# Chase

# Commty

# 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 20, 1890.

NUMBER 21.

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 11th, during the morning hour the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Burlington, Ia., and the Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands were passed, after which the Blair Educational bill was further considered and the Oklahoma bill was briefly discussed, final action, however, being reached on neither .... In the House Mr. Springer scored a decided victory over the majority, securing a more extended discussion of the code of rules, and was con-gratulated by Mr. Cannon on his success.

In the Senate, on the 12th, the joint resolution congratulating the United States of Brazil on the adoption of a Republican for government; a joint resolution requesting the President to invite the King of the Hawilan Islands to select delegates to the Pan-American Congress, and Senate bill au-thorizing the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas river in the Indian Territory, the Arkansas river in the Indian Territory, were passed, after which the Senate spent five hours in secret session in consideration of the appointment and the confirmation of Indian Commissioner Morgan... In the House an adjourned session of the 11th, the regular day and night session were all devoted to a discussion of the code of rules.

In the Senate, on the 13th, a number of bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, after which consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma was ressumed, the pending question being Mr. Plumb's amendment to include No-Man's-Land within the Territory, which was rejected. Some formal amendments were then agreed to and the bill was passed.... In the House the joint resolution of congratulations to Brazil was

passed unanimously. Consideration of the code of rules was then proceeded with, and several amendments were adopted.

In the Senate, on the 14th, among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was one to transfer the revenue marine to the payal establishment. The nue marine to the naval establishment. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, a number of which were passed....In the House the code of rules occupied the whole of the adjourned session, and soon after the opening of the regular session were again taken up. A number of amendments were offered, most of which were voted down. At five o'clock the Speaker stated that the previous question was ordered on the adontion of the tion was ordered on the adoption of the rules, which were then adopted by a strict party vote of 161 to 145.

party vote of 161 to 145.

The Senate was not in session on the 15th ....In the House the first application of the new rules was made against several Republican members, who, coming in late; were refused permission to record their votes in approval of the journal of the previous day. The Senate amendments to House will drive duty on ribbons were concurred. vious day. The Senate amendments to House bill fixing duty on ribbons were concurred in. Senate bill providing for the ascertain-ment of the mortgage indebtedness of the country was amended and adopted. Public business was then suspended, and the House listened to eulogies of the late Repre-sentative Richard W. Townshend, of Illinois, after which, as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the House ad-journed.

# PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Louis Rubenstein, the champion fancy skater of America, won the championship of the world in St. Petersburg. PRINCE ALEXANDER of Battenburg, the ex-ruler of Bulgaria, who is known as the Count of Hartenau, has been com-

missioned commandant of the Seventh regiment of Austrian dragoons, stationed in Vienna. It is understood that he will be made a General within a year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has reversed the decision of Attorney-General Garland and decided that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the Thurman act as amended by the act of March 3, 1887, can sell the five per cent. bonds now in the sinking fund and reinvest the proceeds in the first mortgage bonds in any of the railroads that have received aid from the Government.

On the 15th Judge A. C. Bradford, Register of the United States land office in San Francisco, died suddenly on a train at Irvington, Col.

J. S. HARRIMAN, the pedestrian, has \$3,000, to walk from some city in Indiana to San Francisco and then eastward a sufficient distance to make 3,000 miles, within sixty-five days.

MGR. DOANE, of Newark, N. J., who was lately given the title of Prothonotary Apostolic by the Pope, has noti-fied the parishioners of St. Patrick's Cathedral that they must take their children from the public schools and send them to the parochial schools, on penalty of excommunication and denial

The New York Sun of the 16th pub lished a five-column article under the head: "Is Talmage a Humbug?"

CARDINAL MANNING, writing in the Deutsche Revue, of London, on Emperor William's labor rescripts, says: "I think this imperial act the wisest and worthiest that has proceeded from any sovereign in our times. The conditions of the wage-earners in every European country is such as to form a grave danger to every European state."

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

rested at Hastings, on the 12th, for embezzlement. His shortage amounts to something over \$2,500. He gave bonds in the sum of \$2,000.

Ir is said that repeated attempts have been made to burglarize the office of the Utah Commission, at Salt Lake City, take eighteen mountain guns, two torsupposed to be by Mormons anxious to pedo boats and four river boats and two procure the registration books.

ABOUT noon on the 12th Thomas Bryant, a boy sixteen years of age, shot his mother dead at her home in Butte, Mont., robbed her trunk of \$500, and made his escape to the hills. A sheriff's the murderer.

DURING a recess in the trial of Wm. on the charge of murder, Bertha homa. probably fatal wounds.

It is reported that a party of Europeans, consisting of Messrs. Roque, two merchants of Haidhong, Captain F. Rose and the Messrs. Roque's compradore, were captured by a band of pirates in Tonquin, last month, and Captain Rose was murdered.

On the 13th, by an accident on the Philadelphia, Reading & Atlantic City railroad near Camden, N. J., seven men, all Italians, were badly injured.

THE grand jury of Mercer County (N. J.), on the 13th, reported that they had found no bill against Dr. Kniffen and Miss Pursell in the mysterious Kniffen murder case.
On the 15th Mrs. William L. Bradley,

wife of one of the leading capitalists and real-estate owners of Dubuque, Ia., died very suddenly while under the influence of chloroform, administered by her family physician.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

RAIN did considerable damage in the eastern part of Cleveland. O., on the night of the 13th. Several sewers became clogged, and the water backed into cellars and filled the streets to a depth of three and four feet. Houses were undermined and two or three streets were badly washed out. The fire department had to be called upon to assist in reducing the flood.

An international regatta, to which all leading amateur and professional oars-men of the world will be invited, will be held at Port Huron, Mich., in August, following the proposed big regatta at Duluth.

SWITZERLAND has accepted the invitation of Spain to take part in the conference to be held in Madrid to devise measures for the protection of industrial property.

It is calculated that the Siberian railroad will be completed within this decade. It will be 4,500 miles long, and is expected to cost 250,000,000 roubles.

REPORTS from Mille Lac lake, Minn., in advance of the report of the visiting commission headed by Dr. Howes, are of a very alarming character as to destitution and disease, the latter largely "la grippe," but singularly fatal, and equal to an epidemic of small-pox. In some cases whole encampments have been down with not enough well Indians to feed the sick, even if they had food, which they have not.

THE Edison Illuminating Company's stock has been increased from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,800.

On the 16th, for the first time in the history of Denver, Col., all liquor saloons were closed on Sunday. This was in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court. One or two restaurants dispensed liquors to their patrons, but the law relating to the saloons was strictly enforced.

On the 15th the Supreme Court of Montana decided that the State officers may draw their salaries without any appropriation being made by the Legislature, as the Constitution fixes the rate of their compensation. The State treasury contains \$40,000.

# CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Oven twenty lives were lost in the recent floods in Northern Queensland, Australia. Forty-nine inches of rain fell in nine days.

THE Rider block in Belvidere, Ill., occupied by William Bowley, dry goods, and the Chicago Clothing Company, burned recently. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

LATE reports from the small-pox districts along the Rio Grande show an appaling mortality list. On a ranche in Duval County, 147 out of 150 emsigned an agreement, on a wager of ployes were stricken with the disease and sixty of them died.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company is said to be willing, in order to retain its corporate existence in Louisiana, to \$12,000,000.

THE Chickasaw Legislature, in extra session at Tishomingo, has passed a resolution memorializing Congress not to locate any United States courts in the Chickasaw Nation.

THE labor organizations of France and Great Britain and possibly Germany and Avstria may make great eight-hour demonstrations May 1, when the United States laborers make theirs.

THE Lincoln National Bank of Laneaster, Pa., has closed its doors because of the embezzlement of Cashier Baird, which is now placed at \$40,000.

KATE DAVELER, aged sixteen, was scalped and otherwise horribly injured in the stocking works at Mannheim, Pa., her hair having caught in the machinery.

GILMARTIN & DOYLE, woolen mer chants of New York City, with a branch R. B. Tussey, for four years district in Chicago until recently, have assigned. clerk in Adams County, Neb., was artheir liabilities \$90,000.

MAJOR WISSMAN, at the head of a strong force, will march into the interior of Africa at the end of April. He will have 400 natives fully equipped and armed with magazine rifles. large guns to defend stations to be built on the caravan road.

THE Senate on the 17th passed the bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on officers distinguished in Indian campaigns. The Educational posse was at at once put on the track of bill was further considered, Mr. Blair continuing his speech. In the House Mr. Struble introduced a bill providing Mayne, at San Diego, Cal., on the 12th, for a temporary government for Okla-on the charge of murder. Bertha homa. The World's Fair Committee in-Johnson, the prosecuting witness shot troduced their resolutions, when the Mayne three times, taking effect in the point of "no quorum" was made and a long wrangle followed. Finally the head, neck and shoulder, inflicting Fair bills were made a special order by hence his action.

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE coal miners of Leavenworth have had their wages advanced two cents per bushel.

THE Governor and other State officials recently held a conference with representatives of the various railroads in regard to a reduction for the transportation of corn. The roads finally agreed that, taking effect February 20, the Kansas roads will unite in a reduction of the tariff rates on corn from Kansas points to Chicago of 10 per cent. from present figures, subject to a minimum of 20 cents and a maximum of 25 cents a long, Peters cried out: "My God, the hundred weight with the established differentials at other points in adjusting the tariff rates to be made even cents and half cents. This, it is said, makes an average reduction for the whole State of 10 per cent. on the whole through rate and nearly 50 per cent. reduction upon the proportion of the through rate applying to Kansas. That is upon the difference of the through rate from Kansas points to the Missouri river, and the rate from the latter point and St. Louis and Chicago, the cut is nearly 50 per

L. A. Buck, State Silk Commissioner, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Mohler. The report is devoted almost entirely to remarks as to operations during the year 1889 at the State silk station at Peabody. The receipts from the sale of silk were \$875, and the total expenditures \$2,811.75, including \$1,189 for cocoons, \$407.44 for reelers' wages, \$310.83 for engineers' wages, \$250 for Commissioner's salary and \$653 for incidentals and fuel. There is now on hand a balance of \$421.42 in cash, \$255 in cocoons and \$190 in eggs.

THE barn attached to Wolf's packing house at Topeka was burned the other

night. Seven horses perished. COLLECTOR CYRUS LELAND has made the following appointmenss of deputies: George A. Sears, of Guthrie, for the Oklahoma district; Gregory Blakelee, of Neodesha, for Mr. Perkins' district; Major E. J. Peck, of Fort Scott, for Mr. Funston's district, and Robert McCause, of Newton, for Mr. Peters' district. The remaining vacancies will be filled soon.

INFORMATION has reached the Comptroller of the Currency to the effect that a man calling himself E. McGregor, who was at Topeka from January 16 to 21, claimed that he was an examiner of National banks. The Comptroller says that as there is no examiner of this name it will be well for bank officers to be on their guard against this individual and to explore his history.

THE establishment of the Method'st Protestant' University of the West at Kansas City, Kan., is said to be assured, land to the amount of \$100,000 having been donated by enterprising citizens for the institution.

THE Governor has pardoned John W. Webster, of Jackson County, convicted of forgery, on condition that he abstain from the use of liquor for two years.

THE first statistical report concerning the extent of the salt industry in Kansas has been prepared by Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Department and makes an interesting showing as to the product and value of the salt manufactured in the State during 1889. The product for the year amounted to 547,224 barrels, and in addition there were 19,-056 tons not put in barrels. The total value of the product was \$448,238, showing that salt manufacturing is becoming a most important industry in Kansas. The total value of the product at Hutchinson was \$270,938; at Kingman, \$80,500; at Anthony, \$51,000; at Sterling, \$34,500; at Wellington, \$19,300,

and at Solomon City, \$2,000. In the recent bidding for prison labor at the Kansas penitentiary John Gafney, of Kansas City, was the highest bidder, and he secured sixty convicts pay the entire State debt, aggregating for the next year at 70 cents per day each. There is a small brick plant inside the prison walls which he has leased from the State, and he will start to manufacturing pressed brick at once. Gafney is backed by a rich company. It is said to be their intention to erect within the penitentiary walls one of the largest brick plants in the West and to run it entirely with convict labor.

WILLIAM SIMS, recently appointed State Treasurer, has filed his bond with the Governor. The sureties are reported to be worth more than \$5,000,000.

THE report of Judge Sutton, receiver of the defunct Topeka Insurance Company, showed that the liabilities of the company amount to \$23,722.43. The assets are \$22,387.58, but they consist principally of notes which are practically worthless.

SEDGWICK COUNTY leads the State in the aggregate yield of corn last year, her crop amounting to 7,928,200 bushels. Jewell comes next with 7,852,850, and

Sumner third with 7,380,000. THE report of Commissioner Betton on the milling interests of the State shows that on June 30,1889, there were 224 flouring mills in Kansas with an aggregate capital of \$6,401,552. The business of flour making is increasing in the larger cities of the State, and Kansas flour already has a well established reputation in Europe, Nearly 3,000,000 barrels were produced during the year ended June 30, 1889. The average cost of grain was about 72 cents and some 15,-

000,000 bushels were ground. THE other day Deputy Sheriff Turner went to the farm of David Merydith, near Dexter, to levy an execution on Merydith's live-stock to satisfy a judgment. The two had a quarrel, and Turner shot and killed Merydith and hence his action

# A MISCREANT'S WORK.

Santa Fe Train Charged to Incendiarism.
WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 18.—The Santa Fe train which left Wichita at seven 'clock yesterday morning was in charge of Conductor John Landon with Roadmaster Peters riding in the engine cab. At 8:04 o'clock, just after leaving Green station, Peters saw smoke arising from the track some distance ahead, but as piles of burning ties had been noticed at several points along the road no attention was paid.

Just before reaching the trestle five miles south of here, which is 100 feet trestle is burning," and he and Engineer Ward and Fireman Jacob Benfer leaped from the engine.

Peters was on the wrong side, and the forward car caught him. After a half hour's work his mangled remains were chopped from under the debris. His abdomen was crushed and his bowels protruded, presenting a horrible sight. He died almost immediately upon being taken out.

Wand alighted on his head and sprained and wrenched his neck badly. Benfer had his left leg broken. Express Messenger W. J. Clark was injured in the right shoulder.

The passengers were more or less bruised, but none seriously hurt. Among them were W. P. Hackney, of Winfield, and Captain Cavanaugh, of Guthrie.

Various explanations are given as to the origin of the fire which burned the trestle, but it is the prevailing belief among the railroad men that it was the work of an incendiary done in revenge or in the hope of securing booty in the confusion and excitement.

William L. Carlton, a farmer living near the scene of the wreck, discovered a lamp on the trestle just before he saw fire, which he supposed to be burning prairie grass, and Sunday afternoon a suspicious looking tramp had inquired particularly as to the time of the passage of the Santa Fe trains. The officers have a description of the fellow and are looking for him.

The loss to the Santa Fe will be quite heavy, as four cars were smashed up and the engine is a mass of broken iron. The debris was cleared away soon and trains were but little delayed.

# QUITE A REDUCTION.

The Western Freight Association Makes
Considerable Reduction. CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Western Freight Association, after a three days' discussion of the subject, voted to reduce the rates from Chicago to Kansas City and Omaha to the basis of 60 cents per 100 pounds first class, taking effect February 22. The present rates are based on 75 cents first class. The action is taken to meet the reduction from Chicago to Sioux City by the Illinois Central, which is to be put into effect to-day. Great efforts were made to induce the Illinois Central to maintain the 75 cents schedule on Sioux City traffic, but that road refused to be persuaded, claiming that the 331/2 per cent. reduction to St. Paul forced it to take this step as a measure of self protection. It was decided by the other lines that the rates to Omaha and Kansas City could not be maintained on a higher basis than those to Sioux City and consequently a similar reduction to those points was authorized. The association, however, refused to authorize the reduced rate to Sioux City, thus putting upon the Illinois Central the onus of breaking down the Missouri river rates in violation of

## the agreement. Killed the Stakeholder.

WEIR CITY, Kan., Feb. 18.—Yesterday afternoon at a horse race just south of thistown, Joseph Morgan was the stakeholder and after the race refused to give up the money. Fred French demanded the stake and after some parley both Morgan and French and a brother of French drew revolvers and began firing. After three or four shots Morgan fell, shot through the head. After falling he fired two shots without effect. The Frenches then held the crowd at bay while they took from Morgan as he lay insensible the money, got on their horses and rede away. Morgan was taken to a house near by where he died soon after. He leaves a wife and one child. The Frenches came about six months ago from Missouri.

A Compromise Brought About. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.-Lawyer Case who has just returned from Alma, Wabaunsee County, says a compromise has been brought about between the bonds men of the defaulting treasurer Joseph Field and the county commissioners. The bondsmen made a proposition to pay \$10,000 and costs and the commission ers concluded to accept this sum although the decision of the referee, Hon. A. L. Allen, finding the amount stolen to be \$29,306.86 was sustained by the court. The commissioners argue that it is better to accept the sum offered by the bondsmen than put the county to more expense, \$8,000 having already been

## spent in litigation. Cattlemen Notified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President vesterday afternoon issued a proclamation directing the removal of all cattle from grazing upon what is known as the Cherokee Outlet in the northern part of the Indian Territory by October 1 next unless negotiations now pending for the ession of that territory to the United States shall have been completed sooner, in which event the cattle must be removed forthwith upon notice. He also directs that no additional herds be permitted to enter the territory after this

# THE ELECTRICIANS.

Close of the Convention at Kansas City-

Officers Choses KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15 .- It was within a few minutes of ten o'clock when President E. R. Weeks called the electric light convention to order this morning. The attendance would have seemed much larger had the audience bunched itself together in the lower part of the parquet. The secretary read the report of the committee on nominations, which was as follows: Marsden J. Perry, of Providence, for president; Edward W. Mahar, of Albany, first vice president; C. L. Edgar, of Boston, second vice president. Executive committee—C. R. Huntley, of Buffalo, chairman; E. R. Weeks, James T. English, E A. Armstrong, M. D. Law M. J. Francisco. R. Seeley and H. K. Thurber.

At the conclusion of this report Dr. A. F. Mason, of Boston, arose and in a hearty speech nominated the present ly remarks and sincerely thanked the gentlemen for their approval of the retiring administration, but said that he must decline with thanks the honor of a second nomination.

The president then declared the foregoing nominees the officers for the ensuing year, with the exception of E. A. Armstrong, of Camden, N. J., of the executive committee, who declined to accept. John J. Burley was appointed in ness and lay as one dead. The poor

# INDIANA TOUGHS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17. - A

They Raid a Farmers' Alliance Meeting and Kill One Man.

Farmers' Alliance of three adjoining counties was organized and an entertainment given Saturday night in the little city of Lexington. Some of the toughs of the surrounding country attended with the intention of breaking up the alliance, and they interrupted the speaker by letting windows down with a crash, and when William Bolles stopped their proceedings, Sheridan Stoner and others of the crowd went outside, but returned, Stoner hav-ing put a pistol in his overcoat pocket. The gang stood around Stoner with pistols in their hands and taunted Bolles, who finally broke a bench leg off and struck Stoner, who retreated shooting. A wild panic ensued, while ladies fainted and several attempted to jump out of the windows and over the banisters. Bolles fell, shot through the heart, while Frank Wells, of Saluda, was shot through the elbow fe and Mrs. Bolles went into convulsions. During the confusion Stoner escaped, after knocking down George Shea, a prominent teacher, who interfered. The strangest thing is that he passed through Nabb yesterday morning at nine o'clock and to a crowd of forty related the affair, yet was allowed to go on unmolested. He is still at large, but a sherif's posse is after him. Mrs. Bolles is in a critical condition.

# WRETCHED REDSKINS.

The Devil's Lake Aborigines in Worse Fix

St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.-Indian Agent Cransie, of the Devil's Lake reservation in North Dakota, who was here yesterday, said that the destitution among the Indians of that agency had been understated rather than otherwise. The winter was a much more severe one than had been published, so far as the suffering of the people on the reservation was concerned, and in his opinion if the \$3,000 recently authorized for their relief by President Harrison had been delayed longer there would have been few Indians to have received any benefits. Cransie further said that unless more help should be quickly furnished it would be doubtful whether all of the 900 Indians on the reservation would live until spring. Already a number of deaths had resulted from starvation. The Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school contributed \$550 for the relief of these Indians and the money was expended in the purchase of supplies in this city which were then transported to the reservation by the Great Northern railway free of charge.

# BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Steal a Goodly Sum From the Salem (Ill.) National Bank.

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 16 .- The Salem National Bank has been robbed of \$10,000 besides securities for \$15,000. The burglars drilled through the vault door and then entered the vault and blew open the burglar-proof safe and took the contents. There is no clew to the thieves. The vault of the bank in which the safe is located was thought to be secure but it looks as though the robbers found little trouble in breaking into it. The safe proper was "cracked" in the old fashioned way, by the drilling of holes and the use of gunpowder and fuse. The safe was badly wrecked. The money taken was mostly in bills. The robbers must have been in a great hurry as they left a quantity of gold pieces scattered on the floor of the vault and overlooked at least \$10,000 in currency and securities. All was confusion at the bank with the broken safe and shattered vault, papers, checks, etc., scattered about and hundreds of depositors demanding admission to ascertain the amount taken by the robbers.

# SIBERIAN HORRORS.

More Particulars of the Outrageous Treas ment of Russian Exiles in Siberia-A Fool Blot Upon the Civilization of the Age.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- Provided with a cable dispatch of introduction from George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, the London agent of the Associated Press called on Sergius Stepniak, the well known writer upon Russian political and social conditions, and asked him whether he could give any information in regard to the outrages in the political prison at Kara in Eastern Siberia, rumors of which had recently reached the public press by way of the Russian

colony in Paris. Law, M. J. Francisco, A. F. Mason, John Perfectly trustworthy information, he said, had been received in cipher letters that have succeeded in getting to Paris. and London from exiles in Eastern Siberia. These letters, which were nothpresident, E. R. Weeks, of this city. ing but meager scraps of paper, told the Vice-President De Camp seconded this story of the recent horror only in its nomination and in so doing paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Weeks' adthe Siberian prison life did not need a ministration. The president was circumstantial recital to understand the deeply grateful for these kind-cruelty of discipline and the agony of suffering of which this horror was the culmination.

> According to the latest information Madame Sihida did not commit suicide, as the earliest reports stated. She died from the effect of a cruel flogging to which she was subjected. The flogging took place on Wednesday, November 6. It was continued till under the brutal blows the unhappy victim lost consciouswoman never revived from the terrible shock, but continued to grow weaker and weaker until Friday, when death came to her relief. The news of her shocking official murder produced widespread dismay among her fellow prisoners and three of them, unable to longer bear their wretched fate, committed suicide by taking poison. How they obtained the poison is not known, but probably they had long had it in their possession and were keeping it as a last resort. The names of the women were Marie Kaluzhnaya, Maria Paoloona Karalefskaya and Nadezhda Smirnit-

> Marie Kaluzhnaya was arrested in 1884, being then a girl of eighteen, on a charge of disloyalty. Her father was a merchant at Odessa. During her imprisonment every means was tried in vain to extert from her a confession implicating her friends. At last Colonel Katanski, a gendarme officer, brought to her a skillfully forged statement purporting to be the confession of her fellow conspirators and promising immunity if she also confessed. Marie fell into the trap, confessed and her conwere sentenced to penal servitude. When she learned that they had made no confession, but had been convicted on her testimony alone, she procured a revolver, and on August 21, called on Colonel Katanski and fired at him, wounding him slightly in one ear. For this attempted assassination she was condemned by court martial at Odessa September 10, 1884, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Maria Paoloona Karalefskaya was a married lady, about thirty-five years of age, daughter of a well known landed proprietor in the south of Russia, Paul Yoroutsof, and sister of Basil Voroutsof, one of the best known political econmists in Russia. She joined a secret circle which was surprised and captured by the police in February, 1879, and entenced to thirteen years' penal ervitude, with exile to Siberia or life and deprivation of all civil ights. Her husband, though not present, was sent by administrative process 1,000 miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her nsane and she was put in a straight jacket. In 1881 she was allowed to join her husband in the hope of restoring her reason. She recovered, but a new Governor separated them again and she was returned to the Kara mines.

Nadezhda Smirnitskava was thirtythree years old and a student in a woman's college. She was sent to the Kara mines for fifteen years with penal

Another exile named Bobokov committed suicide rather than submit to the cruel humiliation and suffering of a flogging. Bobokov was a university student and took part in some public demonstrations of the students which was displeasing to the authorities. He was thereupon ordered to make his abode at Pirtega, a small village in the province of Archangel, the northernmost of European Russia. From there he attempted to make his escape and for this offense he was exiled to the mines of Eastern Siberia.

The flogging of Mme. Sihida occurred under orders issued by Lieutenant-General Baron Kosff, the Governor-General of the province of the Amour, in which the Kara prison is situated. These orders directed that the secret edict of March, 1888, signed by Galkine Vraski, Director-General of the prisons for the Empire, should be unflinchingly inforced. This edict was to the effect that the political convicts should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as criminals condemned for common law offenses. Political prisoners were thus made liable to flogging for breaches of prison discipline. In what particular way Mme. Sibida had transgressed the prison rules is not clearly explained, but flogging a sensitive and cultured woman to death for any lack of conformity to prison regulations Mr. Stepniak thought would impress the Westest world with profound horror.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. . . KANSAS.

# THE LITTLE WHITE HEARSE.

Somebody's baby was buried to-day—
The empty white hearse from the grave rumbled back,
And the morning, somehow, seemed less smiling

As I paused on the walk while it crossed on its way, And a shadow seemed drawn o'er the sun's golden track.

Somebody's baby was laid out to rest, White as a snow-drop and fair to behold,

And the soft little hands were crossed over the

And the hands and the lips and the eyelids were pressed
With kisses as hot as the eyelids were cold.

Somebody saw it go out of her sight! Under the coffin-lid, out of the door.
Somebody finds only darkness and blight
All thro' the glory of summer sunlight—
Some one whose baby will waken no more.

I know not her name, but I echo her cry For the dearly-bought baby she longed so

The baby that rode to its long lasting sleep In the little white hearse that went rumbling

I know not her name, but her sorrow I know. While I paused on the crossing I lived it once more— And back to my heart surged that river of wee

That but in the breast of a mother can flow— For the little white hearse has been, too, at my door. -Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Demorest's Maga-

# HIS BROTHER'S SIN.

# Suffering for the Evil Deeds of Another.

"Have you seen Dick anywhere, Miss

Jeffries? "Not since last night," she replied. "and I was sorry enough to see him

then."

"Why, what scrape is he in now? asked Gerald, who knew that his twin brother Dick was wild enough to get in any kind of mischief.

"Here is father coming, and he will tell you all about it," answered the girl as she turned away from her questioner.

"Morning-morning, Gerry," said bluff old Captain Jeffries, "bout ready for your trip?"

"Yes, all ready, but Dick hasn't been home all night, and I don't know what has become of him. I don't want to start short-handed."

"Wal, I'm dummed!" "What has he been up to now?" asked

Gerald, who was really anxious. "Wall, they ain't no good chasin' old Nick around the stump," was the reply; "fact is, he came up here last night staggerin' drunk 'n I jest opened out on him. I told him no drunkards could come a-loverin' my gal, Mollie, and I ordered him out of the house.

At this moment old Seth Cranbrook joined the other two, and catching the last words joined in the conversation.

"Talkin' 'bout Dick, I guess," he drawled. "Wall, I see him poundin' 'long toward Gulf Cliff 'bout 'leven o'clock last night."

An hour later, all the seaweed-lined pools and crannies were being thoroughly examined for a long distance on either side of the cliff. At length as the search was about to be abandoned, one of the mer turned over a clump of seaweed with his boat hook, and beneath it, in a little pool, he saw what proved to be a blue cloth coat, torn and ragged from

being ground between the sharp stones. The man hastily shoved his hand into the breast pocket and took from it a mass of soaking, almost pulpy papers. The writing on them was still legible, although the ink had run a good deal, and it needed but a glance to read the address on one of the envelopes: "Mr. R. Weston, Seabrook, Mass."

The corpse was never found, but it was universally conceded that Richard Weston, in a fit of drunken anger, had drowned himself, and his body had been carried out to sea by something mysteriously alluded to as the "currents."

Three years passed. Seth's persistence and her father's importunities at last drove Mollie into matrimony. The Captain, and in fact nearly every one interested in the fishery business, was in the clutches of old Seth, who had grown rapidly rich by the misfortunes of other people. For three seasons, successively, the mackerel had deserted the coast and run far north into Canadian waters. The Canadians, in a most unneighborly spirit, had seized boats and in other ways molested the American fishermen who had followed the fish. Gerald Weston had been compelled to mortgage his two schooners and all their tackle to Seth, and on the very morning of the latter's marriage to Mollie, he had been unable to pay the interest

"Wal. Weston, business is business." said Seth, "and every man must purtect

himself. It was a quiet little wedding, and the bride was as pale as death itself as she tremblingly repeated the words which bound her to a man whom, in her heart, she despised. In spite of all her efforts to banish it, the picture of the handsome, dashing young fellow who had gone to his death for love of her was constantly before her.

with Weston, in spite of the prayers and with a crash. remonstrances of Gerald and his

"You kinder 'tend your own nets," said Cranbrook when a deputation called sistance. on him. "Ef you be so 'tarnal anxious 'bout Gerry's business, you jest pony up fer him and I'm satisfied." The men were willing enough to help, but they child in his hands. Blow after blow

were unable to do so. "Boys," said Gerald, "it's all up. The infernal old shark has me by the scruff of the neck, and he's only too blamed

glad of the chance to sell me up." Some threatening remarks were indulged in by the men, and, spurred on by them, Weston continued:

"It's a dad-ratted good thing for him he hain't here now, or I'd break every

wouldn't.

"Serve him right, too!" chimed in the

crowd. keep out of my way!"

"You go and see him, and then ef which stood ajar, and entered. As he did so he started back tive members of the crew.

many threats of "taking it out of Cran- her pretty face. brook's hide," in case he refused to extend the time for payment.

He left the crowd at about 3 o'clock | red, red roses." to look for his creditor, going direct to the "bank," as Seth's little office was called. He was not there, so Gerald determined to go to Seth's house.

Weston was a sensible fellow, after all, that having lost his temper Cranbrook

At about three o'clock that same afternoon, a bronzed, sturdy looking fellow, dressed in the rough blue clothing comby two or three people entering the lit-tle garden in front of Cranbrook's house.

'There goes Weston," said Elijah Haskins to his wife, "I guess he's goin' to see Seth 'bout the mortgage." Everybody in Seabrook knows all about every-body's business. That is one of the charms of small places.

Mollie was alone in the house that afternoon, and it was baking day. As she came from the pantry with a dishpanful of flour, some one opened the kitchen door without the formality of knocking. Expecting to see Mrs. Haskins, she turned quickly towards the door.

"Richard!" she cried, "Richard-my God! Can it be you?" and before Richard Weston could catch her she had dropped the pan of flour, reeled and fallen unconscious.

When she recovered her senses she found herself in Dick's arms.

"Mollie," he whispered, "Mollie, dearest-open your eyes. It is I, Dick, I

have come back to you."

For a minute or two Mollie was dazed by the sudden reappearance of the lover she had mourned as dead. Then the horror of the situation came to her, and gently repulsing him she arose and tottered to the table, where, flinging herself into a chair, she bowed her head and gave way to a burst of hysterical weeping.

For a few minutes Dick stood watching the woman's agony. A smile of triumph illumed his sun-burnt face and gleamed in his dark eyes; then, striding across the room, he laid his hand on her head with the old caressing motion she remembered so well, and said:

"You have not forgotten me, Mollie; you love me, you are mine." Checking her sobs, she replied in a

voice which had lost all its music, and sounded hard and unnatural: "Not yours, Dick, not yours. God forgive me; I am Seth Cranbrook's

wife!" me-far away from Seabrook, and we

will be happy together." Mollie's eyes dilated with horror. She arose from the chair and throwing his hand off her shoulder, took three slow steps backward from him. After looking him full in the face for an instant, she said in a low voice, thrilling with indignation:

"How dare you? How dare you, I say, come to an honest woman and insult her

like this?" "Nonsense, Mollie!" he said, after a pause. "You are the last woman in the world I would willingly insult. Be reasonable. Seth stole you from me while I was away. He has no right to you, for I love you and you love meand you know it!"

At this moment Seth Cranbrook stopped at the open door and heard the last words uttered by Dick. Before he could recover from his astonishment Mollie's voice rang out with no uncertainty, no wavering in it.

"Richard Weston!" she cried, "you are worse than a coward, you are a contemptible seoundrel to propose this dishonor to me! Seth Cranbrook is not here, but I, his wife, order you to leave this

Like a whipped puppy, Dick turned without another word. As he faced the door he saw the white, stern face of Cranbrook, who, with uplifted arm stood prepared to bar his passage from the

The sight of Cranbrook appeared to madden him, and darting to the woodbox in the corner, he picked up a round billet of beech wood, and rushed at the old man.

Before he could reach him, however, Mollie flung herself upon him, scream-

"Don't, Dick! For God's sake, don't!" "Let me go!" yelled Weston, fiercely, as he roughly threw her from him. Mollie staggered back, stumbled over a low Hard-fisted old Seth kept his word stool and falling backward, came down

> The scoundrel raised his billet, and rushing at Cranbrook, attacked him at the moment he sprang to his wife's as-

The struggle was a short one. Weston was a powerful fellow, while Cranbrook, old and stiff, was as feeble as a descended on Seth's head, and in a few moments all was over. The wife still lay unconscious where she had fallen, husband, a few feet from her, in a pool of blood, was gasping his last faint

sigh. After a hurried glance at his awful work, the murderer turned and fled.

Gerald had walked nearly four miles,

bone in his yaller old hide-durned ef I and found himself in a very much better temper.

As he walked up to the back door, he heard Mollie singing a quaint old bal-"Say, fellers," he went on, "it was as lad, the refrain of which, "Roses, red, much as I could do to keep my hands off red roses," she repeated over and over him the last time I saw him. He'd better again. There was something wild and sad in the tone of her voice which ar-"You sock it to him, Gerry, and we'll rested his attention, and he paused a stand by you," suggested one of the men, moment to listen. Then hurrying his moved. He h who looked very much as if he meant it. step he pushed open the kitchen door, of this before.

As he did so he started back horrified decent thing by you, just lick him," was at the dreadful sight which met his the advice of one of the more conserva- eyes. There lay Seth Cranbrook, dead, in a crimson pool, while poor Mollie sat The upshot of it all was that Gerald on the floor beside her husband's body, grew more and more excited as the mat- the awful light of insanity shining in ter was discussed, and indulged in a good her eyes and a meaningless smile upon

> There she sat, dabbling her fingers in the blood, and still crooning: "Roses;

Without stopping to think of what he was doing, Gerald attempted to draw the poor creature away from the corpse. She did not recognize him, and he was compelled to use some force to drag her and as he thought over the matter he saw from the slowly congealing red pool, which seemed to have an awful fascinawould have him at a disadvantage in the tion for her. Even after he had sucargument, and he determined to take a ceeded in getting her to the other end roundabout walk to the house, so that he of the room, and returned to see whethmight cool down before the meeting took | er Seth was really dead, with the cunplace. On the way, strangely enough, he ning of a lunatic she glided swiftly only saw one man, Jim Turner, whom he back, and dipping both hands in the met some three miles from Cranbrook's gore, daubed it on his coat before he could prevent her. Gerald uttered a hoarse cry of horror,

and seeing that he could do nothing by himself, started on a run for the village monly worn by the fishermen, was seen to secure assistance. On, on he rushed at the top of his speed, when suddenly. a wagon, in which there were three men returning from Seabrook, turned a corner in the road. Gerald was hatless, and his wild appearance as he ran towards them excited their curiosity. At the very moment Weston first saw the wagon, his hand happened to touch one of the clots left by Mollie on his coat, and he suddenly remembered that she had smeared blood on him.

His heart seemed to stand still. What f he should be accused of the crime? Mollie was unable to tell any thing about it just then, and might never be any better. He stopped. The men whipped up their horses and shouted to him. He was confused, bewildered by the danger in which he found himself. Without knowing what he did he turned and dashed into the woods which at that point skirted the road.

That unfortunate action was enough. The men sprang from their wagon and following him into the brush, he was soon overtaken. The blood on his clothes was the first thing noticed, and confused and terrified at the awful position in which he found himself, Gerald refused to answer the eager questions showered on him, or, in fact, to say any thing.

"'Pears like murder," said one of his captors.

"Yes, and like enough he has killed old Cranbrook," said another.

After binding Gerald's hands behind nim, an operation to which he submitted passively, for he was completely dazed by the turn events had taken, the white house.

Two hours later Gerald Weston occupied a cell in the little lock-up, charged with the awful crime of murder. No one questioned his guilt-the evidence against him was all too plain and cir-

still with a little mite upon her marble special designs.—Men's Outfitter. "I know that," he answered slowly breast who had never opened his eyes and distinctly, "his by law, but mine by upon the world when he was born into right. I am a rich man now—come with it, and three days later the little family it, and three days later the little family was hidden away from sight of man in

the churchyard on the hillside. The trial came, and in spite of Gerald's statement of the facts, the evidence was all against him, excepting in one particular. This was a very important point to be sure, but the jury did not allow it to weigh against the cirsumstantial chain which connected Weston with the crime. Haskins and his wife swore that they had seen Gerald Weston entering Cranbrooks's house at an hour which tallied exactly with the time he would have arrived there if he had gone direct from the beach. Turner declared with equal positiveness that he had met the prisoner three miles away from Cranbrook's at the same nour. The fishermen, with evident reluctance, told of the threats made on the beach. and a motive for the murder was thus supplied. The jury's verdict of "guilty" was generally indorsed by the people as correct, but owing to the statement of Turner, a petition for Executive clemency was largely signed and forwarded the Governor at Boston. That official, a humane man, commuted the He hastened to give his neighbors death sentence to imprisonment for life. Years passed and the hopeless, whitehaired convict lived on, counting the

days and hours which must elapse before a kindly Providence should end his sufferings. Many attempts had been made to secure his release, but in vain. Several wealthy gentlemen, at the instance of a California millionaire who had taken a deep interest in the celebrated case, had used their personal influence through the roofs. About three hunwith the Executive head of the Comhad but a few months to live at least, and that his conduct during his long imprisonment had been faultless. Under these circumstances a pardon was issued, Weston found himself outside the door to Seabrook and a ten-dollar bill in his

"Mr. Weston, I believe," said a gen tleman, stepping up to him.

"That is my name, sir," said the exconvict, gravely. It was the first time in seventeen years he had heard himself | Chicago News. addressed as "Mr." "I have some strange news for you,"

said the gentleman. "Can you bear a surprise?' "After what I have endured, sir, I can bear any thing," was the quiet answer.

"Then it is this. Mr. Weldon -"The gentleman in California who has done so much for me?"

"Yes, Mr. Weldon died a week ago yes terday, and left in my care two packages. Both were to be delivered to you if the were freed I was to give you this."

The package which he handed to Gerald Weston contained a letter from his brother Richard, who had been known for years, and grown rich as "Weldon." In it Gerald was asked to assume the guardianship of his two orphan nieces, and act as executor of an estate amounting to more than a million.

Gerald read it through almost unmoved. He had suspected something

"Where is the other package?" asked. "I burned it, according to my instruc-

"Without reading the inclosure?" "Certainly."

"That is well. If it had still been in existence I would have asked you to do just as you have done."-Chicago Jour-

# LEATHER GLOVES.

Of What They are Made-Technical Terms in the Trade.

There are several terms in the glove trade that may be worth explaining. The word "kid" really means kid leather, and there can be little doubt that the better grades of what purport to be such are made of the cuticle of the infant goat. About twice a year some newspaper revives the old yarn that kid gloves are made of rat-skin and tells how the obeyed directions, and in due time we rats are hunted for that purpose in the sewers of Paris. The only foundation there is for the story is that some years ago experiments were tried with ratskins. The results were unfavorable, the largest skins being too small for any but a child's glove, and the pelt too tender to be of any service.

"Chevrette," a term used to distinguish some gloves of a dressy character for street wear, is both French and English, and has several liberal meanings. It is from "chevre," a goat, and we are justified in expecting a chevrette glove to be of young goat-skin, in distinction from the heavy goat gloves used for rough work. Great progress has been made, however, in tanning sheep and lamb-skins in recent years, and they are now rendered so elegant and so durable as to be practically indistinguishable from goat leather in looks or wear.

Until within a few years "dogskin gloves" were always made of lamb or goat skin, never of the real canine cuticle. Lately, however, the difficulties of dressing have been overcome, and now excellent gloves are made of real' dogskin, though the quantity is not very large. Only the finer grades of skin are suited to street wear, the heavier skins being dressed in oil for hard usage.

Gloves called "castor" have had quite a history. The word indicates the skin of the beaver, but the best French castor gloves were formerly made of thin deer skin, and were soft, durable and expensive. Latterly shaved lamb or sheep skin was used, and the goods were unsatisfactory. These were displaced by American castors made of antelope skins from our Western plains. They are sewed with silk and are handsome and durable. Of late years a new leather has been brought out called Mocha castor. It is the skin of the Egyptian sheep, and is very thin, tough and the captors, with their captive, drove to durable, and has a rich, velvety appear-

ance. Colt skin is a new comer for glove purposes, and is an exceedingly smooth, fine leather, suitable for in or out door wear. Such expressions as "Craven Tan," "Cis-Atlantic," "Gant de Luxe," and others, are the trade-marks of par-That night poor Mollie lay cold and ticular makers, and are indicative of

# SEMI-LIQUID PEAT.

Great Destruction Caused by a Deluge of the Stoff in 1853. The shifting of peat-bogs in Great

Britain from one place to another is not

a rare occurrence. On the 3rd of January, 1853, a bog of Enagh Monmore, Ireland, nearly a mile in circumference, and several feet deep, began a movement which lasted about twenty-four hours. It stopped when it had made an advance of about a quarter of a mile. Pennant describes another affair of this kind. The Solway moss in Scotland was an expanse of semi-liquid bog, covering 1,600 acres, and lying somewhat higher than a valley of fertile land near Netherby. So long as the moderately hard crust near the edge was pre served the moss did not flow over. one occasion some peat-diggers imprudently tampered with that crust, and the moss, moistened by heavy rains, burst its bounds. On the night of the 17th of November, 1771, a farmer who lived near by was alarmed by an unusual noise. He soon discovered a black deluge was slowly rolling in upon his house, and carrying every thing before it. warning, but ne could not reach all of them. Many were awakened by the noise made by the Stygian tide, while others knew nothing of its approach until it had entered their bedrooms. Pennant says that some were surprised with it even in their beds. These passed a horrible night, not knowing what their fate would be until next morning, when their neighbors came and rescued them dred acres of bog flowed over four hunmonwealth. It was urged that Weston dred acres of land during the night, utterly ruining the farmers, overturning buildings, filling some of the cottages up to the roof, and suffocating many cattle. The stuff flowed along like thick and one warm June morning, Gerald black paint, studded with lumps of more solid peat, and it filled every nook and of the penitentiary with a railway pass crevice in its passage. It is said that a cow stood for sixty hours up to her neck in mud and water, but was finally hauled out. When she was rescued she did not refuse to eat, but would not touch water, regarding it with as much terror as if she were suffering from hydrophobia .-

-The biggest edible oysters in the Australia. They are as large as a dinner plates, and the same shape. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits his shell so well he does not leave much margin.

-A Paris correspondent writes that 'A fashionable bride now makes a selection among the presents she receives keeping the desirable things for herself Governor again refused a pardon. If you and the others to be given to future brides of her acquaintance."

# AN OLD MAID'S QUEST.

How She Started Out to Hunt a Husband,

Some years ago, after I had worked up a case in a town in Ohio, a woman called at the hotel one day and asked to see me. I found her to be a spinster, about fifty years old, wearing the traditional hands. But the born naturalist, like ringlets and eye-glasses, and as stiff as a crowbar in her demeanor. She, too, slight risk when his blood is up. In had an original way of arriving at the point. After introducing herself she

"I am rich. Some folks call me eccentric, but I am simply sensible. I wish to travel, and I wish to hire you as my escort. You will be my employe, and I shall exact the most formal respect of you. I may need you for a year, or may the largest specimen I had ever seen at not, but I will hire you for that length of time."

After a little talk we arrived at figures satisfactory to both. She lived in a town twenty miles away, and she gave herself a week to get ready in. At the end of that time I reported for duty, and found her ready to start. She had worth five times as much. two fair-sized trunks for baggage, and she directed me to buy tickets to New York. She didn't say how much money she had, how long she was going to stay, or give me any other particulars. I arrived in Gotham and put up at a firstclass hotel. I acted as her guide and escort, but such was our demeanor toward each other that no one could have made out the relationship. She seemed to argue that if she dropped formality for a moment I might propose marriage, and it was "sir" on every possible occa-

She settled the hotel bill herself, but gave me money to buy tickets to Boston after a stay of twenty days. We were in Boston a fortnight and then went to Hartford, and there I got the first inkling of her idea in making the trip. She

sent for me to come to the ladies' parlor, and when I arrived she began. "Mr. Jewett, you have noticed the portly man seated on my right at the table?"

"Yes'm." "Blue eyes and bald-headed, and looks very fatherly?"

'Yes'm." "I wish you to ascertain whether he is

married or a widower." That evening I reported to her that the bald-headed man was a widower and in the real estate business in an in-

terior town. "Very well, sir," she stiffly replied, 'you may now retire and I will send for you when I want you.'

After that I watched her at meal time, and I soon caught on to the fact that she had "set her cap" for the widower. It was laughable to see her try to ape the girl of twenty, and in three days every body in the dining-room had caught on and was giving her the guy. The old gal knew her gait, however, and in about in the parlor.

"Mr. Jewett," she said, as I stood before her, "I-I think that Mr. Sampson rath-rather likes me."

"Yes'm." "You may say to him that I am worth \$80,000 in cash and bonds, never have been married, and that his appearance

pleases me." I managed after a day or two to get in with Mr. Sampson and convey this information, and I saw that it hit him right between the eyes. Two hours later he called on her, and three days after his call she sent for me to say:

"Mr. Jewett, you will accompany me home, where I will pay you your salary for the year. Mr. Sampson and I are engaged." And three months later they were

# married, and it turned out to be a happy match.-N. Y. Sun. KISSING CHILDREN.

A Practice That Is as Inconsiderate as It

Is Dangerous. practice of kissing children when one has a sore throat, a Dusseldorf physician says in a German medical journal: Speaking mildly, I would call this practice horrible, although the "murderous" was on my tongue. term Yes, indeed, dear madam, "murderous!" You will remember, perhaps, that fourteen days ago you, with a great shawl wrapped around your neck, made a visit to Mrs. S., and as the little Hans came running into the room, did you not snatch the little one in your arms and, apparently overflowing with tenderness for him, kiss him to your heart's content. Then you began to relate what a horribly inflamed throat you had, so that the day before you had to decline an invitation to the concert. You had no designs on the life of that child, and yet you killed him just as surely as though, instead of your tender kisses. you had given him strychnine or arsenic. Your tenderness was fatal. Two or three days later the boy began to complain of sore throat, and, when the physician came, the one word "diphtheria" made all clear. To-day a little freshly-decorated mound in the churchyard is the only reminder of your visit. The mother has, of course, not the slightest suspicion of you; she ascribes her bitter loss to Providence The physician did nothing to disturb this belief, for this would have been as unwise as unkind; but I will say it that to your folly alone, my dear madam, the death of little Hans is due. It is hard to determine how great a part of the prevalence of that horrible diphtheria, is to be attributed to such thoughtlessness; it is well-established, however, that adults have diphtheria in so mild a form often, that it is regarded as only a simple cold, and as a cold is not infectious, there is no idea that the breath may harm any one. As diphtheria, in the majority of cases, is commuworld are found at Port Lincoln, South nicated by direct contagion, as there is no surer way of communicating the disease than by kissing, and as kissing has bcome so much the custom on all occasions, it is certainly not surprising that this disease so easily becomes epidemic, although in this there is no wish to say that all cases of diphtheria originate

thus. One thing should be remembered:

It is sometimes a greater kindness to

children to show them less tenderness

in this respect

# IN PURSUIT OF SNAKES.

A Collector's Hunt After a Rather Ugly-

Looking Reptile.

There is a popular prejudice against even the most harmless snakes, and few peop's would carry the collector's rage so far as to attempt the capture of an ugly-looking reptile with the bare the born sportsman, does not mind any Sherman F. Denton's "Incidents of a Collector's Rambles," is the following account of an incident belonging to his stav in Australia:

Snakes were rather numerous, and one day, while walking in the thick scrub, I came across a large, light brown one, coiled upon the ground. He was by far large, and was probably ten or twelve feet long, and as thick as a man's leg at the knee.

I thought at first I would shoot him in the head with a light charge of shot,

Feeling about in my pocket and game bag, I at last found a leather strap with a buckle. I drew the strap through the buckle, making a noose, and thus armed, started cautiously toward his snakeship, intending to put the noose over his head.

As soon as I came near, he partly uncoiled, opened his mouth very wide, thereby disclosing his sharp teeth, and hissing spitefully, struck at me. I dodged behind a small tree, and, leaning out as far as I dared, tried several times to noose him. He was very savage, and looked powerful enough to crush me in his folds. At this juncture my courage was at rather a low ebb.

After I had teased him for some time, he suddenly decided to leave my company, and started off at full speed. I caught up with my gun and went after him, and, by hard running through the scrub, managed to head him off. He stopped, coiled up again, and again I tried the noose. He was equal to the occasion, putting his head under his coils in a very sulky manner; but as soon as I reached out, and caught him by the tail he pulled away with great

force and started off once more. This time he took refuge under a fallen tree; and before I could head him off, he was gliding down the hole of some wild beast, which was partly concealed by the dead branches. I reached the spot just as the last two or three feet were going down; and seizing his tail with both hands, I hung on desper-

With my feet braced against a limb of a tree, I pulled till the tail cracked and snapped, as if it would break asunder. Sometimes he pulled me within a few inches of the hole, and then I would brace up on the limb, and drag him half way out.

At last I grew so tired that I had to a week I got an order to show up again let go my hold, and, with many regrets, I saw the last few inches of the tail disappear beneath the ground.

# ST. DISTAFF'S DAY.

A Thread 115 Miles in Length Spun From

One Pound of Cotton.

The 7th of January is a day in which the elderly maidens, who are some times called spinsters, should take a peculiar interest. In old times it was known and observed as St. Distaff's day, because it was generally then that the women resumed, after all Christmas holidays, the distaff and spindle. When the spinning-wheel was invented, along in 1533, those ladies who used it began to be called spinsters. This, afterward, in legal terminology, came to be applied to all unmarried women, but the name was an honored one until the employment of spinning was considered too menial for women of rank. Then it was used contemptuously, and gradually it came to signify, more particularly, single ladies of mature years. Before the spinning-wheel was relegated to the garret some extraordinary feats were accomplished, or, as people nowadays would say, records were made, by those expert in its use. In the year 1745 a woman at East Dereham, in Norfolk, spun a single pound of wool into a thread of 84,000 yards in length, wanting only eighty yards of forty-eight miles. This, at the time, was considered a performance of sufficient importance to merit a place in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society"-a very high honor, indeed. Afterward, this feat was eclipsed by another English lady, living at Norwich, who spun a pound of combed wool into a thread of 168,000 yards; and she actually produced from the same weight. of cotton a thread of 203,000 yards, equal to about 115 miles. This last thread, if woven, would produce about twenty yards of yard-wide muslin.-Chicago

# The Domestic of the Period. "Mr. Hankinson, you will excuse me

if I receive you in the lining-room this evening.' "Don't mention it, Miss Kajones. It is much more cozy and homelike."

"It is not on that account, Mr. Hankinson, but Bridget has gone into the parlor to take a nap on the lounge and given orders that she must not be disturbed."-Chicago Tribune.

-A Hartford, Van Buren County, (Mich.) man, who went West some years ago, got into trouble and the California penitentiary at the same time, and to save his family the disgrace caused somebody to write to Michigan that he had been shot and scalped by Indians. This would have made it all right if he had stayed dead, but a short time ago, while his widow was getting her trousseau ready to marry a decent man, the villain spoiled every thing by getting out of prison and writing home to ask for his family.

-The great Okefenokee swamp of Georgia, over the proposed sale of which at auction there have arisen interfering complications, comprises about 450,000 acres. Much of it is high and dry and much heavily timbered. It is one hundred miles long, and from ten to fifty wide, more than half being in Florida. The place supports many forms of animal life. Its denizens are pretty rough people. They eat honey and bunt

O! tell me which is best to wed. The girl who goes to college, And stuffs her nervous little head, Like sausages, with knowle

Or one of the domestic kind Who has no higher mission
Than making of a home designed
To better man's condition?

'Tis known that females with an aim Abhor housekeeping ever, And, if obliged to do the same, Are any thing but clever.

While those who are not built so smart Enjoy home's sweet beauties, And with a gentle, loving heart Do skillfully its duties.

Were we a Mormon we might try Both of these wifely treasures. And so combine no end of pie With intellectual pleasures.

But as we're not we fain must seek The girl who best is able
To fill our needs. What good is Greek
When empty is the table?

A double-headed girl might solve The question, could we find her, One of her heads could then evolve The science-sure to blind her:

The other head-(the one we'd kiss) Could settle down to cooking--Ah! that "combine" would give the bliss For which all men are looking.

—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

# **CLEOPATRA**

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

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Clustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WCOD-VILLE and GREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER IL. OF THE DISOBEDIENCE OF HARMACHIS; OF THE SLAYING OF THE LION; AND OF THE SPEECH OF THE OLD WIFE, ATOUA.

ND after these things
Ptolemy the Piper
troubled us no him of whom it was prophesied that he should be Pharaoh. For palace of marble at Alexandria, flushed with Cyprian

wine, and played upon the flute before his women. And at his bidding the eunuch lifted up the head by the hair for him to look on. Then he aughed and smote it on the cheek with his bade one of the girls crown Pharaoh with flowers. And he bowed the knee, and mocked the head of the innocent child. But the girl, who was sharp of tongue—for all of this I heard in after years-said to him "that he did well to bow the knee, for this child was indeed Pharaoh, the greatest of Pharaohs, and his name was the Osiris and his throne was Death."

At this saying Auletes was much troubled, and shookand trembled, for, being a wicked man, he greatly feared the entering into So he caused the girl to be slain, because of the evil omen of her saying, crynd her to worsh Pharaoh whom she had named. And the other women he sent away, and played no more upon the flute till he was once again arunk on the morrow. But the Alexandrians made a song thereon, which is still sung about the streets. And this is the beginning :hereof:

Ptolemy the Piper played Piped and played he well. Sure that flute of his was made Of the dank reed sighing

There beneath the shadows gray. With the sisters three, Shall he pipe for many a day. May the Frog his butler be! And his wine the water of that countrie-Ptolemy the Piper!

After this the years passed on, nor did I, being very little, know any thing of the great things that came to pass in Egypt; nor is it my purpose here to set them out. For I, Harmachis, will speak only of those things with which I have been concerned.

And as the time went on my father and the teachers instructed me in the ancient learning of our people and in such matters appertaining to the gods as it is meet that children should know. So I grew strong and comely, for my hair was black as the hair of the divine Nout, and my eyes were blue as the blue lotus, and my skin was as the alabaster within the sanctuaries. For now that these glories have passed from me I may speak of them without shame. Strong I was also. There was no youth of my years in Abouthis who could stand against me to wrestle with me, nor could any throw so far with the sling or spear.
And much I yearned to hunt the lion; but he whom I called my father forbade me to hunt, telling me that my life was of too great worth to be so lightly hazarded. But when I bowed myself before him and prayed he would make his meaning clear to me, the old man frowned and answered that the gods made all things clear in their own season. For my part, however, I went away wroth, for there was a youth in Abouthis who with others had slain a lion that fell upon his father's herds, and, be ing envious of my strength and beauty, he set it about that I was cowardly at heart, in that when I went out to hunt I slew naught but jackals and gazelles. Now, this was when I had reached my seventeenth year and was a man grown.

It chanced, therefore, that as I went sore at heart from the presence of the High Priest, my father, I met this youth, who called to me and mocked me, bidding me know the country people had told him that a great lion was down among the rushes by the banks of the canal which runs past the Temple, lying at a distance of thirty stadia from Abouthis. And, still mockng me, he asked me if I would come and help him slay this lion, or would Igo and sit among the old women and bid them comb my side lock. This bitter word so angered me that I was near to falling on him; but in place thereof, forgetting my father's saying, I answered that if he would come along I would go with him and seek this lion, and he should learn if I were indeed a coward. And at first he would not, for, as men know,

A CHOICE OF TWO BLESSINGS, wood, and at the end thereof a pomegranate in silver, to hold the hand from slipping; and together, in silence, we went side by side to where the lion lay. When we came to the place it was near sundown, and there, upon the mud of the canal bank, we found the lion's slot, which ran into a thick clump of reeds.

"Now, thou boaster," I said, "wilt thou lead the way into yonder reeds, or shall I?" And I made as though I would lead the way. "Nay, nay," he answered, "be not so and! The brute will spring upon thee and rend thee. See? I will shoot among the reeds! Perchance, if he sleeps, it will arouse him." And he drew his bow at a

And how it chanced I know not, but the arrow struck the sleeping lion, and, like a flash of light from the belly of a cloud, he bounded from the shelter of the reeds, and stood before us with bristling mane and yellow eyes, the arrow quivering in his flank. He roared aloud in fury, and the earth

swiftly ere he spring!" But the courage had left the breast of the boaster. His jaw dropped down and his fingers unloosed their hold so that the bow fell from them. Then with a loud cry he turned and fled behind me, leaving the lion in my path. But while I stood waiting my doom-for though I was sore afraid I would not fly—the lion crouched himself, and, turning not aside, with one great bound swept over me, touching me not. He lit, and again he bounded full on the boaster's back, striking him such a blow with his great paw that his head was crushed as an egg thrown against a stone. He fell down dead, and the lion stood and roared over him. Then 1 was mad with horror, and, scarce knowing what I did, I grasped my spear, and with a shout I charged. As I charged the lion lifted himself up on his hinder legs to greet me, so that his head stood up above me. He smote at me with his paw, but with all my strength I drove the broad spear into his throat, and, shrinking from the agony of the steel, his blow fell short and did no more than rip the skin. Back he fell, the great spear far in his throat. Then rising, he roared in pain

and leapt twice the height of a man straight

into the air, smiting at the spear with his

fore paws. Twice he leaped thus, horrible to see, and twice he fell upon his back.

Then his strength spent itself with his rush

ing blood, and, groaning like a bull, he died; and I, being but a lad, stood and trembled with fear, now that all cause of fear had passed. But as I stood and gazed at the dead body of him who had taunted me, and at the car cass of the lion, a woman, even the same old wife, Atoua, who, though I knew it not as yet, had offered up her flesh and blood that I might be saved alive, came running toward me. For she had been gathering simples, wherein she had great skill, by the water's edge, not knowing that there was a lion nigh (and, indeed, the lions for the most part are not found in the tilled land, but rather in the desert and the Libyan my foster-brother, was brought to him by the eunuch as he sat in his ace of marble at Al and, bending herself she made obersance to me, and saluted me, calling me Royal, and worthy of all honor, and beloved and chosen of the Holy Three, ay, and even by the name of the Pharach! the Deliverer!

But I, thinking that terror had made her sick of mind, asked of her what she would speak.
"Is it a great thing," I asked, "that I

should slay a lion? Is it a matter worthy of such talk as thine? There live, and have lived, men who have slain many lions. Dic not the Divine Tahutimes the Osirian slav with his own hand more than two hundred lions? Is it not written on the tablet that is between the paws of the living Koremku (the Sphinx) that is set beyond Memfi, nigh to the seven pyramids, that he slew lions aforetime? And have not others done likewise? Why, then, speakest thou thus, O foolish woman?"

slain the lion, I was minded, after the manner of youth, to hold it as a thing of no ac count. But she ceased not to make obeisance and to call me by names that are too

high even to be written.
"O Royal One!" she cried, "wisely did thy mother prophecy. Surely the Holy Spirit, the Knepth, was in her. O thou conceived by a god! See the omen. The lion there—he growls within the Capitol at Rome; and the dead man, he is the Ptolemy -the Macedonian spawn that, like a for eign weed, hath overgrown the land of Nile; with the Macedonian Lagidæ shalt thou go to smite the Lion of Rome. And the Macedonian cur shall fly, and the lion shall strike him down, and thou shalt strike down the hon, and the land of Khem shall nce more be free! free! free! Keep thyself but pure, according to the command-ment of the gods, O son of the Royal House! O hope of Khem! be but ware of Woman the Destroyer, and

as I. have said, so shall it be. Poor am I and wretched; yea, stricken with sorrow. I have sinned in speaking of that which should be hid, and for my sin have I paid in the coin of that which was born of my womb; willingly have I paid for thee. But I have still of the wisdom of



TWICE HE LEAPED THUS, HORRIBLE TO SEE. all are equal, turn their countenances from the poor. The Divine Mother (Isis) hath spoken to me—but last night she spake—bidding me come hither to gather herbs, and read to thee the signs that I should see. And as I have said, so shall it come to pass, if thou canst but endure the weight of the great temptation. Come hither, Royal One!" and she led me to the edge of the canal where the water was deep and still and blue. "Now gaze upon that face as the water throws it back. Is not that brow fitted to bear the double crown? Do not those gentle even mirror the perfect those gentle eyes mirror the perfect majesty of kings? Hath not the Ptah, the Creator, fashioned that form to fit the imperial garb, and awe the glance of multi-tudes looking through thee to God?

"Nay, nay," she went on in another voice -ashrill old wife's voice-"I will-be not so toolish, boy-the scratch of a lion is a vent is our custom to hunt the lion in companies; so it was my hour to mock. Thereon he went and fetched his bow and arrows and a sharp knife. And I brought forth my heavy spear, which had a shaft of thorn-

of it-I know. I am not crazed for nothing. For mark, every thing has its balance—in madness is much wisdom, and in wisdom nuch madness. La! la! la! Pharaoh him self can't say where that one begins and the other ends. Now, don't stand gazing there, looking as silly as a cat in a crocus-colored robe; but just let me stick these green things on the place, and in six days you'll heal up as white as a three-year child. Never mind the smart of it, lad. By Him who sleeps at Philæ, or at Abou-this, or at Abydos—as our Divine masters have it now-or wherever he does sleep, which is a thing we shall find out before we want to-by Osiris, I say you'll live to be as clean from scars as a sacrifice to Isis at the new moon, if you'll but let me put it

"Is it not so, my good folk?" and she turned to address some people who had, un-seen by me, assembled while she prophesied. "I've been speaking a spell over him, just to make a way for the virtue of my nedicine-la! la! there's nothing like spell. If you don't believe it, just come to "Shoot with the bow," I cried, "shoot me the next time your wives are barren; it's better than scraping every pillar in the Temple of Osiris, I warrant. I'll make 'em bear like a twenty-year-old palm. But then you see, you must know what to say-that's every thing comes to a point at

last. La! la!" Now, when I heard all this, I, Harmachis put my hand to my head, not knowing if I dreamed. But presently looking up, I saw a gray-haired man among those who were gathered together, who watched us sharply and afterward I learned that this man was the spy of Ptolemy, yea, the very man who had well-nigh caused me to be slain of Pharaoh when I was in my cradle. And then I understood why Atoua spoke so fooi-

ishly.
"Thine are strange spells, old wife," he said. "Thou didst speak of Pharaoh and the double crown and of a form fashioned by Ptah to bear it; is it not so?"

"Yea, yea-part of the spell, thou fool; and what can one swear by better nowadays than by the divine Pharaoh, the Piper, whom and whose music may the gods pre serve to charm this happy land? What better than by the double crown he wears, grace to great Alexander of Macedonia? By he way, you know about everything. Have they got back his chlamys yet, which Mithridates took to Cos? Pompey wore it last, didn't he? In his triumph, too. Just fancy Pompey in the cloak of Alexander-a puppy dog in a lion's skin. And talking of lions, look what this lad hath done-slain a lion with his own spear, and right glad you village folks should be to see it, for it was a very fierce lion. Just see the teeth and claws. His claws! They are enough to make a poor silly old woman like me shriek to look at them. And the body there, the dead body, the lion slew it. Alack, he's an Osiris now, the body. And to think of it, but half an hour ago he was an every-day nortal like you or me. Well, away with him to the embalmers. He'll soon swell in the sun and burst, and that will save them the trouble of cutting him open. Not that they will spend a talent of silver over him anyway. Seventy days in natron—that's all he's likely to get. La! la! how my tongue does run, and it's getting dark. Come, aren't you going to take away the body of that poor lad, and the lion, too? There, my boy, you keep those herbs on, and you'll never feel your scratches. I know a thing or two for all I'm crazy, and you, my own grandson! Dear, dear, I'm glad his Holiness the High Priest adopted you when Pharaoh made an end of his son; you look so bonny. I war-rant the real Harmachis could not have killed a lion like that. Give me the commo

blood, say I, it's so lusty."
"You know too much," grumbled the spy,
now quite deceived. "Well, he is a brave youth. Here, you men, bear this body back to Abouthis, and some of you stop and help me skin the lion. We'll send the skin to you, young man," he went on; "not that you leserve it. To attack a lion like that was the act of a fool, and a fool deserves what ts - destruction. Never strong until you are stronger."

But, for my part, I went home won

CHAPTER III.

OF THE REBUKE OF AMENEMHAT; OF THE PRAYER OF HARMACHIS: AND OF THE SIGN GIVEN BY THE HOLY GODS.

OR awhile as I, Harmachis, went, the juice of the green batter of the green herbs which the old wife, Atoua, had placed caused me much smart. but presently the pain ceased. And of a truth, I believe that there was virtue in them, for within two days my flesh

healed up, so that after a time no marks remained. But I be-thought me that I had dis-High Priest, Amenembat, who was called For till to-day I knew not that he was in truth my father according to the flesh, having been taught that his own son was slain, as I have written, and that he had been pleased, with the sanction of the Divine ones, to take me as an adopted son and rear me up, that I might in due season fill an office about the temple. Therefore was 1 sore troubled, for I feared the old man, who was very terrible in his anger, and spake ever with the cold voice of Wisdom. Nevertheless, I determined to go in to him

and confess my fault and bear such punishment as he should be pleased to put upon me. So, even with the red spear in my hand and the red wounds on my breast, l passed through the outer court of the great temple and came to the door of the chamber where the High Priest dwelt. It is a grea chamber sculptured round about with the mages of the solemn gods, and the light of Ra (the sun) came to it in the daytime by an opening cut through the stone of the massy roof. But at night it was lit by a swinging lamp of bronze. I passed in without noise, for the door was not altogether shut, and pushing my way through the

heavy curtains that were beyond, I stood with a beating heart within the chamber. The lamp was lit, for the darkness had fallen, and by its light I saw the old man seated in a chair of ivory and ebony at a table of stone, whereon were spread the mystic writings of the words of Life and Death. But he read no more, for behold! he slept, and his long, white beard rest upon the table like the beard of a dead nan. The soft light from the lamp fell on him and on the papyri, and on the gold ring upon his hand, where were graven the symbols of the Invisible One, but all around was shadow. It fell on the shaven head, on the white robe, on the cedar staff of priesthood at his side, and on the ivory of the lion-footed chair; it showed the mighty brow of power, the features cut in kingly mold, the white eyebrows and the dark hollows of the deep-set eyes. I looked and trembled, for there was about him that which was more than the dignity of man. So long had he lived with the gods, and so long kept company with them and with thoughts divine, so deeply was he versed in all those mysteries which we do but faintly discern, here in this upper air, that even now, before his time, he partock of the nature of the Osiris, and was a thing to shake humanity with fear.

"Why hast thou been disobedient to me, O my son?" he said. "How came it that thou wentest forth against the lion when I bade thee not?"

went forth?" I asked in fear.

"How know I? Are there, then, no other ways of knowledge than by the senses? O ignorant child! was not my spirit with thee when the lion sprang upon thy com-parion? Did I not pray those set about thee to protect thee to make sure thy thrust when thou didst drive the spear into the lion's throat? How came it that thou wentest forth, O my son?" "The boaster taunted me," I answered,

"Yes, I know it; and because of the hot blood of youth, I forgive thee, Harmachis. But now listen unto me, and let my words sink into thy heart like the waters of Sihor into thirsty sand at the rising of Sirius. Listen unto me. The boaster was sent unto thee as a temptation, as a trial of thy strength was he sent, and see! it has not been equal to the burden. Therefore is thy hour put back. Hadst thou been strong in this matter, the path had been made plain to thee even now. But thou hast failed, and therefore is thy hour put back."

"I understand thee, not my father," I answered.

"What was it, then, my son, that the old wife, Atoua, said to thee down by the bank And thereon I told him all that the old

wife had said. "And thou believest, Harmachis, my

"Nay," I answered; "how should I be lieve such tales. Surely she is mad. All the people know her for mad." Then for the first time he looked toward

me, who was standing in the shadow. "My son! my son!" he cried, "thou art wrong. She is not mad. The woman spake the truth; she spake not of herself, but of the voice within her that can not lie. For this Atoua is a prophetess and holy. Now learn thou the destiny that the gods of Egypt have given to thee to fulfill, and woe be unto thee if by any weakness thou dost fail therein! Listen! thou art no stranger adopted into my house and the house of the temple; thou art my very son, saved unto me by this same woman. But, O Harmachis, thou art more than this, for in thee and me alone doth flow the imperial blood of Egypt. Thou and I alone of men alive are descended, without break or flaw, from that Pharaoh Nekt-nebf whom Ochus the Persian drove from Egypt. The Persian came and the Persian went, and then after the Persian came the Macedonian, and now for nigh upon three hundred years have the Lagidæ usurped the double crown, defiling the land of Khem and corrupting the wor-ship of his gods. And mark thou this; but now, but two weeks since, is Ptolemy Neus Dionysius, Ptolemy the Piper, who would have slain thee, dead; and but now hath the eunuch Pothinus, that very eunuch who came hither, years ago, to cut thee off, set at naught the will of his master, the dead Auletes, and placed the boy Ptolemy upon the throne. And therefore hath his sister Cleopatra, that fierce and beautiful girl. led into Syria; and there, if I err not, will she gather her armies and make war upon her brother Ptolemy; for by her father's will was she left joint sovereign with him. And meanwhile-mark thou this, my son-the Roman eagle hangs on high, waiting with ready talons till such time as he may fall upon the fat wether Egypt and rend him. And mark, again, the people of Egypt are weary of the foreign yoke, they hate the memory of the Persians, sick at heart are they of being called 'Men of Macedonia' in the markets of Alexandria. The whole land mutters and murmurs beneath the yoke of the Gree's and the

shadow of the Roman. Have not they been oppressed? Have not their children of the Lagidæ! Have not the temples been forsaken? Ay, have not the divine majes ties of the eternal gods been set at naught by these Grecians bubblers who have dared to meddle with the immortal truths. and name the Most High by another name (Serapis), confounding the substance of the Invisible? Doth not Egypt cry aloud for freedom? and shall she cry in vain? Nay, nay, for thou, my son, art the appointed way of deliverance. To thee, eing sunk in eld, have I decreed my rights. Already is thy name whispered in many a sanctuary, from Abu even unto Athu; aiready do priests and people swear alle-giance, even by the sacred symbols, unto him who shall be declared unto them. Still, the time is not yet; thou art too green storm. But to-day wast thou tried and found wanting. He who would serve the gods, O Harmachis, must put aside the fail-ings of the flesh. Taunts must not move im, nor any lusts of man. Thine is a high mission, but this must thou learn. An thou learn it not, thou shalt fail therein; and then, my curse be on thee! and the curse of Egypt, and the curse of Egypt's broken For, know thou this, that even the gods, who are immortal, may, in the interwoven scheme of things, lean upon the man who is their instrument, even as a war rior on his sword. And woe be to the sword that snaps in the hour of battle, for it shall be thrown aside to rust? Therefore, make thou thy heart pure and high and strong; for thine is no common lot, and thine no mortal meed. Triumph, and in glory shalt thou go-in glory here and

hereafter! Fail, and woe—woe be on thee!"

He paused and bowed his head, and then "Of these matters shalt thou hear more nereafter. Meanwhile thou hast much to learn. To-morrow will I give thee letters. and thou shalt pass down the Nile, even past white-walled Memphis to On (Heliopolis), and there shalt thou sojourn certain years and earn more of our ancient wisdom beneath the shadow of that sacred pyramid of which thou, too, art the Hereditary High Priest that is to be. And meanwhile will Isit here and watch, for my hour is not yet, and, by the help of the gods, spin the web wherein

thou shalt hold the wasp of Macedonia. "Come hither, my son; come hither and kiss me on the brow, for thou art all my hope, and all the hope of Egypt. Be but true, rise to the giddy height of thy destiny, and thou shalt be glorious here and hereafter; be false, fail, and I will spit upon thee, and thou shalt be accursed, and thy soul shall remain in bondage till that hour when, in the slow flight of time, the evil shall once more grow to good and Egypt shall again be free."

I drew near, trembling and kissed him on the brow. "May, all these things come upon me, and more," I said, "if I fail thee, O my father!"

"Nay," he cried, "not me; but rather tose whose will I do. And now go, my son, and ponder in thy heart, and in thy secret heart digest my words; and mark what thou shait see, and gather up the dew of wisdom, and make thee ready for the battle. Fear not for thyself; thou art protected from all ill. No harm may touch thee from without; thyself alone can be thine own en-

emy. I have said."
Then I went forth with a full heart. The night was very still, and there was none | a single puti.

I stood and gazed, and as I stood he opened his dark eyes, but looked not on me, nor turned his head; and yet he saw me and spoke.

I stood and gazed, and as I stood he opened his dark eyes, but looked not on through them, and reached the entrance to the pylon that is at the outer gate. And then, seeking solitude, and, as it were, to draw nigh to Heaven, I climbed the pylon's two hundred steps, until at length I reached hou wentest forth against the lion when I the massive roof. Here I leaned my breast against the parapet and looked forth. And "How knowest thou, my father, that I as I looked the red edge of the full moon floated up over the Arabian hills, and her rays fell upon the pylon where I stood, and the temple walls beyond, and lit up the visages of the carven gods. Then the cold light struck the wide stretch of well-tilled nd, now whitening to the harvest, and as the heavenly lamp of Isis (the moon) passed

> of Khem, rolls on toward the sea.
>
> And now the bright beams kissed the water, that smiled an answer back, and now mountain and valley, river, temple, town and plain were flooded with white light, for Mother Isis was arisen, and threw her gleaming robe across the dark bosom of the earth. Beautiful it was, with the beauty of a perfect dream, and solemn as the hour after death. Mightily, indeed, the temples towered up against the face of night. Never had they seemed so grand to me as upon that night, those ancient shrines, before whose eternal walls Time

up the sky, slowly did her rays creep down

the valley, where Sihor, father of the land



CLOUD GREW UPON THE FACE OF THE MOON himself shall wither. And mine it was to be to rule this moonlit land; mine to preserve those sacred shrines and cherish the honor of their gods; mine to cast out the Ptolemy and free Egypt from the foreign yoke! In my veins ran the blood of those great Kings who, sleeping in the tombs of the valley of Tapi (Thebes), await the day of resurrection. My spirit swelled within me as I dreamed upon this glorious destiny. I closed my hands, and there, upon the pylon, I prayed as I had never prayed before to the Godhead, who is called by many

nove and are, who was from all time the Self-begot, and who shalt be till all timehearken unto me. "O Amen-Osiris, the sacrifice by whom we are justified, Lord of the Region of the Winds, the Ruler of the Ages, the Dweller

in the West, the Supreme in Amenti, hearken unto me.
"O Isis, Great Mother Goddess, Mother of the Horun-mysterious Mother, Sister, Spouse, hearken unto me. If indeed I be the chosen of gods to carry out the purpose of the gods, let a sign be given unto me, even now, to seal my life to the life above. Stretch out your arms toward me, O ye gods, and uncover the glory of your countenance. Hear! ah, hear me!" And I cast myself upon my knees and lifted up my

eves to Heaven. shadow of the Roman. Have not they been oppressed? Have not their children face of the moon and covered it up, so that the night became dark, and the silence in our community. We trust we fluence in our community. We trust we are no alarmist, but if he should find a are no alarmist, but if he should find a below in the city ceased to howl, and the silence grew and grew till it was heavy as death. I felt my spirits lifted up within me, and my hair rose upon my head. Then of a sudden the mighty pylon seemed to rock beneath me, a great wind beat about my brows, and a voice spoke within my

> "Behold a sign! Possess thyself in patience, O Harmachis!

And even as the voice spoke a cold hand couched my hand and left somewhat within it. Then the cloud rolled from the face of the moon, and the wind passed, and the pylon ceased to tremble, and the night was as the night had been.

And as the light came back 1 gazed upon that which had been left within my hand. It was a bud of the holy lotus new breaking into bloom, and therefrom came a most sweet scent.

And as I gazed thereon, behold! the lotus passed from out my grasp and vanished, eaving me astonished. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

BUCOLIC SIMPLICITY.

A Good Woman Who Didn't Mind a Little

The primitive ways of bucolic simplicity sometimes run against the refined tastes of city-bred humanity, says the Washington Post. A couple of gentlemen were traveling through Pike County, Ind., recently, and stopped at a farm-house for dinner. They got about what they expected—bacon and potatoes, soggy salt risin' bread and black chickory coffee.

"Will ye hev long or short sweetenin'?" asked the mistress of the first stranger. He didn't know just what he was setting himself in for, but ventured a preference for long sweetening. His hostess dipped a long, grimy forefinger into a pan of thick, gummy sorghum sirup, withdrew it with its sticky burden, thrust it into the coffee cup, stirring it until dissolved, and passed over the decoction. The second stranger promptly expressed his desire for coffee

without any sweetening at all.

When Principal B. T. Janney was campaigning in Virginia twenty-odd years ago he stopped at a farm-house and asked for a glass of milk. An old woman brought out a pan thick with cream, which she sat on the table. A peculiar bump was visible in the center of the pan, under the cream. The old lady peered at it through her spectacles.

"'Nother of them pesky mice," she exclaimed. She reached in and drew the vic-tim from his milky grave by the tail. Hold ing it above the pan with one hand she took the finger and thumb of the other and "stripped" it of its coating of cream. Mr. Janney was breught up among the London Quakers, and his belief in a clearliness that is next to godliness was deep rooted. He changed his order to water at once.

"Why, ye don't mind a little thing like that, do ye?" asked the lady. "My folks wouldn't a-keered if it had been full of

The writer has seen a down-East Vankee skin one hundred live eels in six minutes on a wager. Seizing the slippery fish with both hands he would bite the head nearly off between his strong, white teeth, turn down the skin at the neck, and tear it off at

THE JUG-RIDGE LITERARY.

The School-Master's Assumption of Shakes-peare Provokes Criticism. The last meeting of the Jug Ridge Literary was a pleasurable event in many respects, but there was a feature or two that demand attention at our hands. We have nothing against the new schoolmaster, but we would be derelict in our duty as a journalist if we failed to call him down a peg from his lofty perch in attempting to read from Shakespeare. What can a country schoolmaster know about the divine poet, we should like to know?

In his assumption of the soliloquy in "Richard III.," where the guilty King wonders whether it is better in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to fly to others we know not of, our new schoolmaster made a ghastly spectacle of himself. It is the opinion of your correspondent, given without fear or favor, that this was a piece of botchwork unworthy to be presented to a Jug Ridge audience. The depicting of the character in costume was also an insult to the intelligent ladies and gents present, who authorize us to state that they can tell a Shakespearian character without its being labeled with a lot of cast-off clothes of the period. This unseemingly piece of presumption was very properly resented.

The young gent who threw the turnip and hit the would-be Shakespearian reader on the ear moves in the very best circles on the Ridge, and his excellent aim was a matter of congratulation all around. The idea of the schoolmaster strutting in upon his critical audience in tights with a sword dangling at his side was simply absurd. It is small wonder that he was greeted with shouts of laughter, particularly from the ladies. When our ambitious Richard reached the line, "Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt," the shouts of laughter were simply deafening and were heard clear across the Dawson place to 'Squire Dawson's residence. Solid flesh in connection with the revelation of those tights was too much for

a Jug Ridge audience.

The temptation to strip him of his cloak and leave him standing there before a critical audience in those tights was too great to resist, and three wellknown and popular young gents were on the stage as if actuated by a simultaneous inspiration, and it is needless to say, he was shorn of his toga in the twinkling of an eye. This created great merriment: names and in many forms made manifest.
"O Amen," I prayed, "God of gods, who hast been from the beginning; Lord of Truth, who art, and of whom all are, who that the fundamental truth with the fundamental truth He made a feeble resistance and had directed blows from his sturdy fists, and for this he will have all the fighting he can stand up to before his term closes. We know whereof we affirm.

The reception of this fellow at our Literary shows the folly of newcomers in a community putting on more airs than they can conveniently carry.

We regret to state that the minister, of whom we had a right to expect better things, seemed to be in sympathy with the pedagogue, and went so far as to rise in his place when the turnips were flying the thickest and call for fair play. A few turnips shied in his direction had the effect of silencing him. Strange that the minister should thus goodly number of buttons and shingle nails in the contribution box next Sunday, when he is expecting quite a lift to help him out with that old grocery bill, he will understand where the trouble lies. More anon.—N. Y. World.

MIGHTY EXCLUSIVE A Sign Which Caused the Loss of Two Per Cent. on \$40,000.

About a week ago a Detroit real-estate dealer became very tired and had the following sign printed and posted on his door:

"No tramps neen apply." "No money to lend." "Haven't a postage stamp to spare."

"No matches supplied." "We have had the grippe." "Have seen a dozen such winters."

"We are not 'in' to bores."
"We have no railroad pass." "We don't want to invest in mines."

"No corns to be pared off." is solided reads "No stationery wanted." "We don't sign any bonds." "Don't want any life insurance."

served:

"Interviewers will please keep out." The sign had been up a day or so when in old man opened the door very carefully and walked in, and after a bit ob-

"I've been reading your sign out here. "Then profit by it," was the brusque

He shut the door and went away, and half a day later that sign came down. The old man had \$40,000 worth of land to sell, and he called upon another dealer and left his memoranda, with the remark that a man who was so mighty exclusive as that could never get near enough to the public to sell any thing.—

Detroit Free Press. Happiness Assured. First paterfamilias-Beg pardon for intruding, but the fact is your son has proposed for the hand of my daughter; and as the two families are almost strangers, you knowing nothing of my daughter and I nothing of your son, I thought it would be a sensible thing to

come around and compare notes. Second paterfamilias-Excellent idea! Has your daughter always had every thing she wanted-dresses, jewels, wait-

ing-maids, and so on? "No. She had to help her mother. How old was your boy before you stopped

thrashing him? "Well, I thrashed him pretty regularly until he was nearly grown up."

"I am satisfied." "So am I."-N. Y. Weekly.

-It is related of a Traverse City girl that she made her best fellow promise to come around at noon for an answer to his proposal of marriage. The girl said she had seen him several thousand times, but always in the evening, and she would marry no man unless she knew how he looked by daylight.

The Guase County Courant.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

# Official Paper of Chase County.

The Superintendent of Greenwood cemetery, at Chicago, refused to allow a negro to be interred in the cemetery the other day. When George T. Anthony next discusses the woes of the colored brother, he will doubtless allude to this little pepidsode, or will he?

Two souls with but a single thought two hearts that beat as one, in the persons of Chas. Griffith and Barbara van Deren, both of Chase county. wended their way to this matrimonial Mecca, Wednesday, and were made happy and one by Judge Foote.—Marion Record.

The New York Herald says that Kansas is the paradise of women.— Republican Exchange.

Why is it any more the paradise of women than it is of men, since."in Kansas, men'and their children may be assisted, fed, clothed and housed by the brains, toil and fatigue lof women, ad libitum, ad infinitum, et in eter-num?

A State gathering of Third Party Prohibitionists will be held in Rep-Sentative Hall, in Topeka, February 26 and 27. Mrs S. T. Grubb, depart-ment Superintendent of the work of the W. C. T. U. among foreigners, and Prof. Samuel Dickie, chairman of the National Prohibition committee, will address the gathering on the 26th. Rational Production committee, will address the gathering on the 26th. Ex-Governor John P. St. John and Rev. J. D. Botkin, of Wichita, will speak the following evening.

"To extend to Ireland the principles of local self-government which have already been adopted in England and Scotland," is the enigmatical pledge of Queen Victoria's speech, that can only be interpreted when Salisbury's propositions are laid be forci Parliament. The address itself qualifies the promise by the clause, and fasting.

Other faithful, except as the send of the same is concerned. Persons who are inmates of State, County or City institutions, who are not their own masters, are excused from abstaining from the use of fleshmeat for the reason of it being impossible; when abstinence can be practiced they fall under the same rule as the other faithful in regard to abstinence and fasting.

Other faithful, except as the send of State, County of City institutions, who are not their own masters, are excused from abstaining from the use of fleshmeat for the reason of it being impossible; when abstinence can be practiced they fall under the same rule as the other faithful in regard to abstinence and fasting.

Other faithful, except as the send of State, County and the sons who are inmates of State, County and S qualifies the promise by the clause, "in so far as they are applicable to Ireland." The reservation is enough to destroy all confidence in the prom-

"It reminds me" said Mr. Vance, yesterday in the Sanate, in speaking of Ingalls' speech on the race problem." of an astronomer's description of the remarkable tenuity of the tail of a comet. Its length was one hundred million miles as it stretched athwart the skies; its breadth was 50. oto miles, and yet, the solid matter which it contained could be transported in a one-horse car." Mr. Ingalls must not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he is the only man in the Senate who can bold the mirror up to nature.—K. C. Star.

Ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson Idoesn't understand the significance of the phrase "Christian prohibition." In a phrase "Christian prohibition." In a newspaper article recently published at Lawrence in reply to something said by a lady of that place he used this language: "Mrs. Diggs claims to be a Christian Prohibitionist. If she will read carefully the life and teach ings of Christ she will find the terms in flat contradiction with each other. I have read, that record, many times from beginning to end, and I have never been able to discover any au-

their feeling and the feeling in their locality. There is going to be a revolution, and it is coming sooner than expected. The grumbling has not died out. It is even louder than last sammer. It is not a cry for free whiskey, but a legitimate demand for a charge."

15 East 14th St., New York.

Do you want your daughters to learn how to cook? Then start them in with the Cooking Class commenced in the March number of Demorrest's Family Magazine. The articles carry the "Cooking Class" right into your own kitchen, for the editor tells us that there are not contained to the cooking Class in the cooking Class are contained to the cooking Class are contained to the cooking Class commences to the cooking Class co

The publishers of The Voice, of New York, are offering as a premium, as disographic reproduction, in fourteen solors, of the celebrated painting called the "Angelus" recently purchased at auction in Paris, by the American A t Association at a cost of \$10,600. This reproduction in fourteen oil colors was made at an expense of nearly \$6,000. and is a wonderfully truthful copy of the original. Harriet B. Stowe says of it. "I shall hang it among my best treasures." Frances E. Willard says: "I have given it a conspicuous place on the walls of Itest Cottage, for I regard it as a blessed hymn of praise full of the mobiest teaching." The Angelus" represents a young man and a maideu pausing from their work in the field to listen to the tolling of the "Angelus." themselves joining in the prayer. The sun has already sunk below the horizon. The sky is still luminous with the warm golden light which gives a peculiar glowing light to the surrounding fields. The young couple have been busy harvesting the potato crop, they stand quietly in the foreground, their figures clearly cut against the vivid background. Their attitudes express the devout religious sentiments of rustic piety. Both send in silence a feeling prayer to the Maker, while the bells are ringing the "Angelus" [the prayer] in the belfry of the quaint little village church, which is seen far away on the horizon, clearly defined against the vivid background against the belfry of the quaint little village church, which is seen far away on the horizon, clearly defined against the goldes sky. The publishers of The Voice, of New

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

1. Every day in Lent is a day of fast and abstinence, except the Sundays, which are days of abstinence

All the faithful who have arrived at the years of understanding are required to abstain from fleshment on every day in Lent, except on those days in which by Papal indult its use is allowed.

3. All the faithful over twentyone and under sixty years of age are bound to fast and abstain so as to eat only one full meal a day. Those who usually take three meals a day are allowed to eat a light breakfast, consisting of about one-fourth of an us-ual meal. Those who take only two meals per day, may take their colla-tion in the morning and their princi-

ty years of age, the sick and convalescent, women in pregnancy and giving suck, all who have hard work to perform, and also teachers who have laborious work in teaching their classes several hours a day, in preparing or teaching their lessons, those who nurse the sick at the hospitals. The soldiers who are at the United States forts in military service, as also those in military prison are excused from abstinance the sick and convalences. One of the grandest Children's Meetings, composed of the youth and little ones of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, ever held in the county, convened at 4:30 p. m., on the 13th, and not one of them will be likely to forget the hour spent so entertainingly. Mr. Bright will come again next year, God willing, be sure you give him a grand reception.

The address in the evening by the From fasting are excused the faiththose in military prison are excused from abstinence throughout the year except on these six days: Ash Wedfrom abstinence throughout the year except on these six days: Ash Wednesday, the last three days in Holy Week, the days before the feast of the Assumption and before Christmas. Their families living with them enjoy the same privilege. They are bound to observe the fast like the other faithful, except as far as the use of fleshmeat is concerned. Persons who are inmates of State, County or City institutions, who are not Rev. Blenkarn.

and fasting.
7. Those excused from fasting mayuse fleshmeat at their discretion at every meal on those days on which fleshmeat is allowed, but on the other days they are bound to abstain from

8. In all cases of doubt we refer the faithful to apply individually to either parish priest or their Father Confessor.

10. By a a special indult from the Holy See the fathful are allowed the use of fleshmeat on all Saturdays throughout the year, (unless any be a special day of fasting) for which they should compensate by works of

charity. Bishop of Leavenworth. Bishop's Residence. Leavenworth, Kansas. January 5, 1890.

# DEMOREST'S MACAZINE.

never been able to discover any authority for the use of carnal! weapons posed of fashion sheets. There is in a moral warfare, and it is imposin a moral warfare, and it is impossible for meto conceive a prosecution under our prohibitory law for selling a glass of wine, where Christ could consistently be a complainant or informer. Read your New Testament." If this from the Salina Republican things, the beauties of a winter spent on the Mediterranean, all the different on the Mediterranean, all the different stages through which a "Bound Book" passes before it reaches the reader, is trouble in store for the Republican party. During the present encamp party. During the present encamp party as have taken pains to interview are also of great value. The party. During the present encamp ment we have taken pains to interview the leading men from different, parts of the State, and almost without, exception they have some complaint, to make, some grieviance against the party in power. This state of affairs, so universal, is appalling to the friends of the party. There is no use to try to cover this up. The men themselves do not make any secret for their feeling and the feeling in their

tells us that these ressons are identical with the instructions given to her class by the head instructor of one of the large cooking classes of New

CRAND S. S. RALLY.

According to announcement the friends of Sabbath School work met in annual convention in the Presbyterian church. (which by the way was ornamented with fragrant blooming plants) Cottonwood Falls, February 12th and 13th.

The program, with few exceptions, interspersed with music, speeches and pertinent remarks, was carried out as published. Altogether this was the most enthusiastic meeting of the kind ever held in Chase county. Everyone on the program appeared to have given his best efforts to the work and the various subjects under work, and the various subjects under consideration were discussed with so much brotherly harmony by those of different church relations, that the work has surely received a new impe-tus, and the workers a strength which

day and at the principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except on Saturdays in Ember and Holy Week. The use of fleshmeat and fish at the same meal, however, is forbidden.

5. Milk, eggs, cheered. Ember and Holy Week. The use of fleshmeat and fish at the same meal, however, is forbidden.

5. Milk, eggs, cheese, butter and lard are allowed.

Erym festing are excused the faith.

him a grand reception.

The address in the evening by the same gentleman, "A Trip to Great Britain and the World's S. S. Conven-

amendment:

WHEREAS, The Sabbath-school work is a part of the great commission given to man saying: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

WHEREAS, The present plan of county and township organization, as prescibed by our present constitution, has been tried and his accomplished, to a great extent, the desired end; and whereas, "the fields are still white to the harvest," therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Chase County Sabbath-school Association, in convention assembled, That we do hereby pledge our more earnest and zealous efforts to carry out the provisions of that constition, and to thereby extend the work until evry learner in Chase county, no matter to what school district he may be found, may loarn of Jesus through the instrumentality of the Sabbath-school.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the duty of every parent is the not only send their children to the Sabbath-school. But to go with them, and to become earnest, zealous workers in the Sabbath-school.

Resolved, That the proper mode of con-

Resolved. That the proper mode of conducting quarterly review is by the Superintendent without the aid of the text-book after the teachers have prepared their classes (by review and otherwise) for the quarterly

the the teachers have prepared their crosses (by review and otherwise) for the quarterly general review.

Resolved, That the great requisite of the teacher and Superintender is to be filler with the Holy Ghotterrong to know and do the Master's will.

Resolved, That denominational schools are to be preferred in general, to the Union.

Resolvel, That missionary work in the Sabbath-school should be extended from the Sup rintendent to the teacher and from the eacher to the scholar.

Resolved, That we thankfully acknowledge the fav r of God upon our work during the past, and that, by prayer and devotion, we will seek greater results during the coming year.

Resolved, That, as officers, teachers and workers in the interests of our Sabbath-schools we will seek a more therrong here

workers in the interests of our Sabbath-schools, we will seek a more thorrugh per-sonal consecration to Christ.

Resolved, That we are forever opposed to re-submission of the prohibitory amendmen to the Constitution of our State.

Resolved. That we extend to Brother-Reed and Bright our heartfelt thanks for the assistance they have given us in this conven-tion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered the good people of Cottonwood Falls for their hospitality to the members of this convention

After which \$102.16 was subscribed tor the further prosecution of State and county missionery work. The convention then adjourned to

to hold their next meeting in the Con

gregational church in Strong City. O By order of the convention.

M. E. Moore, Recording Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT. HALL OF ZEREDATHA LODGE, No.

80, A. F. & A. M. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, February 13, 1890.

Resolutions of esteem and respect in memory of Brother W. S. Smith who died February 4, 1890, passed at lodge in regular session assembled: WHEREAS, The grim Scythe of Death has stricken from our number our beloved friend and brother, W.

S. Smith, and,
WHEREAS, By his removal from our
midst we have lost a most worthy
brother and kind co-laborer, our community an useful, respected and highly esteemed citizen, and his family a loving father and husband, therefore,

1. Be it Resolved. That while
deeply and keenly feeling the sad loss
of one so beloved; amid our
gloom we extend to his griefstricken family and relatives our soulfelt sympathy, and invoke for them the tender and gracious solicitude of an Allwise Providence.

2. That as emblematic of our respect and csteem for our departed brother, and expressive of our grief and sorrow at our loss. we drape the charter of our lodge for the period of thirty days.

3 That these resolutions be spread

upon the records of our lodge, that they be published in the court parers, and that a corv hereof be sent to his bereaved family
THOS. H. GRISHAM.
R. D. REES,
J. W. STONE,

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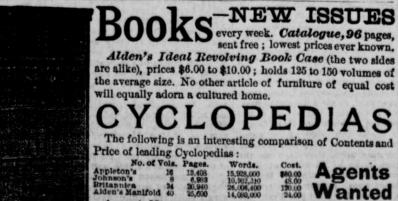
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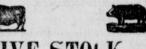
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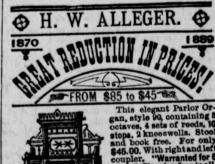
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W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

KAST. ALEX. NY.EX. E.EX. Way for a m a m a m p m

Cedar Grove. 12 10 9 50 11 37 12 01

Clements. 12 23 10 02 11 46 12 25

Elmdale. 12 44 10 20 11 59 1 02

Evans. 12 50 10 26 12 04pm 1 14

Strong. 1 05 10 37 12 12 2 10

Ellinor. 1 20 10 50 12 21 2 40

Saffordville. 1 28 10 57 12 26 2 55

WRST. Cal x. Mex. x. Dec. x. Way for a m p m p m a m

Safford ville. 3 33 3 36 4 41 7 752

Ellinor. 3 41 3 43 4 46 8 05

Strong. 3 55 3 55 4 56 9 60

Evans. 4 12 4 05 5 05 9 20

Elmdale. 4 18 4 10 5 08 9 30

Clements. 4 39 4 27 5 23 10 02

Cedar Grove. 4 52 4 37 5 33 10 34

C. K. & W. R.

ZAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed.

Bazar. Pass. Frt. Mixed.

Bazar. Pass. Frt. Mixed.

Bazar. Pass. Frt. Mixed. KAST. At.EX. NY.EX. E.EX. Way

Mixed. 5 40pm Pass. Frt. Cottonwood Falls... 4 10am 6 30am

Evans... 4 22 6 45

Hymer... 4 42 7 17

Diamond springs... 4 58 7 42

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



GRANDEST MODERN DISCOVERY TRIUMPH OF PHARMACY.

ELIXIR OF LIFE AND HEALTH Is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleanses the liver, purifies the blood and stimulates brain and nerves without injurious reaction, and one that may be taken alike by adult or infant. Profane compounds, made of vile rum or had whiskey, sweetened and flavored under the fittes of bitters, tonics, etc., produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.

Vineaux Ritters is a nure tonic of the provided in the state.

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nervine without being narcotic, a blood purifier without poison, a liver tonic without purging, and above all, a life giving stimulant without alco of 250 cattle, which are extraordinarily fine for this time of year, some of powers in the world. powers in the world.

A GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE

a GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE
for Surpassing alcohol in any shape as a,
tonic, and it might be called
LIQUID LIFE,
since it stimulates, invigorates and reguates digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion, respiration, and all the functions
whereby life is maintained—we literally
take in stalling a spoonstul.

whereby life is maintained—we literally take in vitality in spoonsful.

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

virtues has ever been known.

CALIFORNIA

If remarkable for nothing else, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal truits, roots and herbs of which this Bitters is composed. Many of them used by the Indians and the medical profession in the treatment of chills and fevers, rheumatism, extarrh, consumption, neuralgla, headaches, livar complaint, kidney disease, jaundies, gour, piles, boils, skin diseases, etc., etc., too numerous to mention, but easily understood when the action of the Bitters on the vital unctions is remembered. The discovery unctions is remembered. The discovery was partly accidental, but the present PERFECT BITTERS IS THE RESULT OF

SCIENCE.

Millions o' sufferers have gratefully and gladly endorsed, during the past quarter of a century. the wonderful success of

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Winter weather again. 6° Fahreinheit, last night.

Read the new story began in last veek's COURANT. Mr. A. J. Penrod arrived here, last night, from Florida.

Lent began yesterday, and Easter Sunday will be April 6. Mr. W. F. Rightmire is attending court in Fredonia, this week.

Mr. Chas. Massey returned, Monday, from a business trip to Kansas

City.
Miss Edith Hyle Stuck, of Newton,
was visiting friends in this city, last Mr. W. W. Rockwood has rented his farm on Spring creek, to Mr. John

Mr. E. J. Porter of Emporia, is clastering the Methodist church at Elmdale. Mr. S. W. Beach, who has been vis

iting in Lincoln county, returned home, Tuesday. Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh has returned

from Lawrence, leaving her children at that place well.

Mr. E. W. Weston, representing the Wichita Evening News Beacon, was in town, last Friday. Mr. R. D. Rees intends leaving soon for Denver, Col., where he will engage

in the practice of law. Mr. H. G. Fitzer and family moved to Ottawa, Saturday, followed by the best wishes of this people.

Mr. John B. Brown, whose death we chronicled, last week, left cleven children to mourn his death. Farmers, get your material for fit

ting up your harness for spring's work of Seamans Bros., Cedar Point. Miss Anna Ellsworth has gone to Laddonia, Mo., where she has a posi tion in a dry goods store as book-keep

Mr. G. M. Young, of Emporia, is in town, in the interest of a Building and Loan Association, of Denver. Colorado.

In another column will be found an advertisement for the Kansas City Star, one of the best papers published in the Missouri Valley.

We understand the Emporia Mando lin Club has been engaged to furnish music for the Emmet celebration, at Strong City, on March 4th.

Mr. B. H. Grover has moved fro the Kellogg house, to the Pence place, south of town, and Mr. — Miner has moved into the Kellogg house.

Mr. S. Fred Perrigo bought the furniture of Mr. Ed Pratt, and has mov-ed the same to the store room, north of W. W. Rockwood's meat market.

Messrs. Lantry & Sons, the contractors on Pike's Peak cog road, have paid out in round figures over \$450,000 for labor.—Colorado City News, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shaft, of Clem

ents, were at Emporia, last Friday, attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Heming's little son, linton, Mr. W. H. Holsinger, who ! .d been confined to his home, for some time past, by sickness, is again able to be at his place of business; and he looks

in his usual health. On Tuesday evening of last week her young friends gave her a most pleasant surprise party.

returned here from California, started back to Los Angeles, in that State. last Thursday night, accompanied by the best wishes of this people.

We were out to Mr. A.Z. Scribner's the other day, and looked at his herd

The Misses Romigh gave a pleasant dancing party at their home one mile west of town, on St. Valentine's evening, in honor of their cousin, Miss Anna Carroll, of Emporia, who visited

them last week. The Santa Fe R. R. will sell roundtrip tickets, at one and one-third fare. to persons attending the State Prohibition convention to be held at Topeka, tickets on sale February 25 and 26, good until March 1.

Mr. W. F. Holmes, of Elmdale, who

has been suffering with "la grippe" for nearly two months, was in town, yesterday, getting a load of sand for the M. E. church at that place, which is now being plastered.
Miss Cora Hammond, of Perry coun-

ty, Ohio, who was visiting at her Un-cle Wm. Ramsey's, on Diamond creek,

sumption, internal diseases, &c., and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an un-qualled vermifuge.

A book could be written of its virtues, and another of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general action upon the liver, blood, brain and nerves to realize its use in a majority of the fills that flesh is heir to, and that no family should ever be witnout a bottle of OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS

Send for our ladies b. ok. Free.

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Address: R. HORSES WANTED.

There will be an exposition of school work at the High School room, school work at the High School room, saturday, in connection with the Teachers' Association. Parents and all interested in school work are cordially invited to attend the Association and examine the papers and other school work which will be on for Eastern markets. S. S. MAYER, JIM KERR.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Since the new time card went into ffect all trains stop here.

Mr. Con Harvey was visiting relatives in McPherson, last week. Mr. Henry Sinclair came in, last week, from Wagon Mound, N. M.

Mr. Ed. Byram, of Peyton creek, was down to Atchison, last week. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman were visiting in Kansas City, last week.

Messrs. Wit Adare and W. Y. Mor. gad were down to Emporia, Tuesday Mr. Frank Miser, of Diamond Springe, Marion county, was in town

Mr. Tuhey has returned to Emporia and Mr. E. S. Elliott has resumed charge of the yards at this place.

Mrs. Goodman, nee Ida Hull, o Osage City, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hofman, last week. The St. Valentine's dance in the A.

time was had. Mrs. Sinclair and Miss Maggie Traillness of their mother.

Mr. J. W. Brown arrived here. Thursday night, from Madison, where

J. A. Mitchell, formerly of the firm of Brown & Mitchell, of this place, has taken up his residence at his home near Strong City. John was one of our best citizens, and will be missed by friends here.—Madison News.

Co. 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 X. L. C. ORR.

EMMET CELEBRATION.

PR GRAM:

Mandolin Club Quartette.—"The Star Spangled Ban-ner." Weed Quartette Club. Reading,—"Robert Emmet, Reply," tion. Sleeping car accommodations Miss Carrie Hansen. secured, and baggage checked to des-Oration—"Robert Emmet," Robert W. Ruggles

Recitation—"Where the Beautiful Rivers Flow," Miss Emma Goudie. Character Song, Harry Carpenter. Music, Guitar Club.

Duet—"Life's Dream is O'or."

Connections, etc., call on F. P. Butts, Santa Fe agent, Cottonwood Falis, Ks, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. &T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R..

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Music, Guitar 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.

# DISTRICT COURT.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last week's report the following cases have been disposed of: State vs. Jacob and Henry W. Walters, horse stealing; dismissed as to Jacob Walters.

J. R. Blackshere vs. Henry G. L. Strauhs, appeal from J. P.; verdict for plaintiff for 84 cents. Amelia Mauu vs. Johnston Bros.

recovery of property; verdict for plaintiff, for property, value \$300.

J. M. Kerr vs. James Oursler et al., On Tuesday evening of last week, the 16th anniversary of the birth of Miss Stella Breese, quite a number of her young friends gave her a most \$146.01, and for B. C. Burnley against

the Ourslers for \$799.96.
J. F. Drake vs. John W. Ament al., foreclosure; judgment against W. A. Mounts and Geo. Semler for \$982. Kansas Mortgage Co. vs. Frank F Hungerford et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,417.

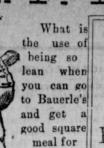
THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. In order that the Eleventh Census In order that the Eleventh Census of the United States may be as complete and as useful as possible, the Census Office at Washington has been compelled to call on the County Clerks of the country for reports which require a good deal of time and labor, and County Clerk J. S. Stanley is now at weak on the last restands. is now at work on the last report called for, which asks for reliable information regarding the wealth, debt, taxation, expenses, etc., of the county, for the past ten years, which requires mation regarding the wealth, debt, on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is taxation, expenses, etc., of the county, for the past ten years, which requires a great deal of painstaking in giving the county records a careful searching for that time and acceptance of the county records a careful searching the county. for that time, and, as every citizen is interested in having our county make a favorable showing, it would be no more than right for the Board of County Commissioners to allow Mr. Stanley a reasonable compensation for the labor performed in making out these reports for the Census Office, if the Census Office does not do it to get rid of some of the surplus in the U. S. Treasury.

In the report of the proceedings of the Sabbath-school convention to be found in another column, it will be seen that \$102.16 was subscrided to returned home, last week, on receiving news that her parents were sick. She is much pleased with this county.

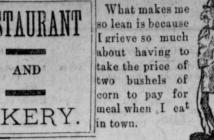
Mr. Al. H. Simmons, of St. Paul, Minn., who is visiting his parents, in this city, was down to Kansas City visiting with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Brown, and Mrs. Brown, and returned here, last week, leaving them there on a longer visit. The new style, pleasant to the taste, and expressly adapted to delicate women and children.

There is no disease of 1 bw vitality, debility of functions or nervous prostration for which Vinegar Bitters is not curative and its singular power over the lower organisms renders it the implicable foe of the d-adily microbe and counting and the content of the d-adily microbe and counting and the plants and supper in the pathy sum of one dollar from the first is not curative and its singular power over the lower organisms renders it the implicable foe of the d-adily microbe and counting and the style, pleasant to the taste, and every other organizative and its singular power over the lower organisms renders it the implicable foe of the d-adily microbe and counting and the style, pleasant to the taste, and so there or the d-adily microbe and counting and the style, pleasant to the taste, and so there is no disease of 1 bw vitality, debility of the life is not unreased by the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and counting and the style of the deadly microbe and the style of the deadly microbe and the plants and the pathy sum of one dollar from the lower of the deadly microbe and the pathy and the

# BAUERLE'S



BAKERY.



KANS AS.

DRUGS.

THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM.

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Drs. ST RKEY & PALEN'S

TREATMENT BY IS HALAITON.

RADE MARK .. REGISTERED

NOT A DRUG 1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarth, Hay fever, Headache Dedility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all chronic and nervous disorders.

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment." Drs. Palen & Starkey have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nirrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Read the brochure.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEBRUARY 1st 1890

The ST PAUL MINNEAPOLIS &

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

WINTER EXCURSIONS VIA THE SAN-TA FE ROUTE.

20 cents.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

The "harvest excursion" season is past, and the Santa Fe Route, pleased with its success in each of those ex-O. U. W. hall last Friday night, was cursions, again comes to the front well attended, and a most enjoyable with still another inducement for people to travel via that popular line in the way of round-trip excursion tickcy arrived here, last week, from Pue-blo, Col., having been called by the illness of their mother. ets at greatly reduced rates, to princi-pal points in Old Mexico, New Mexi-co and Texas; also Aiken, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Brunswick, Georgia; Calla-Thursday night, from Madison, where he is now living, and to which place he has again returned. He intends moving back to this city to go into business here.

J. A. Mitchell, formerly of the firm of Brown & Mitchell, of this place.

J. A. Witchell, of this place. co, New Mexico and Texas will be 30

Tickets are now on sale to principal tourist points in California, also Phœ-nix and Prescott, Arizona; Portland, 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

limits. Full information cheerfully given relative to routes, rates. Side trip each. on the Santa Fe, quoted on applica-tion. Sleeping car accommodations tination. For infomation regarding connections, etc., call on F. P. Butts,

# KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Feb. 11, 1890, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solici tor of American and foreign patents, Washington,

A. G. Emery, Salina, revolving horse hoe; J. F. Frankey, Dodge City, copy-holder; J. F. Frankey, Dodge City, game board; Fred Gardner and J. W. Moore, Dodge City, railway switch; E. G. Knoepful and L. L. Litchfield, Argentine, flying toy; Adolph Nelson, Armourdale, combined sulkey plow and pulverizer; W. H. ed sulkey plow and pulverizer; W. H. Stewart. Kansas City, car coupling, Henry Zuber, Norwich, pipe or rod

# AUSINESS BREVITIES

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give dec26 tf

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

Fresh bread every day at E. F. same prices. During this sale we Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; will show plenty of bargains in evfour 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 & CARSON settle.

If you want a sewing machine, call

# HOW'S YOUR FENCE? We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING MANUTEN'S 人人人人人 50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.

# Kansas City Star, THE LEADING DAILY OF THE WEST DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 35 020.

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, up to 6 o'clock, p. m., of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news. from 12 o'20 hours in advance of morning contemporaries. It publishes the Produce Markets 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 Gity. It controls and publishes Exclusively, the full Associated Press Reports and a large line of special telegrams. The Star is not controlled by any set of politicians and is devoted to collecting and poblishing 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.

TERMS, POSTAGE PREPAID:
One month, ..., \$0.50. Three months, ... \$1.00

One month, .....\$0.50. Three months, ...\$1.00 one year, ..... 4.00. Write for sample copy. Address
THE STAR, Kansas City, Mo.

in town.

# To Close Out

and make room for Spring and Summer stock we make the following extremely low prices.

# One Lot at 10 Cents Each

ed and bordered handkerchiefs which we sold at 15 and 20 cents each.

# One Lot at 8 Cents Each

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

# One Lot at 19 Cents Each

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

# 000 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

AT \$2.50

Dis. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon Wm. D. Kelly, M. C. Philadelphia. Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Ed. Luth'n Observer, Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, Rochester, N. Y. Wm. Penn Nixon. Inter Ocean, Chicago. W. H. Wortnington, New South, N. Y. Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quene no Kans. Mary A. Liv rmore, Melroso, Mass. Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Imerchant, Philadelphia, Mr. Frank Sidball, merchant, Philadelphia, Hon, W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa. E. L. Wilson, 833 B.V. N. Y. Ed. Photo Fidelia M. Lyon, Walmea, Hawaii, Saud. Is, Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnilla, Mex. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish C. A. J. Cobb, Ex. Vice Consol, Casablanca. M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal. J. Moore, Supt. Police, P. Rlamdford, Eng. Jacob Ward, Bowrat, N. S. W. And thousands of others in every part of the United States. 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 "Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable cu ative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being ab andoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure.

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

MANITOBA R'y. and its branches By buying a cloak now. You

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

Yours Resp'y,

# FRYE.

# HUMPHREYS

ears in private practice with success, and for many ears in private practice with success, and for over irry years used by the people. Every single Spe fic is a special cure for the disease named.

FRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. PRICES
FREVERS, Congestion. inflammations. 2
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle. 2
Crying Colle, or Teething of Infants. 2
Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 2
Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colle. 2
Cancera Morbus, Vomiting. 2
Coughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 3
Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 3
Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 2
Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach. 3
Suppressed or Painful Periods. 2
Whites, too Profuse Periods. 2
Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 3
Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing. 3
Sait Rheum, Ersylpelas, Eruptions. 3
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 3
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 3

PECIFICS

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receip of price, Dr. Humperers' Manuat, (144 pages richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. NY

HUMBHKEAS. TIO TEXAH HOLL M CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.— the Used by all owners of Horse and Cat-tle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 2 acts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

Certain lines of goods

Is a lot of Ladies' nice hemstitch

more room for new goods.

# Save Frem \$2.50 to \$5.00

became the igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige can save dollars if you buy now be- Great Northern Ry. Line aug5-tf fore we pack them away. If you are going

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

GREAT NORTHERN RY, LINE To Helena, Butte. Spokune Falls

and the Coast Cittes Take The GREAT NORTHERN RY. LI E.

Forks and Winnepeg, Great Northern Railway Line.

To Fargo, Crooksten, Grand

To all Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Ida-ho, Oregon, Washington, California, and Man-itobia Points, Take The

For tickets, maps and guides, apply to rour home ticket agent or write to F.1. WHITNEY. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Great Northern Railway Line.

The CREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY line runs its own Magnificent Dining Cars. Palace Steeping Cars. Special Apattment Cars. and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guarranteed. Shop, at his hame, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Kansas.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Synd cate Lands, Will tuy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WOOD ASHES.

Their Value When Applied to Different Kinds of Soil.

Leached wood ashes contain about 6 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 21/4 per cent. of potash-two valuable fertilizers for a number of crops—and about 24 per cent. of lime, which, when applied to the soil, has the effect of rendering available plant food that is already in the soil. On land that has been cropped until at least some of the elements of plant food have decreased so that full average crops can not be made, wood ashes are worth, says the St. Louis Republic, all the way from 15 to 25 cents per bushel.

They can be applied to nearly all kinds of fruits with profit. With potatoes they are especially valuable, either applied in the hill or scattered broadcast and worked well into the soil. Onions are another crop that can in many cases be largely benefited by an application of

If applied in the orchard, a good plan is to stir the soil thoroughly and then apply broadcast and work well in. The soil can be stirred as far out as the branches extend.

With onions one of the best plans of applying is to prepare the soil in a good tilth ready for the seed or buttons, and then scatter the ashes as evenly as possible over the surface, and then, with a good rake, work well into the soil; then mark out the rows and plant; or the seed can be planted and then the ashes be scattered over the surface; the necessary cultivation will work sufficiently into the soil. The roots of the onions grow very near the surface and there is no necessity for working the fertilizer deep into the soil.

When there is a good supply of ashes they can be applied broadcast for potatoes, working well into the soil. Very good results can also be obtained by applying in the hill. Mark out the rows the proper distance apart and then put a small quantity of ashes where each hill is to grow; eighteen inches apart in the row is a good distance. Stir into the soil well, and then plant the seed and cover. This places the fertilizer in a position where it can be readily reached by the roots of the plants. It is not a good plan to have the ashes come in direct contac; with the tubers; hence good care should be taken to incorporate well with the soil before planting.

Ashes aid to make a stiff soil more friable, and can be profitably used with nearly all garden or truck crops.

# FEEDING AND FITTING CATTLE A Stock Raiser Gives His Views on an

Important Subject. After waiting weeks for some one of more experience to answer your correspondent's questions as to the method of feeding and fitting cattle for sale, I will say, first, shelter well; no matter how

rude the structure so it be dry and keeps out the winds. A floor is indispensable to cleanliness; bed well; turn out in day-time unless too bleak. A good ration for an adult three times daily is: One gallon of cracked corn nearly as coarse as hominy, one-half gallon of wheat bran, and one gallon of cut hay; one-half gallon will do. Feed and water regularly as clock-work. Groomimportance. judge will detect a good coat if well fed and sheltered. A good brush and woolen cloth will give finish; leave the

curry-comb to the horses. If used at all it should be lightly.

As to pampering or over-feeding, we think fifty Short-horns are damaged by under-feeding to one by over-feeding. A good judge can guess with reasonable certainty what a thin animal will feed to. But when one is developed to as near perfection in points as possible every one knows it to be a good one. The reason some persons cry out against high keep is because they have bought a good animal that has had liberal treatment and turned it out on pennyroyal, dog fennel, smart or ragweed, and been disappointed. Poor keep and degeneration are first cousins, if not twin brothers. We remember when it was generally thought that horses to be enduring must be raised on grass and hay; "froze out" in winter, as it was termed. In the days of Lady Suffolk, Flora Temple, Ethan Allen, George M. Patchen, et al., it was thought that a trotting horse must have age before being developed; but now the phenomenal colts get their oats as soon as they will eat, and continue to get them. The world moves in horses; why not in cattle?- lamb would bring \$10, perhaps more. Allen Varner, in Breeder's Gazette.

# A Remarkable Potato.

one that can not be matched, and shown for selling such stock. The reputable in the cut here presented, was dug up dealer can easily secure a better price



by an English gardener and originally tographed by the Mark Lane Ex-This is unlike most potatoes in head. In most potatoes the eyes are well represented—too much so for the thrifty housekeeper-but in this we have the mouth, nose and chin (double). The illustration is a correct reproduction of this sample of the genus solanum

# A LABOR SAVER.

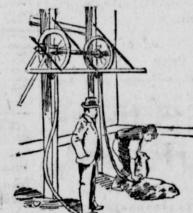
w Sheep-Shearing Machine-It Does Its Work Well and Quickly. The machine depicted in the accom-

panying cuts has been used with more or less success by the sheepgrowers of Australia and is now being introduced among the British Farmers, where it is known as the "Wolseley Sheep-Shearer." It is claimed by foreign exchanges that in Australia this machine has rendered it practicable to shear from 100 to 200 sheep per day. shearing trial reported a sheared by the Wolseley machine in two and one-half min-

The general principle of the machine is, of course, not altogether new, as it has been embodied in horse-clipping machines. The

FIG. 1.—SHEEP-SHEAR- Wolseley sheep-ING MACHINE. shearing machine, however, as described in its details, is a very ingenious piece of mechanism. The main features are the clever way in which the rotary motion of the main spindle is converted into the reciprocating motion imparted to the cutter, and the method of putting the necessary pressure upon the cutter.

First we have a steel comb, which is about two inches broad at the points of the teeth, which are slightly curved underneath. This comb is stationary. being fixed to the handle, which is held in one hand by the shearer when at work, while with the other he holds down the sheep. On the face of the comb is the cutter, which is tridentshaped and about one and a-half inches wide. When in operation this cutter moves to and fro at the rate of about two thousand vibrations a minute, motion being imparted to it through a flexible shaft. The novelty comes in between the shaft and the cutter, which



has an oscillating arm pivoted near the back of the casing which incloses the mechanism. This arm has motion imparted to it about midway between the pivot and the cutter by means of a crank carrying a steel roller. The necessary pressure is brought upon the cutter through the fork by means of a spherical-ended stud, or 'mushroom piece," as it is called. This stud is surmounted by an external cap, which can be screwed down so as to adjust the pressure on the cutter. The whole of this apparatus is about twelve inches long, and for shearing it is connected with a flexible shaft, which can be driven by any convenient power. The rotation of the shaft causes the cutter to move rapidly to and fro across the face of the comb, so that when applied to a sight. Hence, the desperation with sheep the wool is clipped off as fast as it is brought between the teeth of the comb and those of the cutter. - N. Y. World.

# Money in Mutton.

The raising of early lambs for the city markets offers rare encouragement to sheep husbandry. Mr. Bowditch sold lambs last season 40 days of age which dressed over 30 pounds each. Such a His plan is to produce a very fat lamb at the youngest age possible. A neighbor, near my own home in Connecticut We have been called upon of late to kept 40 ewes during the winter of 1887 notice some big potato stories, vouched and 1888. The sales of lambs and wool for by American growers, and now we netted \$325, or an average of \$8.12 per have an English contribution to swell head for the entire flock. The lambs were sold on commission in Hartford. The remarkable sample, a genuine which, by the way, is the best method than the producer. With good stock, good care and liberal feeding far better results can be obtained with sheep than with almost any other farm animal. But "a good breeder must be a good We must not expect somefeeder." thing to come of nothing. We must not give the sheep old, worn-out pastures where scarcely any other stock would live. Before we get a dividend we must deposit cash in the bank. Let us deposit in the bank which our funds represent capital which will return us a good dividend. While it is impossible to keep sheep on every farm, it can be done with profit on a larger number of farms than are keeping them to-day. would not advise a radical change by selling all the cattle at once, but by be ginning the purchase of a few good sheep and increasing the number as circumstances permit. Don't be afraid of over-stocking the market. The firstclass lamb or mutton carcass will always that it is a perfect likeness of a man's find a buyer at full market value. -

THE presence of two or three inferior cows in a herd affects the average profit of the whole. If dairying is to be conducted as a paying business, the most tuberosum, reduced about one-third in important requisite is a good cow in place of an inferior one.

# REPUBLICAN SCHEMES.

The Desperate Means by Which the G. Q. P. Hopes to Remain in Power.

The arbitrary rulings of Speaker Reed, and the unfaltering 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. This indignation is wholesome. In it we find the best guaranty of the permanence of republican institutions. In any government in which the appeal is not immediately to force, public opinion is the arbiter. Efforts to divide public opinion, as divisions are made often in Congress, by strict party lines, are successful in all but extreme cases. In such cases puban extent sufficient to shift the balance of power from one side to the other. It has become a sort of political axiom that when things are simply bad they will probably, go on as they are, but when they become very bad a change may be speedily expected. 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. Their numerical superiority, apart from the means by which it was obtained, is too small to enable them to carry out the purpose which they have in view. Hence their determination to increase it without any reference to the merits of the cases in contest. Having resolved on one crime against popular suffrage, they feel they have resolved on all others necessary to the perpetration of the first. To ignore the will of the sovereign people expressed in the choice of their representatives is the greatest offense possible in a republic; compared with this, rulings as to points of parliamentary law are insignificant. Most of the contested election cases have already been decided in advance of a hearing, on the simple ground that Republican interests will be subserved by depriving the contestees of the seats to which they were elected. Having resolved to do this grievous and irreparable wrong, they can not be expected to harbor scruples as to mere parliamentary questions.

The methods by which, in the elec-tions 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. In that canvass they were afraid to meet squarely the issue tendered. They appealed boldly to the protected interests for a corruption fund on the ground that those interests were the chief beneficiaries of the tariff laws. But in localities where protected interests were not dominant, they refused to discuss tariff reform upon its merits. They appealed from that issue to the prejudices following a struggle that had been ended for nearly a quarter of a century. They told the people to whom the Mills bill would have been worth millions that they must not accommittee of which Southern men formed a part; that there were among them rebel brigadiers that sought to kill by a tariff bill the country which they had vainly assailed with cannon and rifles. They rallied to their support all the robust mendicants in the country who were offended because their demands to be supported in idleness at the expense of the tax-payers had not been instantly granted. With all this obscuring of the real issue they won by a narrow margin, and the popular majority was against them. Thus, while restored to power, they took it, coupled with a vote of want of confidence from the country. The men to whom the party was mortgaged for this means of corruption have marked the situation and realized that now is the time to foreclose. After another election the party may be bankrupt. The lien must be enforced while there are assets in which measures are pushed to enlarge the Republican majority to a working basis, that the monopolists may get the legislation for which they paid their

money eighteen months ago. There is material for encouragemen 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. But we should not overlook the fact that, nevertheless, the country must pay for its mistakes. The stupendous mistake of restoring the Republican party to power in 1888 is sure to be a costly one. The party is going to make the best of its opportunities. It heavier, instead of lighter, and these burdens can not be speedily removed, no matter how great the reaction may prove. If the Republicans are repudiated at the Congressional elections next fall, it will be nearly two years, dating from the present, before another Con- tion. - Chicago News (Ind.). gress will meet. The Harrison Administration will last more than three years no matter what may be the result of th next Presidential election. The Senate is now largely Republican, and changes in that body are comparatively slow The mischief which the present Congress will do will live after it.

These considerations warrant the conclusion that, though the Republicans in Congress are playing a desperate game, there is a sort of method in their madness. Despairing of success in the fut ure by any appeal to the reason of the people, they are obliged to bid for the sontinued favor of the monopolies by satisfying their demands, at whatever sacrifice of even the pretense of fairness and justice. At the same time, they are scheming to keep themselves in power by new devices for distracting attention from their real purposes, by new appeals to sectional prejudices, and by new conspiracies against the purity of the ballot-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-It is not recorded that Mr. Foraker was dressed in his best suit of clothes, but in other respects his case is precisely similar to that of Mr. Mc-Ginty .-- Philadelphia Times.

# 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, 1880, on a proposition to amend the rules to permit the Speaker, under certain circumstances.

to declare that a quorum was consti-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 un-certainty and the danger that members of the House may be imposed upon by an unscrupu-lous 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. This House has been the theater of all sorts of political storms and tempests. We have lived lic opinion breaks down the barriers of through the times of great wars, of a great party; not altogether, it is true, but to civil war, when there were excitements hardly paralleled in the history of parliamentary annals. Yet during all these years no man before, so far as I know, no party before, has ever thought it necessary to introduce a rule that gives the power of declaring the presence of members by the single voice of one person; a power that will enable him to bring from his sick-bed a dying man and put him down in this hall, so that the Speaker shall count him, and make his presence against his will, and perhaps in his delirium count in order to make a quorum, so that some partisan measure may be carried out over the body of that dying man. Sir, the moment you get over the line, the moment you cross the boundary of names, the

noment you leap over the iron fence of the roll, that moment you are out in the vague, and all sorts of disorders may come on. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut,

said in the same debate: Now, the evil, if there be one in the existing system, that of 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. The worst that can be done by a fac-tious minority, if that be the term applied to it, is to fight until the actual majority of the members elected shall pass the bill. When they are present that friendly majority constitute a quorum of themselves; they do not require the assistance of the minority; they run the House themselves and pass their bills. In case of what you call factious resistance we drive them only to that.

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. If the majority desires to have a bill passed in opposition to our wishes, then let the majority come here and pass it over our heads. At any rate, I decline to be answerable to anybody but my constituents if I sit in my seat and decline to vote. I hold my-self responsible to them and to the constitution alone. I take my position with that horse which is brought to the water but can not be made to drink, and I should say that no Speaker and no House should compel the to answer yes or no on a roll call.

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 rules there should be a law put upon the statute book and declared in force which can show, perhaps, only a quarter or ten per cent. of the members in favor of it.

And Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, said, among other things:

\* \* \* The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the presence of a majority of the mem-bers of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House. It is not the visible presence of members, but their judgments and their votes that the constitution calls for.

# 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 cept it because it had been framed by a don't always re-elect their meanest men to office.

-Charles Emory Smith, of Philadel-Russia. His qualifications for the place are, first, he is the editor of a Harrison ergan; second, he has had the Russian influenza.—Chicago Herald.

-The claim of the majority that they have a right to govern the House without attending its sessions and taking part in the conduct of its business is too preposterous to require refutation.-Hon, John G. Carlisle,

-Against the brains of thirty Speakers, beginning with Frederick Muhlenberg, and representing Federalism, Democracy, Whiggism and latterday Republicanism, "Tom" Reed, of Maine, sets his backbone.-Springfield Republican. -Mr. Farwell shoots pretty close to

the bull's-eye when he avers that President Harrison "seems to regard the offices as personal perquisites." This much having been said, we are gratified to be assured that there is "no quarrel" between the Fresident and the Senator from Illinois .-- N. Y. World. -Taxation in itself is never a bless-

ing, it is always a burden. So long astaxation is limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, the people are willing to bear the burden; but when a tribute is levied upon them beyond that, they have cause for complaint. - Chicago Tariff Re former. --- The strongest rebukes yet printed

in reference to the action of Speaker Reed are the extracts from the speeches will make the burdens of the people of that gentleman. No one has exceeded the Maine autocrat in claiming the right of the minority to refrain from voting, to prevent the appearance of a quorum. A compilation of his speeches would convince every citizen of the duplicity involved in the present posi-He p the Poor Farmer Along

> The Administration favors subsidies for those engaged in sailing ships; the ways and means committee favors subsidies for those engaged in producing sugar. Here are two interests that the g. o. p. is committed to protect, and the farmers are beginning to ask why they should not have subsidies, too why should not the farmer be sub sidized? Wool was spun in Massachusetts before wheat was grown in Illinois, consequently wheat-growing in Illinois is more of an infant industry than wool-spinning in Massachusetts; cotton was spun in Rhode Island before it was grown in Arkansas, consequently cotton growing in Arkansas is more of an infant industry than cotton spinning in Rhode Island; pig iron was cast in Pennsylvania before corn was grown in Iowa, consequently corn growing in Iowa is more of an infant industry than pig iron casting in Pennsylvania; steel was produced in Ohio before potatoes were grown in Nebraska, consequently potato growing in Nebraska is more of an infant industry in Nebraska than steel production in Ohio.—Louisville

# PREHISTORIC SKELETONS.

An Interesting Discovery Recently Made at Auvernier, Switzerland. The pretty little village of Auvernier

lies on the lake of Neufchatel, and not far from the town of the same name; and here it was that some workmen recently discovered tombs of the ancient lake dwellers. The dead were neither thrown into the lake nor burned, but were buried, something in the fashion of other people, on dry land and in tombs close to their lake villages. This tomb at Auvernier was found about six feet underground, in a hard gravel and clay of the lake shore. It was built of heavy slabs of granite set on edge, and covered with slabs of the same character. There was no stone in the bottom of the vault -simply gravel. The tomb was nearly six feet deep, a little over three and a half feet wide, and only five feet three inches in length. There were twenty skeletons in it-and how so many bodies could have been buried in so small a place is a mystery. The shortness of the tomb must have made it necessary, unless the people were dwarfs, to double the bodies together, or else stand them on their feet. One of the slabs composing this old tomb was of Mont Blanc granite, and although a foot thick fell to pieces on being uncovered There was also an entrance to this sep ulcher, built of rock slabs similar to the tomb itself. The relics found with these bodies consist of a necklace of boars' tusks, beads of bears' and wolves' teeth, a celt or hatchet of serpentine, and two or three bronze rings, pins and beads. This was probably the burial place of one of the first families of the lake dwellers, for certainly not every one could bring great granite slabs from faroff Mont Blane to build a tomb with. The antiquarians place the building of this dead-house at the close of the stone age, when bronze was just beginning to be known as an article of luxury. Recently still other tombs of the lake dwellers have been discovered at Montreux and elsewhere, but, aside from the methods of burial, they throw no new light on the life and times of their occupants. The only safe conclusion to arrive at is that nearly the whole of Switzerland, for centuries and centuries, and at a time of which history takes no account, was settled by a numerous, industrious, and partly civilized people, who for their own protection adopted the practice of building their homes in the waters of the lakes. This sort of life lasted almost to the time of Julius Cæsar, when it was gradually given up, the people of the Alps changing their abodes from the water to the dry land on the advance of civilization .- S. H. M. Byers, in Harper's Magazine.

Christianity and Civilization. Show me a spot on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency and comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted, where manhood is respected, woman honored and human life held in due regard, and when skeptics can find such a place where the gospel of Christ has not first gone and cleared the way and laid foundations, and made decency and security possible, and then it will be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and there ventilate their views.-James Russell Lowell.

# Gratifying to All.

versal acceptance and approval of the pleas-ant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its suc-cess is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

An economist is often a man who can tell every body else how to economize without being able to do it himself.—Texas Sift-

Tibbee, Miss., Oct. 16, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. Shallenberger & Co.
Rochester, Pa. Gents.—The bottle
of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February
last I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this
place; a long standing case of chills and
lever. He had tried every thing known
without any permanent good. In less than
ten days after taking your Antidote he was
sound and well, and has gone through
the entire season without any return. It
seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from his system.

Yours truly, V. A. Anderson.

Most of us worry over our trials, but the lawyers worry if they haven't any.—Yonkers Statesman.

I have looked over the list of ingredients in Bull's Sarsaparilla and have no hesita-tion in pronouncing it a safe compound that promises well in diseases to which it is ap-plicable.—L. Y. Yandell, M. D.

The street beggars work on the principle that nothing succeeds like distress.—Philadelphia Times.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THE collapse of a real-estate boom only means that the wind has been taken out of the sales.—Binghamton Republican.

Don't take our word for the good quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Get one bar of your grocer, and let it tell you its own story next Monday, and be governed by that, good or bad. Remember Dobbins' Electric.

"Nothing is harder to bear than a long succession of pleasant days," sighed the umbrella-maker.—Fliegende Blatter. \$300 PRIZES—Case School of Applied Science offers five \$300 prizes on entrance examination. For particulars address President Staley, Cleveland, O.

A man who itches for fame must scratch around lively to secure it.—Epoch.

COUGH AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

A MAN who attempts to flatter you takes you for a fool.

No Farmer Should Build Any Fence until he has written to S. H. Garrett, Mans field,O., for Catalogue of Fence Machines, etc

It is no use to talk pessimism to a darkey with a five-dollar bill.—Terre Haute Ex

How My THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horekound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. If you would lift me, you must be or igher ground.—Emerson.

No stranger should leave the city without a box of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars.

# "Good and Honest."



is thus praised: State of Ohio Treas-State of Ohio Treasury Dept., Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1889.

"I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family for years, and find it to

be the medicine of medicines

# FOR GENERAL USE.

It is a good, honest medicine and honest men will not hesitate to recommend it to suffering JOHN P. SLEMMONS. Bookkeeper.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

# **ジャンシンシンシンシン** WOMEN

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A MAN makes a grist of enemies by aspir

# THE CAT IN STRANGE GARRETS.

Mr. Oliver Sumner Teall, the head of the Republican Volunteer Association and Chairman of the Enrollment Committee of the Ballot Reform League, has been greatly impressed with the ear- or adopt the single tax," says Mr. Kennestness of the single tax workers he has met lately, he never having heard of the "single tax" before the Ballot tion it is necessary that the relations of Reform League was formed. "A prin- the Northern Pacific Railway Company ciple that will make young and old men work so disinterestedly as does the 'single tax' creed must have some good in it and is worth study," said he.

Landing from the elevated station a few days ago, he met a legal friend, whom he invited to lunch. Reaching the down-town club, and having ordered their viands, Mr. Teall at once broached the subject then weighing on ernment grant should be doubled. The

"I have lately had my attention called to the land question by meeting several single tax men, and I have come to the conclusion that a principle that makes men act as they do must have some good in it., Now, I want to get some fellow like you to read Henry sovereignty with which they are en-George's book and give me a cold, disinterested opinion on what the system | the enormous belt of their soil given by really amounts to."

man myself."

"You don't mean to tell me you are hundreds of millions. a tariff reformer, do you?' exclaimed Mr. Teall, astonished.

tariff abolitionist."

been called by the needs of his business among the coffee brokers of the metroin selling, he felt tired, and, seeing that things were quiet in the office of his find business, Mr. Blank ?"

"Very dull indeed," was the reply. "No signs of the boom, eh?" queried our friend.

His customer looked up at him with a keen glance to see if he were joking; and, seeing the calm and childlike expression, always characteristic of the single tax inquirer, irradiating his countenance, sneeringly said : "You mean the Harrison boom, don't you?" "Yes, yes, the Harrison boom. It

don't appear to have struck you yet." buy a pound of coffee?"

had got into a Democratic den and said, files. Mr. Kennedy sees clearly th "You must be a free trader?"

"Yes, I'm a free trader absolute," answered the coffee man. "I don't man capable of making others to se take any stock in custom-houses."

nues for the Government?" said our

"Oh," said the coffee man, "I would raise them by a direct tax on the values measure owed its success. Now le of the laud.'

And then the grin of the cat grew broad and wide.

President L. F. Post of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, is astonished, Montana to lead in the application large as is his experience, at the crop the single tax.—New York Standard. of new single tax men. He has lately taken a contract to get together his personal friends among the club's membership for one of the many excellent objects dear to the organization, and so he has been lately overhauling the roster of the club. In the course of his labors he came across a familiar name, and the next day met in the street a gentleman of the same name, but the problem of freeing the farmer from known to him as a bright light in Tammany Hall-a district leader, president of the Jefferson Club of his district and an uncompromising Democrat, whom Mr. Post had always rated as one of the Hill persuasion.

"How are you, Post? Merry Christmas and all the compliments," said his friend.

"Same to you and many returns," of your name?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Are your initials 'W. J. L.?" continued Post.

"Why, yes. But why do you ask?" "Because, then, you must be a member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club."

"Oh, yes! I'm a member." "Well, I've lately been elected presmy personal acquaintances should come round to meetings and give us the ben-

then they shook hands and parted.

A single tax man visiting a hospitable Republican family in the State of Delaware, and being asked by a Democratic relative of the family to explain the single tax, was promptly and warmsight to be remarkably fascinating. A "problem" that they never even smiled

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. retired physician in the same town spoke admirably of Mr. George, and was much impressed with his reception in Europe.

# MONTANA'S ONLY HOPE.

"Montana must submit to the domination of the Northern Pacific Railroad nedy, writing from Boulder. In order to understand Mr. Kennedy's declarato the new State should be known. When the charter was granted to that company it contained a clause providing that where its line ran through States the corporation was to receive from the Government each alternate section for twenty miles on both sides of the roadway, but that where the line line ran through a Territory, the Govresult was that which might have been expected. The Northern Pacific built no road through a State where, by any possibility, it could manage to build through a Territory. Some of these Territories have since become States, Montana among them, but the new dowed does not enable them to recover this extravagant grant to the Northern "Well, really, Teall, I'd like to Pacific road. The company still owns oblige you, but the fact is you had the most of the tremendous belt of land better try some one else; for, that was once estimated at forty-two frankly, I am a thorough single tax millions of acres, and the value of which at the present time runs into

Nevertheless, each alternate strip in that great belt belongs to the people, "Oh. no." said his friend; "I am a which, according to the logic of the great railway corporation, is equivalent to saying that it belongs to nobody. A friend of the single tax has lately This is a condition of affairs that the land grabber abhors as it used to be said nature abhors a vacuum. But the polis. A few days ago, after having Northern Pacific people are leaving no made to one of these a sale of the stone unturned to put an end to this patent gas-burner which he is engaged condition, even if they find that they must themselves assume the burden of owning a strip of land eighty miles wide customer, he observed, "How do you and running almost entirely through the new State of Montana. All of the existing influence in the Federal Government is on the side of the land grabber, and Montana, State though she now is, stands practically defenseless while a great corporation, backed by all of the power of the Federal Government, is preparing to rob her people of their heritage.

One thing, however, Montana can do, with which the Federal Government has no power to interfere, and that is to tax, and to tax, and to continue to tax, "Nary a boom has come down our the growing land value of that great street," said the coffee man, "since his belt, until the Northern Pacific shall grandfather's grandson got into Cleve- either pour into her treasury all of its land's shoes. How in thunder can you profits from the grab, or else release expect a boom when it takes three the land to settlers who are willing bushels of a Kansas farmer's corn to to pay the people of Montana for its use, in order that they may establish And then our single tax man saw he upon it homes for themselves and fam solution, and the only solution, of Mor tana's difficulty, and happily he is with him. It was he who, as a sing "But how would you raise the reve- tax member of the Legislature, intro duced the Australian bill which ha since become a law, and it was to h zeal, vigilance and energy that th him carry on the fight, and the lan grabbing propensities of the Norther Pacific and the aquiescent attitude of the cormorant administration at Wash ington may pave a way for enablin

To all well-wishers of the farmer an of the laborer we recommend the abov article from the New York Standard It deserves their careful thought. points the road out of the mire int which alien and non-resident land ownership has put us. In every count of the West there are great bodies land held for speculative purposes, an debt resolves itself into this other question: "How can we open thes lands now held for speculation, so that the farmer who wants to improve lan can get at it?" The Single Tax wi

# Overproduction.

Yes, this country has raised to much. There may be something in th replied the genial Louis. "By the way, overproduction theory after all. There is there any other lawyer in New York is an overproduct of mortgages. There Prepare for Spring is a crop that no insect has ever yet attacked; drouth has not withered it, nor floods drowned it out. The money power has planted it on the richest soils, cultivated it with the most assiduous care, and most copiously watered it with the scalding tears of humanity. -Arkansas Economist.

In Argansas the proportion of farmers ident, and I want to ask as a favor that in debt in the cotton region is 75 per per cent., and in the grain and grass region 35 per cent. The most of the efit of their presence and advice. We labor is performed by the tenant or want the club to prosper and increase; share-hand farmer. He rents the land and now that meetings are only once a at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, or works month, cannot I count on you coming?" for part of the crop. The risk on him "I'll be there," said W. J. L., and being great, the merchants score him from 50 to 100 per cent.; in other words it costs him two-thirds more to live than if he had cash.—*Memphis Appeal*.

Some days since, at a meeting not a hundred miles from New York, a single tax speaker was earnestly exhorting his ly seconded in his defense of the idea audience. Straying into proverbia by two of the Republican members of phrase, he exclaimed, slightly mixing, the family. A third brother listened a la Dundreary, his proverbs: "You with much interest to the discussion, cannot dig pearls from sow's ears." and declared the single tax at first And so intent was the audience on the

A Woman in the Case.

There always is. She is the power behind the throne. A woman's influence over the man who loves her is often absolute. To wield so great a power to guide, strengthen and help her husband, a woman's mind should be clear and healthy. It can not be if she is suffering from any functional derangement. How many ahome is made unhappy because she who should be its life and light is a wretched, depressed, morbid invalid! Wives, mothers and daughters, why suffer from "female complaints" which are sapping your lives away, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripton will renew your health and gladden those about you. It has restored happiness to many a saddened life. Why endure martyrdom when release is so easy? In its special field there never was a restorative like the "Favorite Prescription."

To CLEANSE the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25 cents.

A CLOUD upon a real-estate title does not always have a silver lining.—Hutchinson News.

The Voyage of Life.

The Voyage of Life.

Life is beset by evils and changes on every side. From birth to manhood and from manhood until old age eternal vigilance is the price of health. There is one remedy that has saved many a rickety, headaching, blood-poisoned, dyspeptic mortal to a life of usefulness and robust health. It is known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and it is a Sarsaparilla that is a Sarsaparilla. Not a thousand doses of molasses and water for a dollar, but a concentrated essence of, the best virtues of sarsaparilla and other alterative herbs. It heals, it cures where other sarsaparilla and blood remedies have no more effect than so much stagnant water. If your system craves an alterative, if you value system craves an alterative, if you value life, you do yourself a great injustice if you fail to try this excellent remedy. Demand it of your druggist and take no other.—Sidney Times.

The influenza has become so common that it is no longer interesting. It is a sort of hoarse chestnut, so to speak.—Boston Trans-

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

It seems rather personal to the drummajor when the band behind him starts up:
"Where did you get that hat?"—Boston

The personally conducted excursions to this rapidly growing city have been so successful that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Evansville Route, will run one on 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 inexperienced carver is apt to find that a knife, like some rules, can work both ways.—Burlington Free Press.

GET the Best! Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are the best. They taste good. They are safe. They are sure.

An exchange says the best thing to give an enemy is kindness; but that depends on the enemy's size.—Texas Siftings.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

If you ever expect to get rich you must take money when times are hard.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

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KANSAS (				
CATTLE-Shipping steers			4	
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Native cows HOGS—Good to choice heavy WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 80	(0)		65
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WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 2 hard	685	200		631/2
CORN-No. 2	68	0		
OATS-No. 2	174			2034
RYE-No. 2	174	•		18
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HOGS-Packing	8 50	0	-	93
SHEEP-Fair to choice	8 60	0		50
FLOUR-Choice	8 50	@	4	35
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CORN—No. 2				2434
OATS-No. 2	19			191/2
RYE-No. 2	40	@		401/2
BUTTER-Creamery	20	0		24
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CHICAGO.				10
CATTLE-Shipping steers	8 90	@		40
HOGS-Packing and shipping	8 50	100		95
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	@		75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 40	@		50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	76	@		764
COBN-No. 2	27	@		2758
OATS-No. 2	19	0		191/2
RYE-No. 2	42	0		421/8
BUTTER-Creamery	16	a	10	23
PORK	9 70	@	9	75
NEW YORK.				
CATTLE-Common to prime.	8 50	0	4	70
HOGS-Good to choice	8 15	0		55
FLOUR-Good to choice	4 40	0		10
WHEAT-No. 2 red	85	@		86
CORN-No. 2	35	0		351/8
OATS-Western mixed	27	@		29
BUTTER-Creamery	13	@		241/2
PORK	10 7	_	11	

Now is the time to attend to your personal condi-tion in preparation for the change to spring season. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood. create a good appetite, and give your whole system

N. B.-If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparille

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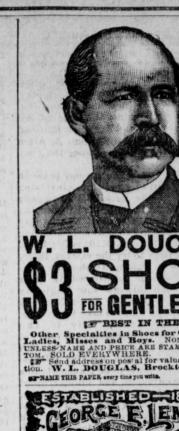
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A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertises ment in this paper.

State Commerce Commission yesterday, in an opinion by Chairman Cooley, rendered its decision in the case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, dismissing the com-

The case was a controversy between the two railroad companies, involving the right of the Rock Island Company to be protected in its method of shipping cattle from points west of Kansas City billed through to Chicago and of allowing them to be held over at Kansas City for an indefinite time to try the market there, and then if it reshipped either the same cattle or others substituted in their places at the through rate originally agreed upon, that the Alton Company should have no right to take the reshipment from Kansas City to Chieago at the proportionate rate of original through rate. On this point the Commission held as follows: "Where property is to be transported by rail by continuous and uninterrupted carriage from one station to another, there may be sound and legal reasons for making a charge for the through transportation which is less than the sum of the locals for the transportation of like property from point to point between such stations. But where property is billed from one station to another with the understanding that it is to be unloaded at an intermediate station, and that whether it shall be reloaded for further carriage will de-pend upon the option of the shipper or of any one who may have become purchaser, the case does not fall within the rules governing rates on through transportation and the carrier is not at such intermediate points entitled to have the carriage protected as a through shipment as against compet-

# THE SIBERIAN HORROR. Further Particulars Aggravate the Awful Affair.

Paris, Feb. 15 .- Further particulars of the Siberian horror have been received, and show that the cruelties were worse than at first reported.

It now appears that Mme. Sihida's younger sister, sixteen years old, went to Siberia to look after her comfort. Arriving there, she had the misfortune to please the eye of the director of the prison. She was detained by him upon trumped-up charge of conniving at Mme. Sihida's attempted escape, and became a victim of his brutality. She was subjected to such atrocious treatment as to cause her death soon after.

Mme. Sihida, indignant and terrorstricken by this awful event, vehemently denounced the outrage. She attracted the attention of the director, who then approached her with the same insults he had heaped upon her sister. The monstrous revenge of the director in having her publicly flogged followed, and this punishment was accompanied by inhuman incidents which probably had more to do in driving her to suicide than the exposure to which she had been subjected.

The revolt in the male prison is confirmed, and it is now definitely known that the number killed amounted to forty-one.

Upon learning the particulars and realizing the universal protest and the Czar dispatched an officer to replace the director and ordered that official to report at St. Petersburg.

# OLD COUPLE MURDERED.

Double Murder in Nebraska and Cattle

Омана, Neb., Feb. 15.—The bodies of an old couple named Jones, living six miles west of here, were found yesterday morning hidden in a heap of refuse behind a barn on their farm. Both bodies were perforated with bullets. They had evidently been dead for some days. The husband was seventy-one years of age and the wife had just passed her sixtieth year. The body of the old man was found in a dung heap adjoining the cow barn. He had been buried in the excrement at a depth of a couple of feet. The old lady was found at the base of a hay stack and had been completely covered with hay, which so conformed to the outline of the hill that some searching was instituted before the discovery was made. There is not the slightest doubt that both were murdered. Eighteen head of cattle belonging on the farm were driven away. Frank Offitt and Jerry Dee, two employes in South Omaha, have been arrested charged with the murder. It is found that they sold the stock cattle to a South Omaha commission house.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 15.—Tom James who came to Dallas from Kansas City three months ago, died early yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received in a glove contest with Louis Bazina, a young light weight traveling with the Muldoon-Kilrain combination.

James accepted the proposition of Muldoon to stand up for four rounds before Bazina for \$25 and at the end of the fourth round just before time was called was knocked senseless by a terrible undercut blow in the neck. He was removed from the stage and the show proceeded, the condition of the unconscious

man not exciting any alarm. After the exhibition was over it was found that James had not recovered consciousness, and physicians were hastily summoned, but at one o'clock in the morning he died, never having rallied from the blow he received.

Mwanga's Great Victory. ZANZIBAR, Feb. 15.-In the struggle for the recovery of the throne of Uganda. Mwanga was assisted by Europeans and there was very severe fighting. King Kalema's force was annihilated, a few Arabs escaping the subsequent massacre. During the battle a dhow on the lake was blown up and all on board perished. In the dhow were twelve Arab chiefs and 200 fighting slaves. The battle occurred at the capital of Uganda. Only three Arabs escaped. The victims are mem-bers of most of the leading Zanzībar families. It is not known who were the Europeans who aided Mwanga.

# PARNELL EXONERATED.

The Parnell Commission Makes Its Report— What the Conclusions Are. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The report of the Parnell Commission, laid before Parliament yesterday, is a long and tedious document, taking up the case of each Irish member of Parliament against whom charges were brought and entering minutely into the details of the testimony. The upshot of the report, or what may be termed judgment of the

court, is as follows: It is proved that Messrs. Davitt. Harris, Dillon, W. E. O'Brien, W. Redmond, O'Connor, Condon and O'Kelly conspired to bring about the absolute separation of Ireland from Great Britain; the fac simile Parnell letter was a forgery; the defendants were sincere in denouncing the Phœnix park murders; the defendants did incite intimidation and invited the assistance of Mr. Parnell is exonerated Ford. from the charge of assisting Byrne to escape. It is not true that Mr. Parnell was intimate with leading Invincibles Mr. Davitt was closely associated with the party of violence in America. The report is more moderate and impartial than was expected and consequently gives satisfaction to nobody except the judges, who are relieved to get it off their hands.

proved that the defendants subscribed human shape." toward the assistance of or intimately associated with notorious criminals or paid money to procure their escape from justice. It is not proved that the defendants were aware that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the American League or collected money for the Parliamentary fund. It is not proved that at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell was aware that Sheridan and Boynton were organizing their out; two hours before she was told of the The Invincibles were not a rages. branch of the Land League. The League neither organized nor paid Invincibles. None of the defendants directly or indirectly had knowledge of tho Phœnix Park conspiracy. Piggott was utterly unworthy of credit. All letters he produced as criminating were for-

geries." On the other hand the judges say the league never gave the authorities any assistance in detecting crime. There are no details of the expenditure of £100,000 of the league funds. There is no valid excuse for the non-production of its books. The Commission has not received from Mr. Parnell or the league the assistance it expected. The report is signed by all judges.

# SEDUCER SHOT.

Scene in a California Court Room-A Dess Young Girl Shoots Her Betrayer.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 14.-What may prove to be a tragedy occurred yesterday morning in the Superior Court, when Judge Campbell was hearing the case of Bertha Johnson against William Mayne, on the charge of attempting to murder by giving her poison to take, after caus-ing her ruin. The defendant had denied on the witness stand all Miss Johnson's statements, and had declared her to be a liar. The counsel had retired to the judge's chambers to settle the instructions. Mayne sat on the west side of the long table before the court stenographer's table. The girl sat at a table back of him. She got up and walked to the end of this table, and pouring water in a glass touched it to her lips. Then she stepped forward and violent feeling the case would arouse, raising her hand, in which she held a arge pistol, fired the ball into the back of Mayne's neck. He slipped down a little in the chair, with his head resting on the back of it, exclaiming "Oh!" Two shots then followed, both going over his head. Walter Blake, a reporter, stopped the fourth shot by knocking the pistol from her hand and pinioning her arms.

"Do with me what you will; he has ruined me," she said, very white and trembling.

A doctor present helped to lay Mayne on the floor and examined the wound. He never lost consciousness and the doctors say he has a chance to live. The girl was committed to jail. When asked why she did this act, Miss John-

son said: "That man has ruined me. I ready to die now. I did it because I did not get justice the last time, and I was afraid I would not get justice this time."

District Attorney Dorney is placed in a delicate position. He believes in the justice of the girl's cause, and he says he will do his duty. If after consideration he is convinced his duty is to defend her, he will resign the office to do it. In the first case brought by the girl the jury disagreed. The girl is a Swede, and served as a waiter at the hotel. where she met Mayne. She is a short and comely blonde, and had been well thought of up to the bringing of the first case. She has no relatives in America, where she has been two years.

Fire at Chicago.
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The large brick and stone building at Adams and Market streets, owned by the great dry goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co., caught fire early yesterday, and be-fore the flames could be subdued the southern half of it was gutted.

A careful estimate of the loss made after the fire was under control places the total damage at \$475,000, of which Mr. Work loses \$325,000, Taylor Bros. \$50,000 and Farwell & Co., on the building, \$100,000; insured.

William Sallander, a fireman, while on a thirty-six-foot ladder on the south wall, was knocked from his footing and fell to the stone pavement below. He struck on his head and was picked up unconscious. His skull was fractured and he was internally injured.

Died at His Post. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 14 .- An accident occurred in the A., T. & S. F. yards last evening whereby Engineer William Taylor lost his life, though he saved his train and prevented any injury to the passengers. The passenger train from the north was five hours late and came into the yard at a high rate of speed. A switch was open and the train went in and was met by a yard engine with a heavy train. The yard engine was wrecked. The firemen of the passenger train and switching crew saved their lives by jumping, but Taylor, who remained at his post, was so badly grushed he lived only a few minutes.

# A WRONGED WOMAN.

The Bride of Dick Hawes, the Birmingham Brute, Expresses Her Contempt of the Convicted Murderer in Burning Words.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.-Since Dick Hawes was taken from the side of his bride of six hours to answer the charge of murdering his first wife and his two children, scores of reporters and correspondents have tried in vain to interview the young lady he married. Miss May Storey, that was her maiden name, is now living quietly at the home of her parents in Columbus, Miss. There your correspondent secured an interview, in which she tells the whole story of how she once loved Dick Hawes, and how she hated nim when she learned of his crime. When she first commenced to talk about the affair she said:

"I try to forget; people say I bear up bravely, but I had to do it. If I had given way to the terrible grief that was breaking my heart it would have killed my old father. You know he opposed the marriage and when the blow came it almost killed him. For his sake I have tried to bear it bravely. The subject is never mentioned at home now. You have seen father? His gray hairs; that awful trouble caused it. Do I love that man? No, no; God forbid! I hate him. He is not the man I loved. I loved a man who looked like Mr. Hawes, The report further says: "It is not but I never loved a monster, a flend in

Then she described at length how Hawes had represented that he was a widower, with only one child, and how he deceived even her father by exhibit ing a bogus decree of divorce. She told of the wedding and how happy she was when they started on their bridal tour. When Hawes was arrested on their arrival in Birmingham he sens her to a hotel in charge of a friend, and it was charge against him. Speaking of this

she said: "I could not believe it. It seemed too horrible. I thought I was dreaming. That night I did not close my eyes in sleep. My brain was in a whirl. I did not know what to believe or what to do. As long as I remained in Birmingham I seemed to be in some sort of a horrible trance. My father had heard of it all. In fact he had heard about it before I knew the truth, and he telegraphed me to come home. I reached home at last. It seemed an age since I left it and found relief in tears. Oh, it was terrible! terrible! I read the papers, read all about the finding of those bodies in the lake, the terrible riot at the jail, every thing; read all the evidence against Mr. Hawes, my husband. Then my dream was over. The man I loved was dead and in his place I saw a monster in human shape. All the love in my heart was dead; my confidence in men was destroyed forever. No man can be trusted. As long as I live I shall never place any confidence in man again. The very moment I fully realized the horror of his crime, then I loved him no more. My heart was dead. The character of the man I loved was so different from that of this man Hawes I can never think of them as one and the same."

# MUCH CONFUSION.

The Rush Into the Sioux Lands—Many Claimants to Each Lot.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.-Tuesday afternoon Colonel Lassen, in command of the military at Fort Pierre, received an official telegram from the War Department officially announcing the President's proclamation opening the Sioux reservation and that the military forces should be withdrawn. Information to this effect was sent to the daily papers of this city, and immediately copies were put out announcing the fact. Vehicles of all kinds were immediately called out and packed with men of all classes and there was an exciting race for the reservation. Every body who could get transportation joined the excited crowd, and those who could not ride walked. In thirty minutes the town was practically deserted; stores closed and business almost suspended.

At Fort Pierre the situation is serious. The bulk of the crowd first struck that village and immediately commenced to claim town lots, there being as many as ten claimants to one lot.

AT CHAMBERLAIN. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 13 .-- The situation on the town site west of this city became more complicated than ever last night when a large party of persons from along the Milwaukee road arrived with a force of surveyors and began at once running lines regardless of the rights of prior settlers, Indian lands or any thing else. A meeting was held by the several claimants for the purpose of adjusting the differences, but a compromise could not be made and the fight for the possession from this time on promises to be most bitter. Many settlers are putting up buildings on lands reserved for the Indians in severalty, but they are being ejected.

The Duke Sentenced. PARIS, Feb. 12 .- The Duke of Orleans, son of the Count and Countess of Paris, who came to Paris last week with the avowed intention of enlisting in the French army, and who was then arrested on the charge of violating the law exiling from France all pretenders to the French throne, was again arraigned before the tribunal of the Seine to-day. He was adjudged guilty of violating the law and was sentenced to two years' im-

The Duke will be allowed to remain in the conciergerie for a few weeks be-fore being removed to jail. The Government grants him this privilege in order to give him an opportunity to appeal from the sentence of the courts,

Excursionists in a Wreck. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.-By a collision on the Alabama & Great Southern road near Coaling between a southbound special excursion train, consisting of twelve coaches carrying over a thousand people, and the north-bound Tuscaloosa accommodation train, Engineer Edward Doolittle of the special was killed and some ten or fifteen persons on the accommodation were hurt. The trains were running at great speed and both engines and the baggage and several other cars were demolished. The excursion train was en route to New Orleans. None of the excursionists are reported killed.

# THE FATE OF BOOKS.

Ups and Downs of Important Literary Works of Antiquity.

The ups and downs of many an important literary work of antiquity have been most singular. In a very unique way they demonstrate the correctness libelli." It is well known that the accidental discovery in a waste-basket in the Mount Sinai cloister of several leaves of the Codex Sinaiticus led to the finding by Tischendorf of that most famous manuscript of the New Testament. A recent publication by the French savant, Omont, has drawn attention to the strange fate of another old manuscript, and at the same time indicates the laborious methods to which scholars must resort in order to rediscover some of the lost remains of ancient literatures. In one of the wellknown cloisters on Mount Athos, where more than twenty thousand Greek manuscripts are preserved and awaiting further research, there existed at one time a sixth-century copy of the Pauline epistles. In the thirteenth century monkish ignorance destroyed this valuable document, and used the leaves as binding for later and inferior books. A number of these manuscripts in the seventeeth century found their way to Western Europe, and came into possession of the French Chancellor, Pierre Segnier, and are now found in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. In the year 1715 Montfaucon found in these buildings fourteen leaves of this old epistle manuscript. Some years later other leaves were found, namely, two in the Synodical Library it Moscow; four in the possession of Bishop Porfiri and of the Abbot Antonius, of Kiew; two in the University Library at Turin; nine in the library of the Lawra cloister on Mount Athos. In this way thirty-one leaves of this manuscript had been rediscovered, but scatered over all Europe. To these Omont as added ten more, one of which was found in the Rumjanzen Museum at Moscow, and nine in the collection which the French specialist in Greek iterature, Emmanuel Miller, had found in an Athos cloister, and had been sesured by the National Library in Paris. Of these nine leaves, however, two had n the beginning of this century in some way or other found their way to St. Petersburg, where also one of the leaves of the nine originally belonging to Bishop Porfiri was rediscovered; and of the nine leaves which Duchesne in 1875 lound in the cloister Lawra, one is now

Accordingly, the forty-one leaves of this sixth-century manuscript are found scattered in no fewer than eight libraries, namely, twenty-two in the Naional Library of Paris, eight in the Lawra cloister on Mount Athos, two in the Synodical Library at Moscow, one in the Rumjanzen Museum at Moscow, three in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, three in the Academy of Kiew and two in the university at Turin. And yet these leaves contain only about one-tenth of all the spistles, namely, 234 verses, divided as follows: 16 from I. Corinthians, 42 from II. Corinthians, 28 from Galatians, 29 'rom Colossians, 13 from I. Thessalonians, 44 from Hebrews, 40 from I. Timothy, 9 from II. Timothy and 13

from Titus. By a similar process Prof. de Goije, of Leyden, has su-ceeded in rediscovering the works of Tabari, who for Arabic historiography is what Thucydides is for the Greek and Livy for the Latin. His history was supposed to have been lost. with the exception of a few fragments. De Goije, through correspondence with nearly all the libraries of Europe and many in the Moslem lands, has been able to gather together again all the parts and portions of this standard work, to which the library of the leading mosque in Tunis furnished the chief contribution. Literary coadjutors are at work in dozens of libraries copying and collating the fragments, and it is supposed that five years will elapse be-fore the whole of this valuable work will be given to the historian and Ori-

entalist. - Harper's Weekly. How to Tell Bleached Blondes. Bleached bair is brought to such an art now that it is almost impossible for the casual observer to tell the genuine from the artificial blonde. But if in a carefully-arranged head of hair as yellow as ripe wheat you detect one dark brown or black hair at the nape of the neck or near the ear, the story is told. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the single dark hair tells where the dye missed. The dark-haired woman who is determined to be a blonde must live the life of a slave to this desire, as hair grows at the rate of an inch a month. There is a shade of natural auburn hair which is inclined to be streaked and much lighter at the ends than at the roots. This kind of hair, now so fashionable, might be mistaker for the streaked and striped bleached blonde by an inexperienced eye; but, if glossy, bright and healthful in tone, it is sure to be natural, no matter how varied are its shades; while if it is dry and broken, it is safe to suspect the bleacher's art. A natural pale golden blonds has blonde eyelashes and eyebrows, and in real life black eyelashes never accompany golden hair, unless it owes its hue to art, however much we may find this combination in heroines of novels.-Chicago Herald.

## Women and Their Watches. The idea that women's watches on a

bracelet of leather is something new, as stated by a New York paper the other day, struck me as being funny. We have had them for two years. I confess that I think it is a good idea Any idea which will make a woman wear a watch where she will pay it some attention is a good one. The majority of women do not know how to treat a They put it in their dresses so watch. the chains will show, and they seem to think that will regulate their timepieces. They forget half the time to wind their watches and then wonder why they don't keep the correct time. A fortune awaits the milliner who will make a place in a woman's dress where a watch can be carried so that when it is taken out the idea will occur to the wearer to give it proper attention .-- Chi-

# STOCK ITEMS.

Some of the best hay should be reserved for the stock when they are first turned out to grass. They will not eat the vatican can speak or read the Enany other at that time.

Carrots are said to be excellent food for horses, giving a sleek, oily appearof the classical dictum "habent sua fata ance to their hair. From 500 to 1,000 bushels may be raised to the acre on good land.

When a superior carcass of beef is placed on the market it at once attracts attention as "show beef." Every farmer can produce such beef if he will, and secure heavier weight and better prices. The breed and the management are the prime factors for producing the best.

Farmers who are always looking for cheap mares, and are attracted to such stallions as stand for the lowest fees, as well as those horsemen that breed for pedigree alone, regardless of merit, are sure to find the market glutted with that kind of material at no distant day.

Because a grade pig is well formed and gives evidence of being a superior hog at some day, do not be tempted to use it for breeding purposes, if a male, as it will not transmit uniformity to its progeny. The only way to improve swine at the lowest cost is by using pure-bred males only.

There is much in the breed, there is much in the feed, and there is more in the feeder than either. A good feeder will do fairly well with a good breed and poor feed, or with good feed and a poor breed. But a good feeder putting good feed into a good breed is the acme of perfection in dairying.

A good, practical farmer says: "Whenever we feed a pig much beyond eight or nine months old, we are needlessly throwing away profit. We are very slow to learn this, notwithstanding that it naut: "You have a man out here who is has been so often demonstrated. Perhaps we knew it, but are too lazy to get out of the ruts in which we have been traveling for years."—Michigan Farmer.

In selecting breeding stock we should always want to know whether they are from a family noted for fertility. This ever. is an inherited quality and can not be too well established. Like all valuable qualities in any domestic animal, it is easily lost by bad management. It is also desirable that the parent stock should be of a quiet disposition and even temperament.

A traveler in Norway says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food, which perhaps might be beneficially followed here. They have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouth- written. ful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A brokenwinded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway.

# FARM NOTES.

It is claimed that a variety of tomatoes will "run out" in about ten years. As new and better varieties are being prizes for stories for girls were won by introduced every year, there is no liability of the improved varieties becoming extinct.

Under present conditions, thoroughness is the only guaranty for success, and thoroughness is impossible to the hardly borne out by other facts. farmer who spreads his labor over an area so great that season and conditions overrule his plans.

Nine cases out of ten where a variety fine fruit there, the change is due to the fact that the soil has become destitute of the necessary mineral manure.

One advantage, both in the garden and orchard, in providing thorough drainage, is that the fruit and vegetables will come to maturity earlier than if grown in undrained soil, and for this reason it will pay to take pains to provide.

Every farm should have an experimental plot or garden. There is no surer or more certain mode of learning the requirements of the land and the kind of crops to grow than to experi-ment, in a small way, with seeds and fertilizers.

One of the drawbacks to the germination of seeds is that they are covered with too much earth when planted. The smaller the seed the less covering required. Such seeds as kale, cabbage. turnip, lettuce, carrot and parsnip need only one-eighth of an inch of earth over

The mainspring of farming is the seed. It is more important to secure good seed than to prepare for its reception in the soil. The failure of seed to germinate may cost the farmer the loss of an entire crop. The seed is something that the farmer should carefully examine now, before spring opens, by testing it in boxes of earth under glass.

Plowing and preparing the ground for corn may be done at any time when the ground is not frozen. The better the preparation of the ground the more plant-food available for the young corn in the spring. This is an excellent time for turning up the cut-worms, as exposure to frost destroys them. Plowing also permits the frost to pulverize the clods.

The greatest fault with American farming is doubtless its lack of thoroughness. Nearly all farmers in this country spread their labor over too much ground, and therefore make it incomplete. There are many farms that give no profit whatever under cultivation except from small areas, properly fitted and tilled, although much larger areas are plowed, seeded and yield crops barely sufficient, or less than sufficient, to pay for the work.

Notes. The aim of all who make butter should be to have a choice article. It is cheaper to send milk to the creamery than to attempt to make good butter, unless one has all the appliances and conveniences for that purpose, as well as the patience to attend to all the details.

If rye has grown more than usual graze it down with the stock. It serves as a change of green food, and as it is not advisable to have rye make more growth than the cattle can prevent, the rye will be benefited.

Pure-bred sheep for breeding purposes have sold well the past year.

# PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-Neither the Pope nor those of the zlish language.

-Oliver Wendell Holmes has taken to a peculiar course of life. He always retires at the same hour, eats dinner in the middle of the day and walks at least two miles every twenty-four hours.

-Miss Mary Angela Dickens, granddaughter of the novelist, is the latest member of the family to join the ranks of writers. She wrote a Christmas story this year entitled "A Social Success."

-Henry W. Grady invented the phrase "A Young Napoleon of Finance." It was applied by him to Victor Newcomb, the young president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, in a series of articles in the Atlanta Constitution. The phrase is not as complimentary now as when it was coined.

-William E. Gladstone has praised another book, "Ellen Middleton," by the late Georgiana Fullerton, Lord Grenville's youngest sister. Mr. Gladstone seems to admire the writings of the gentler sex. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Marie Bashkirtseff and Lady Georgiana owe a great deal to the Grand Old Man.

-"If ever there was a man who talked like a book-and one of his own books, too-that man is Henry James," says a London critic. "With grave aspect and tarkling undertone, he pronounces his solemn gnomes and mysterious epigrams, or propounds those social and psychical conundrums which supply his devout admirers the largest part of their intellectual exercise."

-When Sir Edwin Arnold was in San Francisco recently he remarked to Frank M. Pixley, editor of the Argodestined to literary immortality." When Mr. Pixley asked him whom he meant, he said he referred to Joaquin Miller. According to the English poet, Edgar A. Poe and Joaquin Miller are the two American poets who are sure to live for-

-If Henry George, the apostle of social reform, were penniless to-morrow, he would have very little difficulty in getting employment as a typewriter. Several years' practice have enabled him to attain such a speed on the instrument as would put hundreds of professionals to the blush. A friend had occasion to call upon Mr. George at his house on Nineteenth street recently, and was surprised to learn that he did very little work with the pen, all his literary work, business letters and even his private correspondence being types

-Some time ago the Youth's Companion offered \$5,000 in prizes for the three best stories for girls, the three best stories for boys, and the three best stories of adventure. The recent awarding of the prizes brings out the curious fact that only one well-known story-writer, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears among the prize-winners. Another suggestive fact is that two of the men, and two of the prizes for stories for boys were won by women. This would seem to indicate that men can write the best stories for women, and vice versa, although this inference is

# HUMOROUS.

-Kluks-"I consider Jinkles one of of fruit which once flourished in a given soil has ceased to flourish and perfect Gluks—"Great Scott! man, what are ou thinking of? He isn't worth a dollar."-Minneapolis Journal.

-Boy Logic.-"You are the twentieth in the class, Hans. That means you are at the very foot!" "Well, papa, how can I help it if there are no more boys in the class?"-Fliegende Blatter.

-The Welsh word for beer is said to be "cwrw." If it were necessary to pronounce the name before getting a drink there would be more prohibitionists than there are now.-Emporia Republican.

-"Do you think that all these jokes they make about plumbers are funny?" said Mrs. Takair to her husband. used to," was the reply, "but I don't any more. Not since the water pipes burst."—Merchant Traveler.

-"Look here," said the managing editor to the serf whose business it is to do contortion tricks with the English language, "you haven't made any jokes on the grip that amount to any thing." "No." "What's the reason?" "Well, I thought I might just as well wait till I got over it myself before I tried to be funny about it."-Washington Capital.

-It is reported that our Government is about to abandon the Weather Bureau and substitute the "Old Farmers' Almanac." The latter predicts the weather a year ahead, and makes no more mistakes than the Weather Bureau, besides telling us on what day of the month Fourth of July occurs and the exact number of days in February.-Norristown Herald.

-Lack of Stimulus.-Mr. Bouttown-'I thought you said your law partner, Mr. Silvertongue, was such an eloquent pleader. I stepped into the court-room vesterday to hear him, but his address to the jury was very cold and common-place." Mr. Blackstone—"Yes, it was; but yesterday he did not get warmed up to his subject. You see, he knew our client was innocent."-N. Y. Weekly.

-"I'm afraid your son will bring your gray hair in sorrow to the grave," one of the clerks to the old traveling man, after listening to a long account of the boy's misdeeds. "No, he won't; not much." Here he took off his hat and displayed a smooth, shining caput. You see, his mother beat him out of any fun he may have counted on having with my gray hairs. She never gets left."-Merchant Traveler.

A Financial Discussion. Chronic Borrower-Can you lend me wenty dollars for a few days? Weary Friend-Why don't you pawn

"Because it is a keepsake from my dear mother, and I don't like to part with

"My money is a keepsake from my dear father, and I don't like to part with it, either."--Texas Siftings.