD LANGEVIN, a threefold millionaire of St. Paul, Minn., has been declared insane.

A THROUGH mail car was burned recently at Blue creek, Utah. It had no registered letters, fortunately.

A MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL train collided with a stock train at Salt Lake, near Elgin, Ill. Twelve cars of the stock train were demolished, much stock killed, two persons fatally injured and two boys badly hurt.

An attempt was made the other night to wreck the limited express on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Independence, O. Three ties were found wedged into a cattle guard and removed a few minutes before the arrival of the train.

GOVERNOR BOIES was inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 27th, the first Democratic Governor in thirty-four years.

The "starving" Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe (Wis.) reservation have refused the supplies voted by Congress unless given as a gratuity.

RATES from Chicago to Kansas City were cut to \$8.00 second class on the 28th. Rates from Kansas City to Chicago \$5.00, and other points in proportion. First-class passenger rates averaged \$2.00 more.

THERE was a report at Portland, Ore., on the 28th that Silcott, the defaulting cashier of the House of Representatives, had been caught at Toledo, a town on the Northern Pacific.

A BIG FOUR passenger train crashed into a freight train near Indianapolis in a fog the other night. Only one person was hurt and he not seriously.

THE SOUTH.

A HEAVY wind storm passed over the section of country round Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th, doing an immense amount of damage to buildings. Only one life was reported lost so far as known.

A LANDSLIDE on the Chesapeake & Ohio, 100 miles east of Charleston, Va., caused the wreck of a freight train of eighteen cars recently. Nobody was hurt.

Two prominent Louisville doctors were recently captured while robbing a grave in that city and taken to prison. A negro who was with them and tried to escape was shot dead.

THERE was a report that two whites and a negro had been killed in Arkansas for cutting levees on the Mississippi.

The United States Government has begun suit at Montgomery, Ala., against the Mobile & Girard and other railroads to recover 5,000 acres of land covered with yellow pine timber. It is alleged the road did not fulfill the conditions of the grant.

FROST in Mississippi has played havoc with early vegetation.

EX-TREASURER CONSTANS, of Newport, Ky., has offered to compromise his \$35,000 default for \$6,000.

RICHARD H. HAWES, the murderer of his wife and two children, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., on the 28th. He made a confession. It was an attempted lynching of Hawes in December, 1888, that ten persons were killed and many wounded, the sheriff ordering his deputies to fire on the mob.

GENERAL.

THREE fishermen of the schooner Marion Grimes were washed overboard on the 21st and drowned off Newfoundland.

A DISPATCH from Warsaw, Poland, stated that seventy murdered bodies of infants were found on the premises of Skoshki, whose house was recently burned.

It has been learned, upon authority beyond dispute, that as a part of the recent abortive plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand, at Sofia, a Russian General was stationed at Roni, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube in Bessarabia, awaiting the successful result of the conspiracy to assume the supreme military command in Bulgaria.

The Russian Government has taken vigorous measures to prevent the spread of cholera into the Empire. It was feared that the reported cessation of cholera in Mesopotamia, if indeed the disease had abated there, was merely temporary.

PRINCE BISMARCK has refused to sanction the sale of any part of the German West African Company's possessions.

BROUGHT in Cuba is interfering greatly with the sugar making, while a large quantity of cane has been burned recently.

HENRY M. STANLEY, expects to arrive in London April 15. He will then receive the address of the corporation of London.

The Newfoundland Government has sent a protest to Canada against a renewal of the modus vivendi for licenses to American fishing vessels.

CANADA is reported about to increase its protective duties on flour, beef and pork with lower duties on wheat and corn.

The Rome Riforma declares that England and Italy are in perfect harmony on African affairs.

AUSTRIA, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden have accepted the invitations to the Berlin conference. Neither Prince Bismarck nor Count Herbert Bismarck will attend.

REPORTS of the death of Minister Lincoln's son at Paris on the 27th proved to be unfounded.

LABOUCHERE introduced his motion in the British House of Commons for an inquiry into the Cleveland street scandals. It was voted down and Labouchere was suspended for doubting the veracity of Government officials.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 27 number 301, compared with 270 the previous week. Business was less satisfactory.

WALTON, the Pacific Express thief, was discharged at St. Johns, N. B., the prosecution acknowledging that the warrant for his arrest was insufficient.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, Emperor Frederick's physician, won his libel suits against the St. James Gazette and the Times, of London. The Gazette was to pay him £1,500 and the Times £150.

COMMANDER McCALLA, of the Enterprise, has published a denial of the alleged inhuman acts during the cruise of the vessel of which he has been accused.

THE LATEST.

ARMED factions were disputing the possession of the Greek Church building at Shenandoah, Pa., on the 2d. A riot was prevented by the police.

CLEANING house returns for the week ended March 1 showed an average increase of 15.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 19.1.

The public debt showed a decrease during the month of February of \$6,159,386.

The French Government has decided to prosecute the paper L'egalite for advising the German Socialists to shoot Emperor William.

A DISPATCH from Brisbane, Queensland, says the steamship Quetta, which recently foundered at sea on her voyage from Cooktown, Queensland, for London, had on board 289 persons. Of these 112 were saved, including the captain and several other officers of the ship.

REPORTS from Northern Texas say that hundreds of range cattle were frozen to death during the recent cold spell.

RENEGADE Apaches are reported making themselves troublesome along the Mexican border of New Mexico.

M. CONSTANS has retired from the French Cabinet.

RUBBER goods are likely to be still further marked up.

EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH, the well-known Democratic leader of Connecticut, died at New Haven on the 2d. He was seventy-eight years of age and left between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

BOTH Lieutenant Steete, of the army, and Commander McCalla, of the navy, are likely to be tried for cruelty—the first for striking Private Wild and the latter for cutting down a sailor with a cutlass.

The long overdue missionary steamer Glad Tidings has arrived at Port Simpson, B. C.

WARRANTS have been sworn out against the owners of the huge glucose works at Marshalltown, Iowa, for maintaining a nuisance in polluting the Iowa river.

TRAIN bands disguised as bandits recently robbed a train near Palermo, Sicily. The robbery was a little too theatrical and ended in the masqueraders being lodged in jail.

REV. FATHER PERON, of Baltimore, died in Philadelphia recently. He had been severely beaten and was lodged in the police station while unconscious.

DR. BUTLER's famous drooping eyelid has been removed by a surgical operation.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

MRS. SAMANTHA BAKER, a widow, and her son, eight years old, were recently burned to a crisp in their stable on a farm three miles southeast of Brookville. The indications were that they had gone to the stable with a lantern to feed the horses. Singularly the horses had got out but mother and son perished.

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: R. A. Brogan, Osage Mission, key rail joint; A. J. Chapel, Arkansas City, car coupling; W. R. Dean and W. H. Barnett, Ottawa, cash and parcel carrier; C. F. Harman, Valley Falls, loading apparatus; G. I. McCarty, Kansas City, means for supplying compressed air to motors; A. E. Perine, Topeka, listing plows; A. C. Sherman, Rossville, self-registering cancelling stamp; Paul Thielens, Kansas City, steam heater; William and E. H. Ulrich, Manhattan, clamp for stone saws.

A CHARTER has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the Omaha, Garden City & Southwestern Railway Company; capital stock, \$7,300,000. The road is to be constructed from a point on the north line of Kansas, in Smith or Jewell County, running thence southwest through the counties of Osborn, Rooks, Graham, Trego, Grove, Lane, Scott, Garfield, Finney, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Morton, terminating at some point on the west or south line of the State, a distance of about 200 miles. The business of the company will be transacted in Garden City and New York City.

DAVID LIMPP, formerly of company I, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, has been dishonorably discharged from the soldiers' home at Leavenworth on the ground of having received \$1,000 arrears of pension and never having given any to the support of his wife, she being a worthy woman and dependent upon him, and for his persistent refusal to send her any portion of his monthly pension.

The twelve-year-old son of George C. Allen, of Atchison, was recently leading a calf to water when he tied the rope around his body. The calf ran away and dragged the boy over the rough ground until it was thought he was fatally injured.

The grand lodge A. O. U. W., recently in session at Wichita, elected the following officers: Grand master workman, R. M. Emery, Seneca; grand foreman, D. S. Sossell, Belleville; grand overseer, Dr. A. W. McKinney, Hutchinson; grand recorder, E. M. Forde, Emporia; (re-elected); grand receiver, T. O. Beck, Topeka; grand guide, D. J. Roberts, Osage City; grand watchman, S. D. Hallowell, Wichita; grand trustee, E. P. Young, Winfield; grand medical director, Frank Swallow, M. D., Valley Falls; supreme representatives, Hon. A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis; J. E. Riggs, of Lawrence, and Hon. J. M. Miller, of Council Grove.

In the United States Court at Topeka Judge Foster recently decided a case which involves the title to about 500 of the most valuable lots in Arkansas City. Thirteen years ago these lots were given away because they were about to be sold for taxes, but the property is now valued at over \$300,000. Subsequently suit was brought to recover the property. Judge Foster holds that the sale was legal and must stand.

The report made to the grand lodge A. O. U. W., recently in session at Wichita, showed that 2,568 applications had been made for membership during the past grand lodge year. Of this number 236 were rejected by the grand medical director. Ninety-three deaths occurred during the year, necessitating the payment of \$180,000 from the beneficiary fund of the order. The Kansas lodges contributed \$6,618 to the fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. All reports showed the order to be in a healthy and growing condition.

It is related of a Shawnee County farmer that he sold a steer to a Topeka butcher and agreed to take one-fourth of it when slaughtered in part payment. The butcher charged him selling prices for the beef and when they came to settle the farmer owed the butcher a balance of \$4.38.

An important jail delivery was averted at Wichita the other day through the information of a prisoner. Two burglars and two Territory murderers, aged together, had been furnished with drills and saws by outside friends, and the prisoner in the cell below heard them at work at night and next day informed the jailer. The prisoners had made good progress and another night's work would have enabled them to get away had the prisoner below not informed on them.

CITIZENS of Emporia were induced to subscribe a bonus of \$40,000 to get the Duval iron works of Zanesville, O., to locate their plant at that place, on the representation that it was worth \$100,000, but an investigation showed the works to be old and worn out, therefore the bonus was withdrawn.

The sugar mill bonds at Syracuse were defeated.

J. C. PICKENS, the keeper of an intelligence office at Topeka, has disappeared, leaving a wife and eight children in poor circumstances.

ASHER L. COHN, one of the oldest residents of Douglas County, with his wife and daughter attended a reception at Lawrence the other evening, and he went home in advance to make a fire. When the wife and daughter reached home they found him kneeling before the stove dead. He had gotten every thing in readiness to start the fire, and the kindling was before the stove. It is supposed that he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy.

A ROBBER'S FATE.

He Receives Two Loads of Buckshot in His Chest.

The Desperado's Slangy Description of Himself Excites Suspicion and He is Speedily Trapped and Killed.

MERIDEN, Kan., March 3.—"I am a slicker" were the words with which a stranger greeted Night Telegraph Operator Taylor, of this place, at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night prior to asking the usual question as to the time the morning train would be due for Atchison.

Being somewhat surprised at this unusual gruff and uncalled-for remark, Taylor scrutinized the man before him more closely than he would have otherwise done and at once recognized from the description sent out by wire no less a person than the outlaw who just five hours before had entered the bank of Hicks, Gephart & Co., of Valley Falls, and at the point of two revolvers compelled Cashier Coen to hand over the cash he was then in the act of putting in the safe prior to closing the bank for the day.

After being informed as to the train time the man's next interrogatory was where he might find a hotel to remain over night, and, upon being informed, he went direct to the hotel and requested the landlord to have him a bed prepared and to be called for the train going to Atchison at five o'clock in the morning.

Upon the departure of the "slicker," as he termed himself, Taylor informed the authorities at Valley Falls of his discovery and requested that they come and make the arrest.

Officers Shire and Summerfield arrived in due season and arrangements were made with the hotel people to awake their much sought after guest and bring him into the hotel office, where Meriden's city marshal and two deputies from Valley Falls were stationed immediately.

Upon the entrance of the unknown two shotguns loaded with buckshot were leveled at his head, and he was commanded to hold up his hands and surrender, but to the officers' surprise he never faltered, but on the contrary advanced with bold determination, reached both hands toward his outside coat pockets and endeavored to get possession of the revolvers he held in the face of Cashier Coen when he compelled him to hand over his cash. This time the outlaw was not so fortunate as before, for at this moment both deputies emptied the contents of their guns into his chest, and he fell dead in his tracks.

About \$2,800 was found upon his person, most of it concealed in his boots. Two \$500 packages of currency were found with the cashier's noting on the wrappers.

From a registered receipt dated at Burlington, Kan., it is believed the fellow's name was Robertson, and that the money was payable to one D. S. Smith at Ottawa, Kan., supposed to be an alias. His watch was marked "R." and a two-foot rule the same.

The dead desperado was 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, had light complexion, light hair and eyes and a small blonde mustache. The body will be held here until Tuesday when, if not identified and taken in charge of by his friends, it will be buried here by the county.

Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held before Justice Frazier, and the following verdict was rendered:

State of Kansas, Jefferson County, ss.: An inquisition be taken at Meriden, in Jefferson County, on the body of an unknown person there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors, upon their oath, do say that the dead body is so identified as that of the robber of the Hicks, Gephart & Co. Bank, at Valley Falls, Kan., on March 1, 1890, and killed by a gunshot wound while attempting to escape arrest at Meriden, Kan., in apprehending him as said robber. We find that said killing was lawful and justifiable in every respect. We further find that said death was not felonious. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, the day and year here below written. March 2, 1890. Abraham Mosier, foreman; Robert Smith, George W. Potts, Nathan Gion, George A. Smith and D. H. Frazier, justice of the peace, acting coroner.

The man was identified as the robber beyond all question.

STORY OF THE ROBBERY.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., March 3.—Cashier Coen of the bank of Hicks, Gephart & Co. yesterday told the story of the bold robbery in detail. He said that about four o'clock Saturday while he was alone at work a supposed farmer with a red handkerchief over his face entered the bank and stated that he was suffering terribly with neuralgia and that he wished to remain there until Dr. Gephart should come in, as he needed some treatment, and Gephart was his physician. He took a seat by the stove and waited there until six o'clock. It being Saturday and no first of the month the cashier was very busy and did not look up early.

At six o'clock the cashier closed up his business and was placing the money in the vault when the thief appeared at the vault door with two revolvers and demanded that the cashier pay him \$10,000, and said that he proposed to look him in the vault for security. The cashier recognized that he was in the power of the desperado and pleaded for the currency and got about \$3,000. He then made the cashier lock the front door, backed out of the rear side door, locked it and dropped the key by the side of the house and leisurely walked away.

A NAVAL TYRANT.

The Experience of Officers and Crew of the War Ship Enterprise With a Tyrannical Captain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Tribune says: "Not since the days when the brig Sommers came into the port of New York after Captain McKinzie had hanged Spencer, the son of the Secretary of the Navy, has a ship of war in time of peace arrived here that has been the object of so much general interest as the Enterprise, which came in yesterday after a cruise of two years and seven months on the European station."

Commander Bowman H. McCalla is her commanding officer and this is his first command afloat. It will be a memorable one in naval history. The vessel left the navy yard in Brooklyn with a well selected crew and officers picked out by Captain McCalla himself. She returned yesterday, the most unhappy ship probably that ever came into port. During the cruise desertions had been frequent and nearly every officer in the ward room had been under suspension one or many times. Life aboard the Enterprise for officers and men was described by one of her ship's company yesterday as having been one continual round of "from hell to breakfast and back again."

"Among the incidents of the cruise, which will illustrate the state of affairs on board, is as follows:

"When the ship was at Christina a fireman named Walker got drunk, came on board and was put in irons. Captain McCalla had him brought to the mast. When the officer of the deck questioned the man, Walker replied that he was 'drunk and glad of it.' Thereupon Captain McCalla ordered the officer of the deck to cut the man down with his sword. The officer refused. Captain McCalla going into the cabin buckled on his sword and had the man brought on deck again. The man was brought up in irons and the Captain, drawing his sword, cut him down, deluging the deck with blood and so severely injuring the man that the surgeon had to be immediately summoned to attend to his wounds. A hasty bed of tarpaulins was rigged upon the deck and on this the man lay for some time. The members of the crew declare that he was there for a day or two, but it is hardly probable unless there was some good reason for it, which has not yet been made public. When Captain McCalla makes his report to the authorities at Washington this will doubtless all be explained.

"The whole history of the complaints of officers and men on board the Enterprise and the various unusual incidents of the cruise would fill a volume. Many may be without foundation and others rest deep on the truth. When an investigation takes place the whole truth will probably come out."

A NEW BUREAU.

Senator Paddock's Bill For the Establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Paddock yesterday introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

This bill, which is intended as a substitute for various measures on the same topic, provides that a bureau of animal industry shall be established. The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare and enforce rules for the suppression and extirpation of all diseases of cattle, especially pleuropneumonia. Cattle so affected shall not be transported from one State to another. The bill further provides that in order to promote the exportation of live-stock the Secretary shall make special investigation into the subject along the dividing lines between the United States and Canada and other dividing lines on routes to seaports. No railroad company or steamship line shall receive for transportation, nor shall any person drive in a private conveyance, infected cattle. Penalties are provided for the violation of these provisions. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice through the newspapers of the existence in any locality of any contagious diseases and he shall also notify all transportation companies of this fact.

GOVERNOR BOIES.

Inauguration of the First Democratic Governor of Iowa in Thirty-four Years.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.—Governor Boies was yesterday afternoon inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives, as the first Democratic chief executive of the State elected in thirty-four years. As became the occasion the Capitol was gaily decorated with flags and patriotic emblems.

There was an attendance of a vast concourse of visitors. The military parade, conducted by Adjutant-General Beeson as marshal, comprised the National Guards of Burlington, Sioux City, Ottumwa, Dubuque, Des Moines, and was one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed in Iowa. In his inaugural address Governor Boies comprehensively reviewed those questions which at present attract the attention of the people of the State.

Murdered His Son.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Emil Neuman, known to musicians all over the world by his "History of Music," was arrested yesterday on a charge of murdering his son, aged twenty-one, who was found hanging to a bed-post with all the appearance of suicide. The motive for the crime is supposed to be the son's discovery of his father's systematic criminal conduct with many of his pupils, who belong to the best families.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A FARM IDYL.

Thro' the barn lot, to the meadow, singing sweetly, Katie came.
Thro' the fragrant hawthorn hedges, that outlined a long green lane,
To the spring of running water, where the cattle come to drink
Where the blue forget-me-nots grow and nod upon the brink,
Katie came with pails a-swinging,
Calling up the cattle, singing
"Coo-e, coo-e, come up Brindle, come up Sukey;
"Coo-e, coo-e," like a flute the notes ring clear.
While I, listening, linger, hoping more of those sweet notes to hear.
Now I wonder if, with pencil, I her image could portray,
So that if you chanced to meet her, you would know her any day;
All her pretty airs and graces, and the color of her eyes,
That I need not tell you—you can see it in the lines.
When the day is bright and clear, like the one, with pails a-swinging,
Katie came to call them singing,
"Coo-e, coo-e, come up Brindle, come up Sukey,
"Coo-e, coo-e," like a flute the notes ring clear.
While the wild birds listen, wondering if some strange bird is not near.
There she stands, a pretty picture, with her curling golden hair,
While its rings and tangles almost hide her forehead fair;
Like a peach her cheeks are blooming, and her mouth is like a rose,
Holding pearls in rows full even; with a slight up-turned nose.
And a chin, soft, round and dimpled like a baby's, holds a charm,
While her sleeves tucked up to elbows, show her softly rounded arm.
Thus Katie, with pails a-swinging,
Calling up the cattle, singing,
"Coo-e, coo-e, come up Brindle, come up Sukey,
"Coo-e, coo-e," like a flute the notes ring clear.
And the cows come slowly up, knowing milking time is near.
As the cattle come up to her, Katie pats them with her hand,
For she knows a little petting makes them all the gentler stand.
Now she stoops; the milk is flowing in a steady stream and she waits,
While the pail is swiftly filling, with a foam like snowdrift light.
All the while is Katie singing,
Softly the flute-like notes are ringing
Out upon the air: "Coo-e, coo-e time is fly ing,
To their nests the birds are heing,
Robin soon will come to carry
Back the peas, we must not tarry,
"Coo-e, coo-e, Robin's come, and my work is almost done."
Then she leaves the cattle standing, as she quickly returns to,
Stoops and picks a little daisy, laughing says:
"My fate I'd know."
Robin leaves the pails to help her count the leaves as down they fall.
"First he loves me, loves me truly; last he loves me not at all;
"Is that so," says Katie laughing, "Well, I'm not at all alarmed."
For all answer Robin takes her unresisting in his arms.
So they both go home a-singing,
"Mingling notes like sweet bells ringing,
"Coo-e, coo-e, come up Brindle, come up Sukey,
"Coo-e, coo-e," soft and sweet the notes ring clear.
The note but Kate and Robin's near.
—L. A. Watkin, in Cincinnati Gazette.

A DESPERATE CHANCE.

John Miller's Noble Dash for Life and Liberty.

No doubt many a young reader has tried to imagine what would be his feelings should he suddenly find himself bound and helpless in the hands of hostile Indians, bent upon putting him to the most cruel tortures which their savage ingenuity could devise.
Such a situation must, however, be so unaccountably dreadful that the mind can but faintly picture the reality. I have never been acquainted with more than one person who had passed through an experience of this description, and he was an adventurous youth, named John Miller, whose home was in the State of New York.
I remember John's appearance distinctly. He was a tall, slim lad, with muscular limbs, and not an ounce of superfluous flesh. No exertion seemed to tire him; he could run like a greyhound, and appeared never to get out of breath.
He was a matchless wrestler, too; as strong in the arms as in the lower limbs. But, far better than all else, he was one of the most intelligent and best natured young fellows imaginable. I knew him both before and after his adventure, and could not help liking him very much.
When about nineteen, in company with three other lads from his neighborhood, our young friend went out to Colorado, in quest of some profitable employment. He would like, he thought, to turn cowboy or miner, or engage in some other occupation with a spice of excitement in it. The excitement he certainly found, although not precisely in the manner he could have wished.
The four youths speedily learned that neither as cowboys nor miners could they stand much chance of arriving at sudden fortune. In the expressive phrase of the region, they were merely "tenderloafers." At the mines hundreds of disappointed men were before them; while the cattle ranges swarmed with more cowboys than could possibly find employment.
In the intervals of prospecting, our young Eastern friend spent their time in hunting; and this they greatly enjoyed, as all had Winchester rifles and considering their limited experience, were very fair shots.
While living in a state of uncertainty as to their future course, they erected a log hut for present convenience, and proceeded to make themselves as much at home in it as circumstances would permit.
From this they made wide excursions into the surrounding country, and having purchased an old mule with a portion of the money they had brought with them from home, they were enabled by these means to convey their game to the mining camps, where they were sure to receive a fair price for it.
Rough as this kind of life was, it had

for them its fascination. Their treasury rather increased than diminished, and as the miners supplied them with bread-stuff, their living of flour and venison was as palatable as it was substantial.
"You fellows are doing better than we are," said one of the hardy miners, "for you are sure of deer, while we are not sure of gold, by a long mark."
The boys could not help seeing that this was true—for the hard-working men, although they managed to pay for the game they devoured, were really having but wretched luck.
To make matters worse, there presently came rumors of an Indian outbreak; and, although the danger was as yet too uncertain to excite a real panic, it nevertheless caused a considerable uneasiness through the various camps.
The boys, of course, shared the alarm, but, as common with the miners, they resolved to await some more positive intelligence before vacating their quarters.
Meanwhile, they proceeded to hunt as usual, and on the very next day went to a long distance from their camp.
After a time, John Miller became so widely separated from his companions that he was unable to find them. Intent upon getting a shot at a large buck which he had discovered, he had followed the animal through a number of devious windings, only to become completely lost as to the course he ought to pursue in returning.
After wandering for a while to no purpose, he fired his rifle several times in quick succession, but received no answer. Night came on, and he knew that a longer tramp would be useless; so, kindling a fire and lying down under a tree, he concluded to make the best of his situation till morning.
It was getting late, and he had nearly fallen into a drowse, when what was his alarm to see, by the light of the fire, the brown head of an Indian reach around the tree against which his rifle stood and snatch the weapon from his place!
Our young hunter had barely time to realize this, when four other savages, two on each side, seized him in their fierce grasp like so many panthers.
The five Indians were immediately joined by twelve others, who had lingered a little in the rear, so that young Miller found himself the center of a circle made up of seventeen warriors.
They were bristling with weapons and turkey quills, and had their faces hideously disfigured by alternate daubs of red and black paint, after the manner of a party of frolicsome boys who have been out berrying. But there was nothing frolicsome here; it was a stern group, and a fearful one.
The savages marched their captive off to a considerable distance before encamping, and then, binding him hand and foot, they laid him upon the ground as helpless as a log, after which one of them, who could speak a few words of English, gave him the consoling information that on the morrow he was to be "staked out," and burned in the true style of the Sioux.
The poor boy well knew the meaning of this. He was to be placed on his back, with his wrists and ankles bound fast to four stakes, set at proper distances, when the red fiends would leisurely proceed to stick his body full of sharp splinters, and, setting these on fire, slowly roast him to death.
His feelings during that dreadful night one can not even imagine. A situation so terrible must be past the conception of any person who has never been placed in it.
In the morning the young captive was unbound with the exception of his arms, and then, in single file, the Indians started off, with him in the middle of their line, taking the precaution, however, of keeping a lariat about his waist.
They had no ponies with them, which was a little remarkable; but, as a scout in party, they may have chosen to travel on foot, because less liable in this manner to attract notice, though, in the meantime, a spare lariat or two might be useful to them.
Presently their path was crossed by a deep chasm, across which an active, unencumbered person might leap by a powerful exertion, and this feat they one after another began to perform with success, springing over like so many huge bull-frogs.
But even here the opportunity for cruelty was too tempting to be lost, and when a number of them had accomplished the leap, these behind signified to the boy prisoner that he, too, must attempt it, pinioned as he was.
They even sought for the purpose a spot where the chasm was a trifle wider. With the long lasso about his waist, and his arms tightly bound behind him, it seemed as if he must surely fall; and the painted demons laughed and yelled at the mere thought of an effort so utterly hopeless.
But the youth did not hesitate. He might be mangled upon the sharp rocks, but would not even this be less dreadful than the terrible death by fire?
With his arms still painfully bound, and a stout Indian holding the lariat, he stepped back a few yards, then plunged forward at a headlong run and leaped with all his strength.
A yell of astonishment and savage admiration broke from his tormentors as they saw his feet fairly land upon the opposite side, although the impetus of the spring threw him flat on his face. It was a feat that they could not have believed possible. He had leaped farther than they, and that, too, while his arms were useless.
The march was resumed, and in a short time the party reached a small level valley shut in by the hills. Here a halt was made, and from appearances the young captive believed that the savages were now about to sacrifice him. Indeed, they even set the four stakes and began to prepare the sharp splinters.
All the while, however, there was going on among them an animated discussion, apparently with reference to their prisoner; and finally the warrior who could speak English addressed him.
"Boy heap jump," he said; "may he boy heap run. Injun make ring" (and he swung his arms to indicate a circle). "Boy stand in middle; if get way, get way; if no get way, burn in fire."
Here was a strange proposition. The

captivity was to be surrounded at some little distance, and permitted to escape if he could.
But must not the trial be a mere mockery of hope? The Indians would take care not to make their circle too large, and at a signal they would close in upon their victim from all sides, at once. It would be excellent fun for them, with the chances of the game wholly in their favor.
John Miller saw all this in an instant, yet even such a proposition gave him, for the moment, a sense of relief. He hoped only that they would free his arms, and as this they soon proceeded to do, as, of course, they must wish him to run well, in order to heighten the sport which they anticipated.
Two of the band remained with him; one to keep guard over the weapons of which the runners had relieved themselves, and the other to hold the lariat; while the remaining fifteen strode off to all points of the compass, forming a circle that grew wider and wider as they went, until it was not less than forty rods in diameter and, of course, three times as great in circumference. Then facing about, the tall, dark ring of athletes stood ready for the signal to start.
John had watched the widening of the circle with feelings impossible to describe. Every outward step of his enemies had added something to his foreboding gleam of hope. At every stride of their moccasined feet he had caught his breath, praying inwardly that they would not yet start.
Now the lariat was untied from his waist, and the savage at his side, who appeared to be master of ceremonies, gave a resounding yell. The thrilling crisis had come.
From the wide circumference of a hundred and twenty rods the fifteen runners came leaping toward the center, the two Indians who were already there taking no part except to shout and yell loudly in their enjoyment of the wild scene.
John Miller saw that his only chance lay in dodging suddenly from one point to another. A direct run would certainly be headed off, and he felt that his sole dependence must be upon some quick and unexpected dart like that of a swallow.
He commenced by making a feint toward one side of the ring, then he turned in the opposite direction, as if confused, and next he described a circle.
By this time the Indians had so closed in upon him that it seemed as if the whole must come together in a heap. He had made no decided attempt to break through their scattered line, and they must have feared that their captive was to furnish them no great sport after all in the way of running.
Not until the nearest of them were within thirty feet of him did he make his grand effort—and that effort was like a flash of zig-zag lightning.
First to right, then to left he darted, and plunging under the arms of two stalwart Indians, he was in an instant outside of the circle and speeding away toward the hills.
Yelling in their intense excitement, the whole seventeen warriors pursued him. Surely there could be little danger of his escape; for what was he but a despised stripling of a paleface, while they were the hardy runners of the Sioux?
Their rifles were left at the spot where they had been flung down, and all depended upon their fleetness of foot. They simply put their speed against his.
It was well for the brave boy that his limbs were strung with such steel-like sinews. Looking over his shoulder, he soon perceived that all of his pursuers were losing ground. In a few minutes he had gained the shelter of the hills and was comparatively safe. The Indians would, of course, return for their guns before following him for any great distance, and the nature of the country would render it impossible for them to take his trail.
After a few hours, he fell in with his three friends, who had been searching for him, and all then hastened to alarm the miners. The several camps were at once abandoned, and their occupants lost no time in fleeing to safer quarters.
John Miller is now a man in the prime of life, and I occasionally hear from him by a correspondence with each other.
Sometimes he makes an incidental allusion to his extraordinary adventures, but he is no boaster, either in that direction or any other.
I remember, however, that it made my flesh creep to hear the story, as I once did, from his own lips, for he told it much better than I can.—George H. Coomer, in Golden Days.

GAMES OF YOUTH.

Exercises Which Benefit and Games That Injure Children.

Playing marbles and all games that bring the face and hands forward and down tend to degrade children in many ways. In the first place, the position cramps the vital organs, narrows and shortens the front thoracic cavity, and widens, lengthens and bends the back, which is just the reverse of what is desired. It also makes the head shoot forward, all of which are injurious to health and morals. Then, too, these games beget in children a slovenly habit and a fancy for "chancing." Jumping rope should be vigorously excluded from the girls' games. It possesses not one single merit, and is always attended with injury. A little later in life woman's modern ailments are attributed to the climbing of stairs, but truly spring from rope jumping.
Flying kites is good for the boy (and the girl, too) as that brings him into the fresh air with his face toward the blue sky, his arms back and up. Then, too, he may use his poor neglected left hand. This erect position gives expansion to the entire torso, and healthy activity to the vital organs and bronchial tubes, and develops a fine symmetrical physique. Now see the volume of fresh air that can be taken into the lungs. Under these favorable conditions the mental and moral may make rapid advancement. The girl may ride, walk, climb trees, play garden games, trim shrubbery, care for plants and boat with her brother.—Home and Garden.

NOTABLE STAGE DUEL.

A Realistic Encounter Between Wilkes Booth and Tom Conner.
The most realistic stage duel of this generation was the one fought between John Wilkes Booth, about a year before he killed Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas L. Conner, better known and remembered as "Tom" Conner, the gifted brother of Captain William M. Conner, of this city, and one of the handsomest and most dashing stock stars of his day.
"Poor Tom" Conner died nearly thirteen years ago at Georgetown, Col., where he was starting, but nobody who ever saw him fight Wilkes Booth with two-handed swords on Boswick Field can ever forget the combat.
Both men were athletes, and each, for the love of light, pure and simple, so far forgot himself on the boards during their famous engagement at DeBar's Opera-house, in St. Louis, that the audience rose to its feet, night after night, in an agony of suspense, and first Richmond and then Richard would be driven at swords' points over the footlights into the ranks of the audience themselves, which would cheer, first the hero and then the villain, with wild abandon.
But, oh, for the sake of romance and reality, if the truth must be known, on the authority of a veteran manager of this city, Conner and Booth were both "faking," and agreed each night before they went on which should first be driven off the stage.
"Now Wilkes, it's your night," Tom would say, and then Wilkes would reply, "Why, Tom, you miserable rascal, I went off first last night, and then I've got to get killed, so you'll have to make that break yourself again, and mind you do it well, too!" Then the curtain would rise, and as a climax to a thrilling tragedy in the requisite number of acts Richmond and Richard would try so hard to beat down each other's guards and—it seemed—to cleave each other to the chin that the fire would fly from their broad swords as sparks from a blacksmith's anvil, and, at last, one or the other would be compelled to respite his further existence by an incontinent dive into the ranks of the friendly public down in the pit.
"But, pshaw!" says the veteran manager, "actors like Conner and Booth were trained in those days to play a part a night; to do any thing at all on the legitimate boards, from dancing a measure to battering down a broadsword guard, and what they did they did as well as it could be done, too. They didn't act on a capital of good looks, dress coats, Broadway promenades and one change of parts a season."
Other famous swordsmen of that day were Charles Foster, a popular melodramatic actor, and Joseph Brelsford, who used to fight in the old Pittsburgh Theater on Fifth street, now Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, with a dash and daring that curled the hair of the gallery and won the startled approbation of the boxes. Harry Perry, who was famous from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and was, besides, the first husband of Agnes Booth, who not so very long ago was known in New York as "Aggie Perry," was another famous swordsman of those days, as was Joseph E. Nagle, of Baltimore. But these men could fight because they had both the physique and the training. They were none of your cured darlings and dress-coat dudes.—N. Y. Herald.

OLD POSTAL FIXTURES.

Part of the Original Fittings of the Pomfret (Conn.) Post-Office.
The first post-office between Boston and Hartford is still humming with routine rural postal business in the old town of Pomfret, the home of the dare-devil revolutionary hero, Israel Putnam, a few miles from this place. For many years the office was the only one between the capitals of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Not only is the Pomfret post-office still merly running, but the first postal properties used at Pomfret are as yet intact, though they are used no longer. The properties are antique postal-boxes over one hundred years old, and were used in the postal business for about forty years. Then for many years they were a part of the litter in a Windham County garret; but two years ago they were bought at auction from the Mathewson family by Benjamin Grosvenor, of Pomfret, a descendant of Lemuel Grosvenor, the first postmaster at Pomfret, who first used the old boxes, and who was appointed by General Washington to be postmaster there—an office he held until Van Buren was elected, when he resigned it on account of his extreme age. For several years Lemuel was the only postmaster between Boston and Hartford. He kept the office in Pomfret at the place now owned by Thomas Williams. The post-office boxes and attachments are said to be the oldest pieces of wood-work now in use in Connecticut in office work, and Benjamin Grosvenor is very proud of his quasi-heredity. They are used by Mr. Grosvenor for a desk, and a handy, roomy article they are, albeit they are dark and musty with age. In size the "old post-office" is four feet three inches high and eight feet long. It used to hold the mail for eight towns—Pomfret, Woodstock, Brooklyn, Thompson, Killingly, Ashford, Hampton and Canterbury—all the important districts of a whole county. On the face of the drawers those names are written in the hand of Lemuel Grosvenor, which is still distinctly legible.
Mr. Grosvenor is the owner, too, of an old tavern sign whose history runs back even much further than that of the antique post-office. The sign bears the name of Caleb Grosvenor. On one side is the flaunting picture of a horse prancing in a small ocean of rich and creamy paint. The picture is so weather-beaten, however, it is hardly discernible now. At the old-fashioned inn at Plainfield, south of this village, a similar sign creaks in the wind, which hung in the same place and creaked in the same tone at the time General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette stopped at the ancient gabled tavern.—Putnam (Conn.) Letter.

A druggist at Machias, Me., inserted an advertisement of his business in the first issue of the local paper, forty years ago, and has kept it in ever since.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

Dress Fabrics and Trimmings Suitable for Demi-Season Gowns.
Among dainty adjuncts of the toilet are full undersleeves of mull dotted with red polka dots and finished at the wrist with full frills of pointed embroidery in red.
There will be a strong effort made to introduce the three-quarter length jacket for early spring wear. Some of these jackets already made up of fine-faced cloth are furnished with double rows of buttons up the front, holding the jacket smoothly to the figure around the waist and hips like the old cuirass basque of years ago.
Matched sets of embroidery in from three to six different widths with insertions in the same patterns, are shown in open Foyal work; in old English eyelet designs and in close work, suitable for underwear. The excellent modoplain embroideries, which come on this strong percale in unlaundered lengths of four and a half yards, are the most durable work sold. They range from \$1 to \$4.50 a length and are imported in widths from an inch to three inches, with insertions to match.
Ladies making up cotton dresses for the coming season are advised that all new models for these dresses are severely plain. Embroideries are rich but are sparingly used. The all-over embroideries formerly used for fronts and yokes have almost disappeared from the merchants' counters. An excellent model for a gingham dress for a slight figure is a round baby-waist, with a full sleeve held together by a group of three or four fine tucks about three inches long placed in the center of the outside of the sleeve near the elbow. The full round skirt is then left without drapery, with a deep hem at the foot and tucks, or with an embroidered front breadth when neck and sleeves of the corsage are finished with bands of embroidery or a Vandyke collar and cuffs.
Coran silks, the old fashioned bandana or handkerchief silks, came to this country imported from India and stamped in a variety of Damascus and French patterns in London. These are the strongest India silks made, out-wearing a hand-made foulard of ordinary quality. They are thirty-six inches wide and come only in seven-yard pieces, which are from \$6 to \$14 a piece. Patterns in lovely old cashmere colors, in Damascus tulip, and in other conventionalized leaf and flower designs, are sold at a lower price than those printed in modern French flower patterns. These silks are used in Persian and flower patterns for matings and parts of house gowns, and in dark colors with set figures, or in the plain, unstamped grounds for serviceable traveling dresses.—N. Y. Tribune.

CAKES FOR HOME TEAS.

Receipts Which Will Be Appreciated by Every Housekeeper.
There are many delicious hot cakes which are eaten with butter that are especially welcome on the home table on cold or damp nights. Waffles, old-fashioned rice pan-cakes and sally-lunns are regular features of the Southern tea-table. Any one who has eaten the excellent German apple and peach cakes will find them especially delicious and suitable for the supper table. To make a good rice cake, take a cup of boiled rice, add to it two cups of milk, moistening the rice by degrees. When all the milk is added stir in half a cup of melted butter. Sift over the mixture two cups of flour, mixed with two teaspoons of baking powder; add two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt and beat the batter thoroughly. Bake these cakes on a griddle. If they are too thick thin them with more milk. They should be quite thin. Sprinkle them with powdered sugar, squeeze lemon juice over them, roll each of them into close rolls and serve very hot. A pleasant thin tea cake is made with half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, one egg well beaten and added to the butter and finally a cup of milk, with half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it and two cups of flour, in which a teaspoonful of cream tartar has been stirred. Beat this cake vigorously and bake it in sheets in shallow pans. This cake should be cut out in squares and served very hot on the tea table, where it should be split and buttered. A peach kuchen or cake is a simple biscuit dough made with a pint of warm milk in which a half-cup of butter has been melted, and four enough added to make a batter as stiff as can be stirred. Add a half-teaspoon of yeast and a teaspoonful of salt and one of sugar to the batter before beating and beat until it is well blistered. Let this dough rise for twelve hours, or till it is very light, and then knead it for half an hour, using as little flour as possible. Set the dough to rise again, and in three or four hours roll shallow baking pans and about half an inch thick, and slice good preserved, canned or fresh peaches in thin regular slices over them. If fresh peaches are used, sprinkle them with sugar. Let the cakes rise for half an hour, well covered up, and bake them in a moderately quick oven. These cakes are delicious hot or cold, and are served like a tart or pie by good German housewives.—N. Y. Tribune.

In 1888 the total imports of ivory into England weighed 11,757 hundred-weight. This would mean at least 60,000 tusks for the destruction of 30,000 elephants for this market alone. France, Germany and America share in these supplies, but they also obtain ivory direct, more especially Germany. One authority reckons the annual mortality of African elephants as high as 65,000 for export alone, besides which there is a large consumption in Africa itself, the chiefs in the center keeping the choicest tusks for the decoration of their temples, houses and graves.
—A Montreal man has been condemned to pay the sum of \$1 as damages for having called upon a person in a factory with a view to collecting a debt. The court held that the domicile of the debtor is the proper place at which to demand money that is owing. It further declared that to ask on the street for money that is due constitutes an assault.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Never use the white part of a lemon for flavoring. It is bitter.
—When you dry salt for the table do not put it in the salts till it is cold, otherwise it will add into a lump.
—White wool hoods and infant's saques, etc., may be cleaned, if not very much soiled, by rubbing with the hands in dry, clear starch or flour, just as if washing them, and then thoroughly shaking them.—Home Maker.
—Chloride of lime is of little use as a disinfectant unless in solution. The mere sprinkling about a place is ineffectual; but to wash walls, floors and ceilings with it, or infected clothes, is one of the surest means of removing infection.
—If you want a good dressing for the dining-room or hall or kitchen floor try the following: it dries hard, glossy and will not scratch: Good coach varnish, one pint; boiled oil, one pint; turpentine, one-half pint, and mix.—Ladies' Home Journal.
—Never wash cups, plates, spoons and knives used in the sick-room with those of the family. Scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been spread in this way. Do not eat in the sick person's room, or partake of anything that has stood there.
—Light mustard draughts applied to the throat and chest avert many a threatened cold. Hot milk and water is an excellent drink for one with an incipient cold, and is quite harmless. One may indulge freely in drinking it with no fear of taking more cold on its account next day.—Christian at Work.
—Woolen underwear should remain in warm soap-suds until thoroughly soaked when they may be washed by drawing repeatedly through the hands; never rub them. Rinse in clear warm water and hang where they will dry quickly. While drying shape the garments and never iron them. Castile soap and warm water are the best for washing silk underwear.
—Moss sirup is soothing for a cough and very agreeable to take. Soak separately for half an hour equal parts of Irish and Iceland moss. Put the Irish moss on to boil, covered with water, for an hour and a quarter, then add the Iceland moss and boil for ten or fifteen minutes longer. Strain and add sugar and lemon juice to the taste. Be careful to pour off all the water the moss has been soaked in.—Old Homestead.
—The temperature of milk is of great importance to all persons. Hot liquid stimulates ever digestive agency, and cold liquid has the reverse effect. That is the whole secret of the hot-water cure for colds, and it applies with particular force to milk. There is much in that for the stomach to digest, and therefore it needs to be assisted rather than hampered.—Boston Globe.

THE ORSINI CONSPIRACY.

Attempt of the Italian and His Friends to Assassinate Napoleon III.
On January 14, 1858, Paris was thrown into a whirl of excitement by the attempt of Orsini and his companions to take the life of Napoleon III. The conspiracy of which this was the culmination was carefully planned. A manufacturer in Birmingham, England, was induced to make six missiles of a peculiar shape. Each was oval in form, and provided with twenty-five nipples near one end, with percussion caps to fit them. The greatest weight was at the end on which the caps were. Consequently, when the bomb was thrown it was pretty sure to strike the ground so that an explosion would follow. A Frenchman living in London bought alcohol, mercury and nitric acid; made a detonating compound from these materials, and filled the shells with it. The bombs were smuggled to Paris by the conspirators with the greatest caution, and the authorities were successfully eluded. On the evening of January 14, 1858, the Emperor and Empress were to go to the opera, and Orsini and his accomplices prepared for the occasion. At night, while the carriage conveying the Emperor was passing the point where the conspirators were lying in wait, three loud explosions were heard. Several soldiers were wounded; part of a shell passed through the Emperor's hat; General Roquet was slightly wounded in the neck; two footmen were struck by the flying fragments while standing behind the imperial carriage; one horse was killed; the carriage was shattered, and most of the gaslights in the vicinity were extinguished by the explosion. The Emperor took the matter calmly, and proceeded to the opera as if nothing had happened. The police did their work rapidly and effectively. They arrested Orsini, Pierri, Rudio and Gomey, who were all on the spot where the explosion occurred. Three of the hand-grenades had been thrown, and two more were found on Orsini and Pierri. The fragments of the three shells had inflicted no less than five hundred wounds, and Orsini himself had been struck by one of the pieces. Rudio and Gomey were sentenced to the galleys, while Orsini and Pierri paid the penalty of their crime on the guillotine.—Chicago News.

New Description of the Horse.

The following essay on the horse was lately sent in during a departmental examination in Bombay: Horse is a wild animal of four feet. He has a long mouth; and he is always obedient to men; its food is generally grass and grains. He also is useful to take on his back a man or lady, as well as some cargo. Also he is useful to drive the carriages. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at nights and always standing awake. Its appearance is very long. Also there are horses of short size but they are called tatoes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. Probably the Arabian horses are always biggers. Thars no animal like a horse. No sooner they see their guarder or master they always crying for food, but it is always at morning time. They have got assorted colors, namely, white, red, black, dark, sky, and seems very clear as they are washed by the horse-keeper. They have got tall, but not so long as the cow and other such animals. At the point of their tails there are hairs like a bunch.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE LITTLE COQUETTE.

As Harry walked by Mary's side One happy day in sunny June...

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after GASTON WOODVILLE and OREFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE INITIATION OF HARMACHIS: OF HIS VISIONS; OF HIS PASSING TO THE CITY THAT IS IN THE PLACE OF DEATH; AND OF THE DECLARATION OF HIS TRUE MESSIAH.

IN SILENCE we passed into the shrine...

"Once again," he said, "art thou ready, Harmachis?"

"Once again," I answered, "I am ready."

"Look before thee, O Harmachis!" he cried...

I gazed and saw nothing. But from the niche that is high in the wall...

Then of a sudden the end of the chamber became luminous...

The picture passed and another rose up in its place...

Then of a sudden the end of the chamber became luminous...

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him, tore him limb from limb, and amidst the clamor of the people...

Then came picture after picture. I saw powers and peoples clad in various robes and speaking many tongues...

And I understood that what I had beheld was the holy vision of the struggle between the Good and the Evil powers...

Of a sudden, as I saw the vision, these things became clear to me...

"Hast thou understood, Harmachis, those things which it hath been granted thee to see?"

"I have," I said. "Are the rites ended?"

"Nay, they are but begun. That which follows must thou endure alone! Behold, I leave thee, to return at the morning light..."

He laid his hand upon my head and blessed me. He went. I heard the door shut behind him...

"Depart," I said; "my soul is athirst for knowledge. I will dare it!"

He laid his hand upon my head and blessed me. He went. I heard the door shut behind him...

"Look before thee, O Harmachis!" he cried; and his voice sounded hollow in the solemn place...

I gazed and saw nothing. But from the niche that is high in the wall, wherein is hid the sacred symbol of the Goddess...

Then of a sudden the end of the chamber became luminous, and in that white light I beheld picture after picture...

The picture passed and another rose up in its place. Once again I saw the banks of Sihor, and on them crowded wild-faced creatures...

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in the wildest visions of his sleep. They were built of flame, and they were built of blackness...

"Harmachis," answered the Shapes that changed continually. "Harmachis, who hath been summoned from the earth...

"Throw back the Gates and open wide the Doors!" pealed the awful voice. "Throw back the Gates and open wide the Doors..."

"Behold the world that thou hast left," said the voice, "behold and tremble!"

"Draw the veil of blackness from his eyes, unseal the silence on his lips, that Harmachis, Child of Earth, may see, hear and understand..."

Behold! I stood within a hall of blackest marble, so lofty that scarce even in the rosy light could my vision reach the great groins of the roof...

"O Thou that hast been, art, and shalt be; Thou who, having many names, art yet without a name; Measurer of Time; Guardian of the Worlds, and the Races that dwell thereon..."

Behold! I stood within a hall of blackest marble, so lofty that scarce even in the rosy light could my vision reach the great groins of the roof...

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appointed time, if only for an hour, put on the raiment of the spirit. And greatly, O my servant, have I, too, desired to look on thee here where I am...

"Behold the world that thou hast left," said the voice, "behold and tremble!"

"Draw the veil of blackness from his eyes, unseal the silence on his lips, that Harmachis, Child of Earth, may see, hear and understand..."

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THE COLOR OF WATER.

Why Some Lakes and Rivers are Blue and Others Green.

What is the color of pure water? Almost any person who has no special knowledge of the subject will reply at once: "It has no color."

Even the ocean is not uniform in color; in some places its waters are green, or even yellowish. Some lakes are distinctly blue; others present various shades of green...

The Rhone is blue, and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. The St. Lawrence is blue. These various hues are not caused by mud, or any opaque sediment...

Probably Made Up For Lost Time. (Sharply) "Seems to me, Maud, that young Mr. Hankinson staid pretty late last night. Did he have any pressing business?"

(Blushing) "Not till just before he went away, mamma."—Chicago Tribune.

—A wealthy resident of Pettstow, Pa., possesses an abnormal appetite for peaches. They form his favorite article of diet, and he often eats six quarts at a time...

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the eye, and to the taste and gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels...

WHAT WOMAN CAN DO. Wise Observations Made by an Unknown Philosopher.

She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail.

She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her, and enjoy every minute of the time.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony is performed.

She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it better.

She can drive a man crazy for twenty-four hours, and then bring him to paradise in two seconds by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.

Do Justice to the Living. It is a matter of great importance, for our own future comfort and consolation, that we learn to appreciate our obligations to the loved and useful ones around us...

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

\$2,500 Reward for a Lost Cat.

The equivalent in English money of £2,500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite cat which had strayed or been stolen.

DR. PIERCE'S Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 85 cents a box; one a dose.

That Tired Feeling. Has never been more prevalent or more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza, epidemic and fevers have visited nearly all our homes...

That Tired Feeling. "I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and that tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, I am like a new man."

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM. Have used two bottles of Elly's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrh at headache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.

TUTT'S PILLS. The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind and buoyancy of body to which he was before a stranger.

TOILETTE du NORD. PRODUCED BY THE PARKHILL MFG CO., FITCHBURG, MASS.

DENNY, POOR & CO. SELLING AGENTS. NEW YORK AND BOSTON. ABSOLUTELY PERFECT IN MANUFACTURE.

D'BULE'S COUGH SYRUP. THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c. MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPHES'S COCOA. MADE WITH BOILING MILK. IT IS CURED BY CHELLER'S THREE PILLS.

WE WILL FURNISH EGGS. warranted fresh and true to name, from the following varieties of Pure Birds: Poultry, Wren, Partridge, Langshan, F. Cochins, B. Cochins, H. Leghorns, B. W. Turkeys, B. Spanish, B. Old English, and B. Turkeys.

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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Hon. Sam Randall's health is improving.

The Topeka Resubmission club will hold a mass meeting March 7.

The State of Vera Cruz is entirely out of debt. A rum country that.

The Topeka Capital strongly opposes an extra session of the legislature to pass a "stay law."

The trite maxim, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," doesn't apply to the ground hog.

The West Virginia State Senate, which is Republican, defeated the Australian ballot reform bill last Tuesday week.

The Montana Legislature adjourned after a 90 days session without passing a single bill. Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.

"Actinomyces" is the scientific name for the dangerous disease of big jaw. Senator Ingalls is reported as in delicate health. Let him beware.

John Jacob Astor's funeral was an imposing pageant. When beggars die, there are no comets seen; the heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

The quorum question will probably be settled by the Supreme Court. Both parties seem perfectly satisfied to make the unseating of Pendleton a test case.

The Federal Supreme Court has sustained the ruling of a Mississippi Court, that railroads in that State must provide separate cars for black and white.

Boies, Iowa's new Democratic Governor, in his inaugural address declared the prohibitory law in that State, a failure, and recommends high license.

The Farmer's Alliance, of Kansas, has arranged with the American Live Stock Company, of Kansas, to handle their stock. The Alliance Secretary will be located at Topeka.

The Kansas Lodge of the A. O. U. W. has adopted resolutions denouncing Insurance Commissioner W. B. Wilder for his action in connection with beneficiary insurance societies.

The receiver of the Kansas Home Insurance Company, of Topeka, found twenty-three cents in cash and fifty cents in postage stamps, besides \$20,000 in bad debts in the company's treasury.

Esbridge, of the Emporia Republican, scorns the idea that Ingalls is a fit man for the Senate, and in the same breath intimates "He'd rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."

So long as the Kansas farmers worship at the shrine of Protection, protected wool, etc., so long will there be a cause for the passing of a stay law. "An honest tale speeds best being plainly told."

The Republicans have the President and a good working majority in both branches of the National Legislature. The soldier will know pretty near who to blame now if he doesn't get proper pension legislation.

Two men fought twenty-seven rounds in Connecticut, the other day, over a girl. The young lady was present as referee. Verily, the blue laws of the Nutmeg State must be a feature of the past.

Corporal Tanner says the Democrats will carry Indiana this fall by 25,000 majority. He adds it will be the answer of the soldiers to the pledges made by the Republican party in the last campaign and broken by Harrison.

Ex-President Cleveland has sold "Oak View," his Washington property, to a California syndicate at an advance profit of \$100,000. Grover is evidently getting in shape to take a hand in the "blocks of five" business himself, in '92.

Missouri didn't get the World's Fair but she can find consolation in the fact that her country fairs will be on hand, as usual, with a boundless display of chickens, ducks, fancy needle work and the biggest pumpkins east of Kansas.

The Cherokees object to having the cattlemen "bounced" from the "Strip." They will probably test the validity of the lease in the higher courts. The leases were made in 1883 and have been recognized by the Interior Department from that date until now.

The Democrats have redistricted Ohio, giving themselves fifteen out of the twenty-one Congressional Districts in the State. Butterworth is placed in a big Democratic District, while Kennedy, McKinley, Cooper and Williams are thrown into Districts with Democratic majorities ranging from 1,500 to 3,000.

For years the Republicans, in convention assembled, have announced that they would repeal the demonetization act of 1873 and place silver on a par with gold. So far their promises have been but idle words. But now that the Pacific Slope States and Colorado step boldly into the ring and proclaim that the Republican party will be in the minority in '92 unless it champions silver and saves the country from a money famine there will probably be some legislation in this direction during the present session.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting was held at the Court House, Saturday night, to see about raising sufficient funds for the purpose of inducing the Kansas Industrial Institute to locate in this county. Mrs. Hollingsworth was present and explained the plans and desires of the Institution fully and thoroughly to our citizens. Mr. Rightmire also spoke well and favorably of its benefits to all our people. A committee of five was appointed to solicit aid. There is no question but what the locating of this Institute in our county would be a good thing in every way. It would give employment to many men each year, benefit our merchants, put money in circulation and should be encouraged. The higher branches of education will be taught, and parents need not send their children away to Lawrence, Topeka or other points. All religions are taught and none excluded. This is the only school of the kind in the State and will undoubtedly receive State aid sooner or later; but that is immaterial as they have sufficient funds already, and only ask a section of land of our citizens, the estimated cost of which is \$10,000. Following is the subscription paper which every one will be asked to sign for some amount:

WHEREAS, the Kansas Industrial Institute, which provides a free home for the education of the neglected children of Kansas, in the English branches, and in the domestic, mechanical and industrial arts, intends to locate its Institute at some favorable point in this State:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Chase county, for the purpose of inducing said Institute to locate in this county, subscribe the sums set opposite our names, said sums to be paid as hereinafter stated.

The amount so subscribed shall constitute a fund with which to purchase a site for said Institute and aid in erecting buildings on the same, and to be donated as an inducement to locate in this county. Said site is to consist of not more than 640 acres, and to be in one tract, and not more than five miles from the corporate limits of the City of Cottonwood Falls. The selection and purchase of said tract shall be intrusted to the following named committee of the citizens of Chase county: J. M. Tuttle, chairman, J. S. Doolittle, J. L. Cochran, John D. Minnick and J. W. McWilliams, who are hereby authorized to act in the premises as hereinafter stated.

Whenever sufficient funds are subscribed said committee shall select the site and offer it to said Institute, upon the condition that said Institute will permanently locate thereon, and will give a guarantee satisfactory to said committee that said Institute will immediately proceed to erect on said site permanent buildings of the value of not less than \$10,000 in the year 1890, and not less than \$15,000 for each succeeding year for five years.

Whenever said sum is subscribed and said selection is made, and said site is accepted by said Institute and the guarantee given as aforesaid; then said committee is authorized to collect the amount of said subscription and purchase said site and cause said site, and any remaining sum contained in said subscription to be conveyed directly to the Institute.

THE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The largest and most enthusiastic Teachers' Association ever held in Chase county, convened at Cottonwood Falls, in the High School room, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 22, 1890. More than half of the teachers of Chase county were present and the absent ones missed a rare intellectual treat. The principal feature introduced was the exhibition of school work, of which the city schools furnished the greater part. The work consisted of maps, drawings, mouldings on glass and manuscripts. Some of the maps were colored. More than a dozen country schools were represented, but we lack space to particularize.

Papers, recitations, songs and discussions took most of the time. The Principal of the Strong City schools urged the institution of a County High School and a member of the School Board stated that Cottonwood Falls would be better able to assist if built here this summer than at any future time. The Strong City choir pleased every one with its sweet music. Besides Profs. Myler and Edwards' excellent papers, one by Mrs. Hattie E. Dart, on "English in our Public Schools," contained many good thoughts. The author urged beginning early in the child's school life to practice the use of correct and pure English. Build up a taste for good reading by allowing only good books to be read, and when older the child will not read bad ones. Many prominent citizens were present, the hall was crowded and a deep interest was manifested. The teachers were well provided for during their stay. J. M. W.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Feb. 25, 1890, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

August Almstrom, Soranton, seed planter; J. O. Catlett and T. A. Brant, Lawn Ridge, fodder cutting machine; C. B. Emerson, Yates Centre, lifting jack; J. F. Frankey, Dodge City, type-writer; A. B. Griswold and J. M. Bradbury, Bunker Hill, automatic safety fire alarm; Charles Larimer, Topeka, elevated carrier; W. H. Silby, La Cygne, device for holding a hog's snout and severing the tendon thereon.

INTELLIGENT CONSTITUENCY.

Kansas Republicans appear to want free coinage of silver. Nine men out of ten do not know what these words mean.—Strong City Republican.

One of the notable institutions of the United States has disappeared. A surgeon has been at work on Ben Butler's famous left ocular, and the result is he will be able to see as well as a man with the best eye in the world.

FERRUARY 1st 1890

The ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RY. and its branches became the

Great Northern Ry. Line,

If you are going To the Free Farms of the Milk River Valley Take the GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE,

To the Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron and Coal Mines of Montana Take The GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE,

To Great Falls, the Future Industrial Center of the Northwest, Take The GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE

To Helena, Butte, Spokane Falls and the Coast Cities Take The GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

To Fargo, a Crookston, Grand Forks and Winnipeg, Take The Great Northern Railway Line.

To all Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and Manitoba Points, Take The Great Northern Railway Line.

For tickets, maps and guides, apply to your home ticket agent or write to F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY runs its own High Speed Dining Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, Special Apartment Cars and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS apr1-lyr

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Ja 25 1890

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertiser's Agency of Moore, W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.

GREAT CUT IN PRICES.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS FIRMLY ON YOUR MIND THREE FACTS:

FIRST—That on Friday morning, January 31, 1890, we began the greatest REDUCTION SALE on all WINTER GOODS ever offered in this vicinity.

SECOND—That we sell First-Class, Honest Made, Reliable Clothing.

THIRD—That every garment in our store is marked in Plain Figures.

Owing to the mild winter we are heavily overstocked on all Winter Goods. These MUST BE SOLD.

NOW IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INVESTMENT!

We quote a few of the BIG BARGAINS we offer in Men's Overcoats. These are all new, well made desirable Coats. Big Values at our regular prices

Table listing various overcoat prices: Any \$5.00 Overcoat for \$3.00, Any \$10.00 Overcoat for \$7.50, etc.

Any Boy's Overcoat in our House at just ONE-HALF PRICE. A large line of Men's suits we wish to close out at from 25 to 50 per cent. A large line of Odd Suits and Boy's Suits at from 25 to 50 per cent off. We are heavily overstocked in underwear. A big assortment left to select from.

Table listing various underwear and glove prices: Any \$1.50 Underwear at \$1.00, Any \$2.00 Underwear at \$1.50, etc.

Never before have you had an opportunity to buy such values at such Low Prices. They must be sold. Every man and boy in Chase county should take advantage of these extreme Low Prices. Investigate these Big Bargains. We guarantee everything as advertised. You will not be disappointed or visiting our Store, but surprised at the Desirable Goods we offer at these Prices.

E F HOLMES & CO.

The Square Dealing Clothiers, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

J. A. GOUDIE, J. S. LOY, GOUDIE & LOY, DEALERS IN

FURNITURE. PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS,

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. Dealers in All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



JULIUS REM, Tonsorial Artist, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS fe2-11

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 11

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-11

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS, apr25-11

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 183-11

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. H. Veriting Bureau, 10 Huron St., where subscription contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and double price for black letter.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for routes: Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Saffordville, Bazar, Cottonwood Falls, Hymer, Diamond Springs. Includes times for morning and evening trains.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



GRANDEST MODERN DISCOVERY TRIUMPH OF PHARMACY. The only true practical ELIXIR OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleanses the liver, purifies the blood and stimulates brain and nerves without injurious reaction.

It is not too much to assert the equal of Vinegar Bitters does not exist, and no counterpart or compound with similar virtues has ever been known.

There is no disease of low vitality, debility of functions or nervous prostration for which Vinegar Bitters is not curative.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

The Braze boys are putting up ice. J. J. Comer is located at Hillsboro. C. C. Whitson was in town Monday.

Dr. Zane was in from Osage City last week.

Mrs. E. Porter was visiting in Topeka this week.

T. B. Johnson has a brother visiting him from Iowa.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth was out to Florence, last week.

The city election comes soon. Shall it be the ladies again.

Chick Smith has gone to Chicago to work in a grocery store.

C. H. Stout and wife have a brand new baby boy at their house.

The members of the Quaker Church are holding a revival at Vernon.

Chilly, blustering February! Let us be thankful you had but 28 days.

Wild ducks are quite plentiful and our local hunters are after them with dog and gun.

The Chase County Alliance resolutions were received too late for publication this week.

Mr. Patrick Raleigh is putting down a stone sidewalk in front of his property in Strong City.

The Farmer's alliance met in the court house Saturday. They talk of starting a store in the county.

Joe Brown and wife and H. V. Simmons and daughter, were down at Blue Mound last week.

A. H. Simmons left, Thursday, for Spokane Falls, Washington. He will work for the Northern Pacific.

J. M. Tuttle is having his store repaired. Percy Gilman is doing the work and it presents a neat appearance.

Rev. W. F. Matthews is holding a series of meetings at the Patton school house. Much interest is being manifested.

Charlie Gregory sends back word that himself and bride are being "wined and dined" furiously at his old home.

Rettiger Bros. and Norton are shipping several car loads of stone each day now, to the Winner bridge, at Kansas City.

Ed Clark and his brother went to Winfield, last week, where they expect to locate. Their families will follow later on.

The guitar and banjo clubs and the Weed quartette are quite the "fad" now, and no entertainment is considered *au fait* without them.

Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, is recovering from a severe spell of sickness which has kept her confined to her bed for two weeks past.

Since lightning has been striking so freely in the matrimonial market, of late, about three of our young business men have put out lightning rods.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire has moved into the residence vacated by the Rev. W. C. Somers who has returned to his charge at LaCrosse, Rush county.

Mr. Charles Winters, who now has charge of the street car stables, has moved into the Kerr house, on Plum street, between Friend and Pearl.

Mr. J. T. Browning has been suffering severely with a lame back the past week. A large pole which he was trying to raise slipped and struck him.

Mr. W. S. Lutz has taken a contract of Mr. W. W. Perrin, the stone-quarry man, east of Strong City, to remove the dirt off the stone for the next year.

The grip has passed along the Isthmus of Darien and is raging in South America. As J. Caesar would say "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus."

Ed Wiseman attempted to jump from a wagon going at a rapid rate of speed behind a runaway pair of horses, last Saturday, at Strong City, and was severely injured.

There may be nothing significant in it but its melancholy fact all the same, to the rest of the boys, that Joe Mercer was the person first touched by the Bride's bunch of roses.

Miss Fannie Powers closed her winter term of school in the Dunlap district, on South Fork, last Friday. Saturday evening the school gave a concert and literary entertainment.

The fellows that want to go to the Legislature, this fall, had better sell their bank stock and get on a farm, quick. The Farmer's Alliance is going to take a hand in politics this fall.

The young people of Cedar Point and Clements are so patriotic that they are all getting married, just to give their respective brass bands a chance to go charivaring, and thus practice up.

The high five club had a pleasant meeting at the residence of Mr. Adare last week. They meet this week at Mr. Scribner's. Honors are about even between three or four for head and booby places.

Married, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, March 4, 1890, in the parlors of the Eureka House, this city, by Judge J. M. Base, Mr. J. H. Marshall and Miss Cora Lewis, both of Saffordville, Chase county, Kansas.

Going home from church, the other Sunday, we heard two ladies discussing and praising the merits of the sermon. Evidently the cold weather had delayed the appearance of the sweet little spring bonnets, so dear to the feminine heart.

The blind Butler family gave a very good concert at Strong City, Monday night. 'Twas a free show and the house was crowded. Park McMind's was voted a cane for being the laziest man and Miss Ella Winters an album as the most popular young lady.

The festival given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, at Cedar Point, Feb. 28th, was a glittering success. Socially it was one of the nicest affairs of the kind ever given in the county. About \$68 was netted. Miss Bessie Schriver proved the most popular young lady and captured the colt.

FOREST HILL ITEMS.

It has been a since long time we observed any news in your columns from this "neck o' the woods," so we feel constrained to send you a few items.

We are having fine weather and the farmers are getting their corn about all "shucked." Cattle, generally, look well for the time of year.

Chas. Moyer is erecting a new wind engine and feed mill.

The Morgan postoffice is now kept by Rev. George Swainhart.

The Forest Hill Literary Society closed its entertainments for the season, last Tuesday evening.

Chas. Merritt, who went to Mississippi, last fall, is expected home in a few days.

J. C. Denby has rented his farm to O. W. Bufington for the ensuing year. Mr. Denby will spend the summer in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. L. Mundy is spending the winter with her friends in Illinois.

Mr. Grimwood is expected from Ohio soon.

Miss May Veberg was detained at home last week, with a severe cold, but was able to return to school at Cottonwood Falls, again, Monday.

The Hillside creamery is doing a good business.

The Morgan school closes this week. The people seem to be well pleased with Miss Farris, as teacher.

The protracted meetings at Homestead are attracting considerable interest, and there is some talk of trying to induce Rev. Martin to hold a series of meetings here. A FRIEND.

Died, at her home in Blue Mound, Kansas, on February 26, 1890, Miss Jennie Simmons, formerly of this county, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Simmons and niece of our fellow townsman, L. T. Simmons.

Only three days before her death Miss Simmons was in the best of health; but diphtheria in its most aggravated form took hold of her system, and almost before her friends realized that she was dangerously ill she passed quietly and peacefully away. Miss Jennie was a true Christian in every sense the word implies, and was beloved by all who knew her for her sweet and gentle disposition and kindly ways. It will be a source of comfort to mourning friends to know how little she dreaded death and how well prepared she was to meet it. And how calm and peaceful she looked, as though simply asleep, when they bore her away to her last resting place, or which by night and by day angels keep guardian watch. Peace to her ashes.

DISTRICT COURT.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

District Court adjourned Thursday. The following cases have been disposed of since our last issue:

A. J. Penrod vs. G. G. Mills, appeal from award; judgment for defendant.

Gammel vs. Stewart and Jones, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

William Spillman et al. vs. Robert Guinn, verdict for plaintiff under instructions.

P. C. Jeffrey vs. Albert Barwig, J. V. Sanders appointed referee to take evidence and report as to ownership of property in dispute.

D. C. Evans vs. R. R. Co., motion of defendant to tax costs of Clerk of Supreme Court to plaintiff, overruled.

Dan T. Izzi, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and a day. Izzi, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretense, sentenced to the county jail for 60 days and until the costs are paid.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.

The High School received the banner this week.

The eighth grade furnished the motto this week. It is as follows: "This education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The entertainment, last Saturday night, was well attended. Likewise the supper in the school room, for we realized about \$40 from it.

Six of the girls of the rhetoric class had quite a nice time writing essays, this week, as they were excused and went to the river and to Spring creek.

We have two new scholars this week, namely: Ressie Parker and Stella Kerr.

Mr. Kirker and Rev. Young have visited us since you heard from us last. TWO DESCRIPTS.

A pleasant and happy little home marriage was celebrated at the residence of A. Leech, on South Fork, last Thursday, at 2 p. m., the contracting parties being Miss Anna Leech and Mr. J. J. Holmes, Rev. Matthews officiating. Several of the intimate friends of the family were present and assisted in making the wedding a success. They received many handsome and useful presents.

Miss Leech is a model young lady and, we predict, will be no less a model wife. Mr. Holmes is postmaster and merchant at Clements and one of our county boys—well known and liked. The young couple went east over the Santa Fe. They will make their future home at Clements.

The festival given by the ladies of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, at Music hall, Friday night, was well attended and a financial and social success. The net proceeds were about \$50.00. A jolly hungry crowd was present and the waiters found themselves busy from six until ten o'clock. The string band made its presence known in several sweet airs. Altogether the ladies did nicely. Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

About the 25th of December last, S. M. Speer's residence was entered and a shot gun and coat and vest taken. Sunday, deputy sheriff Johnson arrested William Navarre as the guilty party, on a warrant, issued from an information, sworn to by Speer. Navarre is resting in "durance vile," waiting for the May term of court.

EMMET CELEBRATION.

According to announcement, the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr, was celebrated, under the auspices of the Emmet Club of Chase county, Kansas, in the Opera House in Strong City, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1890.

The hall was most beautifully decorated with American flags, the Irish flag, the French flag, and the walls being festooned with the stars and stripes, while about the stage and on the walls were hung pictures of Robert Emmet, Gladstone, Daniel O'Connor and other patriots and statesmen. The hall, as usual on the occasion of these annual celebrations, was crowded to its utmost capacity, with people from all parts of the county, and even from other countries.

On the stage were seated Mr. Matt. McDonald, President of the Emmet Club, Judge J. M. Rose, Messrs. Robert M. Ruggles and Chester Culver, of Emporia, John and Dennis Madden, Misses Carrie Hansen and Emma Goudie.

The first thing on the programme being an address of welcome, and Mr. John Madden, having been selected as the person to deliver the same, opened the exercises with a short but most eloquent speech, filled with brilliant flights of language, for which he is noted.

The Weed Quartette Club, consisting of Messrs. Geo. W. Weed, E. F. Holmes, Ray Hincley and J. H. Mercer, then sang "The Sleazing Glee," to a delighted audience.

Mr. Chester Culver, of Emporia, then read "Robert Emmet's Reply," with much oratorical ability.

"Kerry Dance" was then rendered by Miss Carrie E. Hansen in a most sweet and well trained voice, with G. W. Weed at the organ.

The oration of the evening "Robert Emmet," was delivered by Robert M. Ruggles, of Emporia, in well selected and forcible language most eloquently spoken, thus showing that Mr. Ruggles' oratory is of a high order. He was introduced by John Madden, in a few well chosen words. We will publish Mr. Ruggles' speech, next week.

The Quartette Club then sang "Eggs for Breakfast in the Morning," after which they were encored, and repeated the last verse of the same.

The Banjo Club, consisting of Misses Alice Hunt, Marion Hemphill, Anna Rockwood and Nannie Cartter, then played a selection, after which they were presented with a basket of flowers and were encored, and played another selection.

"Where the Beautiful Riveas Flow" was then read by Miss Emma Goudie, with much eloquence and with a clear and strong voice.

Harry Carpenter's delineation of the mishaps of one "McGinty," not entirely unknown to fame, was decidedly a clever piece of character singing, and was the hit of the evening. He responded to an encore, with "The Sheeny Block."

A paper on the Irish Parliamentary struggle was then read by Dennis Madden, in which he showed his deep study of his subject and his power of expression.

"Life's Dream is o'er" was then most charmingly sung by G. W. Weed and Miss Carrie E. Hansen.

The Quartette Club then rendered "Old Black Joe."

After singing "I'll Paralyze the man that says 'McGinty,'" Harry Carpenter was encored and sang "Morality."

"My Country" was then sung by the Quartette Club who retired amid much applause.

Homer Evans accompanied Mr. Carpenter, on the guitar and organ, and Percy Gilman accompanied the Quartette Club.

The following resolution, offered by John Madden, was then adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate Parrel on his victory over the London Times and its Tory allies, and bid God-speed to Wm. R. Gladstone, in his fight for legislative independence for Ireland.

At the conclusion of the exercises the march was taken for the A. O. U. W. Hall where music was furnished by the Emporia Mandolin Club and dancing was indulged in until about 3 a. m.

At 1:50 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, March 3, 1890, William Biggam, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Biggam, of Strong City, died, at the home of his parents, of consumption, aged 28 years, having been born in Leavenworth, May 20, 1861. He was a young man much loved by all who knew him, and his parents, brothers and sister have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Ye editor was down in the Oklahoma country, the latter part of last week and the fore part of this, and he saw Col. T. S. Jones and Messrs. John A. Murphy, Lem Clay and Andy W. Blunt, at Guthrie, and Mr. P. R. Prickett, at Edmond, all of whom sent their regards to their friends in this county.

Now that the Emmet celebration is over, we wonder if the Strong City Republican will donate its printing bill for programmes, tickets, etc., to the Emmet Club, as the COURANT has done on one or more occasions after these annual celebrations of the Club.

Mr. B. Laney was at Pike's Peak, this week.

WINTER EXCURSIONS VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

The "harvest excursion" season is past, and the Santa Fe Route, pleased with its success in each of those excursions, again comes to the front with still another inducement for people to travel via that popular line in the way of round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to principal points in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Texas; also Aiken, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Brunswick, Georgia; Callahan, Florida; Charleston, South Carolina; Jacksonville, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Savannah, Georgia; limited to return not later than June 1, 1890. Transit limits to points in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Texas will be 30 days each way; to other points named above, transit limit will be 4 days each way.

Tickets are now on sale to principal tourist points in California, also Phoenix and Prescott, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; and for six months, with going limit 60 days. Las Vegas, Hot Springs N. M.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Idaho and Montana, good for 90 days, transit limit, 30 days each way. Stop-over privileges allowed on all tourists tickets within transit limits.

Full information cheerfully given relative to routes, rates. Side-trip rates and other special rates to points on the Santa Fe, quoted on application. Sleeping car accommodations secured, and baggage checked to destination. For information regarding connections, etc., call on F. P. Butts, Santa Fe agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialtaet.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and polyp in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with Graham, cream, rye and light bread.

All parties in debt to Brown & Roberts are requested to call in and settle.

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 1, 1890:

Ahlefeld, Frederic Judd, Wm. Black, Geo. Lee, Wm. Clarke, J. M. McAndrew, J. Crutcher, Elizabeth Reider Star Ford, Mr. Will. Rogers, Chas. Hohn, J. H. Thompson, J. C. Hollingsworth, Alice C.

All the above remaining uncalled for April 1, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Wisherd and L. T. Drake, and known and doing business under the firm name of Wisherd & Drake, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts due the firm have been sold to J. R. Drake with whom all parties indebted to the firm must make settlement.

J. M. WISHERD, L. T. DRAKE, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Feb. 22, 1890.

CHANCE IN FIRM.

We, the undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of goods and fixtures belonging to Wisherd & Drake, will continue in business at the old stand. Messrs. Wisherd & Drake desire to extend their thanks to their old customers, and ask for a continuance of patronage to the new firm.

F. L. HATCH, M. E. WISHERD, Cottonwood Falls, Feb. 22, 1890.

HORSES WANTED.

The undersigned will be at J. G. Atkinson's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls, some time soon (the date will be announced in the newspapers), and will pay the highest market price for good horses and mares from five to eight years old, and weighing from 1,200 up, in suitable condition for Eastern markets. S. S. MAYER, JIM KERR.

FOR RENT.

Eighty-two acres of farming land, two miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls. Call on or address Mrs. Maggie McDowell, Elmdale, Kansas.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS., February 24th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 10th, 1890, viz: Charles M. Landon, H. E. No. 5178, for the E. 1/2 of No. 12 of sec. 12, tp. 21 south, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry G. L. Straus, Hiram C. Varum, Joseph Robertson and Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Kansas.

HENRY W. SCOTT, Register.

To Close Out

Certain lines of goods and make room for Spring and Summer stock we make the following, extremely low prices.

One Lot at 10 Cents Each

Is a lot of Ladies' non hemstitched and bordered handkerchiefs which we sold at 15 and 20 cents each.

One Lot at 8 Cents Each

Is a lot of All Linen Huck Towels, 18x28 inches all at 8 cents, worth one-half more.

One Lot at 19 Cents Each

Is a lot of All Linen Huck Towels, extra quality, large size, 23x41, inches, worth 25 cents, at 19 cents each.

One Lot at 10 Cents Per Doz.

Includes all of our dresses but ones that we have been selling at 15 and 30 cents per dozen. All at 10 cents per dozen for choice. We want more room for new goods.

AT \$2.50

We offer a Man's full stock leather boot, and it is as good a thing as you can find in the State at the price. We offer our entire line of Men's and Boys' heavy boots at sacrifice prices.

At Half Price

We offer all of our Men's heavy gloves and mittens at just half price. Comment is unnecessary.

Save From \$2.50 to \$5.00

By buying a cloak now. You can save dollars if you buy now before we pack them away.

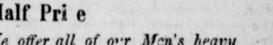
Remember

This sale lasts until these lines are closed out. When they are gone you will get no more at the same prices. During this sale we will show plenty of bargains in every department.

Yours Resp'y,

CARSON & FRYE.

NEW DRUGS.



AT THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

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S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Sroggin.

Birkett, Verner & Co.,



LIVE STOCK

Commission - Merchants, -ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE-

Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SROGGIN.

HOG SALESMEN S. BIRKETT, DAN BROWN.

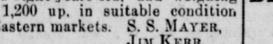
C. H. HILL, Solticitor and Feed Buyer.

C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Log n Ya dman

101-11

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Solvaco



McMULLEN'S FARM FENCING

6 TO 10 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.

McMullen's Farm Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates, latches, etc. Priced low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circulars. THE McMULLEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. S. - All-Steel LAWN and CEMETERY Fencing.

REPAIRING A MAN.

Science Now Supplies Him with Artificial Arms, Legs, Eyes, Ears.

The Bill, However, Would Be About \$750—Some Facts of Considerable Interest to People Who Have Met with Accidents.

A Chicago Evening News reporter started out to ascertain just how many members of the human body science can supply to victims of explosions, railroad accidents, etc. The result of his tour was rather surprising.

There was no trouble experienced in finding factories and stores where artificial limbs in great variety were exposed for sale. Still, past the windows of these very places, one might see men hobbling on wooden legs, crutches and cork-soled shoes.

A HAPLESS, ARMLESS with the sole prop and legless man, or a foot above the ground. This proved conclusively that in order to share any of the luxuries afforded by science the cripple must first have the necessary wherewithal in his pocket. Artificial limbs cost a deal of money.

"How rarely one sees a man live after losing both arms and feet," remarked a local artificial-limb maker. "However, I know of such a case, and, what is more, the man has been fitted out with new arms and legs—so true to nature that no peculiarity in his gait can be distinguished without the most careful scrutiny. His name is Hans Nelson, and he lives in North Prairie, Dak. Hans uses his celluloid limbs with great dexterity. There are sockets placed in the center of the palms to receive such implements as knives, forks, needles, pen-holders, combs, hair-brushes, etc., so that the man is by no means helpless."

In his tour the reporter found a great variety of artificial legs. They were mostly made of very light wood, like willow, and delicately put together and painted a flesh color. These limbs are provided with ball-and-socket joints, giving the greatest freedom of motion, and these joints are reinforced by bolts attached to rubber disks, which act, piston like, in the hollow chambers of the various compartments of the limb. Such a leg can be applied to a "stump" not less than nine inches long. Other legs, made to order, of course, are built to fit the various forms and lengths of "stumps." When a leg has been amputated below the knee, between the joint and the ankle, a very perfect-acting limb can be applied. A perfect ankle-joint affords the wearer painless locomotion, without galling the "stump," costs \$100, and will last, with careful usage, about five years.

Artificial arms of the same style of mechanism cost from \$75 to \$100, according to the finish. Artificial eyes can be obtained for all sorts of persons, young, old, white or colored. The disk is made of glass, and the coloring of the iris and sclerotic coat can be imitated so closely that the false eye could be scarcely distinguished from the natural, were it possible to overcome its propensity for staring. As it merely rests in the optical cavity and has no muscles attached to it to give it the motion of the real eye, it can not be expected to do its work any better. A good eye can be purchased for \$10, but the cost very often reaches a higher figure.

The external organs of hearing are reproduced in silver so artistically as to almost defy detection. A mold of the patient's remaining ear is made, if he has any, and a fac-simile in silver is turned out. If the patient is earless, two regular lobes are furnished. This may appear somewhat simple, but science can do more. It can replace a broken tympanum, and who knows that the time may not be near when deaf people can be so operated upon that, by the introduction of an artificial auditory canal, tympanum and internal ear, with its cochlear labyrinth, they can be made to hear. Artificial ears cost \$100 apiece.

The nose, hard palate and walls of the nasal cavity can be produced in silver and celluloid to accommodate any degree of disfigurement, whether caused by disease or by an accident. Sometimes the false nose is attached permanently to a pair of spectacles. This method, however, has its disadvantages, as the joining of the false cartilage with the cheek can easily be detected. A better way is to have the false nose held in place by springs in the nasal cavity. It is just as easy to order a Roman nose as a "pug," so the patient generally selects a better-looking nose than the one he lost. A good artificial nose costs \$100.

To sum it up: If a man were to be in close proximity to a boiler when it exploded and should lose his limbs, eyes, nose, teeth, ears, a portion of his skull, all of his hair, and even his chin, and should come out of the shuffle without being a subject for an undertaker, the bill for fitting him to appear in society would be as follows:

Two artificial legs.....	\$200
Two artificial arms, with appliances.....	\$500
One nose.....	100
Two ears.....	200
Two eyes.....	20
False teeth.....	20
One wig.....	10
Total.....	\$750

CARRIER PIGEONS.

Their Uses in Both Ancient and Modern Times.

Among the goods and chattels which are daily arriving at the German Emperor's hunting box, Springs, near Hanover, where his Majesty will put up while assisting at the maneuvers during the latter half of the present month, have been seventy-two couples of carrier pigeons, all of which are to be used for military purposes. Apropos of this battalion of doves, a German contemporary publishes a long and interesting article on carrier pigeons in military service.

It is pointed out that the service of the doves, which is now rapidly becoming an important item in modern warfare, sprang, in the late Franco-German war, as a small shoot from the mighty tree of militarism. But, adds the writer, it would be a great mistake to imagine that the faculty of the carrier pigeon to find its way back to its home from a long distance was only discovered during the "great war." Even the ancients knew of it, and knew well how to make use of it. Thus in ancient Egypt there existed a well-organized service of carrier pigeons, and pigeon stations were specially built all over Syria and Egypt. Thus the Crusaders found in the eleventh century, during the siege of Jerusalem, a well-organized service of carrier pigeons in that city.

In modern times, however, though the pigeons were often used in private life to carry messages, it was only the war of 1870-71 which attracted the full attention of military States—France and Germany first and foremost among them—to the service which might be rendered in times of war by the very bird which is generally considered the symbol of peace and good will. There were plenty of breeders who could give full information concerning the breeding and training of the ordinary carrier pigeon; but in order to make the birds useful for purposes of war it was necessary to obtain a special breed, the chief characteristic of which had not to be its speed,



CARRIER PIGEONS ON A JOURNEY.

but the accuracy with which it found its way back to its home. In order to protect the pigeon as much as possible from the eye of the human enemy and the hawk it had also to be of a particular color.

To obtain this race a breed was at last obtained which combined great strength of wing, rapid flight and a quick eye for localities, and which was able to find its own food in a strange district. The bird in which are best united these qualities is the Belgian carrier pigeon, which consequently is found at nearly all military pigeon stations.

Having thus obtained a breed of pigeons specially suitable for military purposes, the sprightly members of the young race are at once taken in hand by the drilling-master. As soon as a bird can fly it is taken a short distance from the parental cot, to which it has to make its way back as best it can. The distance is increased every time the bird is taken out, and at the end of three months the modern Hermes finds its home from a distance of fifty miles. At an age up to two years it manages two hundred miles, and a full-grown, experienced bird is not baffled by three times that distance. It seldom happens that a single bird is missing from a flight which has traversed a distance up to seventy or eighty miles; but on greater journeys being undertaken by the adjutants of the air the same message is always given to several pigeons, in order to assure its arrival at its destination even if a bird went astray or was killed on its way. The average speed at which a carrier pigeon flies is estimated at rather more than half a mile per minute.

The present organization of the army of doves is that military carrier-pigeon cotes are kept in large fortresses. The various battalions of these warriors live in different parts of the cot, according to the direction in which they have been trained to fly. If a war breaks out, and Russia, for example, should fear an invasion of her frontier district, the pigeons trained to fly from Ivangorod to Warsaw are taken from Warsaw to Ivangorod, and those trained to fly from Warsaw to Ivangorod are taken in the opposite direction. As soon as the necessity arises a certain number of birds are let loose to supply the besieged fortress with news from the outer world. If the pigeons can not be taken back, either by balloon or some other means, to the place from which they started, they are no longer of any use in the present war.

Passing over in diplomatic silence the number and names of the German military carrier-pigeon stations, the writer concludes by pointing out that at the end of 1887 Russia had five such stations, and an increasing number of private carrier-pigeon societies; Belgium has over one thousand of the latter; France had no less than twenty in 1886; Austria is somewhat remiss in establishing dove-cotes, but the Government looks with much favor upon private institutions of the same kind, and Italy had last year twelve fortresses stocked with carrier pigeons, besides two cotes at Massowah and Assab, which were in capital working order.

They tell of a man in Buffalo who swallowed six live frogs. Surely a merciful Providence never intended that six live frogs should get in such a stomach as that.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SAVE THE MANURE.

A Good Plan for Saving Farm Fertilizing Material.

My plan for saving all the manure, for making the very best quality of plant food, and for getting the full benefit of the developing capacity of the manure is this: Our cows stand over a water-tight basement cellar. Doors are on the southeast side; a space ten feet in width next to these is covered by a shed connecting with the barn and low enough to allow windows over the shed roof to light the cow stable; the tie-up for the cows is over the middle of the cellar. The back section ten feet wide is used as a store-room for field soil, and is filled by dumping from a drive-way in front of the cows.

Our source of supply of absorbents is the surface soil of our cultivated fields. We often gather it after a crop of potatoes, fodder corn, oats or barley or in the spring before planting corn. We gather the dry soil in the ridges with a scraper, having sides six feet long, six inches wide, two inches thick, five feet apart in front, fifteen inches in the rear, and we shovel from the ridges into carts. In the cellar, by putting a bank of soil on each side of a space five feet wide and directly under the liquid droppings from the cows, a mixture (soil is formed); three inches in depth of the soil are spread on the bottom, and about twice a week the solid manure is spread, and then soil enough is thrown over it to hold all that falls before the time to spread it again. When the manure gets to be two or three feet deep in the trough it is thrown into the section next to the doors and is ready for use.

As the manure in the trough lies in thin layers of soil and solid manure, by beginning at one end, standing on the bottom of the cellar and working at the face of the pile, it becomes so well mixed that each forkful as it is thrown into the cart will contain very nearly its right proportion of solid and liquid ingredients and thus make first-class plant food. I think there is no way in which we can get so much from the liquid as by having it fall upon the best soil we can get, and then the best way to use this saturated soil is to mix it with its right proportion of solid manure. —Rural New Yorker.

A GOOD IDEA.

New Swine-Judging Pens Adopted by the Iowa State Fair.

Exhibitors of swine will find on the Iowa State fair grounds at Des Moines this fall the very complete, comfortable and convenient pens for judging outlined in the accompanying diagram. The pens for the swine exhibit on these grounds are built in long rows converging toward a circular court in the center, in which these judging-pens will be located. The circular structure illustrated will be forty-eight feet in diameter, all under cover, divided into sixteen pens, each sixteen feet long, three feet wide at



JUDGING PEN.

inner circle and ten feet wide at outer, this end being hung on hinges. The office or judge's stand is located in the center, as shown by the diagram, thus commanding a view of the entire arena. With these facilities for the examination of large classes, which are not equal on any fair ground in America, the judging can readily be done by comparison, and we understand it is thought the score-card will not be used except in close contests or when the exhibitor demands it. Iowa makes a specialty of her swine exhibit. In numbers it far exceeds any collection of swine annually brought together in the show-yard, and with the addition of the judging arena its facilities for handling and showing the hogs will be unequalled.—Breeder's Gazette.

Raising Calves.

One of our subscribers writes that he often sees the statement made that the calf that is permitted to run with the cow will make a better animal than one that is fed by hand. He says: "I deny it. I know better from experience." No doubt there are really some advantages in raising a calf by hand, and certainly just as good an animal will develop under that system, if the management is right, as would develop from a calf that ran with a cow. If it were a fact that the calf were greatly injured by taking it from the cow, it would be highly desirable to institute a rigid inquiry if it paid to do it. Certainly, says the Western Rural, if the calf is raised by hand it is possible to feed it better and push it harder. There is not the danger that comes from a disordered condition of the mother. We know just what the calf is eating all the time, if our system is a good one. It is unquestionably better for the cow to remove the calf, for then she is milked regularly and milked clean every time, a very important matter. If the calf is not permitted to run with the cow all the time, there are hours together when the calf should have food and does not get it. Upon the whole we think that there is nothing detrimental to the well being of the calf to raise it by hand, if it is properly done.

PEAS and beans just showing through the ground should be covered with a sprinkling of dry earth, and over that some dry light litter; this will check their growth and keep them hardy, and in case of frost afford considerable protection. Where sand is plentiful, use it in preference to mold because of its drying nature.

THE WHITE GRUB.

A Destructive Insect and the Farmer's Greatest Enemy.

This insect is without doubt the farmer's greatest enemy in upland clay soils, surpassing in destructiveness, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, possibly all other insects combined, in localities where the chinch bug does not exist. I have known this grub for more than forty years, and yet have given it but little attention until recently, and even now do not claim to understand all its habits, its choice of food growing in juxtaposition, successful methods in destroying it, or entirely defeating it in its destructive work. I have, however, learned a few facts concerning this insect that if carefully observed will be of great value to those who raise corn in localities infested with the grub.

It is a triennial insect. It is most voracious and does its most destructive work the season it is one year old from the egg. The season it is two years old from the egg it is not so voracious, and in those years fields of quite ordinary fertility (if the season be favorable for corn), though infested with grub, may produce a good crop. When it is three years old from the egg it does no injury whatever to the corn crop or any other crop. They exorcise the latter part of May or early in June, and the brown beetle rises in the air a little after sunset in such countless myriads that their hum resembles the low rumble of a distant train of cars, but at sunrise they have again disappeared in the ground. They are entirely nocturnal in habits. Both beetle and grub live always in darkness, and if exposed to the sun's rays will hasten to burrow in the soil.

The black beetle seen during midsummer, though nocturnal also, does not shun the sunshine, and may be seen rolling his marble in the hot road-dust at midday. The grub of this beetle does comparatively little harm, if any. It can easily be distinguished from that of the brown beetle.

It resembles more nearly the present size and form of the sixteen-year locust. The brown beetle burrows in the ground each night of its short life, and there deposits its eggs. I think the prevailing notion that it needs animal excreta in which to deposit its eggs arises from the habits of the marble roller, and the mistaken notion that this black beetle is the parent of the white grub worm. However, the causes which attract the beetles more to certain localities when depositing I do not fully understand. They prefer high and dry ground. They do deposit where there is no manure, and yet where soiling is practiced, from my limited observations, I must conclude that the fields are not so badly infested. Impoverished soils are not only worse affected, but here the grub gets in his most destructive work, since the plants can not withstand the root-pruning.

The brown beetles lodge in vast swarms upon our fields at night, and burrow in the soil and deposit their eggs, whether there be manure present or not. The grub is a slow mover, and never travels far from where the egg is deposited. Its movements are chiefly in a vertical direction, only moving a few feet horizontally in hot weather in search of food.

RASPBERRY BLIGHT.

How the Disease Makes Its First Appearance—Method of Treatment.

The raspberry is usually hardy in the Northern States, though occasionally affected by diseases commonly caused by long-continued unfavorable climatic conditions. As a general answer to inquiries that have been made on the subject, it may be said that if the disease first appears on the canes near the base, producing small purple spots variously scattered around it and growing more minute as they approach the tips and causing the frame-work of the leaves to show whitish blister-like spots, it is caused by a fungus that attacks the raspberry and blackberry, as shown in the illustration.

The disease rarely spreads injuriously during dry weather, but most rapidly during damp seasons and at times when moisture collects in drops on the canes.



AN AFFECTED CANE.

As a means of prevention it is suggested that the plants be trained and pruned in such a manner that plenty of air and sunlight will at all times be permitted to come in contact with the canes. In all cases canes that have been killed by the fungus should be removed and destroyed. A solution of sulphate of iron, two pounds in five gallons of water, has been recommended to be sprinkled on the shoots before the buds have started in the spring. Later on, if there be any signs of the disease, the Bordeaux mixture may be used the same way.—N. Y. World.

PLANT food in the soil is that which can be utilized by the growing plants, and the more soluble and available the plant food the more rapid the growth of the plants. But the soil may contain unavailable plant food, which may be rendered available by cultivation and the application of fertilizers that assist in changing the combinations of matter. Hence, in using fertilizers they should be credited with the value of their chemical influence in creating available food from that existing in the soil as well as for the plant food they contribute.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Republican Schemes to Capture a Majority of the House Next Fall.

There are some intimations that the President deprecates the adoption of the bill introduced in Congress to interfere with the Congressional districting of Ohio. Secretary Halford's paper refers to it as a measure of questionable propriety. All the defense of it proceeds upon the assumption that the Democrats intend an outrageous partisan and unfair apportionment, one similar to that now in operation arranged by the Republicans. Even if that were true, the act could be made to react upon the perpetrators. There have been advantages taken of such opportunities by both parties at different times, but that does not make it justifiable. The Democrats in Ohio would do a very unwise thing if they were to attempt to gerrymander the State to secure advantage unwarranted by the popular vote. They insist that they have no such purpose, and no reason appears for doubting their professions. In case Congress should pass the Hoar or Wickham bill a complication would probably arise. The Democrats will no doubt have the changes made before the act can become operative, and they would elect the twenty-one Congressmen by the new districts, while the Republicans would adhere to the old ones. The result would be that each party would ask seats for twenty-one men, and the entire delegation admitted would be Republican or Democratic according to the strength of the parties in Congress outside of Ohio. This is a contingency to be greatly deprecated. The Republicans do not mean to lose the next House if foresight and devices will obviate that result. One of the most recent schemes is for Congress to remain in session till the census man reports his count of population and then apportion the membership under that. The enumerators have till July to complete the count, and it would be a remarkable piece of expedition if the computations and returns could be made in a month. Then after Congress had assigned the members to the States, there would be no time for the Legislatures to convene and make the districts. Either Congress must make the districts or the additional members to States must be elected on a general ticket. Where a State loses a member a new problem would be presented. It is assumed that the census will help out the Republicans, but a good deal of ingenuity will be requisite to make any considerable advantage out of it. The great trouble they are likely to find in getting a majority of the next Congress is lack of votes.—St. Paul Globe.

Another instance of the same sort, but general in its nature, is the bill introduced by Senator Hoar. This measure provides that in all States Congressmen shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law, until Congress apportion the new districts on the basis of the census of 1890: "Any law of such States hereafter to be passed to the contrary notwithstanding."

Senator Hoar expresses the fear that an attempt will be made to make the new representative districts take effect at the next election, and that some States will gerrymander their redistricting for partisan interests. Of course, the Republicans will make a desperate effort to pass some such law, for they have given evidence of their determination to leave no stone unturned to make the best use of their control of the legislative and executive departments of the administration. Such revolutionary and high-handed proceedings as the Republican majority in Congress are resorting to will be rebuked by the people, and the Administration leaders realize the fact they are playing their final game.

"Afraid of the people!"—their dying cry echoes through every State in the Union. Well might they grasp at the drowning man's straw, for the waters of defeat are closing around them. Afraid of the people! God grant that this country will never again witness such infamous proceedings in its National Congress as now characterizes the deliberations of the representatives of the people of this great republic. The party that refuses to trust the people will not be trusted by the people. Afraid of the people—no wonder the Republicans in Congress are trampling on the sacred rights guaranteed by the constitution, for the verdict of the people, made in accord with that grandest of all bulwarks of human liberty, will soon reinstate the party of the people and restore the country to the hands of those who love country before party.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE FLORIDA TROUBLES.

The Height of Effrontery Reached by Venal Republican Minions.

"This is no rumor, mind you," says the Administration organ in this city, speaking of certain allegations of fraud in the Florida election. "It is a statement of fact sent by the officials of the Florida court to United States Attorney General Miller." The childlike assumption that this fact takes the report out of the domain of rumor and gives it the weight of truth is almost too beatific for this sub-lunary sphere. In order to apprehend its full force and beauty one ought to read it in the light of recent proceedings illustrative of the noble trustworthiness of Republican court officials in this same State of Florida.

In the Northern district of Florida one Charles Swayne is the United States Judge, holding office by virtue of appointment from President Harrison. The marshal of the district is John R. Miel, also a Republican. The latter has very naturally turned his attention with considerable zeal—having been appointed with that understanding—to the ferreting out of alleged Democratic frauds on the ballot-box. In starting out on his quest he was struck with the desirability of packing the jury-box with Republicans, so that his prosecutions might not fall through any such accident as the lack of evidence. To secure this result he wrote the following letter to one of his tools:

C. C. KINK, Esq., De Land, Fla.—Sir: You will at once confer with Mr. Bielby and make out a list of fifty or sixty names of true and tried Republicans from your county registration list for jurors in the United States court, and forward same to Hon. P. Walter, clerk United States court, and it is necessary to have them at once, as you can see. Please acknowledge this. I am, yours truly, JOHN R. MIEL, United States Marshal.

Please get the names of parties as near steamboat and railroad stations as possible. This precious bit of Republican rascality was offered in evidence on the trial of the case against the alleged perpetrators of fraud at the polls, it having already been shown that twenty-two out of the twenty-three members of the grand jury were Republicans and that the box from which the panel was drawn contained ten Republicans to one Democrat. But the Republican judge refused to have the letter read in evidence.

These are the "officials of the Florida court" for whose "statements" against their political opponents implicit confidence is asked because they are officials. Surely the force of brazen-faced effrontery can no farther go.—Detroit Free Press.

Libraries and Starvation.

The \$20,000,000 accumulated by Carnegie is an object lesson that ought to educate the people to the enormity of a system that taxes those who buy iron and steel for the further enrichment of this alien monopolist. Even if every protected robber should found charitable institutions—and not one in a thousand does such a thing—it would be better to leave the spoil they gather under the operations of the tariff in the pockets of the people from whom they collect it. Public libraries in Pennsylvania are no compensation and small consolation for a Western independent yeomanry rapidly degenerating into a dependent tenantry.—Louisville (Ky.) Times.

Editor Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, is manifestly a Democrat in sentiment and a Republican for revenue. He advocates free trade and supports a Republican administration.—Dayton (O.) Journal.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

The Dying Cry of the Party of Deceit and Corruption.

That the Republican party sees the handwriting on the wall, prophesying its defeat before the people in the general Congressional elections this fall, there can be no doubt.

The best evidence that the Administration party is afraid of the people is found in the desperate efforts the Republicans in Congress are making to thwart the will of the people, as it will be expressed in the next elections.

Only a few days ago an Ohio representative introduced a bill in Congress to require the next election of Congressmen from Ohio to be made on the same district apportionment by which they are now elected. The Ohio Legislature is Democratic in both branches, and, with a Democratic Governor, the party of the people will under the infamous apportionment of the Republicans of that State made to keep the Congressional delegation in the hands of that party. By outrageous gerrymandering they have succeeded in electing five or six more Republican Congressmen than they were entitled to.

Now that the Democrats have control of the State and will make the new apportionment on the census of 1890, the Republicans are driven to the desperate alternative of losing several Congressmen, or of resorting to the unprecedented and dangerous expedient of Federal legislation, to enable them to retain their hold on the Congressional delegation of that State.

Another instance of the same sort, but general in its nature, is the bill introduced by Senator Hoar. This measure provides that in all States Congressmen shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law, until Congress apportion the new districts on the basis of the census of 1890: "Any law of such States hereafter to be passed to the contrary notwithstanding."

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Of course, the Republicans will make a desperate effort to pass some such law, for they have given evidence of their determination to leave no stone unturned to make the best use of their control of the legislative and executive departments of the administration. Such revolutionary and high-handed proceedings as the Republican majority in Congress are resorting to will be rebuked by the people, and the Administration leaders realize the fact they are playing their final game.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

—What capitalist, American or foreign, will put his money in a State ruled by negroes?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Carlovitch Emerol Emerol Smithoff, United States Minister to Russia, speaks French fluently, but softly.—N. Y. World.

—By all means nominate Reed; give Foraker the second place on the ticket, and make the platform "Force and Forgery."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Revising the tariff by its friends is to be the farce played by the present Congress. The window-glass trust is one of the friends.—Chicago News.

—The Republican party is halting between Depew and Alger—two very rich and juicy millionaires. It is a predicament scarcely paralleled since the donkey starved to death between the haystacks.—St. Louis Republic.

—When the colored children get into the Illinois white schools and the colored soldiers are admitted to the Grand Army posts, how happy both races on the Northern side of the Ohio will be.—Louisville-Courier Journal.

—The new rules of the House of Representatives," says the Rochester Post-Express (Ind.), "in order to obviate the inconvenience of dilatory motions, resort to expedients far more dangerous. They apply a remedy worse than the disease."

—The Republicans in the House of Representatives could be depended upon to vote for a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. They have no faith in the doctrines of election as applied to Democratic Congressmen.—Philadelphia Record.

—Dakota has decided not to license lotteries and Holy John Wanamaker will breathe easier. John thinks it a wicked waste of money to put it into lotteries and draw blanks, when it can be put into politics with a certainty of returning in the shape of a fat office.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

—The Cleveland Leader (Rep.) announces that "the Democrats may gerrymander and gerrymander, but Major McKinley will go back to Congress next fall just the same, if his party does not see fit to call him to a higher position." Is he to be Senator Sherman's successor?—N. Y. Evening Post.

—While Kansas farmers are burning their corn to keep warm by, Ingalls, their Senator, is burning words to illumine the wrongs of the Southern negro and collecting a stock of similar fuel to show up McKinley's new tariff bill in the best possible light. The unselfishness of Kansas voters is one of the wonders of an age of vast surprises.—Cleveland (O.) Press.

HIS ORIGINAL IDEA.

It Was Good But Failed to Produce a Single Dollar.

"Show that fellow up," said the president of the sugar trust, speaking to a footman. "He has been bothering me every day for a week. Tell him to come up."

A few moments later a tall man, with a half-serious, half-comical expression of countenance, was shown into the office.

"What do you want with me?" the president asked.

"May I sit down?"

"Yes, but be brief."

"Brief about sitting down or brief about getting up?"

"Both," the president answered.

"Thank you."

The visitor sat down, and, after a few moments of apparently deep thought, remarked: "Now, what I am going to say may sound peculiar to you, but I think you will find information in it. I have been intending for some time to express myself to some thoughtful man and have finally settled upon you."

"Well, hurry up."

"All right. Now, let me lead off by asking you a startling question: 'What's the name of this city?'"

"Chicago, of course."

"Why of course?"

"Because it is. Are you crazy?"

"No, far from it. You say that this town is Chicago, but what have you to go by? Is the name posted upon the town? Is it not simply a matter of tradition? One generation calls this Chicago and generations far in the future will continue to do so, without other assurance than a tradition. London is managed in the same way, but there is no name on the town. You say that you want to go to London. You get on a ship, you sail, you land and then get on a railway train. You are told that you are in London, and you get off and find yourself in a city, but you have no proof that it is London; so, you see, we must throughout life depend on hearsay and tradition. But it is not so with the village. Out here at a railway station the name of the place is nailed up over the station-house door, informing every man that he is in Hornville. Are you convinced?"

"That's all right, you may go."

"Yes, but have I not given you information—have I not caused you to think?"

"Yes, you may go."

"Ah, but do you not pay for a new idea? Is it possible that you would rob me of the fruits of my brain?"

"Show this man out."

"I demand one dollar for the original idea which I have given you."

"Show him out, I say."

"Ah, 'tis thus that the trust robs the American brain. But I will be avenged upon the sugar trust. I will use no more sweetening in my coffee. Lead on, slave."—Arkansas Traveler.

A CHILDHOOD LEGEND.

The Awfully Wicked Aunt and the Excceedingly Good Boy.

When Henry was five years old his father and mother concluded to die and leave him an orphan, and as soon as they could conveniently bring it about they did so. Henry's only living relative was an aunt who lived in a hut by herself on the edge of a large forest, and when he was left alone she came over, gathered up the personal property in a handkerchief, and took him by the ear and said:

"Henceforth you are to live with me, and if I don't make you the saddest orphan in Posey County then I'll never ask for another rebate on taxes!"

And she was as good as her word. From early morn she made Henry work he had never been born. In addition to cutting all the fuel, bringing water from the spring, and keeping robbers away at night, he was expected to split five hundred rails per week, hoe a couple of acres of corn and sprinkle the potato patch with Paris green. It was seldom he murmured, but once in a great while, after receiving an unusually bad scalp wound, he would turn upon her in his childish way and plaintively inquire:

"Aunt Scuppernon, how can you find it in your heart to treat a poor and dilapidated orphan in this bloodthirsty manner?"

And she would utter a chuckle which would have turned the blood of a hyena to ginger ale, and, seizing the red-hot poker, thrust it through his body several times with exceedingly great relish.

You may think this thing went on for eighteen or twenty years without end, but it didn't. There is a limit to how much you can pound an orphan. One day, after Henry had been with his cruel aunt for thirteen years, and just after she had attempted to gouge out his eyes to use as buttons on her new fur cloak, he went to the forest for fuel, and on his return he found a great black cat in the hut and his aunt missing. He looked at the cat as if an explanation would come in handy, and the latter drew down her left eye and said:

"Toughest piece of sirlion, I've got away with in five years, but I guess I can manage to keep her down. You are now your own boss, and as you take the road for Buffalo remember that half the wool crop of this world is mixed with cotton before it goes to market."—Detroit Free Press.

There of Not There.

When at her first lesson Katie read quite glibly: "What have you in your hand, Annie?" "A button-hooker," her teacher ordered her to be seated to consider what was actually the passage to be read.

A second trial was given her, and the child, with a perfectly solemn face, repeated:

"What have you in your hand, Annie?" "A button-hooker."

A third and fourth trial elicited nothing different except a torrent of tears from the pupil and much wrath from the teacher.

"Bring your book to me, child," exclaimed the latter finally, "and show me the button-hooker." The injured one did as she was bid, and placed a quivering little finger on the interrogatory point at the end of her sentence.—Santa Claus.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—One of the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, a Scotch gentleman worth \$1,000,000, is living in China on twenty-five cents a week, using all his fortune in the work.

—Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, in his annual message asserts that in the past eight years the school attendance has increased 150,000, and the annual expenditure for public education \$500,000.

—There are 1,150 Baptists in Hungary, all connected with one church in Budha-Pesth. There are only two Baptist ministers in the country, but they have baptisms every Sunday. The prospect is very encouraging.

—The establishment of a home for Methodist missionaries in Albany, N. Y., has been decided upon. It will furnish nurses for the poor, for hospitals; will distribute food and clothing among all nationalities, and teach the principles of Christianity. Miss Gibson will be superintendent of the new institution.

—We pray for the college man. The college woman is as deserving of our prayers. We may well pray that the higher education may minister through Christian womanhood to all the noblest, strongest and best influences of the social order. And, the country over, there are more young women in our colleges than young men.—The Advance.

—In the Empire of Japan there are 260 Protestant churches and 300,000 Christians. There are some 44 capital cities, each the center of a district containing at least 500,000 people, and not more than half of these cities are occupied by mission-stations. One such city has sent in the course of three months fifty letters begging that missionaries be sent there.

—A society has been formed by the women of Ceylon, to promote education among women of that island. Its chief aim, however, is the formation of a bond of sympathy with the women of all classes. Owing to the caste system, many intelligent women find it difficult to obtain a footing in native society. This new association attempts to offer one platform where all women may unite.

—Chairs of Pedagogy for the training of teachers for college work and secondary schools are now maintained at Columbia, University of the City of New York, Cornell and the State Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana. These chairs have been established because normal schools do not and can not prepare instructors for colleges and preparatory schools, and at the same time do their present work and fulfill the increasing demands made upon them.

—No matter what a man's work is, said Henry Ward Beecher, he is a better man for having had a thorough mind-drilling. If you are to be a farmer, go to the college or to the academy first. If you are to be a mechanic, and you have an opportunity of getting an education, get that first. If you mean to follow the lowest calling—one of those callings termed "menial"—do not be ignorant; have knowledge. A man can do without luxuries and wealth and public honors, but not without knowledge. Poverty is not disreputable, but ignorance is.

—The first fault is the child of simplicity; but every other the offspring of guilt.

—The man with the ability too often lacks the confidence, and the man with confidence seldom has the ability.

—If you hit the mark you must aim a little above it; every arrow that flies feels the attraction of the earth.—Longfellow.

—There is hardly any man so friendly in this world that he hasn't at least one friend ready to tell him his faults.

—Texas Siftings.

—People who believe every thing that they hear can generally hear plenty of things about their neighbors to believe.

—Somerville Journal.

—The moral coward is a man who can not do a thing original without begging the world's pardon for running off the track.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated.—Locke.

—They talk about the inferiority of the sex, but we notice it is the bone of the goose that is credited with wisdom and not the bone of the gander.—Athenian Globe.

—Mental power, like muscular power, comes from regular, regulated and judicious exercise. We acquire strength by the exercise of strength. Difficulties met and mastered give power.—J. A. Cooper.

—Just as the symmetrical exercise of all the muscles produces the attractive grace of motion in the human form, so the harmonious exercise of all the faculties will produce a beautiful strength and grace of character that can not fail to be appreciated and diffused.—Once a Week.

—Some people scorn to be taught, others are ashamed of it, as they would be of going to school when they are old; but it is never too late to learn what is always necessary to know. And it is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant; that is to say, so long as we live.—Seneca.

—Those who have enough of individuality to think for themselves earnestly and deeply, find in that very exercise a happiness which is all their own. They may share it with others, and it may be heightened by sympathy, but it can not be taken away. It opens a refuge from many troubles and helps one to bear many burdens.—N. Y. Ledger.

—To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition—the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is indeed at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity, for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.—Old Homestead.

—Young men learn Telegraphy and Railroad code situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Secy. Mo. NEWS THIS PAPER every time you wish.

Tis True, 'Tis Pity, Pity 'Tis, 'Tis True.

More than two-thirds of our sick folks are cured by ignorant and unskillful physicians, and were it not for the wonderful co-operative power of nature, a much larger proportion would be hurried prematurely into the grave on account of erroneous treatment. People are mostly themselves to blame. They are a long time getting sick but demand immediate relief. So for dyspepsia and indigestion the doctor prescribes a cathartic pill, for an acidulated stomach some alkali, for pain some hot liniment, for sleeplessness some narcotics, for skin diseases some external ointment, and so might erroneous treatment be enumerated to greater length, but enough it is to show the doctor aims to give quick temporary relief without hope or expectation of any permanent good. Now nine times out of ten dyspepsia, weak stomach, aches, pains, sleeplessness, nervousness, skin diseases, etc., are the result of defective circulation and blood impurity, and the use of that scientific remedy invented by the eminent Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., would effect a permanent cure. It is called Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Demand it of your druggist. Take no other.

Nowadays a man can find as much out about himself by getting on the jury as by running for the Presidency.—Chicago Herald.

Knights of Pythias Biennial Conclave, at Milwaukee, Wis., July, 1890.

For this great occasion excursion tickets will be sold from all principal points in the United States and Canada to Milwaukee and return via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at half rates.

As its name indicates the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the direct route to Milwaukee, and as the camp ground for the Uniformed Knights (to which point cars and trains will be run through without transfer) is located directly on its line, it will be seen that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has a great advantage over other routes which are unable to furnish such facilities, and visiting Knights, their families and friends should bear this in mind when purchasing excursion tickets.

A circular giving detailed information will be mailed free upon application to A. V. Druggists, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

It has been judicially decided that corn is fuel. The juke of it has long been known as a great heater.—Baltimore American.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by local or internal remedies. Testimonials from F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wadling, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. From the most reliable sources, Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The goat seems to have achieved the distinction of being the head worker of the animal kingdom.—Binghamton Leader.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who will give their name and address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 151 Pearl street, New York.

This picture of a man was never taken that he did not feel five years afterward that it looked foolish.—Athenian Herald.

The doctor could not tell what ailed me, but I was helpless and could not use my hands or feet. One day a neighbor brought me a bottle of cod liver oil and afterwards got two bottles more, by using which I am now sound and well and able to be out and about.—L. L. Brown, Hahnville, La.

The peel of the banana has a falling inflection.—Yonkers Gazette.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 4.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 25 @ 4 50

Butcher steers... 3 00 @ 3 50

HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 2 50 @ 3 25

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 68 @ 69 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 21 @ 21 1/4

OATS—No. 2... 18 @ 18 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 40 @ 40 1/2

BUTTER—Creamery... 20 @ 24

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 00 @ 4 00

HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 00 @ 5 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 50 @ 5 25

FLOUR—Winter wheat... 47 @ 48

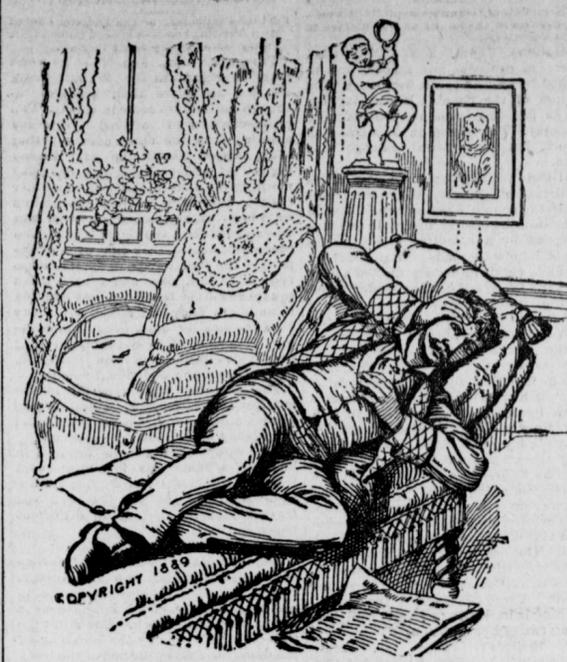
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 70 @ 71 1/2

CORN—No. 2... 20 @ 20 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 40 @ 40 1/2

BUTTER—Creamery... 18 @ 23

PORK... 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2



With groans and sighs, and dizzied eyes, He seeks the couch and down he lies; Nausea and faintness in him rise, Brow-racking pains assail him. Sick headache! But ere long comes ease, His stomach settles into peace— Pierce's Peppet never fail him!

Nor will they fail anyone in such a dire predicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilious and the constipated, they are alike "a friend in need and a friend indeed." As a Liver Pill, they are unequalled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed—hence, always fresh and reliable, which is not true of the large pills put up in wood or pasteboard boxes. As a gentle laxative, only one pellet for a dose. Three to four of these tiny, sugar-coated granules act as a cathartic. Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purify vegetable and perfectly harmless in every condition of the system. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price \$1.00 refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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