

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

NUMBER 22.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

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JACOB SCHOOP and Thomas J. Cole were hanged at Philadelphia on the 20th. Schoop was a baker and killed his employe for the poor man's savings, leaving his body in Fairmount Park. Cole killed a companion while drunk.

#### THE EAST.

THE Democrats of the Ohio Legislature have agreed upon a general redistricting scheme which will give the Democrats fifteen Congressmen.

THE shoe manufacturers of Woburn, Mass., have decided to close all the factories until the strikers at one place return to work.

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#### THE WEST.

A BLIZZARD prevailed in the Northwest on the 19th and 20th.

THE building contractor, Thomas Kavanagh, a member of camp 135, Clan-na-Gael, accused of being implicated in attempts to bribe possible jurors on the Cronin trial, has been acquitted.

THE Schneider Bros. and Voroe & Blee breweries at Springfield, O., have been sold to an English syndicate, to take effect May 15. Charles Schneider, who is a practical brewer, is to be superintendent of the two breweries.

THREE miners were instantly killed at Aspen, Col., recently, two by scaffolding giving way and one by a fall of rock.

GENERAL F. L. CRAMER, a Mason of high degree and one of the best known men in the Indian Territory, died recently at Oklahoma City.

THE arrest of J. B. Kelley at St. Louis for supposed connection with the Cronin murder at Chicago turned out to be a case of mistaken identity.

TWO bridges and many culverts have been destroyed by a heavy rainfall in Central Ohio.

PROPERTY owners of Dubuque, Ia., do not fear the proposed suit of the heirs of Julien Dubuque to obtain possession of the site of the city on an old claim.

THERE have been two bad accidents with engines and snow plows in California. Near Sisson there was a collision of the engines caused by a coupling breaking. Several of the laborers were killed. At Cape Point mills, five locomotives were wrecked. Two men were killed and two injured.

THE jury in Bishop Dubs' case at Cleveland, O., returned a verdict of guilty. He was suspended from office until the meeting of the general conference in September, 1891, when the case will be reopened.

THE Gebhard Paper Company, of Buffalo and Detroit, has assigned; assets and liabilities unknown.

THE Toledo (O.) Pump Company's works have been seized by the sheriff. The failure is total.

THERE was a serious fire in Toledo, O., on the morning of the 21st, breaking out in Breckinridge's fruit can factory. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, one-half.

ONE thousand miners of the Central Coal Company, of Springfield, Ill., recently quit work because not paid the wages due them.

#### THE SOUTH.

MARY GRAS at New Orleans was credited with being a brilliant success.

R. E. H. SMITH, agent of the Corbin Banking Company, of New York City, at Elmer, La., where a large plantation store had been started, has disappeared with \$40,000 of the company's money.

THE Bloch Bros., tobacco manufacturers, of Wheeling, W. Va., whose place had been seized by the Government for selling overweight packages, recently compromised and were allowed to reopen. No criminal charges were made.

THE bill providing for the inspection of fresh meat slaughtered over 100 miles from the State has been approved by the Governor of Virginia.

REV. JOHN LANCE was murdered in Union County, Ga., the other night. It is supposed that the crime was committed by moonshiners, who feared that Lance would expose them.

JOHN WYLEY, who was accused by Dick Hawes of being the murderer of Mrs. and Irene Hawes, was arraigned at Birmingham, Ala., and after hearing his statement and that of Hawes, Justice Poe discharged him for lack of evidence. He was cheered by the people as he left the court room. No one believed Hawes' story.

EVERY railroad emigration agent has been driven from North Carolina by the indignant planters.

THE Navassa "rioters" were sentenced at Baltimore, Md., on the 20th. George S. Key, Henry Jeffrey and Edward Smith, convicted of murder, were sentenced to be hanged March 28. The fourteen men tried upon charges of manslaughter were sentenced to terms in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, ranging from two to ten years.

THE retiring State Treasurer of Mississippi, Colonel W. S. Hemingway, was reported \$250,000 short. It was said, however, that every thing could be explained.

#### GENERAL.

THE London Chronicle's Paris correspondent reports that Harncourt's poetical drama "Le Mystere" will be performed on Easter Sunday. Sarah Bernhardt will play the Virgin Mary and Garner will take the part of Christ.

THE British Government's Land Purchase bill will provide for the combination of the Landed Estates Court and the Land Commission in a single tribunal for the settlement of land disputes with a view to simplifying and cheapening the transfer of land.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, the well-known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the west division of County Cavan, Ireland, died recently in London. He was sixty-two years old.

AN explosion occurred in a colliery near Decize, department of Nièvre, France, the other night. It was not known how many lives were lost, but thirty-four bodies had been recovered.

THE steamer Germanic, from New York, February 12, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th. She reported having seen a large number of icebergs in the main track of steamers plying between Europe and America.

THERE was a fight in a Socialist meeting at Muhltag, Saxony, recently. Soldiers restored order. Thirty persons were wounded.

LETTERS from the City of Mexico report terrible ravages by influenza.

JOHN LESTON'S frame residence at Kingston, Ont., was on fire recently. Four children were suffocated in bed.

THE French language question in Canada has been settled. The Government was sustained in their proposal to leave the abolishment of French in the Northwest Territory to the local Legislature. They got a majority of 99.

TRAFFIC MANAGER SARGENT, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, pronounces the Alton's Federal railroad control scheme nonsensical.

CHARGES have been made of cutting on the new Missouri river rates and an uncomfortable feeling exists among freight men.

THREE thousand aborigines and many French convicts in New Caledonia have been attacked with leprosy. The disease is spreading at an alarming rate. Louise Michel talks of going to their succor.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 20 numbered 371. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 370.

#### THE LATEST.

THE tobacco factory of Cameron & Siser, Richmond, Va., was burned recently. Loss, \$250,000; insurance light.

TWO prominent ladies of Newark, N. J., Mrs. M. E. Tyler and Miss C. E. Tyler, were killed recently in a runaway. Another lady was badly hurt.

By decree of the Pope the Lenten fast has been abolished this year. The cause was said to be on account of the influenza.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR died at New York on the 23d. He was worth \$150,000,000.

By the explosion of a boiler in James Turner's saw mill at Ruther Glen, Va., the other day, three men were killed and six wounded.

TWENTY-one persons have been indicted at Lafayette, La., for conspiracy in connection with their acts as regulators.

THE French Senate by a vote of 178 to 107 has passed the bill providing for summary proceedings against newspapers publishing libels on Government officials.

AN actor named Duncan C. Harrison was stabbed recently by another actor at the door of the Standard Theater, Chicago. A heavy overcoat prevented the knife wound extending as far as Harrison's heart.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 22 showed an average increase of 5.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 4.3.

FIRE at Fortieth street, New York, on the 23d destroyed the Eagle wire works and other property. Loss, \$120,000.

NORTHERN MONTANA is experiencing a boom on account of discoveries of gold mines.

THE infant King of Spain took another sick spell on the 23d.

REV. HENRY DUNCAN, a white Free Will Baptist preacher, was hanged recently at Ozark, Ala., for the murder of his wife.

FOURTEEN bodies of infants were found recently in Warsaw, Poland, after the burning of an establishment kept by a woman named Skoblinka.

A GOVERNMENT bill has been introduced in the Reichsrath to extend the boundaries of Vienna. The measure will double the population of the city.

THE sentence on the Duke of Orleans has been commuted and he has been banished from France.

JEREMIAH O'DONNELL was found guilty at Chicago of attempting to bribe the Cronin jury. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated throughout the country as usual on the 22d.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE stalls and cattle sheds at the fair grounds at Salina, Kan., were destroyed by fire the other day.

A SOUTH-BOUND passenger train on the Santa Fe road was wrecked five miles south of Wichita on the 17th. Roadmaster Peters, who had charge of the engine, was killed. The fireman had a leg broken and several passengers were injured. Four cars and the engine were smashed up. The wreck was caused by the train running upon a burning trestle, which it was thought had been fired by some tramp.

SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board of Agriculture, who recently returned from a trip to Northwest Kansas, says the farmers up there have concluded that the way in which to procure a good price for corn is to feed it to stock. Those who were compelled to part with their corn at a low price have done so, but there is an abundance left which will yield the farmers a handsome profit.

THE Governor has appointed Benjamin F. Simpson, of Topeka; George S. Greene, of Manhattan, and J. C. Strong, of Larned, Supreme Court Commissioners. These appointments will take effect March 1, the term being three years. The Governor has also appointed Judge Samuel C. Parks, of Winfield, member of the State Board of Pardons.

ACCORDING to the report of Labor Commissioner Betton the total amount of capital employed in manufacturing in the State the past year was \$29,307,080; the total value of product for the year was \$51,442,801, and the total amount paid for labor (by these manufacturing) was \$6,269,952. Wyandotte County heads the list with \$12,073,000 of employed capital; a product of \$30,209,311, and \$3,554,817 paid for labor. Sedgewick ranks second with an employed capital of \$4,308,575; product, \$3,370,777, and paid for labor, \$620,750. Leavenworth is third with an employed capital of \$3,867,900; product, \$3,942,332, and for labor \$626,034, and Shawnee is fourth with an employed capital of \$3,629,575; product, \$2,443,913; labor, \$725,733.

EUGENE F. WARE, of Fort Scott, has made the city a proposition to the effect that he will furnish \$5,000 with which to begin a free library in that city, provided the City Council will furnish rooms for the same.

THE sheriff of Douglas County recently raided every joint in Lawrence and arrested seven persons charged with selling liquor.

FRANK SABIN, at one time a leading real estate dealer of Wichita, was recently arrested and sentenced to three months in the county jail for wife beating.

AT the recent meeting of the grand lodge A. F. & A. M., of Kansas, held at Salina, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: J. C. Postlethwait, of Mankato, M. W. G. M.; A. M. Callahan, of Topeka, D. G. M.; D. B. Fuller, of Eureka, S. G. W.; W. D. Thompson, of Minneapolis, J. G. W.; Christian Beck, of Leavenworth, grand treasurer, and J. H. Brown, of Kansas City, grand secretary.

T. B. SHIPLEY, of Stevens County, was lately in Topeka asking for aid for the people of that county. He said that owing to the poorness of the crops in that county, which were small in spite of the abundance in most of the State, and owing to the newness and poverty of the country, the people there are in very needy circumstances. They are in want of both food and clothing.

WILLIAM HATFIELD, once a well-to-do business man of Wichita, recently attempted suicide by taking poison. There was little hope for him.

LEVI WALKER, who shot and killed J. E. Perkins at Liberty November 25, has been captured in Springfield, Ill. He is an old soldier and is fifty-five years old.

THOMAS MARTIN, aged fifty, a farmer, was killed about six miles northwest of Atchison the other day while trying to stop a team of horses which had tried to run away.

FARMERS claim that they can clear fifteen cents a bushel on twenty-cent corn by feeding it to cattle.

JUDGE J. T. MORTON, of Topeka, recently received a note executed by him fifty years ago for \$1 with compound interest, which with principal and interest amounted to \$18.75. A half a century ago Mr. Morton bought a handkerchief of Alfred Kitchell in Illinois when the two were school boys together and gave him in payment this note bearing compound interest due in fifty years. Judge Morton offered to pay the note but the holder declined to receive the money.

THE State Mine Inspector has made an official report on the Alma Company's mine, which indicates that the venture is going to prove valuable to the people of Eastern Kansas. The vein for which the company is sinking is at a depth of 1,885 feet, is a first-class anthracite coal and rather above the best Pennsylvania anthracite. The vein is fifty-four inches thick, as shown by the drill, but is likely to prove six feet thick when reached.

J. N. PETRO, a merchant of Silver Lake, Shawnee County, has assigned with \$7,000 liabilities.

## FRIGHTFUL FLOOD.

Bursting of a Dam and Outbreak of an Immense Reservoir.

Forty or More Lives Thought to Be Lost—The Disaster Thought to Be Due to Criminal Meanness.

PRESCOTT, A. T., Feb. 24.—The fine large storage dam built across the Hasayampa river by the Walnut Grove Water Storage Company two years ago at a cost of \$300,000 gave way Saturday morning under the pressure of a heavy flood and swept every thing before it. Forty persons are known to have lost their lives.

As the town of Wickenburg, thirty miles below the dam, was on the same stream fears were entertained for the safety of that town, but as there is no telegraph communication no certain news can be obtained at present.

The service dam of the company, located fifteen miles below the reservoirs and fifteen miles of flume, just approaching completion were also swept away, although the company had spent over \$800,000 on the enterprise of storing water. The hydraulic mining machine had arrived, and they had expected to commence operations next week.

The dam which held the water back was 110 feet long at its base and forty at the top. It was 110 feet thick at the base and ten feet at the top, forming a lake three miles in length by three-fourths of a mile wide and 110 feet deep.

Lieutenant Brodie, in charge of the work, was absent at Phoenix superintending the shipment of machinery to the works and was saved.

Those known to have been drowned are J. Haines, wife and four children, H. Boon and daughters, John Silby, Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. McCarthy and M. Hands McMiller.

Arthur Allen, formerly in the enterprise, and John McDonald, owner of the Blue Lick mine, have just returned from the Dorrison divide, fourteen miles south of the town, from where a view of the dam could be had. The wash of the water could be plainly seen with their powerful glasses high up on the side of the cliff, while the break in the stone-work of the dam was also plainly seen.

The break in the dam is sloped to the eastward, leaving the impression that the main break was on the east side.

There can be no estimate yet of the loss of life or property, but the latter will reach into millions, while the loss of life will without doubt be great as many of the families live near the stream in the narrow canyons.

The confirmation of the news of the loss of the big dam has heightened the excitement and more definite news is anxiously awaited, but the wires are now all down near Prescott Junction.

The courier who brought telegrams from the owners of the Walnut Grove dam notifying them of their loss left immediately after daylight yesterday morning. He could give but little particulars further than to recite the number of missing, five bodies having been recovered when he left. The distance to the storage dam from Prescott by the shortest route is forty miles, while the service dam, where the employees were located, is fifteen miles further down the stream.

Immediately on receipt of the news here Adjutant-General O'Neil started for the scene of the disaster with two surgeons to care for the sufferers and superintend the burying of the dead. A representative of the Journal-Miner, a local paper, accompanied the party, and will send a special courier with particulars, but it will take twenty-four hours or longer to make the round trip. Saturday's courier came from the lower dam, and as the road does not come by the upper dam it was only surmised that it had given away on account of the immense quantity of water.

THE BUILDERS TO BLAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Details of the construction of the great storage dam across Hasayampa river which show that this disaster, like that at Johnston, was, according to him, due to carelessness and meanness of the New York corporation that built it.

Wagner was called in to report on the dam about a year and a half ago. It was to have been faced with stone fourteen feet thick at the base and four feet at the top and filled with loose rock and made water tight with wooden sheathing. It was about half done when Wagner inspected it and he found that the stone had been filled in carelessly and was high in the center, making the structure unstable. The junction of sheathing and bed rock was intended to be secured by thick layers of Portland cement, but this work was not well done because of the cost of getting cement to the works. Thus a dangerous crevice was formed at the base of the dam and the leakage was heavy, being 1.4 inches with seven feet of water in the dam. The lumber used was also full of knotholes.

Wagner ordered the discharge of the contractors and engineers, as he regarded them as worthless, but this was not done. The company, however, acting on his advice, cut a large wasteway and strengthened the weak places. Wagner warned them the dam would be unsafe unless some of the work was gone over and rectified, but they would not listen to him.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Gladstone, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, is much better to-day.

## DUN'S REPORT.

The Weekly Report of the Condition of the Country's Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: While the prevailing impression in business circles is rather less confident than it was a week ago, there are several signs of improvement. Cooler weather has caused a little more activity in some lines of trade. Wheat is a little stronger and, without clearly defined reason, there is a firmer tone in Eastern iron markets, while the reduction in the Bank of England rate from 6 to 5 per cent., with its large gain of \$4,215,000 gold during the past week, diminishes the chance of inconvenient demands from abroad. On the other hand, general trade is not increasing in volume or in profits, and while its soundness is indicated by the occurrence of fewer failures than many expected as the result of phenomenally unseasonable weather, the complaint of slow collections is common and rather increasing. Wool sells slowly, coal is very dull, hardware dull, liquor-trade fair, tobacco quiet, with slow collections, and the grain trade generally depressed, with collections very poor.

Wheat exports are still much above last year's and the price has risen 2 1/2 cents, with reports of injury to the growing crop. Corn exports largely exceed last year's and the price is 1/4 cent lower, with oats 1/4 cent lower. Pork products are steady and moving outward fairly, and oil, after decreasing a million in the value of exports in January, has declined 1 1/2 cents for the week. Speculation in coffee is stronger at 20 cents, but sugar has not changed. It is difficult to account for a better tone which clearly exists in the iron market here and at Philadelphia, unless it be due to hope that Southern iron, which is now moving from Sheffield at \$2.50 per ton to Pittsburgh and selling there somewhat largely, may hereafter affect Western rates more than Eastern markets.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number 371. For the same week of last year the figures were 370.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Conference of Superintendents—A Strong Resolution on Public Schools.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In the superintendents conference of the National Educational Association, ex-President William E. Shadon proposed a resolution declaring that the association regarded the public school system as the chief source of civilization and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty; that they approved of placing the American flag over school houses, and recommended the study of the Declaration of Independence and other historical American papers; that they should meet hostile criticism and make the public schools the allies of the home, and become sources of the highest moral instruction without any sectarian bias; and that the members pledged themselves to do all in their power to establish the system in all sections of the Republic and make intelligence and loyalty a blessing. It was passed unanimously.

H. S. Tarbol, Providence, R. I., introduced a resolution approving of the recommendation of the Indian Commissioner dealing with the education of Indian children.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Andrew S. Draper, of Albany; first vice president, J. A. B. Lovett, of Huntsville, Ala.; second vice-president, E. B. McElroy, of Salem, Ore.; and secretary, L. W. Day, of Cleveland, O. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Philadelphia.

## SQUATTERS SQUAT.

The Live-Stock Association Calls Upon Chief Mayes to Expel Intruders.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Feb. 22.—The report which had been prevalent here for the last few days that the Cherokee Strip contained a number of squatters who had moved into the country and commenced to make improvements since the publication of President Harrison's proclamation ordering the cattle-men to vacate the land, was verified yesterday by a letter from J. G. Blair, secretary of the Cherokee Live-Stock Association, informing Chief Mayes that a number of men had settled on the Strip on Black Bear creek and were preparing to put in a crop. The letter urged upon the Cherokee Executive the importance of immediate action upon the matter of ejecting the intruders and it said that it was a general rumor that a rush of settlers was practically imminent and in case they were not driven out at once it would result in great damage to the Stock Association.

In replying to the request of the secretary of the association Chief Mayes said he had ordered policemen to the scene who would eject the intruders from the country. The Chief further assured the association that the Cherokee Nation would extend all the aid possible in order that the agreement with the cattle-men might be carried out.

## The Long and Short Haul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The investigation into the workings of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce law in the country between the Rocky mountains and the food distributing centers of the East, ordered to be made by the Senate, will be conducted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, not by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce from which the resolution ordering the investigation was adopted.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

## THE CLOCK-WINDER.

Experience of a Man With Nothing to Do But Wind Clocks.

"Oh, yes! When any one has wound clocks for twenty years," said Jacob Kringle, the Government clock-winder at Washington, "he will probably reach the conclusion that he desires nothing so much as to forever leave the tick-tack sound behind him and to eternally shut out the view of the clock-face from before him. The first week I ever spent winding clocks I thought it was quite an entertaining business. I started my rounds in the morning and until the late afternoon found pleasure in the new scenes of the department buildings and in the faces that confronted me in the various offices. I gradually became acquainted with nearly everybody I came in contact with. It was not until several months had passed away that I became aware of the terrible sameness of my daily task, which above all things had to be regularly performed.

"The motion of winding a clock, that unending twisting and turning from left to right, became so much a matter of habit that I felt uneasy when Sunday came and I was not called upon to go about and wind the clocks. I did not notice the lack of something to occupy me until about nine o'clock in the morning, when, as if palsied or suffering from St. Vitus' dance, my hand would begin twitching, twitching from left to right.

"I had no difficulty in stopping this motion, but as soon as I permitted myself to be inactive and discontinued the mental effort to keep my hand still it would begin again. As I kept up my monotonous labor of winding clocks from year to year my twitching habit increased, so that very often as I passed along the streets it would attract attention. It was accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness which could only be gratified by a renewal of my work of winding. As I have said, almost any one, having pursued the calling that I have followed, would make up his mind that the only thing he needs is to go off on a vacation or into some other business where he would be forever relieved.

"Such was my idea after I had carried on my work for several years, and I went away down to my old home in Virginia, where I intended remaining for a month. But I came back a wiser man. I learned the force of habit and within a few days was going about my old haunts, and it seemed to me that I had never enjoyed any thing quite so keenly as I did winding clocks the next few days. I have been awakened on several occasions in my life in the middle of the night by feeling something striking the bed covering and have discovered that the twitching of my hand was the cause.

"I have thought that the great regularity with which my work has to be done accounts for my nervous habit. I have to wind hundreds of clocks weekly and arrange the work so that every day's sixth of it is covered. Each day's work is about all that I can do, so that if I should get behind hand on a score of clocks it would be a very difficult matter ever to catch up without help from some one. Then you can wind a clock only so fast, and I think I have reduced the work to a science. I can go about the departments and wind up all the clocks with as few motions as it is possible to make and cover the ground.

"I could almost go over the route and perform my work blindfold. I know the number of steps in every flight of stairs that I have to go up or down. As for the lack of something to think about, I often count not only the steps of the stairways, but pace off the distance from one clock to another, going one way and another between them, and then finally settling down to the shortest line. In almost every occupation men have to think about what they will do or say from time to time, which give them something to occupy their attention during the intervals, but with me it is different. There is no thought required to wind a clock. Consequently I have to expend my mental energy somehow, and to do so in counting my paces and taking notes of little things that men ordinarily are not conscious of. On many occasions I have counted the number of steps I have taken from the time I left home until I returned, as well as counted the number of turns it takes to wind 564 clocks, which is the number I have to wind, and find that 12,082 turns are required."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

## BETTER THAN WOOL.

A Newspaper Said to Be a Good Substitute for an Overcoat.

General Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has a somewhat novel use for newspapers. The other day when the weather was sharp, he was preparing to go out of the Department Building for lunch. A Star reporter who happened to be in the room at the time was surprised to see him unbutton the lower button of his vest, fold up a newspaper and, placing it over his abdomen, button the vest over it. "I always do that," he said in reply to a surprised inquiry from the reporter, "when I am going to be out in the cold. The newspaper is a nonconductor of heat, and when placed over the stomach preserves the supply in what has been called the reservoir of heat of the body. A newspaper is a good substitute for an overcoat, and in cold weather is the best device that people with scanty wardrobes can adopt. Insufficient bed-clothing can be reinforced in the same way, and newspapers may be said to be the poor man's friend in more senses than one. When chilled by sudden cold a newspaper placed over the stomach soon restores the normal temperature of the body and prevents an attack of pneumonia. I have frequently recommended this use of newspapers, but I find that practically very few people really appreciate its value."—*Washington Star.*

—During the calendar years of 1889, 109,140,917 pieces of coin were coined at the mints of the United States, having a total value of \$68,194,023.

## HOW THE SUN WENT DOWN.

We were together, my love and I,  
We roamed the meadows and life was sweet;  
Never a cloud in the summer sky,  
And flowers a-blowing about our feet.  
Our hearts were glad for that one glad day,  
So bright it seemed of all joy the crown;  
But the beautiful brightness passed away,  
Oh, how quickly the sun went down.

Golden light upon land and sea!  
Golden light for my love and me!  
Never can dawn a day so bright,  
Linger a little with us to-night!

We have been parted, my love and I,  
Many a year by time and tide.  
Not till we reach the home on high  
Shall I stand again at my lost one's side.  
The flowers are faded, the world is cold,  
The trees are naked, and gaunt, and brown,  
And youth has fled and my heart is old,  
Oh, how slowly the sun goes down!

Evening shadows of dreamy gray,  
Draw your veil over my weary way!  
Till day shall break and the shadows flee  
And morning bringeth my love to me.  
—*Florence Tyice, in Once a Week.*

## A QUEER QUEST.

The Debt Uncle Sam Contracted With Jonny Crepeau.

Search for Buried Treasure Ends in Capture by Moorish Pirates Who in Turn Receive Their Deserts from a French Frigate.

I was making inquiry at the State Department in Washington the other day about a debt which our Uncle Sam incurred on land and sea in the spring of 1860, and I felt much disappointed to learn that no steps had been taken to pay it—not even to acknowledge its existence. The French Government is the creditor in this instance, and so much has occurred to excite the public mind in both countries since the date I mentioned that it has doubtless formed an excuse for our State Department to perhaps pigeonhole and forget the matter entirely.

In the fall of 1859, a man named James Shields, who hailed from Charleston, appeared in Boston and interested several capitalists in a strange adventure. As near as I was ever able to learn, for reasons which I will explain, he had located a treasure-wreck to the East of the Canary Islands—between them and the coast of Morocco. What papers he had is known only to the other members of the syndicate. He must have had a pretty plausible yarn, for they bought and outfitted a brig and sailed away on the search. I was second mate of the brig, and all I knew about the voyage was that the articles read: "To the Canary Islands, and surrounding waters and return." The first mate knew no more than I did, and while the captain, no doubt, knew all about it, he was as mum as any oyster. Shields went along as passenger, and a man named Harper was aboard to act as agent for the others.

While the object of the voyage was kept secret, we had hardly cleared Boston harbor before it was understood by all that it was a treasure hunt. We were in ballast only, had a full crew and one man over, and the chains and cables and diving bell put aboard all went to prove that we were going to fish for dollars lying under the water.

It is a long voyage from Boston to the Canaries, but we had a fairly good run of it. Our brig was called the Swallow, and as she was a good sailer and well provisioned, there was no growling among the men, when, at times, she lay heaving on the glassy seas without wind enough to flare a candle. The object of the voyage had almost been forgotten when the islands were finally sighted. It was not until we ran into Simm's bay, on the eastern side of the group, that interest was again at fever heat. Here we took in fresh water, overhauled the standing rigging, secured fresh provisions, and were almost ready to sail away when a large dhow, such as the Arabians use in the slave trade, and seemingly carrying a large number of men, arrived in the bay and anchored within a cable's length of us. The West African coast of thirty years ago was not traversed almost daily by the steam war ships and steamships of several nations, and the merchantman never felt perfectly safe outside the Straits of Gibraltar. Whether this dhow was bound down the coast after a cargo of blacks or was cruising for nobler fry was an enigma. We carried an arsenal of small arms, but nothing in the way of cannon. One of our men who was sent aloft for the purpose, reported that he was certain the dhow carried two pieces of ordnance forward.

The dhow came in about ten o'clock in the morning, and as soon as her anchor was down her boats started for the shore. What the errand was we could not tell, but guessed they were after fruit. After dinner her captain was pulled aboard of us. He was an Algerine, with as wicked a face on him as any pirate ever carried, and though he tried to render his visit very pleasant, he left nothing but distrust and suspicion behind. One and all believed that he came as a spy. He asked, as was natural, our port of call, whither bound, our cargo, and so on, and it was thought best to tell him that we had been sent out by the American Government to rescue a crew of American sailors shipwrecked some time before about three hundred miles down the coast. We had put in for water and repairs, and would soon resume our voyage. This story seemed to satisfy him, and, after a lunch in the cabin, he took his departure. That afternoon he dropped out of the bay with the tide, and we expected we had seen the last of him. We were all glad enough to see him go, for no man aboard doubted that he was up to mischief.

The next morning we were ready to sail, and now I learned more of the object of the voyage than ever before. Shields had a British chart of the waters, and midway between the north-eastern island and the mouth of the Drasha river he had made a pencil mark. Whether this stood for a shoal or a wreck I did not learn.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, having taken a course to the northeast since we left the bay, we took soundings, and found bottom at five fathoms. This

went to show that Shields had marked washed. I heard the captain and mate talking about coming to anchor, but no orders had yet been given. When the dhow came stealing down upon us from the east, coming out of the blur which hung over the water as one might suddenly appear from behind a curtain. She wasn't over two miles away when first sighted, and after a hurried consultation the brig's head was permitted to fall off and we headed to the north with a light wind abeam. The dhow altered her course to intercept us, at the same time signaling that she wanted to speak us. Her appearance created surprise and consternation, and when it was seen that she meant to lay us aboard a consultation was held in the cabin as to what should be done. A decision was reached very quickly. She could sail two feet to our one, and it was plain that she could board us whether we consented or not. There was some talk of getting up the arms, but this was only among the men forward. The head of the brig was brought to the wind, and as darkness came stealing down over the sea the dhow came gliding toward us like a serpent approaching its prey.

From the first appearance of the dhow I had no doubt that she meant us evil. I was ready to do my full share toward beating her off, but when I was told that there would be no resistance, and when in pistol-shot of us, I entered the fore-castle, and from thence by means of a sliding door in the bulkhead, passed into the hold. We were rock-balasted, and in the hold were a score or more of empty crates and boxes. I selected one of these as a place of refuge, having a plenty of matches to enable me to see my way through the darkness, but waited a while to see what would happen above. I heard a hail from the dhow, another from above, and then a shock as the stranger came alongside. In a moment, as I knew by the tramping overhead, we had been boarded by a large gang. Two or three pistols were fired, there was shouting and running, and after a few minutes I made certain that the Algerine had taken possession. Men began to rummage the brig, and as one of the hatches was pulled off I retreated to the hiding place I had selected. Three or four men came down with a lantern to examine the hold, and I heard them cursing away in the Moorish tongue because they found no cargo.

It was now evening, and the wind had died entirely out. I crept out of the box and stood under the main hatch, and as the cover was partly off I could plainly hear what was going on, although I could not understand what was said. As I heard nothing from any of our crew, I concluded that they were either prisoners in the cabin or had been transferred to the dhow. Up to midnight the vessels lay side by side, the flap of their sails proving a dead calm, but soon after that a breeze sprang up and we were soon forging slowly ahead. I heard them hailing from one craft to another, and I would have given a great deal to have been able to understand the tongue. It was my idea that they were going to run the brig over to the Moorish coast as a prize, and that the crew would be sent into the interior as captives and slaves. This had been the fate of more than one crew shipwrecked on that inhospitable shore, and at the very time France had a man-of-war on the coast and was demanding the release of fifteen sailors known to be held in captivity.

The wind not only held light during the remainder of the night, but came from the east and thus headed us off. I sat on the hard ballast under the hatch, wondering and planning, but arriving at no conclusion. It was fair to presume that I had not been missed, as no search was made for me; but this was little comfort. If the brig was taken into some bay on the coast she would be thoroughly searched and I would be dragged out. It would be only two or three days at the longest before hunger and thirst would drive me out.

Daylight was not half an hour old before I heard an alarm on deck, and it might have been another thirty minutes when the boom of a cannon proved that we had a signal to heave to. The brig was brought head to the wind, amid a great clamor of voices on deck, and then every thing was quiet. I now made my way across the ballast to the sliding door, opened it a little to find the fore-castle deserted, and I at once passed through. Not hearing any one immediately above me, I ascended the ladder and got a look along the decks just as a French naval officer came over the rail. I sprang up the ladder and rushed aft with such a speed that no one saw me until I was at the officer's side. Lying off to windward was a big French frigate, and alongside was one of her boats. Hanging in the wind, half a mile distant, was the dhow, with another of the frigate's boats just boarding. On our decks were thirteen Moors—swarthy, ragged, and showing the villain in every movement. The fellow in command was just opening his mouth to make explanations to the officer when I came upon the scene and shouted:

"Lieutenant, that dhow yonder is a cursed pirate, and she captured us at dark last night!"

"Explain!" he replied, as he looked me over with curious eye.

I briefly told him who and what we were, and the actions of the Moors corroborated my story. He called four marines aboard and sent the boat back with a message. The frigate had drifted down a little near, and some of her guns had been cast loose. This was lucky, as all of a sudden the dhow spread her wings to sail away. We saw the frigate's boat sent adrift, and afterward learned that the boarding officer was cast neck and heels over the rail to take care of himself. It was a desperate resolve with the dhow, and it might have succeeded at longer range. As it was she had not moved a hundred yards when boom! boom! went the guns, and we saw the splinters fly. She at once luffed up and let every thing go, and another boat's crew was sent alongside.

Every thing was soon made plain to the Frenchman. When the dhow boarded us her hot-headed crew were ripe for killing, and without the slightest provocation Shields was shot

through the head. Harpo protested, and shared the same fate, while one of the villains slashed our captain across the face and gave him a wound which was months in healing. The dead bodies were searched and thrown overboard, and the living transferred to the dhow. They were found in her hold half dead for want of air, and momentarily expecting to be led out and murdered. The Algerine was caught red-handed, and could trump up no excuse. He and his whole gang were transferred to the frigate, a prize crew put aboard of the dhow, and we sailed away for Malta. I was taken very ill there and had no part in the proceedings. The captain, mate and one or two others were condemned and executed, and the dhow was made a prize to the frigate. It was currently reported that a large sum of money was found under her cabin floor, and that every man aboard the frigate was well rewarded. The remaining prisoners, numbering over forty men, were after a time exchanged for the shipwrecked Frenchmen, while our brig sailed home empty handed and much the worse off for the strange voyage.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## LOST QUICKSILVER.

Millions of Pounds of the Metal Have Disappeared in Nevada Mines.

In the silver mines of a certain region, in order to ascertain the amount of quicksilver dissipated and lost, it is only necessary to know the amount bought, for not an ounce is ever sent out from the mines to be sold. Millions on millions of pounds of quicksilver have been taken to the Comstock silver mines in Nevada, where every ounce has disappeared—has gone up into the atmosphere or down into the streams with the water from the mills.

The amount of quicksilver used in working the ores of the Comstock mines from 1865 to 1875 was 800 flasks of 75½ pounds each (61,200 pounds) a month, or 734,400 pounds a year, a total of 7,344,000 pounds in ten years. From 1860 to 1865 about one-half of that amount was used and wasted. In the first five years there was not so much ore worked as in the second period of five years, but there was an immense waste, not only of quicksilver, but also of precious metals. It was an era of experiment in processes, in machinery and appliances of all kinds, and the rocky beds of the canyons were strewn with both liquid quicksilver and amalgam for miles below the mills.

In the fourteen years between 1875 and 1880 the quantity of quicksilver used monthly has not been so great in all the years as was averaged in the ten years of greatest ore production, but it has not been less than 9,500,000 pounds. This would give a total of 20,516,000 pounds of quicksilver that has disappeared at the Comstock mines alone, not to speak of the other Nevada mines in which quicksilver is used.

The great part of this lost quicksilver is no doubt strewn along the channels of the Carson river, though a vast deal lies in the soil in the vicinity of mining works. When an old silver mill is torn down and removed its site is a rich mine in which to delve. The soil beneath where the mill stood is found to be impregnated to a depth of several feet with quicksilver and amalgam of the precious metals. The wealth found under a mill that had been running for ten or twelve years would be a fortune for any man.—*Alta California.*

## ALWAYS DRESS WELL.

Indifference to Personal Appearance Not a Mark of Intellectualty.

There are people of intelligence who labor under the delusion that carelessness in dress is an indication of intellectual ability. This was believed to be particularly true, in former times, of women whom the world called blue stockings.

There is no degree of intelligence that can excuse slovenliness. Rags and dirt are the insignia of vice and laziness much more frequently than of poverty that has resulted from misfortune which could not be avoided.

Every man and every woman should appear before the world with cleanly and well-made garments, so far as it lies in their power to do so. Of course, the mechanic who works in the shop or sundry from seven in the morning until six at night, or the farmer who must feed the stock or be in the field all day long, is not expected to appear in spotless linen and polished boots. But he can "tidy" himself when he comes home in the evening, and sit down among his family cleanly and wholesome. A bath and some change of clothing is the best relief for fatigue; infinitely more refreshing than slothful ease enjoyed in a cloud of tobacco smoke in clothing stained with the dust and perspiration of the day's labor. It may also be urged that it is a difficult undertaking for a tired mother, with a family of little children to look after, who must do all the work unaided, to keep them and herself always sweet and clean. But there are thousands of women who do so, who make their homes a haven of rest, a place where comfort and order prevail always. A guest should always honor his host by appearing at his best, not only at his best in temper and manner, but he should show in his apparel that he has considered the invitation an honor conferred, and he would no sooner mark the feast to which he has been bidden by careless and untidy dress than by disregard of the proprieties, or by coarseness of speech or manner. It is a recognition of the honor paid the guest that he should add in every possible way to the entertainment provided him, and his own self-respect should forbid that he be conspicuous from any lack in dress, which is the worst possible incivility.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

## Shopkeeping in Paris.

French Girl—Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?

Shopkeeper—Twenty dollars.

Man (entering)—How much?

Girl—Twenty dollars.

Man—Sar-r-r!

Shopkeeper—Forty cents, m'ssecr.—*Omaha World.*

## WHAT HEART-FAILURE IS.

A Much-Used Term That Covers a Multitude of Death Causes.

One of the commonest reports in the health office is: "Death from heart-failure." That report covers a multitude of diseases, and the last year a great number of prominent men of the country have died from this so-called disease. It is claimed by many that there is no such disease as heart-failure. That is the sequence of many complaints to which poor humanity is heir; that is used to cover up serious complaints that the attending physician has not been able to diagnose. Other diseases affect the heart, and are really the cause of the death, though the return to the health office reads: "Cause of death—heart-failure."

"I have not given the subject a great deal of thought," said Dr. S. E. Earp, "but in a broad sense I am under the impression that the term 'heart failure' would include not only a diseased condition of the structure of the heart, producing a cessation of its action, but also the influence exerted by the disease of other organs upon the circulation and mechanism of the organ. In a restricted sense a failure of heart power is where there is a lack of force; less blood is thrown into the large vessels, as the aorta, an obstruction or an impairment of the circulatory impulse, distension and contraction of the muscles are less, and naturally the nutrition of the muscular structure of the heart is below normal. Thus there is a lack of ability to support the worn out tissues by new material and the process is imperfectly accomplished.

"In the general routine of daily life people attempt to live too fast, overtax their mental faculties, and do more work than should be their lot. The man who can leave behind all business cares when he enters his home at night will have life prolonged."

Dr. F. F. Hodges was talked to on the same subject. He said:

"Heart failure is commonly a symptom and not a disease. However, a typical case of death from heart failure is occasionally observed—where an aged person having no disease suddenly dies in sleep, perhaps—the heart ceasing to beat simply as a clock runs down and at last stops. In general, the term is used indefinitely to explain sudden death from obscure causes, either occurring in the course of a recognized malady, as pneumonia, or independently of any. A man dies suddenly, for instance, during the prostration following a debauch or upon the receipt of bad news. His death is explained as from heart disease, whereas, in fact, he died either from apoplexy—the sudden bursting of a vessel in the brain—or from the crisis of a valvular or fatty lesion of the heart, or, more rarely, from an affection of the nerve centers commanding the circulatory system. In no proper sense can he be said to die of heart failure, per se.

"It is conceivable that a man can be so intensely impressionable a nervous system that mere shock, as of fright, might suffice to cause in him a fatal heart-stroke—he being sound physically—but such an event must be of the rarest, if, indeed, possible at all. Most physicians, in considering such a case, would find reason to think that a diseased heart pre-existed, or that the man's cerebral arteries were weak, the weakest point giving way under the sudden strain. In short, heart failure is a result of a diseased condition somewhere—a symptom, not a disease.

"Why does it attack active men more than others? As a fact, perhaps, it does. At all events, it then becomes more noteworthy and is better advertised. Besides, active men neglect to heed symptoms or failure in strength, and habitually overdo themselves. They have rheumatism oftentimes, and rheumatism is a general cause of valvular disease of the heart. Exposure and the demands for sudden exertion of strength affect them more decidedly than quiet, sedentary persons.

"The term is more frequently used—the condition no more common, probably, now than formerly—where no special reason for precision exists in making a death return. The doctor perhaps knowing how wide a field the term heart failure embraces employs it to save time and to explain as well as he can, without an autopsy, how, if not why, the person died."—*Indianapolis News.*

## AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A Baroness Who Thinks More of Her Horses Than of Her Grooms.

An extraordinary case has been occupying the law courts at Vienna during the past week. Four grooms in the service of Baroness von Stahlberg brought an action against her for damages for injuries received in her stables, which the grooms described as a "paradise for horses and a hell for men." From the evidence of the witnesses it appeared that the Baroness was in the habit of entering the stable at noon and of remaining until early the next morning. During the time she was there she fed the animals with sugar and cakes and encouraged them to kick and bite the grooms, whom she kept in constant attendance upon the horses, then forcing them to stay up all night to wash and feed them. One of the witnesses stated that he had been dismissed by the Baroness for "insulting" a particularly vicious horse by cursing it for having both kicked and bitten him. At least twenty of the persons in court bore traces of injuries received in the stable of the Baroness.

Fortunately there are but few horsewomen like her in Austria, and the racing stables of Countess Marie Apponyi and of Countess Livia Zichy are regarded by the grooms and jockeys as a paradise for the men as well as for the horses. Countess Apponyi has her racing colors duly registered at the Jockey Club and is famous in the sporting world for having won the Austrian Derby twice in succession. She is the owner of the well known horse Nemesis. Here in Berlin there are also several ladies of aristocracy who own racing stables, none of which, however, has as yet achieved the celebrity that possessed by the Countess de Prittwitz.—*Berlin Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

## DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—White dishes can be marked with one's name on the back, with a common pen and ink, and it will not wash off for a long time.

—For egg gruel boil two eggs very hard and mash the yolks. Boil one pint of milk, add the whites and stir gradually on the yolks till smooth. Season to taste.

—If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water, it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

—Horseradish Sauce with Cream: Grate the horseradish and boil it in sufficient water to give it the consistency of sauce; add a pinch of salt and two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Take it from the fire and stir in a gill of cream beaten up with the yolk of an egg.

—Graham Pudding: One heaping cup each of Graham and wheat flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of thin, sour cream, one cup of chopped raisins, one tablespoonful of soda. Steam two hours. Eat the pudding with cream and sugar or any sauce preferred. If any is left, steam over, it is just as nice, and will keep nearly a week in cold weather.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—To Corn Mutton: Powder full half a pound of rock-salt and half a pound of table salt into two ounces of saltpeter and a half pound of brown sugar. Thoroughly rub this into the mutton and let it stand for four days in this mixture in a wooden bowl, turning it every day. It will then be ready to boil as corned mutton, or to be smoked for chipping like chipped beef.

—Duck and Cabbage: Put a medium sized cabbage into boiling water and let it boil half an hour, then press it to get the water from it as much as possible. Put the duck into a steam pan, with a few slices of salt pork and a slice of ham; place the meat in the pan first and add a layer of cabbage, then place the duck in and the remainder of the cabbage over and around it; add pepper and salt and some small sausages on top of the cabbage; cover closely, and cook until the duck is tender.—*Boston Herald.*

—A Baked Ham: Scrub the ham thoroughly with a toy scrubbing-brush, and scrape the lower part. Soak in water that will more than cover it, all night. Boil it until the skin will slip off easily. Then lay it in the dripping-pan with a pint of vinegar. Bake every fifteen minutes. Bake four hours. Half an hour before it is done take it out and cover thickly with powdered white sugar and a layer of ground cinnamon, mixed with a little nutmeg and red pepper. Return it to the oven to brown, and glaze with the sugar.

## HOME DECORATION.

Place Each Article of Bric-a-brac in Suitable Surroundings.

It has been the fashion for some time to overload the parlor and many other rooms with decorations. Often very little attention is paid to the effect of the decorations of the room as a whole, but each corner and cranny is filled with some object, drapery or picture which the owner has fancied by itself. In many modern parlors the "objects of art" scattered about crowd each other, so that locomotion is difficult, and the room has then become nothing more than a store-room for the art treasures of the owner and has been entirely diverted from its legitimate use as a tasteful, pleasant reception-room for guests. A guest who is momentarily in danger if she walks about of stumbling over some gigantic vase—as she must be in such a room—can not be comfortable. There are certain vases, bronzes, pictures and other art treasures which are not at home in the modest dimensions of a modern parlor. To be seen to advantage they require a large picture gallery, such as many millionaire householders possess in connection with their homes.

No article of even the greatest artistic merit can be appreciated if it is not in suitable surroundings. The artistic decoration of the parlor or any room should be considered as a whole. When any picture or bit of bric-a-brac is added its surrounding should be studied. If it does not fit in the color harmony it should be put in some other room, where, perhaps, it may give a needed touch of color or become a fine decorative detail. It should not be forgotten that there is great rest for the eye in plain spaces. No wall should be crowded with pictures, unless it is a picture gallery. A piece of fine Sevres porcelain may be beautiful by itself, yet be made hideous by juxtaposition with other colors. Here is an example of such a case: An exquisite violet and gold Sevres vase, the work of Thomas Deck, one of the most wonderful colorists in porcelain known, was recently exhibited in New York. "That vase will remain a long time in the hands of the importers," said an artist in commenting on it. "While it is a perfect piece of color, it would be dreadful in the surroundings of any parlor I know of." A piece of Moorish wood-work ornamented in rich though crude colors or an old Staffordshire blue plate seems always to fit itself into its surrounding, provided they are not too fine for every day use.

Study a room carefully, observe its strong and weak points of location. If it is a sunny room use cool colors. Let the decorations be simple. Such a room is lovely hung only with pictures in black and white, leaving color to be introduced by bright bits of porcelain or pottery. A north room, on the other hand, requires warmer colors and the use of more gold in the decoration. A few bright pictures in color do much in such a room to atone for the absence of the sunshine. As a rule, it will be found that fine engravings, photographs and other pictures in black and white look better in a room by themselves. The floor of any room should be free from bric-a-brac. Vases and other objects too large for the mantel, cabinet or other places that serve a useful purpose standing on the floor are, of course, an exception to this rule.—*N. Y. Tribune.*



The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Mr. Ingalls would be a first rate Senator if Kansas and the West never needed anything—Emporia Republican.

It appears that twice as many divorces are granted for drunkenness in Kansas as in Texas. Another triumph for prohibition!—Atchison Patriot.

For the credit of Kansas she ought to insist upon the resignation of that legislative freak, Harrison Kelly. He is the laughing stock of Congress.—Atchison Patriot.

Kansas runs to extremes. Once a desert with a starving population it has now become the most productive lot in God's footstool. It has the brilliant, polished, educated Ingalls in Congress; also the boor and ignoramus, the laughing stock of Congressmen, Harrison Kelley.—Atchison Patriot.

"Farmer" Funston, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress for the creation of a committee to investigate the causes of the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country. The cause of tariff reform has thus received a boost from an unexpected quarter.—Atchison Patriot.

The death of Joseph Biggar removes one of the most picturesque members from the Irish party in Parliament. He was not a great nor a patriotic man, but the intensity of his patriotism gave him more strength than more able politicians. He will be remembered as the father of obstruction in the House of Parliament, if for no other reason.

It is an insult to common sense to affirm that the tariff enhances the price of wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, horses or mules, poultry, cheese, milk, hay, fruits, vegetables, cotton and tobacco leaf. The price of farm products is fixed by foreign markets, and the price of nearly everything the farmer buys is determined by the tariff and its incidents. This is an ugly truth, but it can not be wiped out.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

It is reported that English capitalists are going to buy the Chicago stock yards for thirty million dollars. The blasted little island ought to move itself over on this side of the ocean. It's no wonder that John Bull should want to buy a big bull pen.—K. C. News.

What is the use of moving the "blasted island" over here when we can give English capital all the protection it or any other capital can ask for?

Frictions are as common in Pennsylvania as in Ireland, in fact, more so. When they occur in the Emerald Isle, an army of dragoons and constabulary, aided by the Crow Bar Brigade are required to make a clean job of it. Of course, where there is so much ostentation and violence on one side and such spirited resistance on the other, we hear of it. But the poor devils in the Quaker State are so cowed and besotted, that a few Pinkertons can easily tumble them out, and but little is heard of it.—Emporia News Democrat.

The Prohibitionists in this and other States have been very lavish in their flings at the "antis," charging them with being, as a class, liars, perjurers, and everything else in the catalogue of vile things. It now appears that the Prohibs. are not all so good as they claim. The Truly Good of Des Moines employed several spies to "spot" places where one could procure the "red liquor" on demand, and these paid spies were so anxious to earn their money that they secured the conviction of innocent parties by perjury. One, a Mr. Potts, has accepted a three years situation in the State penitentiary, and two more are very liable to follow suit.—Atchison Patriot.

Professor John Henry Comstock, the eminent naturalist, begins in the New York Ledger of March 1, a series of six articles on the study of insects, in which he describes, not only those insects which are useful to the farmer but also, those which destroy entire fields of grain, cotton and rice, and ravage orchards, gardens and vineyards. He demonstrates how it was scientifically determined that an average annual loss of \$30,000,000 has been occasioned in the South by the cotton-worm alone; and that an average loss per year, of nearly \$2,400,000, has been brought about in the apple crop of Ill. by the ravages of the codlin moth. The series is profusely illustrated.

The Atchison Champion gets down very close to bed rock in the following: "The race question in the South is doubtless an important problem but the farmers of Kansas are just now more deeply interested in the destruction of the beef combine and other equally hostile combinations, in the increase of the money supply of the country, and in the question of railway freight rates. How would it do for Senator Plumb to make these matters the text of a speech, and for the senior Senator and our entire Congressional delegation to devise some means for securing Congressional relief from the evils which Kansas and all Western farmers justly complain of."

The editor sat in a hard-bottom chair trying to think of a thought, and plucked his fingers about through his hair, but not one new topic they brought. He'd written on temperance, tariff and trade, and the prospect of making a crop, and joked about ice cream and weak lemonade,

till his readers told him to stop. And weary with thinking, sleep came to his eyes, as he pillowed his head on his desk, when the thoughts which awake had refused to arise, came in troops that were strong and grotesque. And as the fresh ideas airy float, he selects the bright one of the tribe, and this is the gem which while dreaming he wrote: "Now is the time to subscribe."—Sparta Plaindealer.

Senator Ingalls did not represent the farmers of Kansas, nor the laboring men of Kansas, nor the business men of Kansas, nor anybody in Kansas, in our judgment, except those persons who own cattle in the Cherokee outlet, when he stood up in the Senate, last week, and advised the Indians not to take less than ten dollars per acre for their lands, when the government is only offering them \$1.25 per acre, which is as much as they ought to receive for it. The people want the cattle barons bounced from this Cherokee country, and they want it opened to settlement, and they want their representatives in Congress to quit monkeying in the interest of the cattle kings against the agricultural interests of this State.—Marion Record.

DISTRICT COURT.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

The following cases have been decided since our last week's report: State vs. Ira Tilton, obtaining goods under false pretense; verdict, guilty.

W. H. Holsinger vs. Chase County National Bank, recovery of money; judgment for defendant.

Wm. T. Shipman vs. Robert Guinn, possession of property and damages; verdict for plaintiff, under instructions.

W. H. Cartter vs. S. J. Evans et al., foreclosure; dismissed by plaintiff at his costs, and without prejudice.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. vs. Albert M. Westbrook et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Westbrooks for \$55.47.

F. H. Kollock vs. A. H. Lacey et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,367.31.

Elmer Johnston vs. Chas. F. Nesbit, appeal; Clerk ordered to assign judgment of Dec. 21, 1888, in favor of defendant, in matter of survey, to plaintiff, subject to rights of employees of Surveyor to fees due them and collected or to be collected by the County Treasurer, said fees to be paid to them.

Johnston Bros. vs. Chas. F. Nesbit, recovery of money; same order as the foregoing.

Buford and George Implement Co. vs. Fred. Pracht, note; verdict for plaintiff for \$163.05.

State vs. Wm. H. Walters, horse stealing; verdict, not guilty.

EMMET CELEBRATION.

The Emmet Club committees are at work perfecting arrangements for the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, in the Opera House, Strong City, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1890, and the following is the

PROGRAM:

Musie, Mandolin Club. Quartette—"The Star Spangled Banner." Weed Quartette Club. Reading—"Robert Emmet's Reply," Miss Carrie Hansen.

Oration—"Robert Emmet," Robert W. Ruggles. Music, Ranjo Club. Recitation—"Where the Beautiful Rivers Flow," Miss Emma Goudie.

Character Song, Harry Carpenter. Music, Guitur Club. Duet—"Life's Dream is O'er," Geo. W. Weed, Carrie Hansen.

Quartette—"My Country," Weed Quartette Club. Volunteers—Messrs. J. H. Mercer, Geo. W. Weed, Harry Carpenter, Misses Carrie Hansen, Emma Goudie and others.

CLEMENTS CLATTER.

O. G. Minturn returned from a visit in Jewell county, this week. The social dance given by the D. of R. Lodge at Crawford's Hall, on the 14th inst., was an enjoyable affair and a success.

Geo. F. Minturn leaves for Wichita, this week, to care for his invalid wife, who is there for medical treatment.

We learn with regret that the family of W. R. Parks is to shortly leave us for a new home in Texas.

I. M. Talkington and son are talking of a trip to Washington.

E. C. Noel had a brilliant smashup, on the evening of the 14th inst., while out riding. Trade horses with us, E. C., and we will insure no more expensive repairs.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moody arrived at their residence, near Clements, on February 14. All are doing well.

IMPORTANT.

Messrs. J. R. Jeffrey, J. M. Kerr, and Dr. C. E. Hait have been appointed to canvass the location of a Protestant Industrial Institute in this county. In this connection, we will state that Mrs. A. C. Hollingsworth, one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, was in town, yesterday, and conferred with a number of our citizens in regard to locating the institute at this place; and, after consultation, it was decided to call a meeting of the people of this county at the Court-house in this city, next Saturday evening, when the advantages of its location here will be thoroughly explained. Let everyone turn out, and give all the encouragement he possibly can to secure the location of this Institute at this place, as it will be of incalculable benefit, financially and otherwise, to the people of the entire county.

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'y 22, 1890.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.

We have been favored with the catalogue of these Nurseries, it is the largest and most complete list of Forest Trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Trees ever issued in this country. Their assortment of trees suited to Tree Claims and Forest Culture is by far the largest we have ever seen, and on many things their prices are much below any others. They are making a specialty of Sugar Maple and Yellow Cottonwood for this purpose, and claim to be able to furnish them in unlimited quantities. These nurseries were established nearly twenty years ago, without a dollar capital, and have grown to mammoth proportions, which result could not have been realized except by fair and honorable dealing. Every man wanting trees should address a postal card to "Evergreen Nurseries," Evergreen, Door county, Wisconsin, and ask for their Catalogue.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Feb. 18, 1890, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

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. Perrine, Topeka, listing plows; A. C. Sherman, Rossville, self registering cancelling stamp; Paul Thielen, Kansas City, steam heater; William and E. H. Ulrich, Manhattan, clamp for stone saws.

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., February 22, 1890. I desire to say that I have this day received from the Kansas Mutual Life Association, of Hiawatha, Kansas, through their agent, J. H. Todd, three thousand dollars (\$3,000), said sum being the full amount of policy No. 1652, held by my husband, the late Wm. S. Smith, who died, January 28th, 1890. For prompt, reliable insurance and courteous treatment, this well known home institution is not excelled by any eastern company. I hereby recommend it to my friends.

SEEK NO FURTHER.

If you have any use for life insurance—and what man of a family has not?—and want to insure at the least possible cost, consistent with safety, then "The Kansas Mutual," of Hiawatha, will suit you; a good, solid, home institution, endorsed and patronized by the best business men in the country; and we are glad to know this company is doing more business than is any eastern company, in this State.

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.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Spadente Lands, all buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.—

FEBRUARY 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, 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 line runs its own magnificent Dining Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, Special A. P. Dining Cars, and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT DEALER IN SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

GUTLERY, 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. COUDIE, G. OUDIE & LOY, J. S. 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.



The Best WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it doesn't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money. Agents wanted in every county. We can show proof that agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$300 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only \$25. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

BEST WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

\$1.00 PER YEAR. ESTABLISHED AT CHICAGO, IN 1841. \$1.00 PER YEAR.



THE FARM, ORCHARD AND FIRESIDE. DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL AND CORRECT INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, VETERINARY, DAIRY, HORTICULTURE, ENTOMOLOGY, POULTRY, BEES, GARDEN AND LAWN, SCIENCE, MARKETS.

A Family Journal for two generations, the acknowledged favorite, at the fireside of western homes. The Household Department, carefully prepared and illustrated delights the ladies. Its Miscellany, Puzzles, and Young Folks endear it to the young members of the family. Filled with Practical Illustrations and Concise, Timely Topics of General Interest.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Do not fail to read THE PRAIRIE FARMER during 1890—its 50th year. Send for a free sample copy or subscribe at once, addressing, THE PRAIRIE FARMER PUB. CO., 150 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.

LANDS BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Report on Entries, Contests, Tracts of Land, Scrip Location, Townsites, &c. \$3.00. Preparing Land Papers, Filing Arguments, and Negotiating Contracts on Modern Terms. Send for Circular to HENRY N. COPP, Attorney at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C. Every letter should have COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, 124 pp., price only 25c, postage stamps. This paper is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents. It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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.

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.

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

Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants, -ROOM 12, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb7-11

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

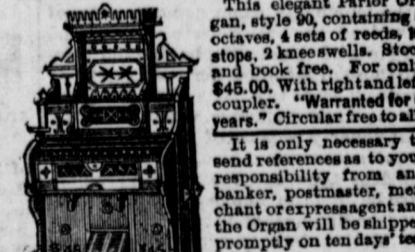
W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS IRVIN BLANCHARD, DEHORNER OF CATTLE,

HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS Nearly three years experience, guarantee no stubs to grow on all that I do work. 1889 HAAFF'S deboning tools and CUTS, aug.29.—6mos.

H. W. ALLEGER.

1870 GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! FROM \$85 to \$45



Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid without casing. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. 25 Years Hig. Organs. No connection with any other house. \$45.00 \$45.00

H. W. ALLEGER, WASHINGTON, N. J.

One of the FREE BEST of the world. Our medicines are prepared, and to introduce our superior goods we will send you to our factory in each locality, to see the place. All you have to do is return to us our goods in the same condition as you received them, and these goods you. The following list gives the appearance of it reduced to show the effect of its use. It is a great, double-headed screw, as large as a lady's ear. We will also show you how you can make from \$25 to \$100 a day at least, from the start, with no experience. Write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 890, PORTLAND, MAINE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway, how to the line, let his 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 ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 11 months, 12 months, 1 year).

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; but, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for route (Cedar Grove, Clements, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Elfinor, Saffordville, Diamond Springs, Hymer, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazar, Strong City, Evans, Hymer, Diamond Springs) and time (a.m., p.m., mixed).

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for route (Diamond Springs, Hymer, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazar, Strong City, Evans, Hymer, Diamond Springs) and time (a.m., p.m., mixed).

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

WINEGAR BITTERS advertisement with logo and text: "PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL... GRANDDEST MODERN DISCOVERY TRIUMPH OF PHARMACY."

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

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nerve without being narcotic, a liver purifier without being a liver tonic without purging, and above all, a life giving stimulant without alcohol.

A GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE, far surpassing alcohol in any shape as a tonic, and it might be called LIQUID LIFE.

since it stimulates, invigorates and regulates digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion, respiration, and all the functions whereby life is maintained—we literally take in vitality in spoonfuls.

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

CALIFORNIA. If remarkable for nothing else, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal fruits, roots and herbs of which this Bitters is composed.

Millions of sufferers have gratefully and gladly endorsed, during the past quarter of a century, the wonderful success of this PHENOMENAL TONIC OF THE WORLD.

The old style is stronger, slightly bitter, and more cathartic. The new style, pleasant to the taste, and expressly adapted to delicate women and children.

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

Mr. George Somers and his sister, Mrs. Hoss, left Monday evening, for Wichita, the home of the latter, and which place Mr. Somers will make his home for the present.

Mr. John Frew, ex-County Surveyor of Chase county, and one of Strong City's most prominent business men, was in town a couple of days this week.

Capt. W. G. Patton has returned from Missouri, where he went, last week, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother-in-law, who died before the Captain arrived there.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

5° Fahrenheit, Tuesday night. Snowflakes were falling Tuesday morning.

Cloudy weather the fore part of the week.

Mr. A. Ferlet is confined to his bed by sickness.

The World's Fair will be held at Chicago in 1892.

Mr. S. P. Chase, of Emporia, was in town, Monday.

Mr. Will J. Deshler was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Woodsdale, was in town, last week.

Mr. S. D. Breese is confined to his home with "la grippe."

Mr. J. H. Roberts went to Topeka and Lawrence, yesterday.

Mr. Geo. W. Reynolds and family have moved to Lawrence.

Mrs. Capt. White, of Sedgwick, is visiting her daughters at Bazaar.

Mr. D. M. Swope has returned from a visit at his old home in Kentucky.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye has returned from a visit to his old home at Chetopa.

Born, on Sunday, February 23, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. John Shofe, a daughter.

Born, on February 7, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, a son.

Mr. Wm. Forney is suffering with a painful bruise in the palm of his left hand.

Mr. James Martin is putting up a house on his place, near Matfield Green.

Mr. Leo Ferlet returned, Friday, from his father's farm, in Greenwood county.

Mr. J. H. Todd, special agent of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, is in town.

Miss Lida Park, of Clements, was visiting friends in this city, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. R. Tedrow has moved from Elmdale to the E. Stotts place, on Diamond creek.

Mr. J. B. Leonard, of Bazaar, shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

The Rev. W. C. Somers, of La-Crosse, Sumner county, formerly of this city, is in town.

F. L. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, registered at the Square Hotel, Tuesday.—Marion Simeter.

quire John Kelly, of Bazaar, had a leg broken, a short time ago, by falling from a feed rack.

Mr. Hugh Roberts left, Saturday night, for a short visit to friends and relatives at Minneapolis.

Born, on Thursday, February 20, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Greiner, on Diamond creek, a son.

The groundhog saw his shadow in the afternoon, which accounts for the weather we are now having.

Mr. Lyman Wood and family returned, last Thursday, from Ohio, where they went, last summer.

John Fessler and family moved, this week, from Burns, to their farm in Chase county.—Burns Monitor.

Mr. Joe Jeffrey has returned from New York, and is now clerking in Mr. P. C. Jeffrey's store at Elmdale.

Born, on Sunday, February 16, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Burkhead, at Perrin & Senior's quarry, a son.

The adjourned Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in this city, next Saturday afternoon.

Born, on Saturday, February 21, 1890, on Sharp's creek, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warenberger, a daughter.

Sunday and Monday were quite spring-like, but Tuesday was quite cold, the wind blowing from the northwest.

Next week we will publish the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chase County Sunday-School Association.

Miss Alice Hunt has returned from Topeka, where she went to be present at the death-bed of her friend, Miss Elsie McGrath.

Born, on Saturday, February 22, 1890, at Mrs. Wm. Hunter's, east of this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Patterson, a son.

Mr. W. W. Atkins, traveling agent for the Wichita Journal, one of the best papers that comes to this office, called in to see us, Tuesday.

Messrs. Ed. A. Hilderbrand and Jas. F. Hazel, formerly of this county, are now engaged in the coffee, spice and pickle business in Kansas City.

Mrs. L. A. Lowther received a telegram from West Virginia, last week, telling her that her uncle with whom she used to make her home, had died.

Mr. Littleton S. Crum has been appointed Census Supervisor for the First Census District of Kansas, in which District Chase county is located.

Mr. A. L. Morrison's son, Roy, had an arm thrown out of place, one day last week, while wrestling with a playmate at the Sharp's creek school house.

Samuel Harrison, of Chase county, one of the best Commissioners Marion county ever had, visited his children and friends in Marion, this week.—Marion Record.

The next meeting of the City Council will be to order an election for successors for the present female government of this city; and "may it live long and prosper."

Mr. George Somers and his sister, Mrs. Hoss, left, Monday evening, for Wichita, the home of the latter, and which place Mr. Somers will make his home for the present.

Mr. John Frew, ex-County Surveyor of Chase county, and one of Strong City's most prominent business men, was in town a couple of days this week.—Marion Record.

Capt. W. G. Patton has returned from Missouri, where he went, last week, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother-in-law, who died before the Captain arrived there.

On the eighth page of this week's COURANT will be found the Memorial address of the Silver Committee appointed by the National Silver Convention held at St. Louis, in November last. Be sure to read it.

Married, on Wednesday evening, February 19, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Strong City, by the Rev. W. T. Blenkarn, Mr. Bart Shipman, of Elmdale, and Miss Stella Crum, daughter of Geo. W. Crum, Esq.

Mr. J. C. Dwelle, the well known Chase county farmer and politician, made this office a pleasant call, Tuesday. He has recently taken a trip up into Michigan, and came back a more enthusiastic Kansan than ever.—Marion Record.

The Ladies Society of the Presbyterian Church, at Cedar Point, will have a bazaar and supper in the new church, Friday, February 23. Music by the band and glee club. Come out and enjoy a good supper for 25 cents. Fresh oysters 25 cents.

Mrs. B. L. EMERSON, Sec'y.

Messrs. Duchanous & Jones, who are quarrying on the E. Link place, east of town, have paid Messrs. Rettiger Bros. & Co. \$500 for the right of way from the quarry of the latter to that of the former, and the Santa Fe K. R. Co. is now putting in a switch to the quarry of Messrs. Duchanous & Jones.

What we said last week about County Clerk Stanley compiling matter for the Eleventh United States Census could have been as truly said about County Treasurer A. M. Breese who has sent in to the Census Office, at Washington, most valuable data pertaining to the financial status of Chase county, for which Mr. Breese deserves much thanks from this community, if he never receives any financial remuneration for services thus rendered.

Miss Alice Hunt went to Topeka, last Friday, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of a near and dear friend, Miss Elsie McGrath, a young lady who had lived in this community, who had taught in the public schools of this city, who had many warm and true friends in this county, and who died at her home in Topeka, last Saturday night, of heart disease. The family of Miss McGrath, who was a most estimable lady, have the sympathy of this community in their bereavement.

On February 11th, instant, the will of the late Susan Grimes was filed for record in the Probate Court of Atchison county. The estate is valued at \$80,000. The will gives Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Graham, the widowed daughters, who had lived with their mother many years, the homestead and \$4,000 apiece, and the three sons, Howard, Malcolm and Dr. Grimes, \$4,000 each. After these and a few smaller bequests are paid the estate is to be divided share and share alike among the living children. B. F. Hudson is named as the executor.

The entertainment given, last Saturday evening, in Music Hall, by the pupils of the High School, for the benefit of the High School Library, was well attended and was a decided success, viewed from either a literary or financial standpoint. The program consisted of orations, essays, recitations, interspersed with vocal solos, songs by the quartette and chorus singing. The exercises were all good—decidedly good, and reflect credit, not only upon those participating in them, but upon Prof. Myler, to whom, as instructor and trainer, much of the credit for the successful consummation of the entertainment can be given.

After the program proper was concluded the throng, for the most part, adjourned to the High School room where an appetizing supper was served. The net proceeds were \$42-70, which will be used for the purpose stated above.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Wallie Harvey has gone to Iowa, on a visit.

Mr. H. R. Hilton, of Topeka, was in town, last week.

Mr. Geo. Ferrara has returned from his trip to Colorado.

The Methodists are talking of building a church in this city.

Mr. Henry Weibrecht is having a good sized barn built on his premises.

Mr. G. K. Hagans was out to McPherson county, last week, on business.

Mr. Patrick Raleigh is putting up a new dwelling on his lots near his residence.

Born, on Friday, February 21, 1890, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Peterson, a daughter.

Mr. A. J. Cook will feed and pasture 600 head of cattle near Saffordville, the coming summer.

Miss Bertie Gassett, who was visiting Miss Dora Vose, has returned to her home in Morris county.

The car load of corn shipped from here to the Western sufferers, was contributed by the G. A. R. of this city and Cottonwood Falls.

The quarrymen and stonecutters who live in this city and work at Rettiger Bros. & Co's, quarry, east of Cottonwood Falls, have bought three hand cars to transport them to and from their work. X. L. C. ORR.

GREGORY-CARTER.

The marriage of Mr. Chas. M. Gregory and Miss Elizabeth M. Carter, daughter of Dr. W. H. and Mrs. Lillah Carter, was solemnized at the pleasant home of the bride's parents adjoining this city, on last Thursday evening, February 20, 1890, the ceremony being performed in a few very appropriate words most eloquently spoken by the Rev. W. F. Mathews, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of the Doctor's family and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom. After the wedding ceremony had been concluded a bountiful repast was enjoyed by all present, and the time passed most pleasantly until train time—1:05, a. m.—when the happy couple left for a visit at Howell, Michigan, the old home of Mr. Gregory. Many valuable and elegant presents were made. Mr. Gregory is the junior member of the popular clothing house of E. F. Holmes & Co., of this city, and is a

E. F. BAUERLE'S RESTAURANT AND BAKERY advertisement with illustration of a chef and text: "What is the use of being so lean when you can get a good square meal for 20 cents."

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

young man most highly esteemed by his fellow men, while his bride is one of Chase county's fairest daughters—a young lady who has grown to womanhood in our midst, and who has attracted to herself many friends by the gentleness of her manners and the gracefulness of her deportment. The COURANT extends to Mr. and Mrs. Gregory its best wishes for a long and prosperous journey along the path of time, and a happy re-union in eternity.

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, good 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, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and pull out 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 dealer of the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug15-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder advertisement with text: "Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Feb 28"

HOW'S YOUR FENCE? advertisement with text: "We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage."

M. MULLEN'S FARM FENCING advertisement with text: "60 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD. Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, and all kinds of Gate work. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circular. THE BERTHOLD WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. O. All-Steel LAWN and CEMENTERY Fence."

Kansas City Star, THE LEADING DAILY OF THE WEST. DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 35,000.

The Star is acknowledged the leading evening paper published in the west. It has recently been enlarged to an eight page paper and is now the most complete, comprehensive, interesting and instructive published in the west. It contains all the news of the world, from 6 o'clock, p. m., of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news. From 12 to 20 hours in advance of many contemporary papers. It publishes the Produce Market and Commercial Reports of the trade centers of the world, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets, including the closing reports from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. It contains and publishes a large line of special telegrams. The Star is not controlled by any set of politicians and is devoted to collecting and publishing all the news of the day, in the most interesting shape and with the greatest possible promptness, accuracy and impartiality. It will gain your confidence if you appreciate an honest, fearless and bold newspaper. It has the largest average daily circulation of any paper published between St. Louis and San Francisco.

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' nice 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 at 1 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 dress buttons 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 cloaks 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.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS advertisement with text: "DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions... LIST OF PRINCIPAL NERVOUS CURERS. PRICE: 1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 3. Headache, Migraine, Neuralgia... 4. Stomachic, or Teething of Infants... 5. Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults... 6. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... 7. Cholera, Morbus, Vomiting... 8. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis... 9. Catarrh of the Throat, Face, etc... 10. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 11. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach... 12. Nervous or Painful Periods... 13. Whites, too Profuse Periods... 14. Chronic Catarrh, of the Bladder... 15. Salt Rheum, Eruptions... 16. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... 17. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria... 18. Itch, Ring, or Bleeding... 19. Ophthalmia, or Sore, or Weak Eyes... 20. Neuralgia, or Toothache... 21. Whooping Cough, Violent Cough... 22. Asthma, Suppressed Breathing... 23. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing... 24. Scrophulous, Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 25. General Debility, Physical Weakness... 26. Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions... 27. Nervous Debility, Stiffness from Riding... 28. Kidney Disease... 29. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges... 30. Sore Throat, Canker... 31. Strains, Sprains, St. Vitus' Dance... 32. Painful Periods, with Spasms... 33. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation... 34. Pilelets, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance... 35. Phthisis, or Consumptive Cough... 36. Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder... 37. Salt Rheum, Eruptions... 38. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' BASTARD (1/4) page richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 10 Fulton St., N. Y.

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# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

## PRUNING.

An Important Point and But Little Understood by Many Gardeners.

There is no point in connection with gardening that is really so little understood as pruning, says the Ohio Farmer. We have heard some preach the doctrine of "prune not at all," but we presume they have been forced to teach such doctrine from having seen some fearful illustrations of bad work. Then there are those who advocate pruning whenever the knife is sharp, and they must have been taught in the miseries of some neglected orchard. There is no doubt whatever that it is safer to prune not at all than to have a sharp knife in the hands of an ignorant. It is quite certain the comparative neglect and indifference into which the cultivation of the dwarf pear has fallen has been caused by the bad mistakes of ignorant pruners. It is not at all uncommon to see a dwarf pear tree in the spring with all its young vigorous growth cut away. Nothing but fruit spurs left. All the force is thus sent into the flowering condition. The trees are a mass of bloom, but the fruit is few and far between. A judicious thinning out of weak branches, so as to get a good form to the tree, is about all that is required. If there is a tendency to produce an over-proportion of fruit spurs, cut out a good portion of them.

Apple trees often require pruning when somewhat advanced in years. The old, stunted branches should be cut out now and then whenever a young and vigorous shoot is inclined to take its place. Peach trees especially should be subjected to this sort of pruning. The grapevine when trained on lattice-work or trellises is very liable to have its strong branches at the end of the vine, and the good pruner is ever on the alert to get a young, strong branch up from near the ground. When he can get this he often takes out an older one weakened by age or bearing, and replaces it with youth and vigor. The rule in pruning grapevines is to shorten the shoots in proportion to their strength, but of course those who are following any particular system will prune according to the rules comprising that system. As a general rule, however, we can say that excellent grapes can be had by any system of pruning, for the only object in any case is to get strong shoots to push where they may be desired, or to add to the increased vigor of the shoot and increased size in the fruit it bears.

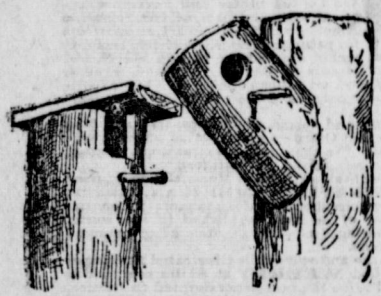
## BIRDS IN THE GARDEN.

Here is a Writer Who Regards Birds as His Friends.

I am not one of those who think birds a nuisance in the garden. I gladly give them a chance at the fruits they desire between their forages on insects. There are more songsters and less insects in my garden I think than in any other for a long distance around.

One thing that conduces to the presence of birds is my encouragement to them to roost on my grounds. I inclose a sketch of several homes for birds made of sections of tree trunks that I have located in my garden.

The blocks were sawed off and afterwards hollowed out sufficiently for a nesting-place by the use of an inch augur. The section to the right was bored out from below, after which an entrance was bored in from the side and



SIMPLE DEVICES FOR BIRDS' NESTS.

a lighting stick provided; then it was nailed to a tree to represent a stump. The smaller one had an opening made from the top, over which a roof was nailed, as shown in the sketch. It certainly does not require unusual skill or ingenuity to build a number of breeding boxes of these or similar designs and fasten them into the trees for the little feathered policemen, who pay well by their efforts in insect destruction for the fruits they consume.—Popular Gardening.

## GOOD FOWLS.

White-Faced Black Spanish—Some Old-Time Favorites.

The old aristocrats of the poultry yard, the time-honored Spanish, are not as popular with the present generation of fanciers as they were some years ago. "New brooms sweep clean." The craze for new breeds is more virulent among American fanciers than it is with their brethren in other parts of the world. It is spasmodic, too, thus showing they are not satisfied with the much-lauded claims set forth for them by interested parties. But you know it is the "coming fowl" that's enough! The fowl whose exquisite plumage would put a peacock to blush, that will lay a large egg covered with bloom every day and on Sunday two; whose "lightest-carrot fine" gold-colored flesh is so sweet, succulent and highly flavored that it can not be distinguished from that of the pheasant. All that and more too has been said and written by a set of "blowers" in the last twenty-five years on the advent of some new breed.

We always were an advocate of new acquisitions to our poultry stock, but we detest that kind of exaggerated laudation of a breed that is not deserving of it. Where, in the name of common sense, is the difference between a White Leghorn and a White Wyandotte or a White Plymouth Rock as far as utility is concerned? The White "Dot" or White "Rock" will perhaps put on thirty, thirty-five or forty cents' worth more marketable flesh on its bones than the Leghorn, but the Leghorn will put down on the nest thirty or forty cents' worth more eggs than the "Dot" or "Rock," and that too on less expense of food to the owner.—Poultry Monthly.

# VALUE OF CORN FODDER.

An Interesting Discussion by Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A. B. T. Corning, Ia., writes: "Tame hay is selling in this section at \$5 per ton. What would be the value per acre of stalk fields—corn about fifty bushels to the acre?"

Our experiment stations are each year throwing considerable light upon this subject, and fortunately we have from this source some data which will help considerably in the discussion, though there is much yet to be wrought out. The first part of the problem is the yield of corn-stalks per acre when the grain amounts to fifty bushels. The report of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station by Dr. Armsby for 1887 gives some valuable figures in this line. Here is the grouping by him of the yield of corn and corn fodder (stover) at four experiment stations:

YIELD OF CORN AND CORN FODDER (STOVER) AT FOUR EXPERIMENT STATIONS.	Yield of Corn	Yield of Fodder
New Jersey (Dent).....	4,774 lbs.	4,041 lbs.
Connecticut (Flint).....	4,216 lbs.	4,360 lbs.
Wisconsin (Dent).....	4,941 lbs.	4,460 lbs.
Pennsylvania (Dent).....	3,757 lbs.	3,460 lbs.
Average.....	4,415 lbs.	3,838 lbs.

Prof. Sanborn at the Missouri, after studying the subject carefully, concludes that corn-stalks (dry fodder) which produce a bushel of shelled corn will weigh eighty pounds. This shows that it requires a greater weight of stalk to produce a bushel of shelled corn in Missouri than in States farther North, a fact which I think will be generally admitted. From observation I think the farther South we go in the corn belt the larger and heavier the stalks in proportion to the amount of shelled corn. In the following table we have the digestible nutrients in a ton of timothy hay, clover hay, and fodder corn; also the amount of nutriment found by Armsby in an acre of corn fodder:

DIGESTIBLE CONSTITUENTS.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
1 ton timothy hay.....	70 lbs.	596 lbs.	30 lbs.
1 ton clover hay.....	138 lbs.	770 lbs.	34 lbs.
1 acre corn fodder.....	50 lbs.	702 lbs.	19 lbs.
1 acre corn fodder (Armsby).....	83 lbs.	1,473 lbs.	22 lbs.

By the above we observe that a ton of corn fodder is worth just about seven-eighths as much as a ton of timothy hay, as measured by the results obtained in digestible trials. We can not compare fodder with clover hay satisfactorily, because the clover hay is nearly three times as rich in protein as the corn fodder, while it contains only about ten per cent. more carbo-hydrates. The table shows that Prof. Armsby found that an acre of corn-stalks contained nearly twenty per cent. more digestible protein, over fifty per cent. more digestible carbo-hydrates and ten per cent. more fat than a ton of timothy hay. In Iowa, where there is a yield of fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre, there must be fully two tons of field-cured corn-stalks per acre, which, by the above figures, may be said to be worth about five-sevenths of that many pounds of hay.

So much for the subject when studied from the chemical side together with actual digestion trials. I never feel satisfied, however, with the mere chemical statement in questions of this nature, though I believe much light is thrown upon such practical subjects by the investigations of the chemist. Very fortunately we have fed corn-stalks in actual competition with hay, and our results will enable us to approach the subject from the practical side. In our feeding trials one lot of cows received corn fodder, fed long, while another lot received mixed clover and timothy hay. After feeding for a time and carefully noting the results we changed the feed for the lots so as to eliminate individual difference so far as possible. With the stalks and hay were fed limited amounts of corn-meal and bran, giving about the same amount per cow per day to both lots of animals. The following table is deduced from actual results in the stable. Be it understood that the corn-stalks had the ears husked from them before feeding:

Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding corn-stalks—193 lbs. of corn-stalks, 25 lbs. of corn-meal and 35 lbs. of wheat bran.

Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding mixed hay—71 lbs. of mixed hay, 36 lbs. of corn-meal and 36 lbs. of wheat bran.

Food required for 100 lbs. of milk when feeding clover hay—60 lbs. of clover hay, 36 lbs. of corn-meal and 37 lbs. of wheat bran.

Here we find that 193 lbs. of corn-stalks fed long, together with a certain amount of grain, produced 100 lbs. of milk, while with the same cows under the same conditions 71 lbs. of mixed hay or 60 lbs. of clover hay, with practically the same amount of grain, produced 100 lbs. of milk. These trials show that corn-stalks fed long have 37 per cent. of the value of mixed hay. In the trials, however, we found that 34 per cent. of the weight of our fodder remained uneaten.

Carefully conducted trials at a later period showed that by the use of the feed-cutter corn-stalks can be reduced to such fineness that they are wholly consumed by cows on such trials as these; and further, that the saving of fodder by the use of the feed-cutter is fully equal to the weight of stalks saved thereby. Had we fed cut instead of long fodder, then 128 lbs., instead of 193 lbs., would have sufficed with the grain for producing 100 lbs. of milk. Actual feeding trials at this station, then, show that 37 lbs. of mixed hay equal 100 lbs. of uncut corn-stalks, or 55 lbs. of mixed hay equal 100 lbs. of finely-cut corn-stalks. An acre of corn-stalks, then, when uncut, is worth 1,460 lbs. of mixed hay, and when reduced to fineness by the feed-cutter is worth 2,900 lbs. of mixed hay. This gives a value to the stalk-fields of \$3.68 per acre in the first case, and \$5.50 in the second.—Breeder's Gazette.

Every farmer should raise pigs and cure his bacon. There is no meat equal to that produced at home. You will at least "know what you are eating," which is a valuable point in favor of home-raised meat, as only healthy stock will be used for the home supply.

# SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

## NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

### Tennessee.

S. P. Herran, Newcombe: There are plenty of men all through the country who believe in the justice of the single tax, but who have never had an opportunity to express their views. I shall take a hundred petitions and give them this opportunity as rapidly as possible.

### Missouri.

Percy Peppoon, St. Louis: At last Tuesday evening's meeting the subject especially considered was the condition of Western farmers. A Republican lawyer present took up the fight for protection, and the debate flowed like a torrent for two hours, the free trade side being supported not only by the full strength of the league, but also by a number of strangers, much to our gratification. Our protectionist friend began in a very uncompromising style, but before he got through he made several vital admissions, and, after a thorough explanation of single tax, he said it looked as though that part, at least, of our programme would work well. The league has made arrangements for an address by Father Huntington next month. He comes to the city under the auspices of one of the most prominent Episcopal churches.

J. T. Raney, St. Joseph: We have a debating club here in which we have been discussing the single tax question. I find that men who have always opposed the labor movement are now beginning to take an active interest in the single tax reform.

Mr. James Malcolm of Chicago mails us copies of Missouri papers containing articles on the single tax, which are prepared and sent out by the St. Louis Single Tax League. Messrs. Malcolm, Place, and probably others of the Chicago club, are contributing articles, and some have been contributed by Mr. Shriver of this city. The work is an excellent one, and our friends could not do better service than send brief and pointed items to the St. Louis League.

### Montana.

Will Kennedy, Boulder: Montana needs but little cultivation of the right sort to make her a single tax State. I believe this because the single tax will be the only power that can offset the eighty-mile land grant of the Northern Pacific. This belief is strengthened by the effort of the company to secure, beyond doubt, the odd sections in all the great mineral-bearing portions of the State. The success of the company's effort in this line is only a question of time. When that time comes Montana must submit to Northern Pacific domination or adopt the single tax. Montana responded quickly to the demand for purer elections through the establishment of the secret ballot. I have faith that she will respond as quickly to the greater reform.

### Florida.

H. J. Simonton, Dade City: Everybody here would sign a petition in favor of having the United States take possession of and run the express companies. This is a new country, and those that have anything to sell can get for it little or nothing. I sent a barrel of oranges to my son at Fort Wayne, Ind., and it cost me more for the freight than my son would have had to pay for such a barrel of oranges in Fort Wayne. I paid \$2.10 freight Expressage would have been \$5.90, and I see by New York reports that oranges are selling there for \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel. A man here shipped 10,000 pounds of cabbage North last spring. They sold for \$90. The freight was \$25, and the commission \$9. Thus the producer was \$44 in debt by the transaction. The Florida railroads take all our profits, and we live on corn-bread and sweet potatoes.

### Ore on.

HOW \$100,000 WAS MADE—A MORAL POINTED.

E. O. Trapp, Pendleton, Ore., says in the East Oregonian: Many years ago ex-Senator J. K. Kelly, of Portland, took a piece of land supposed to be nearly worthless, lying near Astoria, in payment of an attorney fee which the owner of the land owed him, and could not pay in any other way. Last week he sold it, or a part of it, for \$100,000. The above is an actual occurrence. It happens somewhere every day. It is lawful, and considered the best of business. But when one comes to think seriously about it, he sees that ex-Senator Kelly—and a good man, too, against whom I do not and would not cast any reflections—pockets \$100,000. The question arises, did he earn it? Speaking from a basis of production, he did not. He got it through the increase of population in the vicinity. If ex-Senator Kelly receives \$100,000 which he did not earn by labor, the only source of wealth, it necessarily follows that some one has performed labor for which he has not received corresponding pay. It is absolutely impossible for any one to receive \$1 or \$100,000 for doing nothing without compelling other people to work and receive nothing for it. This truth is self-evident. As long as the American people allow letter returns to speculators than to labor, so long will we enjoy "hard times," "strikes," "lock-outs," strife between capital and labor.

ill-feeling between man and man, selfishness rampant, and greed for wealth swallowing up everything good and sacred.

The single tax will prevent men from pocketing \$1, \$10, \$100, \$1,000, \$100,000 or more, without earning it, through speculation, and in preventing this it lifts from labor's shoulders these tributes, of which this \$100,000 profit is a sample, amounting to an immense sum daily, which it has been and is paying to those who perform no productive work. The eyes of the producers once pruned open they will never shut again until justice is done. Let us all work and hope for that day. We will be all better and happier for it. It will be a day of plenty and of peace. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and he should get it. Let's help him to get it, and in helping him we help ourselves.

### Texas.

James Fitzgerald, Dallas: The declaration of the Knights of Labor in favor of the single tax has produced a sensation among the labor people here. The friends of our cause, of course, are jubilant, but some workmen here are ardent protectionists, and they do not know what to think of Mr. Powderly's recent action. I tell them they are behind the times in giving ear to the fallacies of an exploded theory, and foolish in attempting to pick up the rag that the East is already willing to throw away. The Morning News, though not with us, printed an editorial on November 17 setting forth our theories very clearly and discussing the probability that they will be adopted in New South Wales, Australia. This is helpful, as the News has much influence in the northern part of the State.

### The Farmer and the Single Tax.

In considering, therefore, the interest of any class, such as farmers, the real question to be answered is not whether they, in fact, own more or less personal property than merchants, bankers and money-lenders. It is, first, whether they own more personal property in proportion to the value of their land than do those other classes; and, second, whether the particular kinds of personal property which they own are more easily reached by the tax-gatherer than are the kinds of property owned by the other classes. The State must raise a certain fixed amount for public purposes. This amount it will assess upon all tax-payers, in proportion to their value as reported by the assessors; not in proportion to its real value, which the assessors, of course, are never able exactly to ascertain. If, therefore, experience proves that assessors are able to find twenty times as much land-value in the possession of merchants as they can among farmers, but only ten times as much personal property among merchants as they find among farmers, it is a plain result, as simple as the rule of three, that the taxation of personal property will end in making farmers pay a larger proportion of the taxes than they would pay if all taxes were concentrated on land.

Now, the average farmer no doubt says at once that this is impossible. He owns, we will say, 100 acres of land; and he knows of no merchant in any of the great cities who owns as much as one acre. He owns neither stock nor bonds, and has only \$500 in the bank. He knows of 1,000 merchants or money-lenders who each own \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 in stocks and bonds, and keep balances of \$50,000 in bank. He asserts, therefore, that it is a matter of plain common sense that the exemption of personal property from taxation must increase his burden, so as to make him pay 100 times as much as the merchant and banker.

### THE FARMER AND THE BANKER.

But the farmer, in reasoning thus, entirely overlooks the most important facts of the problem, and abandons the common sense of which he so much boasts. That common sense would tell him that, just as his 100 acres are worth to him far more than 100,000 acres in the midst of Africa would be, so one-tenth of an acre in the heart of Cincinnati is worth more than all his farm. It would also tell him that the assessor can easily count his cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and estimate pretty correctly the value of his house and barns; whereas the most expert assessor can never find out how many bonds the banker owns, unless he can persuade that banker to tell him; while in estimating the banker's house and furniture he might guess at \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$50,000, with a perfectly equal chance of being right or wrong in either case. The banker has chairs, standing side by side, apparently of exactly equal value, but one of which cost \$25 and the other \$250. He has two paintings, one of which is five times as large as the other, and which the honest farmer would, therefore, think to be five times as valuable; whereas, in fact, the large picture is barely worth \$500, while the small one would sell as quick as lightning for \$20,000. There are many houses in large cities upon the interior decoration of which the owners have each spent more than \$100,000. The most experienced assessors would fail to discover that these decorations were really more costly than those in adjoining houses, which, in fact, did not cost one-tenth of that amount.

The operation of the Australian system will also have a depressing effect on the business of "Blocks of Five" Dudley.—Savannah Journal.

### The Pride of His Class.

He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shadow fell across his bright prospects. It began with a trifling cough; soon came prostrations of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school playground, his cheeks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class" and he graduates this year with highest honors.

CHRONIC Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents by druggists.

A SURE sign that the door-bell is going to ring: When you are the only one in the house and are in the bath-tub.—Atholion Globe.

### It is a Fact.

It has been conceded by those who have tried it, by others who have watched its effect, by physicians who know its composition and who would assist nature in her efforts to maintain health and strength until old age gently brings rest and quiet.

Two of the wealthiest men in the West are said to have been messenger boys. It pays to go slow, after all.—Yonkers Statesman.

Consumption—Safely 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 have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D., 151 Pearl Street, New York.

ONE swallow does not make a summer, but it frequently creates a sensation of "ethereal midness" in a man's "innards."—Binghamton Leader.

### Florence, Ala.

The personally conducted excursions to this rapidly growing city have been so successful that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Evansville Route, will run one each of the following dates—Feb. 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th. For copy of "Alabama As It Is," and further information send to William Hill, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE scissors editor of a newspaper is apt to make a great many cutting remarks.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

It is a common belief that all advertisements of medicines are gross exaggerations or downright lies. More than thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., discovered an Antidote for Malaria, and the medicine has had a large sale without newspaper advertising. Could a lie live and prosper so many years without help? We are now telling the public through the columns of this paper that such a remedy is within the reach of every sufferer from Malaria, and shall state nothing that does not square with absolute truth. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.

THE highest ambition of some men is to be seen on a corner talking with a policeman.—Texas Sifting.

I HAVE used Bull's Sarsaparilla with entire success in cases of syphilitic, scrofulous and other skin and glandular diseases. It is the best medicine manufactured for that purpose.—James Moore, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

WHEN a man is attacked by "the grippe" it makes him weak in his knees and strong in his "neezes."—Kearney Enterprise.

THE very best way to know whether or not Dobbin's Electric Soap is as good as it is said to be, is to try it yourself. It can't deceive you. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer.

WHEN the grip gets complicated with suicide it generally proves fatal.—Boston Herald.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it, and buy her a box!

THE real-estate man wants the earth, and usually has some ground for such a desire.—Kearney Enterprise.

FOLLOW-UP little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. Their pleading looks should make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

NATURALLY the officials of electric companies base their reports on current business.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

NO SAFER Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Trochies." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

WHEN a man having a round million asks a maid in marriage, he seldom gets a flat refusal.—Boston Transcript.

DON'T Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN a man comes to time, does it not prove that time waits for some men?—Binghamton Herald.

You can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill adose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A LAWYER convinced against his will charges for each correction still.—Puck.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It takes a pretty sharp remark to cut a slow man to the quick.

Rich, fragrant, fine, "Tansil's Punch."

Love and liquor make the world go round.—Washington Star.

WHEN schemes are on foot the politicians are generally on hand.—Binghamton Leader.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
Sure Cure.  
CURES PERMANENTLY FROST-BITES.  
Frost-Bitten Sore Feet.  
Stockton, Cal., April, 1889.  
After rubbing his feet with St. Jacobs Oil, in the evening before going to bed, my son was cured of chilblains.  
Mrs. LEONE GLASER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

**PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS**  
Washington, D. C.  
Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS.  
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.  
Write in last war, to acquire your claim, \$500,000.  
SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

# SYRUP OF FIGS



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**CAIN**  
ONE POUND  
A Day.

A GAIN of A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE of a MAN who has become "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER, **SCOTT'S EMULSION** OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING USUAL. THIS MEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

**DRESS MAKERS**  
LATEST STYLES  
L'Art De Le Mode.  
7 COLORED PLATES.  
ALL THE LATEST PATTS AND NEW PHYSICAL CORRECTORS, FIFTEEN AND OVER.  
Send for list of your nearest dealer or send for list of latest number to W. J. MOORE, Publisher, 3 East 10th St., New York.

**BILE BEANS**  
To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS.  
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient, suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.  
KISSING at 7, 17, 70: Photo-gravure, panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).  
J. F. SMITH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**Tutt's Pills**  
CURE CONSTIPATION.  
To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every two or four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from irregularities, are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity that is unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**CATARRH**  
Gold in Head  
Ely's Cream Balm  
Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

**THIS IS THE ROLL**  
ESTAB. 1861.  
on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

**FITS**  
Dr. WATKINS' Great Indian Root Pills. For Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc. Send for Illustrated Book on FITS and one month's treatment FREE, to the WATKINS' GREAT INDIAN ROOT PILLS, ROCHESTER, INDIA.

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C. J. BAKER'S Tents and Awnings, Kansas City, Mo. Send for Illustrated Price List.  
SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

REPUBLICAN SCHEMES.

The Desperate Means by Which the G. O. P. Hopes to Remain in Power. The arbitrary rulings of Speaker Reed, and the unflinching support given them by his party, are well calculated to awaken indignation among Democrats and all others whose eyes have not been blinded by party spirit to the enormities of which irresponsible partisanship is capable.

The course of the majority in the House is an evidence of their desperation. They know perfectly well that they do not represent a majority of the people of the United States; that the slender majority which is theirs was obtained by a combination of accident, false pretense and corruption.

The methods by which, in the elections of 1888, the Republican party secured not only the Presidency but a slender majority in the House are well remembered; and they account for the desperation which prompts their present proceedings.

And Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, said, among other things: "The constitutional idea of a quorum is the presence of a majority of the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House."

Chairman Edward Carroll, of the Democratic State committee of Kansas, says that Reed should learn a lesson from Foraker that even Republicans don't always re-elect their meanest men to office.

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister to Russia. His qualifications for the place are, first, he is the editor of a Harrison organ; second, he has had the Russian influenza.—Chicago Herald.

There is material for encouragement in the suggestion that the outrageous character of these measures indicates that power is slipping from their authors. When things are at their worst they begin to mend.

OPPOSITION OPINIONS.

What Garfield, Hawley and Reed Said About Minority Rights. Having such a man as Reed in his mind's eye, James A. Garfield spoke in part as follows in the House of Representatives January 28, 1889, on a proposition to amend the rules to permit the Speaker, under certain circumstances, to declare that a quorum was constituted:

Aside from the insuperable objection that I raised to this proposition, as a thing that ought not to be tried because of its vagueness, its uncertainty and the danger that members of the House may be imposed upon by an unscrupulous Speaker that may come hereafter—I say that aside from all that, and beyond all that, I ask members to consider one fact: This has been a House of Representatives since 1789.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, said in the same debate: Now, the evil, if there be one in the existing system, that which gentlemen complain, is simply this, that we of the minority claim a right by sitting silent to prevent less than a majority of the members elected from passing a bill.

Now, we are causing no hardship whatever in taking the ground we do against this new rule, and I think we do no serious wrong to the country at any time when we sit in our seats and decline to vote.

I think it very decidedly wrong, in the first place, that a Speaker should be at liberty to recognize or declare a quorum without a formal count, and, in the next place, that by any sort of combination of the majority, they should be allowed to put upon the statute book and declared in force what can show, perhaps, only a quarter or ten per cent. of the members in favor of it.

Points for Democrats. Chairman Edward Carroll, of the Democratic State committee of Kansas, says that Reed should learn a lesson from Foraker that even Republicans don't always re-elect their meanest men to office.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—There are in Hungary no fewer than 80,000 Gypsies, and some 200,000 in Roumania. —"Homicide by imprudence" has been added to the list of crimes in the French criminal code. The offense is described as causing the death of a man by any foolish act not in itself criminal.

—There are 686 periodical publications in Russia. Seventy-eight of them are political and news dailies, 100 are scientific, 80 religious, 15 artistic, 33 agricultural, 82 statistical and bibliographical, 15 pedagogic, 13 for children, and the rest miscellaneous.

—They have taught deaf mutes to talk in Paris! This result has been accomplished after years of labor, and M. Javal, "director" of the National Deaf and Dumb Institution, has given the public an example of the ability of some of his pupils to speak.

—While the increase in marriage between English people in Great Britain has not kept pace with the population, being only four per cent. in nine years, marriages among the Jewish inhabitants have grown no less than sixty-five per cent.

—The German Emperor, with the zest for military expedition and organization which distinguish him, has managed to so impress his views on the imperial servants that he has already succeeded in reducing the time occupied by the most elaborate state banquet to twenty-five minutes at the most.

—The other day the Shah of Persia exhibited much surprise upon learning of the position in Victoria's household of John Brown, whose colossal statue he had noticed and admired at Balmoral under the impression that the subject was a great statesman. The Shah says they manage those things better in Persia.

—A hotel in Rome, anxious to secure English patronage, has set forth its advantages in the following advertisement: "The Hotel de—, the very most favorite resort by English and American travelers, as during the winter presents all kinds of comforts for what concerns the general heating, during the summer is just fit to afford the freshest and most wholesome temperature on account of its special position, breadth and ventilation. The largest and most monumental table d'hote is there to be found."

—A musical troupe crossed the frontier of Saxony the other day. The officers of the Douane hoped for a great prize, and were very much disappointed with the way matters turned out. But they did their duty manfully to the end. One of the properties was a crown of laurels which the musicians carried off from the latest of their triumphs.

—At Monza, away from the show and ceremonies of Rome, the Italian Royal family live a very simple life. Early in the morning the King takes a long ride in the park or into the neighborhood, regardless of wind or rain.

UNDERNEATH JAPAN.

A Volcano Begins Operations to the Great Dismay of the People. Tokio journals report that the volcano Shiranase, which rises from the shores of Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko, broke out in eruption early on December 5. It was observed by the local people on the evening of the 4th that the water of the streams which have their source near the mountain was much discolored and gave forth an unpleasant smell.

Shiranase was in eruption in June, 1872. The height is about 8,500 feet. The crater is irregular and contains depressions filled with water. At the north end there is a pond of a remarkable green color.

At Kumamoto, the scene of the recent disastrous earthquake, while a well-digger was excavating for water at a depth of about eighteen fathoms, the base fell through and he was only saved from a descent, how far it is not known, by a rope which connected him with the top of the pit.

EARTHQUAKE THEORIES.

The Wonders Hidden Down in the Bowels of the Earth. The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth-crust. How thick the earth's crust is would be a hard matter to find out for a certainty.

At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of 45 miles. According to these figures the earth's crust can not be more than one-ninetieth of its radius.

Prof. Newcomb, connected with the Naval Observatory at Washington, said at the time of the August earthquake in 1884: "The only common-sense explanation of an earthquake to my mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface, there is fluid matter, boiling at a white heat, which, as it gradually becomes cooled, contracts, leaving a space between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the vacant place causes the earth to sink, then you have your earthquake."

A Dozen Interesting Facts. There are 2,750 languages. America was discovered in 1492. A square mile contains 640 acres. Envelopes were first used in 1839. Telescopes were invented in 1590. A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first knives were used in England, and the first wheeled carriage in France in 1559.

The present National colors of the United States were not adopted by Congress until 1777.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, FLOUR, BUTTER, LARD, POTATOES) with their respective prices.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

SALVATION OIL

KILLS ALL PAIN 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.



Aunt Betsey Trotwood hated donkeys, and used to startle her nephew, David Copperfield, with the suddenness of her raids upon them, when they infringed upon her boundary line, and if you wish to utterly root Biliouness, Liver Complaint or Indigestion, when they infringe on your good health and enjoyment of life—just make use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharge, falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter, breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

YOU CAN Pay OFF YOUR Mortgage THIS WINTER by working evenings for the CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. of PHILADELPHIA.

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VASELINE PREPARATIONS. On receipt of postage stamps we will send free by mail the following valuable articles: One Box of Pure Vaseline... 10 Cents. One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice... 15 Cents. One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream... 15 Cents.

24 State Street, New York. THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO.'S NEW BOOK OF FLOWERS! FREE to all who write for it.

STANLEY AGENTS Wanted for the U.S. CIVIL SERVICE! How to get a Government Clerkship paying \$72 to \$150 a month, lady or gent, 250 clerks to be appointed for Census work.

AGENTS STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS IN BRAZIL AND REGULAR FOR CO. ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA. MADE WITH BOILING MILK. Send for Illustrated LAW TENNIS BASE BALL, Lawn Tennis and Outdoor Games AND ATHLETIC GOODS. E. E. Menges, Sporting Goods, 924 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS. FREE Government LANDS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the business of FITS, Epilepsy, and ALL KINDS OF SICKNESS a life-long study.

Celebrated Worcester Ointment. BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SAVING 40 TO 50 PER CENT. NO AGENTS' PROFITS OR EXPENSES.

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TREES. Root Grafts—Everything! No larger stock in U. S. No better. No cheaper. F. L. FORD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

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