Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Poprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

NUMBER 39.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE appointment of ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, fills the existing vacancy on the Commission to negotiate with the Cherokees and the other Indians

for the cession of the Outlet. SPEAKING of the vote on the Prohibition amendment in Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said that he was not surprised that the amendment had been defeated. He was surprised, however, at the magnitude of the vote, and had not anticipated that the majority against the

amendment would be so large.

SECRETARY WINDOM has directed that Patrick O'Brien beremoved from the position of supervising architect of foreign steam vessels at Baltimore, Md., and the appointment of Edward F. White to that position is announced.

THE War Department has been notified that thirty-one hostile Sioux Indians who went to Canada in 1877 had recrossed the border. General Ruger has advised that they be allowed to go to Standing Rock agency, and both the War and Interior Departments have consented to the sug-

WALKER BLAINE, First Assistant Secretary of State, denies that an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States that no vessel shall

be seized in Behring sea.
The United States vessel Constellation was hauled off the beach in Chesapeake bay in pretty good shape. It was said at the Navy Department that the commander of the Constellation was responsible for the accident and it was probable that a court of inquiry would be ordered to ascer-

tain the facts in the case.

ONE of the "Patriotic Sons of America" attempted to pin a badge of the order on the lapel of President Harrison's coat. The

honor was courteou ly refused. THE Civil-Service Commissioners say the Chicago post-office is the best they

SECRETARY TRACY has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Con-

Norfolk navy yard. GENERAL A. C. MYERS, Quartermaster-General of the Confederate army, died at Washington on the 2)th. He was a native of South Carolina and graduated at West

GENERAL HIRAM F. DEVOL has been appointed collector of the Sixth district of Missouri, vice C. E. Hasbrook.

Ex-Governor Hartranft, of Penn-sylvania, has been appointed a member of the Cherokee Commission and has signified his intention of accepting the office. This ROBERT ELLIS has been appointed as-

sayer of the Denver mint.

THE resignation of John Hume as private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, tendered March 8, has finally been accepted, and Burton Pope, a young law-yer of St. Louis, has been appointed by Secretary Noble to the vacancy.

THE alumni of Cornell University have elected Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, trustee. There was only one other candidate. Clarence Estey, of Ithaca. Hiscock's majority was sixty-three.

PAPERS and wreckage picked up off Massachusetts lead to the belief that a collision has taken place between ocean steamers. Bills of lading of two steamers were found dated Fiume, October 20, 1888. It was thought that the steamer Haytien Republic had collided with the steamer Victoria of the Anchor lide. Young Cassiny, who fired the Catholic

Protectory at White Plains, N. Y., has been sentenced for ten years. THE men employed in clearing the ruins

at Johnstown struck on the 20th for more pay and less abuse from overbearing fore-Official returns put the majority

against the Prohibition amendment in Pennsylvania at 185,173. GENERAL SIMON CAMERON Was stricken

with paralysis at Lancaster, Pa., on the 20th. It was not thought he could recover. his great age (ninety years) precluding PROF. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, of Cornell

University, formerly of Brown alumnus, has been unanimously elected president of Brown University at Providence, R L, vice Dr. E. G. Robinson, resigned. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been arrested at

New York for criminal libel in accusing P. S. Cassidy of being a British spy, etc. THE voting in Rhode Island on the 20th

went in favor of repealing the Prohibition GOVERNOR BULKELEY, of Connecticut,

has vetoed the Legislature's resolution authorizing the policy holders to assume control of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

the great Homestead steel plant of Carnegie & Co. It is stated upon the authority of the firm that no agreement could be reached with the workmen's conference committee on the wages question, and that they will quit work.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Goshen and Pond Eddy, N. Y. Schools have been

Much damage was done by a terrific thunderstorm which passed over Scranton, Pa., on the 21st. Several houses were struck by lightning and set on fire. Henry Somers, aged eight years, while lying on a couch at home was struck by lightning and killed. George Somers, the boy's father, was seriously injured.

WILLIAM E. HOWARD, the Electric sugar fraud worker, has been sentenced at New York to nine years and eight months' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Two men were killed and three fatally injured by an explosion of fireworks at Heyer Bros.' establishment, Boston, on the 21st. The damage amounted to \$100,000. THE Connecticut Legislature has passed

THE coroner's jury at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the case of Mrs. Jessie Duff, who eloped from Glasgow, Scotland, with Dr. James Downie, found that her rapid death was due to arsenic placed in her reach Downie, Downie was remanded for the grand jury.

THE WEST.

Two men were instantly killed recently by a cave-in at the Cleveland ore mine near Ishpeming, Mich.
THE alleged Hillman, charged with mur-

der and insurance fraud in Kansas, made his escape. There was a belief that the whole thing was a "fake."

THE mining stock dealers of Denver, Col., have organized the Colorado Mining Exchange of Denver, with \$50,000 capital

stock. Four young men were reported drowned in Salt Lake, Utah, recently by the capsizing of a pleasure boat.

FRANK WOODRUFF, the Cronin horsethief, is selling his photographs at the Cook County jail for 25 cents apiecs. To each purchaser of a photograph he is said

to make a confession. SAMUEL H. PATRICK, of Kansas, has been appointed agent at the Sac and Fox Indian agency in the Indian Territory.

A Boy named Sn'der, thirteen years old, living at Highland, Vermillion County, Ind.,

was murdered the other day by four boys whose ages range from nine to fifteen, two brothers named Pearman and two named Douglas. The body was found in a creek. He had been stabbed and shot. All the boys are under arrest.

GREAT consternation has been created among the farmers of Marion. Ind., by the appearance of a small green bug that threatens to demolish the wheat, oats and rye crop. The pests appear upon every head by hundreds and sap the life out of

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, denies positively that he will be a candidate for another term and declares he will not take the nomination if it be offered him.

CHICAGO brickmakers have inaugurated a strike for eight hours. THREE postal cars were wrecked, three

men killed and several others injured by an accident on the Panhandle road, near Steubenville, O., on the 19th.

THE Michigan Legislature has passed a bill making passenger fares grade from two cents up in proportion to the gross earnings of the roads.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST has rendered his decision in the matter of the investigation into the Cook County insane asylum, based on a petition to release Dora Willard from the asylum. He says the asylum is renstellation. The court will meet at the dered worthless by politics and he recommends its removal.

AT a business meeting of the Iowa Holiness Association held at their camp grounds at Des Moines, the other morning all the names of members known to be professors and practitioners of the so-called Christian science were dropped from the list with others who have forfeited their membership in various ways.

FRED ROCHE, the foreman of the sewer gang, who found Dr. Cronin's body in the catch basin, has not been paid the reward of \$2,000 promised him by the committee of Dr. Cronin's friends. Roche says that the committee told him he would receive the \$2,000, but payment has not been

made. THE Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has formally expelled J. Dowdall, of Columbus, who prepared a minority report on the expenses of the last campaign, inferentially charging Chairman Townsend with embezzling about

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, and surrounding region were visited by a damaging rain and wind storm on the 20th. The pontoor bridge across the Missouri river was blown to pieces and sixty boats were swept down

THE semi-annual meeting of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance was held in Huron on the 20th. The grangers dec'are themselves in their platform as resolved to have a hand in the government of the State. They also asked for the adoption of the Austra'ian system of voting. A

free trade resolution was voted down THE chief engineer of the Wabash railway has commenced the survey of the Detroit, Wabash & Chicago railway, a connecting link between the Wabash Western and Wabash system. The line extends from Wabash to Laketon, concting at that point with the Chicago & Atlantic for Chicago and Wabash Western

for Detroit. MRS. LUCY HAYES, wife of the ex-President, was stricken with paralysis at Fremont, O, on the 21st. Her entire right side was affected and she was unconscious General Hayes was in Columbus, but returned home immediately.

BENJAMIN KLINGER and Robert Howick, two prominent citizens of Mercer County were killed by lightning recently, just as they stepped into a stable to escape a passing shower. MISS JENNIE ELMBLAD and Miss Hilda

Carlson were boating in the Desplaines river at Desplaines, Ill., the other day with three friends, when the boat cap-ized near the dam and the two young ladies sank almost instantly. The others were

THE village of Quijotoa, ninety miles west of Tucson, Ariz., has been destroyed

THE Belknap Rifles, of San Antonio, won the first prize in the Galveston drill. NEAR Independence, La., the other day, Mrs. David B. Williams, aged eighteen, was accidentally shot and killed by her

LUBRICATING oil has been struck at Bonham, Tex., at a depth of 800 feet by borers for an artesian well. The people are jubilant,

A WORKMEN'S train was wrecked near Birmingham, Ala., recently, while proceeding to the Serratt mines. Two men were killed and 100 more or less injured.

HARDY HAMILTON, who in February last killed Joe Lee, a Chinaman, was hanged at Rome, Ga., for the crime. Ten or twelve thousand persons came in from the surrounding country but only the county officials and newspaper reporters were allowed inside of the jail where the execution took place.

NEAR Clinton, Ark., the other night during a fearful rainstorm a farmer named Emerson lost his wife and seven children. He succeeded in saving two of his children and himself, standing in the water several hours before help arrived. GENERAL W. N. TAFT, ex-postmaster of Charleston, S. C., a Republican leader, is

STATE TREASURER ISAAC S. BAMBERG, of throw of the Guzman Blanco Government,

GENERAL.

It is stated officially that King Humbert will act as mediator between Germany and Switzerland in settling the difficulties arising from the expulsion from Swiss territory of the German agent.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad's approximate gross earnings for the first week in June were \$490,404-an increase of \$42,902 over the corresponding

JOHN DILLON'S reception in Australia is exceeding his most sanguine expectations. The Melbourne Age attacked him and he has brought suit for libel.

THE Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has decided to admit all classes of iron and steel workers, including laborers.

ALL hope has been abandoned for the safety of the masters and crews of the Baltimore schooner Belle Rokes and the Providence brig Rachel Coney.

THE Patriotic Order Sons of America has elected the following officers: President, George P. Smith. of Illinois; vice-president, Napoleon Underwood, of Louisiana; master of forms and ceremonies, W. J. Stoner, of Pennsylvania, vice A. A. Hobson; secretary, Dr. F. W. Hendley, of Ohio; treasurer, A. B. Philips, of Colorado. The next place of meeting will be Boston, October, 1890.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH LOISINGER. brotherin-law of Prince Alexander, of Batten-berg, is about to marry Louise Kopek, daughter of the head gamekeeper of the Dagnaiska forest in Hungary, thus allying the English royal family with a game

A CIRCULAR issued by the Servian Government denies the truth of recent alarmist rumors concerning that country, and states that the foreign policy of Servia is unchanged.

THE seamen's strike at Liverpool has CARDINAL PECCI, the Pope's brother,

was reported dying at Rome. In sympathy with unfavorable reports from Havre and Hamburg coffee dropped between forty and fifty points at New York on the 20th. In the closing hour here was a reaction, the market closing with a decline of about fifteen points on sales of 140,000 bags.

THE French Admiralty is about to ask for an immense credit to build the greatest navy in the world. THE Emperor of Austria joined the Cor-

pus Christi procession at Vienna on the 20th. He and all the Princes walked bare-FURTHER news from Hayti report Hip-

polyte's continuous success over Legitime. The latter was about used up. THE striking miners at Kladno, Bohemia, engaged in a riot reantly. The gend-armes fired on the rioters and killed two of them and wounded twelve. Later the

riots were renewed, the mob wrecking the residence of the director of the mines. THE rule of the Dictator, Guzman Blanco, in Venezuela, is recorted to have ended by a peaceful revolution.

In the Span sh Cortes Senor Becerrera, Minister of the Colonies, reaffirmed that the United States Government had made no proposition relative to the purchase of of Russell County the other day was Cuba. He added that no proposition look- drowned. tertained by the Spanish Government.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended June 20 numbered 220 compared with 250 the previous week and 204 the corresponding week of last year.

THE LATEST.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 22.-The bodies of twenty-seven persons were taken from various places of the wreck yesterday In a cellar near the Presbyterian Church a family of six persons were found, the husband and wife clasped in each other's arms, their little ones lying on either side of the parents. All were too much decomposed to be identified. The bodies identified were! Henry Pritchard, Mary and Maggie Benford, sisters of the propri etor of the Hurlbu: House, L. J. Tracy and Minnie F. Harris, daughter of the chief of polica. Daniel Stoner, of Altoona, came here yesterday morning and dropped dead while looking at the body of a relative taken from the ruins at the viaduct. He was sixty-five years old.

Berlin, June 22.-The North German Gazette accuses Switzerland of promoting Socialism. It says: "Had a great power practiced such abuses against another power as Switz rland has been guilty of great war would have resulted. Neutrality becomes unnatural and untenable when an offensive disregard for the interests of a neighboring State is held to be

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 22 -Mayor Cha pin has received a communication from the Woman's Christian Temperance League calling attention to the law bearing upon temperance in the public schools. The ladies informed the mayor that a committee of the league had visited sixtysix schools, and in only one of them were temperance text books used, and added that several teachers admitted that boys and girls were often supefied from the use of beer at the noon meals so that they could not study.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Rev. William E. Howard, convicted of grand larceny in connection with the Electric Sugar Refining Company frauds, has been sentenced by Recorder Smythe to nine years and eight months' imprisonment in Sing Sing at hard labor. A motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law and on account of errors in the judge's charge to the jury was de-

LONDON, June 22.-The Pall Mall Ga zette asserts that Mgr. Persico, who made an investigation of Irish affairs in behalf of the Pope, inserted in his report that he feared the Irish Nationalists would kill him if he returned to Ireland, and declared he held proofs that that was their intention.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.-Governo Thayer has offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Caroline and Bessie Leavitt near Gresham, and an additional \$200 for the arrest and conviction of Michael Foley, charged with the murder of Ada C. Clark. in Autelope County.

New York, June 22 - Dispatches to the

Sun from Venezuela announce the over-South Carolina, fell dead at his home in which has been in existence in that coun-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Miss Jessie Fox, aged twenty-six, living with her father, six miles southeast of Lawrence in the Kennedy valley, for several weeks had been practicing pistol shooting, and the other morning she re-quested her brother to get the pistol, saying she felt in the mood to shoot. While he was placing the target in position she stood in the doorway of the house and asked him whether she should shoot at the target or herself, and before he had time to answer she placed the revolver to her right temple and fired, expiring al-most instantly. In her room several letters were found showing that the deed was premeditated, but the cause of the act was not given.

THE Eureka irrigating canal has been sold to a party of English capita ists by A. H. Soule, the Roche-ter mil ionaire, for \$1,000,000. The canal is 110 miles long and irrigates an immonse territory, pass-ing through the counties of Finney, Ford and Edwards.

FRANK WOODRUFF late assistant postmaster of Lawrence, was recently arrested by United States Marshal Walker and taken to Topeka where he gave bond for his appearance. A Government expert, after examining the accounts of the late postmaster, Osbun Shannon, reported a deficiency of \$5,500 in the department un-

der Woodruff's charge.
J. A. Newcome, who was recently found lying in the office of Frank Tillingnast at Clearwater with a bullet in his head and supposed to be dying from a self-inflicted wound, has recovered consciousness and is said to be recovering. He sent for an attorney and physician and made a state ment that he had not shot himself, but had been shot by some one unseen. The matter was to be investigated.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners recently appointed Charles S. Elliott secretary of the board, vice Colonel H. C. Rizer, resigned. He will assume the duties of the position July 1. The salary is \$1,500.

JOHN TRAHUBLER, a German aged twenty-two, recently hanged himself with a lariat rope in a barn at Wichita. A month previous he broke his arm and grew melancholy over the accident. His father is a mill owner in Western Kansas.

THE Leavenworth "joints" are said to

have declared war against the police. In other words, they propose to "shut down" for an indefinite period and by this means cut off the source of supplies from which the police commission draws its revenue. The argument advanced is that when this ource of revenue by fines is cut off the citizens will be called upon to make up the deficiency, and that a decided protest

against further taxation will follow. A TELEGRAM was recently received at Topeka from H. J. Franklin, the special officer who went after the famous Hillman, in which Franklin stated that the man who was supposed to be Hillman had escaped. It is stated that the detectives who thought that they had Hillman discovered that they had the wrong man again and have let the matter drop.

DAN BROWN, a farmer, while bathing in a pond on his farm in the northeast corner

THE carload of corn sent to Chicago Junction City, to be sold for the benefit of

the Johnstown sufferers, nested \$195. WILLIAM McCully, a prisoner in the iail at Wellington for brutally assaulting Judge Monnett, of Conway Springs, made a daring break for liberty the other day, but was shot and fatally wounded after a

mile run. JAMES GALLAGHER, a prominent contractor of Wichita, disappeared suddenly the other day. When he left home he had quite a large sum of money and foul play was feared.

JERRY MASTERSON, a wealthy Wyandotte County farmer, living two miles east of White Church, was recently killed by a runaway team of horses. Masterson had driven to White Church with a load of wheat when his horses became frightened at the cars and ran away. The wagon was overturned on him and he died in five minutes. About one year ago he had a similar runaway and picked up was thought to be dead. He was about fifty-three years old. He leaves

wife and five children. Some years ago George M. Ewing young man of pleasing appearance locate at Topeka and engaged in newspaper work. He was genial and affable, making young lady, daughter of a prominent citizen of Topeka. The couple visited Colorado on a wedding tour and soon after Ewing contracted small-pox and died a few weeks after marriage leaving quite lives in Michigan with two children, filed a claim against the estate. A divorce had been procured by Ewing in a quiet way and the first wife intends to fight for her

LATE coal discoveries at Alma caused much enthusiasm among her citizens. THE Farmers' Alliance Business Asso ciation, of White City, filed its articles of

incorporation with the Secretary of State the other day; capital stock, \$10,000. It is said that the officers of the Leavenworth Rapid Transit road threaten to tear up their track along Third street, Leavenworth, and discontinue trains, owing to annoyances by some of the citizens who continue to file suits for damages.

ed postmaster at Humboldt, vice Mrs. Ella C. Kimball, commission expired. ARTESIAN water has been struck at depth of 65) feet at Richfield. It flows clear to the surface.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD has been appoint-

THE sixteen-year-old son of a farmer named Byron Sawyer, residing about eighteen miles southeast of Lawrence, was drowned the other day while trying to swim in a small creek. The lad left home in the morning and after vainly trying to induce a neighbor's boy to go with him went alone. His body was found by a neighbor who had gone to the creek to

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners have promulgated its opinion in the coal rate question upon rehearing, affirming its order of March 3) in every particular. The new coal tariff makes a reduction in rates from Leavenworth. Osage and Southern Kansas coal fields to Kansas siderable distance around the place, the points of about twenty per cent. and clothing having caught in underbi

THE FATEFUL FUNNEL

A Tornado Ravages Gentsy and Nodaway Counties.

Three Killed at Lone Star-Several Isjured -Many Dwellings Destroyed-Awful Drowning of Eight Members of a Family.

ALBANY, Mo., June 22 .- The little vii-

age of Lone Star, this (Gentry) county, was wiped out of existence by a cyclone. Thursday afternoon and the surrounding. country devastated. Three persons were killed outright and a half dozen more probab y fatally injured. It is impossible to estimate the damage done but it will amount to thousands of dollars.

At 2:30 p. m. two funnel-shaped clouds app a ed in the northwest, traveling rapid y and very low down.

The frame residence of H. P. Williams, three miles east of Albany, was struck and completely demolished. Nothing of the building was left standing except a corner post. Williams' nine-year-old son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Crispin, were killed outright and Mrs. Williams and three small children were fatally in-

Immediately east of the residence of Mr. Williams was that of Mr. Million. It was right in the cyclone's track and was swept from the face of the earth in a twinkling. The timbers composing it were scattered all over the surrounding country.

Mr. Million and his family had seen the approach of the storm and taken refuge in

a cyclone cave and all escaped injury.

Moving on the two great clouds wheeled down on the village of Lone Star, de-stroying the storehouse of A C. Townsend, the Baptist Church and almost every residence in the place.

Mr. Townsend, who is also the post-

George Stineman. More than sixty people were rendered homeless in an instant by the storm and

many were slightly injured. The destruction was most complete and there exists immediate necessity for re-lief. The citizens of Albany met yesterday morning and raised several hundred dollars and furnished a large amount of clothing and provisions for the relief of

the storm-stricken people of Lone Star.

The cyclone passed off to the southeast doing great damage to growing crops, orchards and forests in its path. At Siloam Spring and Freewater great damage was also done, but so far no reports of fatalities have been received from there.

IN NODAWAY COUNTY. MARYSVILLE, Mo., June 22.-A disastrous cyclone passed over Union township, Nodaway County, Thursday afternoon. Two large funnel-shaped clouds, whirling and twisting at a learns taking a northeasterly course. School houses, dwellings and barns were torn down, orchards uprooted and great trees shall be prohibited. The General Assembly shall be prohibited.

was entirely demolished. One-ha'f mile east the house, of J. W. R. Walt and John Allen were damaged.

that of Mr. Allen was wrecked. The "Snowball" school house, onequarter of a mile northeast of Simmons' was completely demolished. The school was filled with pupils, but all

broken. Within a few hundred yards of the school house, the residence of J, S. Mennard, his barns and outhouses were blown

away. A mile further on the Logan school house was lifted from the side of a hill on which it stood and landed on the top of the eminence. One after another the houses and barns of J. A. Sparks, Perry Jackson, Edward Crenshaw, Daniel Melton, James King and Samuel King were demolished

by the cyclone. At the Logan school two pupils were slightly injured, and at the residence of Kennard, Mrs. Kennard was knocked insensible.

EIGHT OF A FAMILY DROWNED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22 - Deputy United States Marshal Newton Faulkenburg reported to-day that on his trip to Conway and Van Buren counties, just concluded, he learned that during a heavy rain storm in that section of the State last Saturday night an old man named Emer-

son had the misfortune to lose his wife

and seven children in a flood. As near as the marshal could learn-and tremendous rain near Clinton, the county seat of Van Buren, on the upper Red river, and it was near this place the accident took place. Emmerson, who is an with his family in his house at night when the storm was raging. After an hour's rain the water gradually flooded his hous and fearing he and his family would b drowned, he gathered two of his children in his arms and made for the door to escape. As the door opened, a huge log affoat dashed in the entrance and knocked the little ones from his arms. They fell at his feet into th swift current and were lost. He then took up two more, one in each arm, and succeeded in getting out with them safely, telling his wife to follow with the others, but in attempting to escape in the same manner the mother, with two children i her arms and three clinging to her dress was carried down with the flood and

The father and two children, the only ones left in a family of eleven, escape with their lives. The night was dark and the father, with the only two survivors of his large family, stood in water above the waist clinging to a tree for several hours, and when the waters subsided in the morning a search was made and the dead bodies clothing having caught in underbrush and

WAR MUTTERINGS.

European Powers Again Disturbed—Kee sia's Increased Armaments.

London, Juna 21. - Peace or war? Tite is the question asking itself now, and the profoundest judgment of the wisest statesaren in Europe is unable to furnish an antswer. Those who speak for the Governments most immediately involved in the warlike. rumors are ready enough to declare that-there will be no war. These are the asswances that come from Berlin, from Vienna and from St. Petersburg. But it is noteworthy that while the words that issue from the lips of those who hold the destinies of Europe in their hands are as

peaceful as the sucking dove, their acts saves much more of blood and iron.

The Powers most directly affected by warrumors in the air are Russia and Austria, and however sincere may be the assurances of each that her intentions are peaceful, there is no question whatever about the great extent of the war preparations at this moment being made by both. Such a despotism as Russia is also to a great extent to do its work: in the dark, and little in the way of information for the outside world can escape the

argus-eyed Russian censors. Notwithstanding this, however, enough information passes the Russian dead-linfrom time to time to establish the fadwithout question that immense was prepwations are going on in Russia and on a scale that has not been equaled since the war with Turkey. Austria has greatly sugmented the force of men engaged in 'ortifying the line of the Durina river, on the Servian frontier. That the character of these works is extremely formidable is not denied at Vienna, and while Austria insists that they are intended only for defense, Russia looks on suspiciously and notes the facility which these works will furnish for an incursion into her territory

when the time for action arrives. Servia, governed as she is for the time by a weak executive, and hampered by an uncertainty as to the future of her present master, was fatally injured, as was Mrs. infant monarch, is in no position to make formidable war preparations, but Monte-negro, aided with financial support from Russia, is already armed to the teeth, and her army is on a war footing. Russia is constructing armored ships on the Black sea and pushing them forward to comple tion in hot haste, while on the Pacific she is increasing her fleet, fortifying her harbors anew and generally clearing her decks

If the outcome of all this extraordinary preparation is to be sweet and gentle peace, then it will become useless hereafter to pay any heed to the most significant facts which may portend war.

REPEALED IN RHODY.

Prohibition Rejected By an Overwhelm-PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—Rhode Island yesterday voted on and carried by

one coming from the southeast and the other from the northwest, met near the ticle VIII. of the amendments to its Constisoutheast corner of Union township, whiring and twisting at a tearful rate, ments of the Constitution of this State is ments of the Constitution of this State is hereby annulled."

The first place struck by the storm was shall provide by law for carrying this article into effect." the residence of S. C. Leech. The root | The battle that resulted in the adoption was torn off and his eight-acre orchard of this latter article was successfully fought for prohibition in the spring of 1883. Yesterday it was decided by the last Legislature to try to take what the The residence of Mr. D. Simmons near Prohibitionists like to call a "backward step" and knock the Prohibition amend-

ment out of the Constitution. The day

was bright and cool and a huge vote was polled. Complete returns show that the Prohibescaped injury except a little daughter of itory amendment was repealed by a vote of 5.449 more than the three-fifths of the total vote necessary. The total vote was: Approve, 28,449; reject, 9,853. In 1886. when the amendment was adopted, the vote, which was about 14,000 smaller, stood: Approve, 15,113; reject, 9,230. The vote will be officially collected on or before July 15, and will be announced by procla-

mation on or before July 20. The vote in Providence was 11,919 for repeal, 2.940 against repeal.

Pawtucket voted 2,567 for and 510 against Newport voted 2,102 for and 363 against

IN THE TOILS.

repeal.

O'Sullivan Ready to Tell What He Knows About the Cronin Murder-Burke Identi CHICAGO, June 21 .- Patrick O'Su'livan

so-called boys' department of the jail-the recognized haven for "squealers." O'Sullivan is the person whose, business card and whose curious contract with the doctor for medical services were used to lure Cronin to death.

the iceman indicted for complicity in the Cronin tragedy, has been removed to the

The story is given out that the iceman has offered to make a clean breast of every thing he knows. His motive for being willing now to confess is alleged to be fright over the arrest of Burke at Winnipeg and the disclosure that Cooney, the "Fox," is being actively pursued.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Chief Hubbard received the following dispatch yesterday afternoon from Officer Collins at Winnipeg: "I have identified the prisoner here Martin Burke. He has employed lawyer, but there is no chance of his getting away. Chief of Police McRae has retained counsel."

Last night As istant Glennon, of the State Attorney's office, started for Springfield with the documents upon which will be based the demand for the extradition of Martin Burke at Winnipeg. Saturday Assistant State's Attorney Baker will probably take the paper to Washington. They must be signed by the President and Secretary Blaine before they go to Winnipeg.

Pontoon Bridge Swept Away. Sloux City, Iowa, June 21.—This city and surrounding region were visited yes-terday morning by a damaging rain and wind storm. The pontoon bridge across the Missouri river was blown to pieces and sixty boats were swept down stream. Reports from many points in Northern Ne-braska and Southwestern Dakota show that a great deal of damage was done by the storm, which covered a wide scope of country.

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

A Glimpse at a Few of the Processes Employed in Its Manufacture.

The washing of the beet is a very important operation in the manufacture of the sugar, for the roots are thus freed from mold, small stones and other kinds of dirt attaching to them, which not only saves the machinery employed in the actual preparation of the beets from injury, but keeps the sugar ultimately obtained free from impurity. With the mere washing of the beets the sugar manufacturer is not content; they are therefore freed from those parts which are poor in saccharine, damaged or otherwise undesirable, by a machine

called a carousal. When cleaned, the beets are thrown from the wash-barrel into a hopper, from which they pass into an endless elevator which carries them to the top floor, where they are discharged into a large hopper. They then pass into a cage which will hold one thousand pounds of beets, and, when this weight is indicated, the cage empties its load into the cutter or slicer. The cage and the indicator enable the factory people to closely estimate the amount of raw. material used each day. It is also a check on every department. It will show any error that may arise in the receiving or shipping departments. The slicer is a round iron shaft, rotating horizontally, and fitted with steel knives capable of slicing four hundred tons of beets in twenty-four hours. The rotating knives, which descend upon the beets, cut them into thin slices, thus exposing the sugar-cells, which is an than \$9; certainly they do not need important factor in the diffusion system. The lower end of the cutter opens into a wooden trough about two feet square, on the bottom of which is an endless belt. As the sliced beets fall from the cutter, the belt carries them along to ported to any considerable extent. the diffusion tanks. - A. H. Almy, in Popular Science Monthly.

CURIOUS ROYAL DECREE. Insects That Were to Be Dealt With According to Their Criminality.

In some parts of South America there is a small insect called the comejen, whose destructive qualities are so active that in the space of one night it will penetrate the hardest wood, or any similar substance. In that short period it has been known to penetrate, through and through, a bale of paper containing sixteen reams. The insect builds its nest under the eaves of the houses, of a glutinous clay, similar to that used by the swallows in the building of their nests, but the comejen continues his for several yards in length. The natives sometimes daub their nests with tar, which is sufficient to disperse the whole swarm; for if disturbed they will divide into different societies, and each will separately search for a convenient place in which to form a settle-

In the archives of Quito there is a curious royal decree of Carlos III. reecting this insect. A number o cases of gun-flints had been sent to Panama from Spain, for the purpose of being forwarded to Lima but their nonarrival at this place caused the Viceroy to repeat his request to the court for the necessary supply. This gave rise to an investigation; the flints were traced to Panama, and the Governor was ordered to account for them. In his answer to the minister he stated that the comeien had destroyed the cases in the royal magazine. The minister being ignorant of what the comejen was, an order was issued under the royal seal, commanding the Governor of Panama to apprehend the comejen, to form a summary process on the crimes which he had committed; then to send the prisoner and documents, with the necessary guard, in custody to Spain, that he might be dealt with according to the extent of his criminality! -N. Y. Letlger.

MONTREAL ESTRANGED.

The Relations of Canada's Commercial

Montreal's relation to the lake States and to New England were formerly much more intimate than they are now. Before the telegraph and railroad ing: brought the farmer's market to his door the commercial traveler was more often a buyer than a seller. Montreal merchants used to travel in the lake States to buy produce more than to sell; but they also sold goods in the lake cities, and did a large share of the carrying trade. The most of the grain they brought went via Montreal to Europe, and, on the other hand, some of the Ontario grain crossed the lakes to American mills. In New England Montreal found a considerable market for agricultural products and for lumber if reciprocity existed for any thing besides defaulters. Americans were then a prominent element in Montreal. Several Boston hardware firms founded branches there; the hotels and inns were all in the hands of Americans: most of the jewelry stores and hat stores also. They were prominent in the movement to make Hochelaga the commercial part of the city, whereby quiet water would have given better facilities to shipping, and level land would have offered space for the commerce of the town. But only two or three names of that colony now remain. The Americans now in Montreal are not at the head of very important branches of trade. They do something in coal and in small manufactures for the Canadian market, and a few have sunk money in lumber and in mines. -C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine.

FAILURE OF PROTECTION. serious Disturbances Among the Organ

Among the newspapers defending

Ever since the inauguration of Harrison there has been an uneasy feeling in the weelen trade and a steady decline in the price of iron.

This produces just the situation Republican orators declared must follow the election of Mr. Cleveland. A nummake an assignment, leaving their creditors with the bag to hold.

To reconcile this situation with their promises and prophecies exhausts the ingenuity of the average editor, or his

faith in the credulity of his readers. So even such organs as the New York Tribune begin to hedge. It declares that as protection is not intended to retard the progress of industry, "therefore," it does not hinder the development of cheaper instead of more costly sources of domestic supply. This will be alarming information to the contributors to the Wanamaker fund. "What are we here for if not to be protected?" they may well ask. It is not the strong industry that needs protection, but the weak establishment where it is expensive to make iron or steel or cloth. Other establishments able to cope with foreign competition do not need protection. This was the burden of the Republican speeches in opposisition to the Mills bill. It was to protect the "costly sources of domestic supply" that the Republicans voted against a reduction of the tariff on pig-iron from \$6.72 to \$6. The best located furnaces make iron for less protection to the extent of \$6 a ton. Seven million tons are used in America, and the tax on this quantity would amount to \$42,000,000, and may be exacted before foreign iron can be im-

It was to protect the most costly source of domestic supply of steel rails that the Republicans opposed the reduction of the tariff from \$17 to \$11 per ton. The present tax is equal to 100 per cent. In addition, freight, commission, etc., serve to put foreign competition at a disadvantage. Just now \$25 is the price for steel rails, and if the tariff were reduced to \$6 it would be sufficient to protect the cheaper sources of supply. But the Republicans opposed any reduction because if there should be a boom they wish Mr. Carnegie to have the privilege of advancing the rate to \$35 and \$40 without interference from abroad. This is sufficient to show that the purpose of the tariff as it stands is to protect not the cheaper but the more costly sources of domestic supply. If this had not been the purpose of the Republicans they would not have opposed the Mills bill.

The Tribune adds: "Neither is protection intended to make wages advance all the time." This we are all ready to believe; at any rate if such were its purpose it has failed lamentably. The plea for protection is that higher, as manufacturers must pay these high wages, "therefore," these same manufacturers must be protected. This is the plea that gets the money from the manufacturer. To get the vote of the working-man the assertion changes and he is threatened with lower wages if the tariff is reduced. Thus when the Democrats proposed to reduce the tax on pig iron seventy-two cents, leaving the tax at six dollars a ton the working-men were warned that it meant a reduction of wages, though the wages in a tom of iron do not amount to more than half of six dollars. The bill failed; wages were reduced, and now the Tribune is explaining that working-men must not "expect wages to advance all the time." We commend this admission to the working-men who last fall were frightened into voting for Harrison. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

RANK EXTRAVAGANCE.

An Independent View of Republican Prof ligacy and Hypocrisy. These figures taken from the Na tional Treasury reports are interest-

payments the bill for pensions for the fiscal year will amount to over a hundred millions. If this rate of increase would be maintained for the next ten

years the disbursements for pensions \$280,000,000. The receipts from customs taxes last year amounted to about \$219,000,000 and from internal revenue to about \$124,000,000—a total of \$343,000,000. If the disbursements for general purposes—and these do not include those for the reduction of the public debt should not increase at all in the next decade and the present rate of increase in the disbursements for pensions should be main-

tained, there would be a call for \$70,-000,000 more than the present revenue afforcs. It naturally follows that if the expenditures for pensions increase at such a pace as that set by the new commissioner there must be no cutting down of the revenue. This seems a strange statement in view of the statements that have been made concerning the injurious existence of the sur-

Now, while there can be no honest objection to granting deserving veterans of the late war public support and without questioning the propriety the doctrine of protection, we notice of the present Pension Commissioner's several signs of atmospheric disturb- policy, it is evident that the people must pay not only as heavy taxes as they are now paying but heavier, Within the next ten years there will necessarily be a great change in the popular policy of the Government. The pension roll will have to be made strictly a roll of honor, which will include the suppression of Corporal ber of manufacturers contributed so Tanner (recent Pension Agent) and liberally to the campaign fund last fall his like, or the Republican party will that they have recently been forced to have to change its policy. - Providence of Russia leather, but they must wear (R. I.) Journal (Ind. Rep.).

FIGHTING FOR SPOILS.

Our Pecksniff President and the Two Senators from Illinois. There will be two influential gen- summer, in all the many original designs gress who are likely to make President Harrison put in a very uncomfortable time. They represent the great well is particularly exercised in mind over the way he has been ignored as to Illinois appointments. The President never consulted him or Senator Cullom about the Minister to England State. Hence, both Senators are in sense of the situation in very emphatic terms: "I am tired my knees and begging for favors." It a sultry time ahead for Baby McKee's grandpa from the Illinois corner of the Senate. Indeed, there is excellent ground to believe that the administration will be subjected to a fire of hostile criticism from many leaders of its own party for its failure to satisfy the demands of the boys. Even Wanamaker's lord high executioner does not expedite business to suit them, although he has already beaten the record. We may look for the obliteration of the surplus in a short time after the fifty-first Congress convenes by reckless appropriations and free scope to the horde of jobbers that tha return, of the spoils party will bring back to Washington. Harrison may be obliged to throw open the doors of the treasury, as well as of any choice offices he has left, to satisfy all comers. particularly those two Illinois Senators whom he has unfortunately offended. It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to hold the bag in a grand party grab game. - Albany (N.

Y.) Argus. NOTES AND COMMENTS.

--- Carnegie has made another reduction in the wages of his protected laboring-men. He is probably about to make another trip to his castle in Scotland, and takes the cost out of his workmen. They have no rig plain, as they voted for the kind of protection Carnegie gives them .-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-The able Republican editors are just now writing columns of learned editorials in answer to what they call Cleveland's platitudes. Strange that those platitudes have set all the Republicans to bristling. Even platitudes, it seems, disturb Republican peace when they come from G. Cleveland. - Chicago News.

-President Harrison-"Elijah, I notice that the papers have a good ent leather and patent calf must not be deal to say about our foreign relations.' Mr. Halford-"Yes, your Excellency." "They say that the administration should pay special attention to them." "Yes your Excellency." "Well, just are selected. During the process of make a note of it. When we get all our home relations provided for, we'll connections."-Boston Transcript.

-Mr. Russell Harrison has no Federal office in Montana to "barter" except such as are graciously supplied by his father, the President. The young man's high-handed performances are just what might be expected from an ambitious youth without brains or moral ballast; but the conduct of the President in furnishing him with a stock in trade of Federal offices for purposes of barter is astonishing, though in the line of his whole course in the appointment of Federal officials. - Nashville Ameri-

The Injustice of Protection.

A conversation with a shop-girl is cost her for board \$108.50 and to dress at the end of that time would be about \$111.50. Asked why she spent so much money on her clothes, the reply was: "The bosses make us dress nice and it costs half our wages. I hope you will help us and that the Government will make the price of dressgoods come down." Mr. Meriwether's apt remarks are: "This salesgirl probably does not understand ten lines of political economy, but, forced by the and even reptile, has played a part in nature of her occupation to spend a large portion of her meager earnings on dress, she wants the Government to help her by making the price of dressgoods come down.' The principal way for the Government to accomplish this is to abolish the high-tariff taxes. That is the first step that is being de manded by the wage-earners, both men and women, the more they reflect on the way 'protection' protects them by raising prices on all the neces-saries of life." - Lee Meriwether's "Story of a Tramp."

FASHIONS IN LEATHER.

sian Leather, Ooze Calf, Kangaroo Patent Leather and Cordovan. In her choice of leather Dame Fashion shows the same fickle mind as in her selection of dress goods or other wearing apparel. Last year a very pronounced demand was experienced for Russia leather, and this year it seems probable it will be more extensive. The distinctive odor which characterizes the article seems to have a peculiar fascination for the general public, and they are no longer content to have their pocket-books, their purses, their bags or their belts made their boots, shoes or slippers made of the same material. But of all fashion's pet leathers ooze

calf is this summer the favorite.

Two years ago it was unknown. This tlemen at the meeting of the next Con- for tasteful footgear, ooze calf plays a very conspicuous part. Its soft, velvety feeling and appearance no doubt commend it to the favor of the ladies. State of Illinois in the United States It is really calf, small skins of fine fiber Senate, and they claim the right to de- being selected. The dyes are percolated termine certain Government appoint- or oozed through it; hence its name. ments in that State, according to the The velvety feeling is given to the flesh views once held by the President side by a series of sandpapering, while when he was a Senator. Senator Far- the grain side of the skins is slightly pebbled. This permits of many combinations from the same skin. Thus a shoe may have a vamp the velvet side outward and quarters grain side out, and as the head and neck of the skin are or the collector at the capital of the always slightly darker in shade than the butt, those parts are used for triman unpleasant frame of mind at what mings. The peculiar texture of a calfthey consider an implied insult. Mr. skin permits of its being dyed a Farwell has already expressed his "fast color" in any color and shade from jet black to a bright orange or cream white. Though gray, tan, and of shillyshallying, and, as I re- russet are the most in demand, close admarked to the President the herents of the "latest" are now calling last time I saw him, I have no de- for "blood orange." Not only is ooze sire or intention of getting down upon calf being used in the manufacture of shoes, but it is also used to quite an exlooks very much, then, as if there was tent by the makers of albums, pocketbooks, hand bags, card cases, pen wipers, and a thousand other novelties. Nor is this all, for the dressmakers have caught the popular craze, and ooze calf now adorns the head gear and serves as the latest in dress trimmings. Kangaroo is another of fashion's favorites. It was first used in the manufacture of shoes about twelve years ago, since which time it has gradually grown in favor. As it has won public favor entirely by its merits, it will doubtless retain its popularity for some years. It has the virtue of being both Erin is a sweet spot, and from it there is quite three times what it was a durable and very easy to foot. Its strength is so great as to defy the power of ordinary men to tear. The kangaroo was first hunted for sport. The Australian considered that his visiting English cousin had not "done" the country if he returned without enjoying the excitement of a kangaroo hunt. The kangaroo is now hunted for profit, the hide being worth from seventy-five to eighty-five cents a pound. As shooting injures the hide the killing is usually done by clubbing. During 1888 upwards of 750,000 kan-

garoo hides were imported into the United States. Add to this the number of hides consumed in Europe, and it seems no wonder that the Australian Government is now discussing the advisability of limiting the annual slaugh- Scott. The ruins cover five acres

patent calf. It may be surprising to many to learn that no patent calf is ported from Germany and France. Some few years ago the tanners here spent considerable money in trying to make a patent calf that would compare article, but were unable to do it. Patconfounded. Of the former large quantities are made here, it being tanned from cowhide, while the latter is from calfskin. Small calfskins of fine fiber tanning they are stretched, else the japan would soon crack. The process ican tanner has not yet learned. A first quality patent calf, if not exposed to sudden change of temperature, will wear quite as well as the ordinary calf. The quality may be judged by the brilliancy of the jet black. If the japan has a bluish cast, depend upon it the quality is not first-class, and let not the

ceive you. Cordovan has taken the place of alligator for wear in wet weather. This, too, is largely imported from Germany. It is made from certain parts of the horse hide, and is a very durable leather. It is impervious to water, and has a very smooth surface. It is not imported in sides, as are most kinds recorded. She made \$220 a year. It of leather, but comes blocked to the shape of the vamp. Unlike calf, it does not stretch in wearing, but retains the shape of the last until the shoe is worn out. A few years ago it was very expensive, but recently the tanners have conquered many of the difficulties in preparing the hide, and, with reduced cost, it is now quite popular.

As to what is the coming leather no man can tell. Almost every animal, the make up of fashionable foot gear. It was only a few days ago the reporter saw in the cutting room of a slipper manufacturer the skins of a moccasin snake measuring eight feet and its mate measuring seven feet. These were to be made into slippers, and the small pieces to be made into pocketbooks -N. Y. Sun

-The militia of the different States. while they may be efficient in some re spects, are generally set down as N. G. THE ISLE OF MAN.

Tiny Kingdom Washed by the Restless

It is said that there is no other spot in the world where such diversity of scenery has been compressed into so small a space as in the Isle of Man, many a holiday seeker, to whom the fair ent branches of professional life. island is a revelation of beauty seldom equaled and never to be forgotten. It is a lilliputian kingdom, from its min- bership of a colored church in Baltiiature constitution to its tiny rivers and waterfalls; from its pigmy moun- copal. tains to its little valleys. Every thing is abridged and petite. Manxland lies in the United States navy. Of these midway between the ports of Belfast nine are Episcopalians, five Methodists, and Liverpool, its rocky coast contin- four Baptists, two Presbyterians, one ually washed by the restless waves of Congregationalist, one Roman Cathothe Irish sea. Douglas, the principle lic. town and port, was simply a fishing hotels and boarding-houses, and in the in the bathing machines for lack of bet- rite of baptism. ter accommodation. Its beautiful bay is guarded at one extremity by Onchau head and at the other by the majestic promotory, Douglas head, the view ciation at Philadelphia, the other day, rom which is unsurpassed, while between the two, on an islet of rocks, is Wordsworth's wave-washed tower of

Douglas owns some beautiful walks. notably one through the woods to the nunnery grounds, and another to Kirk Braddan, where lie both Druid and Scandinavian in the graveyard consecrated by the association of one thousand years. Schiller wrote:

'Time conscerates And what is gray with age becomes religion. Which truth has kept the hand of the restorer from Kirk Braddan's ancient fame; for rather touch its hoary walls, a new edifice has been erected in which to hold service. Not far from Kirk who found in the Isle of Man so many openings for his artistic genius. At Castleton, in the south of the island, is House of Keys, where the Manx Parliament is held; it boasts also Castle | their colleges. Rushen, which dates from the twelfth century, and which was the prison of the heroic Countess of Derby, who, as Sir Walter Scott tells us, was detained the present time the castle is used as the Manx house of detention. Port that mountain-like rock, Bradda Head. for the tourist sublime scenery, for it is there nature assumes her wildest mood. The cliffs rise to giddy heights, and wear all manner of weird shapes. The Stacks, the Eye, the Sugar Loaf rocks. the Thousla rock, each stand ery. Spanish Head, a stupendous cliff sharp as knives, stretching out under destructive to the warships of the invincible Armada in 1588.

Peel has a castle made famous in roby the Wizard of the North, Sir Walter abroad in Russia yet. ground on an island having access to Patent leather is one of the things of the mainland by means of a wooden fashion's fancy. The better grades of bridge. Still intact is the chamber patent leather shoes are made from where the Earl of Warwick was imprisoned in 1397, also the tower whose every stone speaks of Averil's secret made in this country, but it is all im- flight; of Funella's daring as the two followed him down the risky ladder to the waiting boat below. The cathedrals of Sador and Man in its existing he gets to it.—Jamestown News. favorably in quality with the imported Rock of Peel, but will soon present a different appearance, as it is to be restored. - Cor. San Francisco Call.

CANNIBAL TASTES Why the Maoris Abandoned the Practic of Eating White Men.

The Maoris, like every other race in their part of the world, indulged freely see what can be done for our foreign of laying the japan followed in Ger- in cannibalism in the olden times, almany and France is a secret the Amer- though they long ago abandoned the habit. The reason for this practice is found in the fact-which maintains, also, throughout most of the islands of Oceanica—that their country, until the arrival of Europeans introduced pigs, cattle and other domestic animals, possessed no mammals whatever, and thus made meat, except that of the human smoothest-tongued shoe salesman de- subject, impossible to attain. The Maoris never ate their friends unless they were hungry, and chiefly regaled themselves upon enemies who had been slain or captured in battle. When the whites came among then they cooked some individuals as an experiment, but very generally abandoned the practice, as finding their flesh too salt-the result, no doubt, of the use of this condiment in most forms of civilized food, the taste of which the Maori could not stand. Most of their white captives, therefore, were kept as slaves, and were readily given up to any one who would exchange an old musket or a dozen cartridges for them. Money they did not care for, not knowing its use, and regarded sovereigns useful only to be pierced and hung in the ears, being quite willing also to exchange these for shillings, as a trifle larger and regarded as more becoming. -Chicago Journal.

> -"Most any pleasant day," says the Ellsworth (Me.) American, "one can see a milk-white horse driven through the streets of Winter Harbor at a lively pace. Should you inquire his history you would be told that the horse was owned by D. B. Flint, of Boston, and was twenty-nine years of age, but was

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The Sunday-School Year Books of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports 25,095 schools, with 2,086,848 scholars.

-In Montreal there is an association for the Professional Education of Woconsequently it is the touring ground of men, which fits its members for differ-

-Six hundred and forty-nine converts were recently received into memmore, the Centennial Methodist Epis-

-There are twenty-four chaplains

-One speaker at the Baptist Misvillage not very many years ago, but sionary Convention in Boston described now it can boast of London shops, fine the Congo as a Baptist river, and another intimated that there was an overseason there is such a mighty influx of whelming sentiment all through Burvisitors that many have to seek shelter man that immersion was the only true

-President F. L. Patton, of Princeton College, in his address at the International Young Men's Christian Assoon modern unbelief among young men and its antidote, with characteristic patness of statement, declared: "The antidote for doubt, is the Bible.'

-One of the teachers in the Second ward school, Allegheny, Pa., celebrated the centennial by telling her scholars the history of Washington and then requiring them to write what they remembered of it. This is what one of the youngest scholars wrote: "G. Washington chopt with his hatchet and bust Into tears.

-According to the Atlanta Constitution more money has been spent by Northern men for collegiate education for the negroes in Atlanta alone than Braddan is the cemetery where lie the any six Southern States have given to remains of Martin, the great painter collegiate education for white boys; and the Northern Methodist Church alone is spending more money in the South for higher education than all the Southern States combined give to

-The London Times, referring to New Zealand, says its evangelization is now certainly an accomplished fact. Christianity has not failed of success in there after the island had succumbed a single island. The advance, accordto Cromwell until the restoration. At | ing to Bishop Stuart, of Waiapu, has been almost like bush fire. The number of native clergy at present laboring may be obtained a very fine view of few years since. Moreover, these workers are not supported by money A sail around the Calf of Man insures from home, but by the contributions of their own people.

-According to the latest educational report of 1884, only 1,466,913 of the 15,000,000 children in the Russian Empire attended schools. About 90 per cent., therefore, of young Russia reout as a picture of superb coast scen- ceive no instruction at all. In 60 governments there is only one school for on the mainland, with hidden rocks secondary instruction to every 18,000 boys and 22,000 girls. Only 63 per the sea, is so named from having been cent of the boys of an age to attend a public high school can be accommodated. For girls, the number of such schools is even more insignificant. The mance by the immortal Shakspeare and schoolmaster can not be said to be

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues. -Goldsmith. -A man without character is always

making a fuss about having it vindicated. -N. O. Picayune. -A man who puts off his enjoyment

too long will find it mislaid by the time -Some skeptics who refuse to be-

lieve what they can not understand may be excused for being ignorant. - Merchant Traveler. -Whence comes happiness? From

tranquility and self-control. Men without self-restraint drift before their passions like rudderless boats before the wind. -Once a Week. -Any work, no matter how humble,

that a man honors by efficient labor and steady application, will be found important enough to secure respect for himself and credit for his name. -A wise merchant wants just as few partners as he can possibly get along

with. If he has genius for his trade he can invent for the others to carry out, but oftentimes the carrying out can be done much better by a clerk than a partner. - Dry Goods Chronicle. -Infinite toil would not enable you

to sweep away a mist; but, by ascending a little, you may look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere. -Beecher.

-It is often supposed that the only opportunity that a man has to show his modesty, is when he has done some great or good thing, for which he has been praised, or is at least deserving of praise. But just as much may one bo modest when he has blundered, or has done something questionable, or that is worthy of censure. Then it is that one is most tempted to rise up and assert himself, to declare his superiority of judgment, or taste, or knowledge.

-Blessed is the man who invented laughter, exclaims a Boston Herald scribe. After sleep it is the great panacea for all human ills, for those who can laugh with a good relish are those who have digestions unimpaired, and the sequence, easy conscience. Vicue, which is a relative term, and health are twins, and a brave pair they make to face the world with its perty narrow ups and downs. The only aniformerly owned by General U. S. Grant, mal, barring the hyena, who laughs is and was ridden by him on the field of man, and he, too often neglects his

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOTTONWOOL FALLS - KANBAS

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

-My blessing, did you say? And he-what do they call thy name, young

man?
-Surely! I knew it, but its sound was gone. Grandfather, father, son:—a goodly name. And you, my Susan's Susy's youngest, little Are not afraid to take this man for worse,

Where's father, Susan? call him; that's my For he must bless the children as they go; I'm not the head!—My Bible, Susie, child, Where all the names stand in their gener

Father?-Not here? Ah, I remember now. Can it be fifty years? Fifty!—I saw his face As plain, when Sue and Reuben joined their

But my old eyes are dim, and mostly see The rest-these dear, young people with bright

faces, And the white, trailing gowns and pleasant speech Are like the flickering chorus in the play; Or rather, like the angels that I dream of, The music, and the lights, and scent of flowers

Made my head giddy; and so I came up here To rest awhile, and one there was came with He was tall and strong:-I think 'twas David's

The eldest. Here's my home, this arm-chair of my mother's.
This is her footstool;—kneel, my children. My right hand-lay it on Sue's head, my daugh-

And my left, on the head of this young man Whose name I know full well within my heart, But my lips will not speak it: God, who hath fed me all my life unto this day,

The angel which redeemed me from all evil. Bless your beginning lives as mine is blessed, And make the latter end more glorious than the beginning!
—Did you both say Amen?

Last night I woke, and could not sleep again, Crying for mother !- a strange and And felt my old cheeks wet with hot young

tears,
—Why, she went from us seventy years ago! You must remember-No-Why, that strange,
But people have short memories these days.

I had two bables; I remember well. Where's David?
He'll remember. I have such noble boys !- four :- yes, daugh There are four. Along with little Sue just gone from us,

-A grandmother, you say? No, child! And yet, 'twas Susan's Susy's little Sue,
(That thing I'm sure of!)
I heard their happy voices all along the stair,
And all the brave good byes from the folk be

And you, my little one.

low, -Don't stay with me, dear; see your children And throw the slipper after them yourself. Don't fall at the last landing; -if you should !-I called for David, but he does not hear-

Oh what a foolish heart it is, and old! Why David fell at Shiloh! (meaning "rest.") There hangs his sword. Oh I do not forget! And at his side my Benjamin, shot through an

through.
What weary nights he lived, praying for death; -My little Benjamin! And yet, he was a man, I hear them say; And now his boys are men; but still he is And always will be, little Benjamin. I think his tender arms will reach for me If ever I can win to Heaven's gate. -And for the rest of them-I do not know, For I am tired; I will think pretty soon.

-Why mother! I forgot that you are here! My work is almost done; must it be finished? and the room dark I was your good girl, mother, and you said When it was done, I should go out to play. Sweet mother, how bonny-brown your hair is: And your dear eyes—like to the summer stars! Let me rest a little, my head upon your lap, And both my hands in yours. They will wait, (The children, I mean.) I will put up my work And fold it very neatly—you shall see—
Just as you always taught me;—and to-mor

row— Why, David! and my little, little Benjamin! —Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A CHILD OF CAPRICE.

She Gratified a Silly Whim, But It Cost Her Dearly.

The salon was lighted by a single lamp, which shed a soft radiance throughout the room. It was simply pose himself in this perilous manner." furnished, but was adorned with a profusion of flowers and plants. Three persons were in the salon-Mme. de Bainy, Gisele, her daughter, and the me to do so, as soon as the spectators latter's betrothed, Robert DeGills, who have departed. I do not wish to give a was soon to be her husband.

Gisele, who was in her 18th year, was very beautiful. She was a natural tone. blonde. Her smile had the double advantage of showing pretty teeth and exclaimed Gisele, with apparent detwo charming little dimples in her light. rosy cheeks. Her eyes were very handsome, but their glance was somewhat imperious. She was dressed in a robe of a soft, white, clinging material a short conversation, then returned, that set off to advantage her girlish saying:

beauty.

Gisele was an only daughter. She utes.
had been reared by an indulgent mothdel." er, her father having died during her infancy. Although Mme. de Balny's gratify Gisele's every whim, and her that he was ready to feed the lions and whims were many, for she was a child invited him into the cage.

of caprice. Many admirers paid suit to Gisele, but she smiled on none until Robert de Gills threw himself and his fortune at wanted you to seem ready to expose her feet. In Robert Gisele found her yourself to any danger for my sake." supreme triumph, for by his unselfish devotion he gave her the greatest satis- to this new caprice as to the first," faction a woman can have—to be loved plied Robert. "I have resolved to enfor her beauty, which was Gisele's only ter the cage and shall do so." dower. Robert had every qualification to be desired in a lover. He was twenty-five years old, handsome, manly and tamer entered the cage. The lions,

Gisele were holding a tender conversaand George Langle was announced.

"Good evening, my dear Madame," said the newcomer, as he entered, bow-ing to the mistress of the house." "Ah, good evening, my dear Langle,"

guest. "This is, indeed, an agreeable eyes, which were big with fright, were surprise."

turning to Robert, Langle said: "I knew that I would find you here, and

"My mother's cottage at St. Cloud has just been put in order for the summer," replied Langle. "We are going how I --to drive there to-morrow morning, and she desires that you will accompany us. his, and, interrupting her, said in a We shall leave Paris in good season so calm voice: as to avoid the heat of the day. Breakfast will await us on our arrival. We proves of the plan, we will attend the

I have to offer." is charming! charming! Is it not, Robert?" she added, turning to her

lion tamer, the illustrious Bidel, with

his menagerie. That is the proposition

Robert agreed with Gisele that their friend's plan was faultless, and it was adopted with enthusiasm.

Accordingly, the following day found Mme. de Balny, her daughter and Robert at Saint Cloud as the guests of M. Langle and his mother. The day was spent in the delightful ways which people escaping from the city in the early summer find for passing the time in the country. Gisele, however, was all anticipation in regard to the approaching fete, and especially in regard to the lion-tamer, Bidel, of whose exploits she had heard a great deal. Immediately after dinner, therefore, Gisele, Robert and Langle went to the fete, the elder ladies preferring to re-

main at the cottage.

They first attended Bidel's performance with his lions, which Gisele watched with the liveliest interest. As the performance drew to a close Gisele became so enthusiastic in regard to Bidel's bravery that Langle said, jokingly, that she ought to marry a lion-tamer.

"Such is my intention," replied Gisele, "for I am sure that Robert will not deny the first request I have ever made of him. Will you, Robert?" she

added, turning to him.
"What!" exclaimed Robert. "Do
you wish me to enter the lion's cage?" "Yes. Does that surprise you?" "A little, I confess."

"You ought to have as much courage as a vulgar tamer of animals," said Gisele, who seemed to be put out by her lover's backwardness in bearding the lions to please her whim.

"But to do what you ask me to do would by no means be a proof of courage," answered Robert. "It would be a ridiculous act on my part, for I would be exposing myself for no purpose." "You speak lightly of the prospect of being devoured," said Langle, laugh-

Langle wished to laugh Gisele out of her caprice. Gisele, on the other hand, mouth is shaven clean off. did not really wish her lover to enter The Sultan's expression is the lion's cage, but she wanted him to seem ready to do even that for her. "Then you refuse?" she asked Robert,

with an air of disdain. Langle, without giving Robert an opportunity to reply, said: "Certainly refuses, for the conditions are not the same for him as for Bidel. who has been long accustomed to being among wild animals and has made

a careful study of their character," "You seem to take great interest in a matter which does not concern you," said Gisele, who was vexed by Langle's

opposition. "But," replied Langle, gravely. What you ask Robert to do is very dangerous. Besides you forget that his mother adores him and that she will never forgive you if you make him ex-

But Gisele insisted. "Very well," said Robert, coldly, "I will enter the cage, if Bidel will allow public exhibition of my courage," he added with a tinge of sarcasm in his

"Ah! I knew you would consent!" "I will arrange the matter at once,"

said Robert. He went to Bidel, with whom he held

"The lions will be fed in a few minutes. I will enter the cage with Bi-

By this time the spectators had departed. Robert, Langle and Gisele apincome was barely sufficient to support proached the cage. Presently the lionherself and daughter, she managed to tamer joined them. He told Robert

"No, Robert, do not go," said Gisele. "I do not wish you to enter the cage. I asked you to do so only because I "Pardon me, Gisele, for not acceding

Robert turned away from Gisele, and a moment afterward he and the lionwery wealthy.

While Mme de Balny was working thither, obedient to the command of at her embroidery and Robert and their master, but their large golden eyes showed their astonishment at the tion, the door of the salon was opened, presence of this intruder who accompa-

nied him. Gisele and Langle looked on in silence and in agony. Gisele, who was very pale, was only prevented from as "the rich" were as poor twenty or giving voice to her anguish by the fear thirty years ago as the men who now said Mme. de Balny, welcoming the of aggravating her lover's peril. Her denounce them.

THE PARTS IN

When the others had welcomed him, hand, was quite calm, at least in appearance. Like Bidel, he was armed with a bar of iron and a rawhide. He that is why I called so late, wishing to was thus doubly prepared to repel the

which I desire to make to these ladies."

"Ah! tell us. What is it?" exclaimjoined Gisele, who, radiant with joy, her hands extended, exclaimed:

"Oh, Robert! how I admire you! Robert took one of Gisele's hands in

"Do not praise my exploit so much, for the act which you applaud was perwill spend the warm part of the day formed for my own sake rather than swinging in our hammocks and gossip-ing under the elms. We will dine at dently think me, I confess that I am fresco, and then, if Mdlle. Gisele ap- not without fear that I shall not always be able to accede to your desires, fete of St. Cloud, at which, among and as it would pain me to cross so other attractions, will be the great charming a woman, I renounce the

honor of being your husband." As soon as they returned to the cottage the party started for Paris. When "Bravo!" cried Gisele. "Your plan they reached Gisele's home Robert bade her good-bye with a profound bow. On entering the house Gisele found the superb bouquet which she was accustomed to receive each day from Robert; it was the last.

Gisele has never married. -The Epoch.

ZANZIBAR'S AUTOCRAT.

He Looks Less Sensual and Blase Than At the end of the chamber were half a dozen chairs upholstered in gold and red plush, writes a New York World correspondent. The Sultan bade us be seated on his right. In one of the chairs on his left sat his younger brother Seyyid Ali. This young man looked decidedly unhappy. He wore a penitent and lugubrious expression. For some time he had been living under the shadow of his royal brother's displeasure for some reason, hence the long face he wore at court in the presence of the notables. About every body present wore either a uniform or the traditional Arab costume. A noticeable exception, however, was Jaffer Taria, a son of the celebrated merchant prince and millionaire, Taria Mopan.

This widely known man is a Hindi, of

Bombay, and his three hundred pounds

of shrewd financial corporosity was

enveloped in the snowy garb of Hindo-

stan.
The Sultan exchanged the usual oriental compliments of the day in Ki-Swahili with Consul Pratt, and asked about my health and business through the medium of Tibibubin-Vambi. Liveried menials brought first tiny cups of Turkish coffee and afterwards glasses of icy sherbet, flavored with the milk of the daffos, or green cocoanut. I now had a better chance to look the Sultan over. He is a man of about forty, and stands six feet in his sandals. He is well built and probably weighs two hundred pounds. He wears a short. black beard and a rather meager mustached. The latter is kept clipped

roud and aristocratic but kindly and in telligent withal. Some have called him dull; but he impressed me as a man who knows a thing or two more than he tells to every body. He looks less sensual and blaze than most eastern princes, and there was a merry twinkle in his eye that suggested a certain sense of humor. The only jewelry he wore was a magnificent solitaire diamond ring on the little finger of the left hand. European gossipers in Zanzibar have it that this diamond is nothing but paste; but, judging from the way it twinkles and scintillates, I would much like to buy it at paste rates. .

DEFECTS OF HEARING.

Afflictions That Are Even More Prevalent Than Color Blindness. "A great deal of attention is given by

the Federal Government and by railroad corporations to the matter of color blindness in persons who seek to qualify for the duties of pilots, engineers, brakemen, etc., and it is attention wisely bestowed. But as yet these same critical authorities have paid but little, if any, attention to the aural defects in river and railway employes. It has been my duty to study the subject of defective hearing in railway employes, and I have discovered with amazement that there are many ears which are pe culiarly sensitive to certain classes of sound and peculiarly deaf to other classes," says Dr. Robert Barclay. "I have experimented upon boiler-makers, who could not hear ordinary conversation under such conditions as make it audible to the ordinary ear, and who could yet understand the same conversation carried on at the same pitch in a room where one hundred sledges were clattering upon iron boiler shells. I have also discovered that there are persons who can not hear a locomotive whistle, except when it is close by, and vet are not suspected of any defect of the hearing. I remember a case of this kind, which came up in court, where a farmer stopped and listened for the locomotive whistle before crossing the railroad track. He failed to hear it, and on proving that he had stopped his team he secured damages for having been run down by the engine, and yet the whistle was blown and the farmer failed to hear it. I would recommend that the same relative tests be applied to the hearing of persons who seek employment as railway hands and pilots that are applied to their vision." Louis Globe-Democrat.

-Nine-tenths of the men denounced

GOOD GREEN MANURES.

Rye, Clover, Oats and Buckwheat as Ren-

Rye, clover, oats, corn and buckbe turned under as a green manure to with baby's clothing-bands and straps enrich the soil. Oats and corn are not and sleeves and ankle fastenings? Are often used, although with corn, espec- we sure that they are soft and giving ially, it is possible to secure a heavy growth. Of the other three, rye will grow and make a fair growth on thin- How much our helpless bables can ner land than either of the others, and, suffer from bands and bindings that consequently, on very thin land is the choke and chafe them with their best with which to make a start scratchy, goading edges, we can not toward building up It is not so valua- know, since our skin, doubtless, is ble a fertilizer as the other two, but has thirty years older, and maybe that the advantage of taking a better growth many times tougher than baby's. on thinner land. The better plan is to sow the seed in the fall, preparing the uncomfortable are the pinching sleeves soil and sowing the seed about the same of some wiry, rasping dress that allowas wheat. If sown seasonably early so ed fashion to cut with too snug a fit to that a good growth can be made, a con- our arms. Then let us be merciful in siderable amount of pasturage can be cutting sleeves and arm-sizes for our had from it during the latter part of little folks, whose tender flesh is sorely the fall and again very early in the chafed by a rough seam, and whose spring, and still a fine growth be se- arms round out so fast, and allow gencured to plow under. Sow five pecks erous space for breathing and growing to the acre. If the growth is not pas- room. tured down a good plan is to let grow in the spring until the 1st of May, and clothing should be made perfectly then plow under and plant to corn.

buckwheat is that it makes a very quick starched, finest cambric, that no bungspring or summer after the wheat and oats have been harvested, and in a short time make a sufficient growth to be contains a considerable amount of nitrogen, and not only is a valuable fertilizer in itself, but also acts upon the soil as to render plant food already in the soil available. A very good plan is to oats is taken off, prepare the soil in a good tilth and then sow the seed broadbrush. It grows very rapidly and will soon shade the ground so that it will plowed under when in full bloom, turning under as completely as possible. Wheat can be sown in the fall, or oats or corn in the spring; it is rather better

to plant corn or potatoes. Clover is considered the best crop for green manuring. The roots penetrate deep into the soil and in addition to making a good fertilizer themselves, they act upon the soil and make plant food available. It can be sown in the fall or very early in the spring. The first growth can be cut for hay, and if a fair stand is secured will yield a profitable crop, and then a second growth will be made that can be ploughed under to enrich the soil. When the soil has been allowed to run down, a good plan is to sow rye in the fall, plough under in the spring, and either sow oats and clover, or later sow buckwheat and plow this under and then seed so as to get a stand of clover: plough this under and then wheat or corn can then be grown. -St. Louis Republic.

INSECT DESTROYERS.

How to Exterminate the Worst of Garden and Orchard Pests.

For the currant and gooseberry worm, It can on the plants with a dredging box or bellows, first going over the bushes and sprinkling them with water. Or powder can be used in water, one ounce to three gallons of water, applying with a whisk broom, a sprinkling can or a hand force pump.

For the cabbage caterpillar, the insect exterminator and the pyrethrum powder are both sure in their effect. They can be dusted on the plants with a bellows, and this is the best means of applying them; some recommend using the powder in water, one ounce to a gallon of water, applying it with a force pump; but carrying the water is more laborious, and sometimes can be provided only with considerable difficulty; besides, it is unnecessary, as the worms are on the outside of the leaves, and can always be reached by the dry powder. Cabbage and cauliflower growers provided with bellows and the insect exterminator can bid defiance to this pest.

The cherry and pear slug can be destroyed by the exterminator or by the pyrethrum powder, an ounce to three gallons of water, applied with a force

Orchardists should not fail to use the means now at their disposal for the sure destruction of the codling moth. the great pest of the apple orchards. and producing greater loss therein than all the other causes. Paris green or London purple, one pound to two hundred gallons of water applied to the trees with a force pump, will kill this insect. The application should be made promptly at the time the blossom is falling, and again about two weeks later. This substance at the same time rids the trees of canker worms, leaf rollers and the tent caterpillars.

The curculio, which stings plums, cherries and sometimes pears, can be destroyed by the same means as the codling moth, applying the liquid at the same time the blossoms fall, and twice again at intervals of ten days.

Plant lice of all kinds, and many other insects, can be destroyed by the kerosene, emulsion, or mixture of kerosene and soap. It can be prepared by taking soft soap, one quart, or hard brown soap, or, what is still better, whale-oil soap, one-quarter pound, two quarts hot water, and one pint kerosene. Stir till all are permanently mixed. Then to one quart of this mixture add fifteen parts of water. A force pump is the best instrument to apply it with, as a powerful stream sends it into cracks and seams not otherwise reached. -Boston Globe.

A calf can not go into society without revealing himself.

DON'T PINCH BABY.

All About Bands and Straps and Sleever and Ankle Fastenings.

None of us would inflict such cruelty wheat are the principle crops sown to with thumb and finger, but how is it on the sensitive flesh and tender little limbs?

Perhaps we do know how irritatingly

All seams and bindings on baby's smooth and flat, and as soft as can be One of the principal advantages with sewed from silk gauze flannel, and unmay goad the sensitive flesh.

Not long since, I saw a fond auntie making under-waists for her little plowed under. Like clover, the plant nieces, one and three years old. The garments were cut from stout bleached drilling that would wear like sheet iron and give almost as little.

For greater strength, the arm sizes plow up the stubble after the wheat or stout goods, making a thick, scraping finish that was hard and rough enough to rasp the skin from an ox's neck if it cast and cover with a light harrow or had encircled it. But a no less cruelty was in the scrimping dimensions of these arm holes: cut so small that the withstand considerable drought without little fat arms could scarcely be injury. So far as possible it should be squeezed through them. Not a bit of space allowed for the play and growth it in three or four quarts of boiling and breathing room for the poor little choked limbs.

In selecting boots for our little people we must see that plenty of ankle and instep, as well as toe room, is given the fast growing feet. You and like; brush the cracks in the floor and find acute misery in pinching boots, crevices in the skirting or mopboard if especially across the instep. How much more baby must suffer with cruel strictures cutting into her soft flesh strangling sensitive chords!

I have seen sock ribbons and ankletie straps drawn so tightly that the plumpness of baby's ankles was pinched into a purple ridge, and who has not seen both scrawny and fat little feet so strangled in too snugly buttoned boots that the warm blood could not circulate in them and ice-cold feet be one of the evil consequences?

"Little folks-and big folks, too, as for that, need breathing room all over; feet and arms and wrists and ankles, lungs and stomach and bowels, and common sense tells us to let them have the space wanted for other clothes.

Plenty of breathing room, and good pure air to breathe, with common sense. care and cleanliness, means a sound How to Prevent the Occurrence of Diarbody and a sunny nature for the grow-

eeth or worms, as we are so apt to do. see if baby's misérableness is not caused by a cruel hunch or band or seam that somewhere is chafing or choking its Home Journal

Moire as a Garniture.

Orange-colored moire is used by fashionable dress-makers both here and abroad as a garniture for pale cream-white wool gowns, vailings, India cashmeres, etc. A number recently noted were finished with delicate orange-colored Empire sashes of China silk, very soft and flexible in quality and exceedingly wide. These were wound round the waist, and knotted at the left side with falling ends. When the waist is long and slender, this is a pretty and becoming fashion. In adopting either orange-colored or palegreen garnitures, the desire to multiply them must be guarded against. dainty suggestion of color is sufficient for effect; more than this tends to flashiness and vulgarity. We have seen both fair and dark women look very charming in white or cream, relieved with orange or green; slight variations of shade making all the mighty difference between the stylish and the bizarre, the becoming and the unbecoming. -N. Y. Post.

-A discovery important to buttermakers has been made by the Agricultural Department at Washington. It has been shown by analysis that a butter derived from a cow fed on cottonseed meal might be condemned as adulterated, when judged by the amount of volatile acids present. Besides possessing a low percentage of volatile acids, butter from cows fed on cottonseed meal has a strong persistence of the reducing agent and a phenomenally high melting point. It is a butter recommended for warm weather and hot climates.

-The important discovery has been made that rats may be lured into a trap, when every other bait fails, by the use of sunflower seeds, for which the cunning rodents seem to have a fondness which entirely overcomes their discretion. The discovery was incidentally made at the Washington Zoological Gardens, and has been verified by re-

peated trials. -The Cary tree planted by the roadside in 1832 by Alice and Phœbe Cary, is a large sycamore, standing on the turnpike from College Hill to Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, O.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-In severe paroxysms in coughing, either in coughs, colds or consumption, one or two tablespoonfuls of pure glycerine in hot, rich cream will afford almost immediate relief.

-A physician is quoted as saving that he always has boiled onions for dinner for the benefit of his children. 'No worms, no scarlatina, no diphtheria, where children eat plentifully of onions every day."

-Mothers, if your children have no other education, you can at least teach them to be cheerful by example, it will be of more benefit to them than the finest education without it. Don't let them find fault and complain; teach them from the beginning the best of all good habits-cheerfulness.-Rural New Yorker.

-The troublesome red spider on house plants can be conquered by frequent sprinkling of the leaves with a fine syringe. The scale insect is vanished by brushing the stems with an old tooth-brush dipped in soap-suds; he is apt to be troublesome upon the orange and oleander trees. Mealy bug is disposed of in the same way.

-Caramel Cream. -Have on the fire in a pan one pound of maple sugar; let growth, and can be sown either in the ling ridges, or hard, scratchy edges it boil two or three times, sufficient to brown but not to burn it. Beat six eggs and one pound of white sugar very light; stir this into two quarts of boiling milk, and stir constantly until it comes to a boil; then pour in the boiling sugar, and mix thoroughly. When perfectly cold, add one quart of cream, sweetened with a cupful of white suwere bound with a strip of the same gar. Put it in a freezer and freeze the same as ice-cream.

-No insect that crawls can live under the application of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants. cockroaches, spiders, bed bugs and all the myriads of crawling pests which infest our houses during the heated term. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve water, let it stand on the stove until the alum is all melted, then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hos to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry-shelves and the you suspect that they harbor vermin.

-Putting Away Garments-As the warm weather approaches the putting away of garments worn during cold weather comes in for its share of consideration. Furs and heavy outside wraps can be placed away in a short time now, but the flannels ought to be worn until the weather is surely settled ere changing for lighter ones. It is a mistake to wear fur garments of any kind on warm spring days, for more harm is done to them in one day of this kind than in a month's wear of cold weather. They should be placed away as soon as thrown off for lighter wraps, and not let remain in closets, taking up

SICKLY LITTLE PIGS.

rhea and Colds. Harris says that the When your little one is fretful and common complaints of little pigs are troublesome, instead of attributing its diarrhoea and colds. The former is irritability and wretchedness to colic or caused by giving the sow improper food, or too sudden change of diet, or by irregular feeding, or from want of pure water and fresh air. We once had a few cooked beans that were left person.-Clarissa Potter, in Ladies' in the steam-barrel until they decomposed. They were thrown on to the manure heap, and a sow which was suckling pigs, ate some of them. Two days afterwards the whole litter was seized with violent diarrhoea and one of them died in the course of two or three days. It was the worst case of the kind we ever had, and the diarrhoea continued for four or five days, and was not stopped until we gave the pigs two or three drops of laudanum each, at night, in some fresh cream, with a teaspoon, and repeated the dose the next morning. This effected a cure, but the pigs did not regain their thrifty growth for a week or ten days. We should add that the sow continued perfectly well and manifested no symptoms of the complaint.

As a general rule no medicine will be required. Change the food of the mother, and let her go out into the air, but let the little pigs remain in the pen and see that they are warm and comfortable. The less they are disturbed and the more they sleep, the sooner will they recover. It is also very important to keep the pen clean and well ventilated. Nothing can be worse than to leave the evacuations in the pen. Scatter some dry earth about the pen to absorb the offensive gases. Let the feeding apartment also be dusted over with dry earth, or soil of any kind that can be obtained, and then scraped and dusted and washed and a little dry straw or chaff or sawdust be spread on it to prevent dampness. Scald the pig troughs with boiling water and make them sweet and clean. Let this be done every day. The attendant should understand that the scours are an evidence of carelessness or negligence.— Western Rural and Stockman.

Suggestions About Horses.

Plenty of whitewash should be used, not only for the brighter appearance, but also as a disinfectant. Hot whitewash on the inside of barns, stables, poultry-houses and pig quarters will aid in preventing vermin and insects. What the colt requires is plenty of exercise, a clean place to sleep, shelter from bitter storms, plenty of good grass of different varieties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound oats. Colts raised in this way will not look so well, nor win as many premiums, nor sell for as much money, but they will last. - Medical Classics.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Louisville Courier-Journal wants to know how much the "home market" will give Kansas for her thirty million bushels of wheat this year?

Secretary Rusk will expend \$35,500 in Kansas this year, experimenting with sorghum sugar. Kansas is pre-eminently the sorghum sugar State of the Union.

Frank Weller has again been heard from. He nowturns up as editor of the Atchison Patriot. Frank has again drifted to the Democratic side of the political stream.—Florence Herald.

Smith--Eli Perkins is a fearful liar. Everything he says is false.

Brown—That's nothing. I know a
Kansas edi or who is such a liar that everything he is going to say is a lie.

Another family arrangement. Corporal Tanner has selected his daughter as his clerk. These royal families should have appropriate titles to be-stow on their children, to match the

The Courier Journal suggests that if the office hunters would only give Harrison a half hour to himself he might prepare an explanation of the reduction of wages and the outflow of gold to Europe.

President Grant received from Kansas and Pennsylvania, a greater majority of the popular vote of those States than Harrison received in 1888 in the whole twenty that returned for him 233 electoral votes.

Leavenworth has turned off her street lights because she had no way of paying for them. The town is now in total darkness. Cities without any source of revenue, save taxation, must all come to it.—Emporia News,

Kansas City Star: "The regents of the State University," says the Wichi-ta Eagle, "are fairly warned that they must saddle no free trade chancellor on Kansas." The sunflower State is joined to her mortgages, let her alone.

Topeka Democrat.—Kansas Republicanism stands aghast at the political infidelity shown to prohibition in this year of grace, 1889, by their dear loyal brethern in the States of Massachusetts. New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

The Lane County Herald says:
"When Mr.Cleveland went out of power wheat was quoted at from \$1 to
\$1.05. In the same markets it is now quoted at from 80 to 85 cents, and the tariff—that great protector of American industries—is still just as high."

During the past two years nine States have defeated prohibition amendments namely: Texas, Oregon, Tennessee, Michigan, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Kansas setts and Khode Island. Kansas

"Little Rhody" has according to the theory of prohibitionist, taken a backward step." The prohibition amendment has been eliminated from the constitution, by a vote of 5,449 more than the required three-fifths of the total vote. The people in Rhode Island celebrated "Prohibition Day" appropriately. Emporia Democrat.

The fifth amendment to the consti-tution of Rhode Island, the prohibit-ory amendment, was last Thursday re-pealed by a vote of 5,449, more than the three-fifths of the total vote necessary to carry the amendment. The tolal vote is: Approve, 28,349; reject, 9,583. In 1886, when the amendment was adopted the vote, which was about 14,000 smaller. stood: Approve, 15,113;

Kansas City Star: It now turns out that Nat Oliphunt, who was recently strung up to an electric light pole in the very heart of the Kansas capilal, belonged to an excellent family and was a cousin of Ex-Governor Porter of Indiana. This announcement will

paper in Kansas to endorse Hon. Har-rison Kelly's brave words at Fort Smith. Now there is scarcely a Re-publican journal in the State that does not heartily approve of them.—Em-poria Republican.

But most of the criticised parts were not uttered by Mr. Kelley, it has been found. The Congressman himself does not endorse the speech as it was reported, so the Republican's case of previousness was as bad as that of the critics. Some papers, like the graybeard of the crossroads literary club, are too ready to "second the motion." Newton Republican.

Archbishop Ryan, in the Catholic Standard, thus defines his views on Prohibition: "Some of the principles urged in the literature of Prohibition, such as the one that the use of spirituous liqufors, even as a beverage, is intrinsically wrong, and should be always prohibited, can not be held by Catholics. It is only the abuse, not the use, that can be condemned. If the use and abuse be inseperably connected because of the appetite created by indulgence in an individual case, then the use itself should be prohibited in such a case. In any case, he feels that mere legislation can but regulate overt acts, the external manifestation of the acts, the external manifestation of the evil. The true remedy must be found in appeal to the individual conscience, as in our Catholic temperance societ-ies, which are also religious organizaSTABBED TO DEATH.

About 8 o'clock, last Sunday evening, James Connacher, a brother of Mr. D. S. Connacher, of Matfield Green, and son of Mrs. Christiana Connacher, aged twenty years, was stabbed and killed by Fred Hull, aged nineteen years, on the place of Mr. J. L. McDowell, nine miles south-east of Matfield Green. It appears that Hull and Charles Concording to the Strong City Cornet Band, paraded on Cottonwood Avenue, in that city, nacher, a deaf and dumb boy, and brother of James, had been working for Mr. McDowel, and, for some cause, Hull had blacked the eye of Charlie, Saturday, and James had gone to take his brother's place, and, Sunday evening, after the cows had been milked, Mr. McDowell told the boys to go and put up a stallion and the two boys and by the young lady carrying the bayner. put up a stallion, and the two boys and another hired hand went to the barn, and put up the horse. After leaving the barn, the man heard Connacher say to Hull: "What did you black this city, in two street cars, and pabedand killed," and he went to himand eased him to the ground, and called for help. Mr. McDowell went out, and found the young man stabbed, and said: "Wehad better take himto the house," and Hull assisted in carrying him to the house, before reaching which Connected was lead. Hull then demanded to the house was lead nacher was dead. Hull then demanded his pay, saying he was going home, and Mr. McDowell gave him two dollars, and he left. Mr. McDowell then sent for Squire H. S, Lincoln and an officer to make an arrest, and Hull was arrested and lodged in the county jail in the steet cars, and marched up on the hill, in front of Mr. Michael Gannon's, so that Mrs. Gannon, who is sick, rested and lodged in the county jail in could see them. Right, here we will rested and lodged in the county jail in this city, and the remains of Connacher were brought to town and prepared for burial by Undertakers Brown & Roberts, an autopsy having first been held at Mr. McDowell's by 'Squire Lincoln, who committed Hull to jail to await his trial at the next term of the District Court. Dr. John Carnes, of Matfield Green, made the post mortem examination, and found the cut on the outside of the body to be one inch long, and in the heart one and one-eighth inch long, the blade of the

CLEMENTS

the left nipple.

CLEMENTS, KANS., (June 24, 1899. Miss Lou Channell, of Elmdale, is

visiting friends in this vicinity. The infant son of I on Shipley died, June the 18th, and was buried the 19th. Messrs. L. P. Santy and E. C. Noel-have gone to Colorado, to prospect for

gold mine. Mrs. Oscar Duehn has gone to Brown county, on a visit. Mrs. Milton Brown is improving

rapidly. There has been quite a mad-dog scare in this vicinity, recently. Messrs. J. L. and J. B. Crawford

have gone to Oklahoma, to look for a location to set up a saw mill Mr. James McMann has moved to Cedar Point.

Mr. Duffield and family are on the sick list. Mrs. C. F. Houston invited the lit

tle girls to sow carpet rags, and furnished them plenty of ice cream and cake for supper. The number outwas lurk, And right in the good cause Satan got in his twenty-two. Topsy.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting held and low will follow their example in a few years.

"Little Rhody" has according to the theory of prohibitionist, taken a back-

Ruby will have charge of the meeting. will be present to help in the meeting.
A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend this meeting.
Let all who can, make provision to tent on the ground. Come prepared to take care of yourselves and as many others as possible. No huckstering will be allowed. Hay and pasture will be free to those who tent. Let us fast the day before the battle commences, and pray for a gracious out-pouring of

and pray for a gracious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit.

AN ICE CREAMY AFFAIR.

The young peoles's society of the U. P. Church gave at ice cream supper and lawn social at Mr. W. W. Sandars', last Friday evening, and the attendance was good, considering the later of the total with these wicked girls; Everywhere the banner of discord unfuris; Tale speakers wont speak, and the singers wont sing; Cross ways and any and all ways goes everything.

There are poles to make, banners to paint; Here are troubles enough to perplex any saint;

For justes you think you have the finest in tendance was good, considering the coolness of the evening. Besides, the young people had planned an invasion of the U.D. research to be a coolness are too basic subside down. tend to increase the sence of satisfaction in Topeka over the fact that the best people in the city turned out to the lyaching and gave it such an air of respectability.

The Republican was the first newspaper in Kansas to endorse Hon. Har.

This announcement will young people had planned an invasion of the U. P. parsonage, with a pound, donation party, and, about 9 o'clock, they went suddenly, en masse, like a cyclone, loaded down with goods and groceries, and silver dollars, not a few, and so surprised the parson, the Rev.

W. C. Somers, that he was speechless; but he has recovered, and says that he when the devil inserted them invasion of the letters is upside down. Times are too hard and the weather too hot; There is too much to be bought; The Hall is too large; the stage is too small; In fact, we ought not to parade at all.

But these are troubles which, every one neath the rose—

W. C. Somers, that he was speechless; but he has recovered, and says that he when the devil inserted them invasion of the letters is upside down. Times are too hard and the weather too hot; There is too much to be bought; In fact, we ought not to parade at all.

But these are troubles which, every one neath the rose—

The bones which destroyed an elegant dish, when the devil inserted them invasion of the letters is upside down.

Times are too hard and the weather too hot; There is too much to do—too much to be bought; The Hall is too large; the stage is too small; In fact, we ought not to parade at all.

But these are troubles which, every one neath the rose—

The bones which destroyed an elegant dish, when the devil inserted them invasion of the letters is upside down.

Times are too hard and the weather too hot; There is too much to do—to much to be obught; There is too much to do—to much to be obught.

The Oxford League will entertain friends at the Methodist church, tomorrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Wright will deliver his lecture. "An Hour in other World's." Vocal and instrumental music will also be rendered. Tickets, ten cents.

While the band discoursed sweet music, on the street. The following is a list of the firms, and of the young ladies who represented them in the parade:

A. & N. B. Berry; dry goods and groceries. by Ollie Fish.

J. F. Kirk; dry goods and notions, by Ora Hagans & Fritze; druggists and druggist's sundries, by Ida Harvey.

STRONG CITY'S BUSINESS

Last Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the M. E.Church in Strong City, nearly fifty young ladies of that place and vicinity, under the leader-ship of Mrs. J.F.Kirker and in charge by the young lady carrying the banner. Charlie's eye for?" and some words raded on Broadway, from the bridge passed between them, when the man to the Court-house, in front of which heard a thud and, turning, saw Con-nacher falling, who had said: "Iam stab-bedand killed," and he went to himand praise, and that spoke well for their

eighth inch long, the blade of the knife having entered an inch below was begun with an anthem, "Watchman, what of the Night?" sung by J. F. Kirker, J. I. Hey, Mrs. John Hen-ley and Miss Hettie Moorehead, after which MissLula Hensen, in a very clear and distinct voice, read the following SALUTATORY.

I've a story for you, and I'm sure it is true—A tale of distress; of sorrow passed through; Of troubles which would rouse the whole world to pity.

And which happened right here in our own Strong City.

It is said when Adam first made a wish For semething to eat God created a fish; But the devil, who loves to hear curses and

moans, Caused poor Adam to weep, for he put in the So, as beneath every rose we find, hidden, s

So spread the good news which the gospel de-clares,
And raise money to pay board and car fares;
For aid and for help where necesity calls.
And to send missionaries to CottonwoodFalls,

The women of good works, kind deeds and high thought Put their wise heads together—an idea caught; It was money they wanted, not promise, but cash,
To provide the good preachers with houses
and hash.

Their object was predicted and their control in the good cause Satan got in his work;

For these women, in order to carry their way, Decided to indulge in a trades' display.

rong City is a town where the p

west of the mill.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church. Chairman. E. Leonardson and H. W. Ruby will have charge of the trush.

But the time now approaches the great trade Other strong Preachers and laborers The beauty and fun of the thing seems to fade; Some girls are too tony and some are too ill,

W. C. Somers, that he was speechiess, but he has recovered, and says that he is very thankful for these favors and good will of his young friends.

When the devil inserted them into the list with the list with the devil inserted them into the list with the devil inserted them into the list with the lis

good will of his young friends.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

Good attendance. At present there are 95 enrolled, and new members coming in every day.

All seem to understand what they are there for, and good work is being done.

The Istitute Social will be held on the evening of Tuesday, July 2d. An interesting programme is being prepared, and a pleasant eveing is anticipated. All are invited to attend.

A MEMBER.

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters:

GEO. W. MARDIS vs. Erastus E. Hanan.

W. R. St. John vs. S. F. RAFF.
JASPER CRISWELL vs. Albert J. Salisbury.

James Roberts vs. Thaddeus B. Gaston and WASHINGTONI ANDERSON.

REV. WRICHT'S LECTURE.

The Oxford League will entertain friends at the Methodist church to fitted the band discoursed sweet music, on the street. The following is a list of the firms, and of the young ladies

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

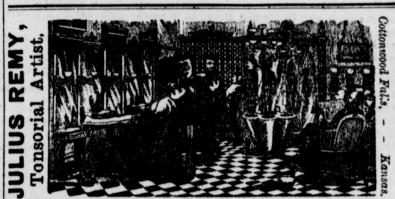
WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BERBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



ROLAND ROBERTS

SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR,

W. H. TAYLOR,

DAVID SMITH

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

thorn.

And the chich bug eats the wheat when the drouth spares the corn:

For every moment of happiness, joy and pleasure

There is sorrow and pain given, measure for

There is sorrow and pain given, measure for

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen. DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office.

J P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

J. J. HOLMES,

CENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We have a very complete stock of Dress Goods, Prints and Muslins. Our line of Satines is exceptionally nice, also, full

GROCERIES, We carry a very large stock of groceries. Our COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. prices are as low as any in the county.

We make a speciality of Teas and Coffees. It will pay you to call and examine them, they are of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

The Fisher estate, consisting of

Also full stock of Flour, Corn meal, Bran and

CANNEDGOODS.

Peaches, Pears, String Beans, Cove Oysters, Sar-

Our stock of Tobaccos and Cigars is very com: plete, including many choice brands.

We sell strictly for CASH, and buy for Cash and can underiell any Competitor, who sells on time. We make very close prices; come and see us and convinced.

J. J. HOLMES,

be convinced. Clements.

C. I. Maule; general merchandise boots and shoes, by Annie Filson. Dr. Hedinger; by Jennie Brody, Dr. Jones: by Julia McGebee. W. C. T. U.; by Grace Smith. Band of Hope; Nellie Jennings. G. A.R.; by Abble Kindblade. I.O.O.F.; by Mable Mann. Knights of Labor; by Mollie Cox.

B. of L. F.; by Kate Hildebrand., Geo. Newman; barber, by Lillie Becket. Rettiger Bros. & Co; stone contractors, by lelie McCollum. "Republican;" by Nettle

Adare.
B. Lantry & Sons; railroad contractors, by Birdle Rettiger.
C. W. Jones; loan and insurance, Electra Wotring.
Pearson & Son, furniture, by Grace Gallett.

Commercial House, by Mamie Biggam.
Hotel Grand, by Bettle Norton.
Maulding Cattle Co., Annie Cratt.
Dors Vose, milliner, Mollie Rettiger,
strong City Bank, by Colle Adars.
C. M. Baldwin, harness, saddles etc., by
Nona Miller.
J. G., Winters, groceries, Mary Winters.
J. F. Kirker, real estate, Vira McGehee.
City Marshall, Lillie Hildebrand.
A. T. & S. F. R. R., by Luella Kirker.
Mrs. J. I. Hey, music teacher, by Enma
Goudie.

McIlvain & Gill, restaurant, by Alice Beck-

McHvain & Gill, Festaurant, by Alice BeckGeorge Smish, butcher, by Mattie Smith.
Chas. Hofman, butcher, by Clara Hofman.
Jas. O'Rielly, restaurant, Stella Harden.
Frank Dendison, refreshments, by Eunice
Bradburn.
Twin City Ice Co., by Jennie Filson.
Richards Bros., livery, by Kate Reifsnider.
Ike Mathews, painter, Jessie Hagans.
Post Office, by Bessie Hagans.
D. H. McGinley, black-mith, by Ella Lee.
U Handy, Restaurant, by Myrtle Race.
Public School, by Edith Race.
E. B. Frantz, telegrapher, by Mary Malone.
I. G. Lawrence, material yard, by Ella Aerhart

Cartter's grocery, by Mollie Cox. E. A. Hildebrand, hardware, by Carlie Wag J. O'Rourke, tinner, by Lallie Searles.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Chase County, 88. In the Probate Court in and for said

In the matter of the estate of John McDow In the matter of the estate of John McDow-ell deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate Court, in and for said County, to be begun and held at the Court Room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of August. A.D. 1889, I shall apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said Estate.

ARCH MILLER, Administrator of Estat of JOHN MCDOWELL.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 25th, 1889.

APRIL 25th, 1889. S

APRIL 25th, 1889. S

APRIL 25th, 1889. S

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County. Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 3rd, 1889, viz: Henry John for the SE¼ of section 6, in township 21, south of range 7, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cuitivation of, said land, viz: Henry G. L. Straus Hiram C. Varnum, Joseph Robertson. and. Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.

JOHF L. PRICE, Register.

JOHF L. PRICE, Register.

IS PAPER is on file in Philadetphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Reserve W. Aver. 4 500, our authorised agency of Reserve Aver. 4 500, our authorised

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage contties, in the State of Kapsas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

JOHN V. SANDHRS. R. DAVIES REES.

SANDERS & REES

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS,

The above named persons hereby respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of law at the above-named city, and they respectfully ask a reasonable share of patronage; and hereby assure every person that any business entrusted to their care, however small the amount may be will command their prompt attention are at the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its mailness, or on account of its being in a 1 see's or police court, or in any other place a here they may be called upon to transact business. One of them will always be found at their office, and their charges will be as low as any reesonable person could ask.

The property of the property of the miles, and their charges will be as low as any reesonable person could ask.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north o Toledo. WM. J. ALLISON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at

MATFIELD GREEN, - . KANSAS. apr25-tf

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood Falls is offered for sale. One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and

torms apply to RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin. Birkett, Verner & Co.

LIVE STOCK Commission

Kansas - City, - Mo. CATTLE SALESMEN

M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN. S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer

E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,

with steady employment, and good pay all the year round, to reliable men furnishing satifactory reference S. A. MCOMBER & CO, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prob

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; flew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 60
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	82.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.U
2 weeks.		2 30		4.00	7.00	18.0
3 weeks	1.75		3 00		8.25	
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	8 25		9.50	
8 months.	8.00	4 50	5 25		14.00	
3 months	4.00	6.00			20.00	
6 months	6.50	9 00	13.00	20.00	82.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	185.00	85.00	85.0

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."
No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE	A	T. & S	. F. R.	. R.
MAST. AL.EX	NY.K	K. K. EX.	L.Pass.	. t fi
p m		a m		
Cedar Gr.11 01	9 59	11 27	12 12	2 01
Clements 11 15	10 10	11 34	12 23	2 20
Elmdale11 34	10 26	11 46	12 37	2 48
Evans 11 41	10 33	11 52	12 42	3 06
8trong11 49	10 41	11 57	12 50	3 15
Ellipor 12 05	10 53	12 05	1 05	3 31
Safford 12 12	10 59	12 12	1 10	3 40
WEST, Cal.X.L	Pas D	ea.x T	X.X TI	me ft

WEST. Cal.X.1	, Pas	Den. Y	LOX.A	rime :
s m	p m	p m	a m	an
Safford vill3 40	3 34	4 45	2 58	
Ellipor 3 46	3 40	4 50	3 05	
Strong 3 57	3 48	4 58	3 15	D 82
Evans 4 05	3 57	5 05	3 30	5 40
Elmdale 4 12	4 02	5 08	3 37	5 55
Clements.4 27	4 16	5 21	3 53	6 15
Cedar Gr 4 87	4 27	5 30	4 05	6 30
		W. R. I	2.	
O. K.		2000	Crt.	Mixed

C. K. &		K.	
KAST.	Pass.		Mixed.
Lost springs	11 22am	5 33pm	
Rurdick	11 00	0 00	
Diamond Springs	11 99	6 30	
Hymer	12 10	6 55	
Evans	12 28	7 30	
strong City	12 40	7 50	4 20pm
strong City			4 33
Gladstone			4 50
Bazar			5 30
WEST.	Pass.		Mixed,
Bazar	•		5 40pd.
Gladstone			6 20
Cottonwood Falls			6 40
Strong city	. 3 25am	6 30pm	
Evans	3 32	6 45	
Hymer	8 50 .	717	
Diamond springs.	4 02	7 42	
Dismond springer.		8 05	
Burdick	4 30	8 35	
Lost springs	. 4 00	0 00	

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

3. Any person wishing his paper discontinued must pay up all prrearage, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you tor a mon'h past. what is the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."
"Well, Phil, I have. Don't yon remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in

miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

"Not so bad as that, I hope, at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty."

"Thank goodness, no! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently and I was first vexed and thyn halt convinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."

medicine."
"No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter tas te at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks and was greatly improved, so much so that I deter-mined to change off and try the new

greatly improved, so much so that I determined to change off and try the new style."

"Well, how did you like it?"

"You told me your wife preferred the new style, I believe; well. I must say I agree with her. I like the old style very much, but the new is a finer, smoother more expensive preparation."

"I believe it is; in fact, I have heard sol and I wonder the McDonald Drug Company sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation."

"well, that dosen't concern us. who was it said that people fancied themsolves pious sometimes they were only billious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believed people often seem wicked, when it is only their liver or their stomach, or so me other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."

"And if all the miserable dyspepties and victims of biliousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to weuld only take Vinegar Butters. what a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"Well, they can pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."

Only Temperance Bitters Knewn.



/INECAR BITTERS THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes—

Try it.
The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human velps, which is sure to restore perfect health.

A beautiful book free.
Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 232 Washington St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ne, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequentinsertion.

Heavy rain, Tuesday night. Rain, Sunday night and Monday. Mrs. J. L. Cochran is quite sick. Mr. Frank Strail left for Oklahoma

Tuesday. Mr. S. A. Perrigo has repainted his Mr. B. H. Grover's baby, Annie, is

quite sick.
Mr. F. Maybell, of Hymer, has gone to Missouri. Mr. W. T. Birdsall was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. Charles Miner is suffering from ciatic rheumatism.

Mr. John Furnis, of the Verdigris was in town, Monday. Mr. J. G. Brown returned, Tuesdays from his visit in Michigad.

Miss Lizzie Lantry, of Strong City, went to Emporia, Monday. The Rev. Hanna, of Emporia, preach

ed at Clements, last Sunday Mr. John Sharp has gone to Wonsi Mr. T. B. Johnston arrived home

Tuesday night, from Missouri. Mr. Noah B. Berry, of Strong City as returned from Denver, Col.

Mr. W. F. Wrightmire went to E Dorado, Monday, on law business. Mrs, E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, has returned from a visit at Topeka. The A. T. & S. F. R. R., now goes into St. Louis over the Wabash line.

Messrs. H. Bonewell and Wm. Noron were down to Emporia, yesterday. The County Commissionerswill meet in regular session, next Monday, July 1. Messrs, Geo. Young and John Roberts were down to Emporia, Friday.

Mr. Leroy Hackett is now clerking in the drug store of Dr. J. W. Stone

Messrs. Geo. Yeager, Jr., and John Zurfluh, of Rock creek, have gone to

Born, on Tuesday, June 15, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Galletly, of Strong

Mr. C. H. Meeves is still waiting for the relief agent before making his vis-it to Illinois. Mrs. Martin Kelley, of Emporia, was visiting Mrs. A. McDonald, of Strong

City, last week. The W. C. T. U. of this county in-tend having a picnic at Strong City the Fourth of July.

Mrs. August Peterson, of Strong City, has just drawn \$200 in the Louisiana Lottery.

Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, has returned from Eureka Springs, much improved in health.

Born, on Saturday evening. June 15, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Quinn, of Elmdale, a daughter.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, was here last week, visiting friends and relatives. Mr. J. L. Cochran has gone to Kan

sas City, where he has an interest in plumbing establishment. Mrs John Mann of Si returned from Oklahoma, where he

husband is carpentering. Mr. John Shofe has sold heads of lettuce this year, weighing as high as 14, 18 and 28 ounces, each.

Mrs. Jas. Inglis and children leave, te-night, for Topeka, where Mr. Inglis is now at work at his trade.

Master Harry McCabe, of Bazaar was in town, Saturday, having a very bay sty on his left eye lanced.

Mr. Hiram Stephenson, brother ef Mrs. Capt. Milton Brown, of Clements, has returned to his home in Ohio.

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, has returned from Kureka Springs, Arkan-sas, much improved in her health. The sidewalk on the west side of Broadway, between Friend and Pearl streets, is being put in good repairs.

Mr. D. K. Kerwin is running the billiard hall in Strong City, opposite Mr. Homer Roberts' blacksmith shop.

Miss Vernie Hazel went to Kansas City, Tuesday, to visit her brother, Mr. J. F. Hazel, and sister, Mrs. Crook-

shank.

While draining his corn, a few days ago, Mr. M. Gamer got mired, and, in trying to get out of the mud sprained his back.

his back.

Mr. Oliver Wright, of Wichita, who was visiting his brother, the Rev. J. W. Wright, left, Monday afternoon, for Newton.

Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo is grading down Pine street, north of Friend, and grading Broadway up, south of Friend.

Prof. I. A. Lowther left, last, week.

Prof. L. A. Lowther left, last week, for his old home in West Virginia, called there because of the serious ill-

ness of his sister. Mrs. Frank Holtz, of Kearny county, who was visiting relatives and friends in this city and county, left, last Friday, for her home.

Two good girls wanted at Eureka House, one for kitchen work, and the other for dining room and general house work. Good wages.

Mr. James Hendershot and wife, of Cloud county, arrived here, on Wed-nesday of last week, on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Aaron Lyons,

Dr. G. W. Nichols, of St. Paul, Minnwho was visiting his cousin, the Rev. W. F. Mathews, was called home by the serious illness of his wife.

Mrs. J. C. Fisher, of Emporia, went to Cedar Point, Wednesday of last week, on a visit to her parents, and Mr. Fisher came to Strong City, on busi-

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Roniger, of Prairie Hill, returned a short time ago from their visit in Illinois; and Mrs. Roniger has since returned to Illinois

again.
Mr. J. B. Rowley, of the Kansas
City Journal; Mr. W. W. Scott, of
Emporia, and Mr.J.C.Dwelle, of Cedar
Point, were registered at Union Hetel,
Thursday.

Miss Jessie Wagoner, of Strong City, left, Monday, for Elma, Chebalis county, Washington Ty., to visit her sister, Miss Cora Wagoner, and the family of Mr R. M. Watson.

Mrs. John Clark, of Wichita, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Somers, who was visiting at her father's, with her three children, has returned home, accompanied by her children.

Tuesday morning, a team belonging to Mr. Wm. Brown ran away from near the Creamery, and were stopped in front of Dr. J. W. Stone & Co.'s drug store. No damage.

Miss Maude Brandley, of Matfield Green, who was visiting at Emporia, returned home, last Friday. While away from home she also visited Miss Kittie Mann, of Strong City.

Messrs. A. J. Starbuck, John Hamilton and E. J. Holmes, of Strong City, went to Emporia, yesterday, as witnesses in the wreck case that happened on the C., K. & W., a few miles north of Bazaar.
There will be an important meeting

of the citizens of Cottonwood Falls School District held at the school house to morrow (Friday) evening to discuss the question of more school room in this district.

Mr. H, E. Peery, representing the Kansas Newspaper Union, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Tuesday, in company with Mr. W. F.Turner, representative of the Howe Scales Company, St. Louis, Mo.

While crossing the railroad, between two cars, at Strong City, last Saturday morning, Mr. C. W. Redman, a coach-man and janitor, at Topeka, who was on his way to visit his parents at Hills boro, Marion county, got his right heel caught between the bumpers and bad ly crushed. No bones broken.

Next Thursday will be the Fourth of July, and, as all hands at this office want to join in the celebration thereof, it must needs be that we run off the paper on the 3d, so, if any one has any advertising to be done in next week's in the week to insure its insertion.

J. W. McWilliams, Chase county's candidate for a high ecclesiastical position, was called upon, last Satur-

Now that the warm weather has set in in earnest, and you will be trying to keep cool, remember that E. W. Brace put up about double the quantity of ice last winter that he did the winter before, and, hence, will be able to run you through the season mithest. Messrs. Joe King and Will Byers, of to run you through the season, without Emporia, visited friends in Strong City, last Sunday.

Mrs. S. A. Stephenson, of Cedar Point, has gone to ElDorado Springs, Mo., for her health.

The speaking of the question of the fourth of July celebration, leading to the state of the stat In speaking of the question of the Fourth of July celebration, last week's Strong City Republican says; "As the joint celebration was held at the Falls, last year, this time it is Strong City's Gon Printing—W. Y. Morgan and G. K. Hagans."

On Music—Dr. J. W. Stone and W. Y. Morgan. turn." Yes; and why was Strong City robbed of her turn this time? Is it because the Morgans are on all the Fourth of July committees, except one. appointed by the two towns meetings?

ladies who represented them, except and Strong City Drum Corps will be the name of the Leader and the young on hand to enliven the occasion. lady who represented it.

lady who represented it.

During the rain and hail storm that visited this city and vicinity, last Thursday afternoon, the lightning struck the dwelling of Mr. B. Carlin, near the Baptist church in Strong City come the Drum Corps, next the G. A. R. Posts, then S. of V., followed by Strong City Cornet Band and living, tearing shingles and weather boarding off and knocking down the chimney. Mrs. Roberts and her little son both were shocked quite badly, the child being knocked stiff, and remaining unconscious for about two hours.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

At Strong City the procession will be headed by Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band, followed by Falls procession; then will come the Drum Corps, next the G. A. R. Posts, then S. of V., followed by Strong City Cornet Band and the Strong City procession. At Cottonwood Falls the positions will be reversed, and Strong City will take the lead in the procession.

At THE GROUNDS.

At Strong City the procession will be Hurrah!!!

Fourth of July picnic in Lot Leonard's grove, at Bazaar. With all the attractions usual at the gathering of Patriotic people. Come, all and bring the children, to see the fat men run, and the lean ones pick up the potatores, and the boys or pigs, in the sack races. Oration by J. W. Wright,

Music both vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Patten.

By order of Com. They are both now fully recovered

from the shock. Damage to house about \$50.

Mr. W. H. Spencer received a letter, Monday, from Mr. Geo. George, dated St. Michael's, Tenderton, near Ashford, their old home, safe and sound, after being at sea sevendays and four hours. There were two days bad, and the weather was so cold that those who had overcoats had to wear them. Mrs. George stood the journey well, and she and Mr. George are both well tand theyask to be remembered to all inquiring friends.

About three weeks age fourteen head of horses and colts were taken from the premises of Maser. E.

About three weeks ago fourteen head of horses and colts were taken from the premises of Messrs. Ed. and Pat. Ryan, on South Fork, and they were traced to Arkansas City, where Deputy Sheriff Jabin Johnson went, Monday, and found all of the horses, two of them having had their necks brokeen in trying to break them, and he arrested Daniel Triggs, in whose possession they were, and brought him back here, taking him before 'Squire D. C. Ellswooth, when he waved an examination and was put under \$1000 bonds, and in default of bail, went to jail to await his trial.

Last Sunday afternoon, a dog, be-

bonds, and in default of bail, went to a jail to await his trial.

Last Sunday afternoon, a dog, be longing to Mr. Arthur Gray, broke its of bain and went about town biting other dogs: and Monday morning, it bit still other dogs here and at Strong City, thus indicating that it had the rabbies. It was followed by a crowd, with shot guns, pistols, etc., and was killed in Strong City, by 'Squire C. W. Jones, with a shot gun. A plate that place, by a shot at the dog. Seven down of Mr. Wit Adare's residence, in that place, by a shot at the dog. Seven to the public: Having purchased to stock of drugs owned by Johnston & Kirker, in the old Ed. Pratt stand. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, we respectfully invite a fair share of your patrons, and in both cities the authorities have for dered all dogs to be muzzled.

A CHANCE FOR A COOD BARCAIN.
A house of eight rooms and four lots, in southwest part of Cottonwood Falls, good barn and buggy house, coal house, good water and plenty of it. These buildings are all new. Will give possession at any time. Call on the subscriber.

W. C. SOMERS.

June 11th, 1889.



The Fourth of July

TO BE CELEBRATED IN GRAND STYLE

BY STRONG CITY AND COTTONWOOD FALLS, JOINTLY.

SPEAKING BY HON. J. M. MILLER, OF COUNCIL GROVE.

PICNIC AND SPEAKING IN CARTTER'S GROVE, AND BASE BALL, FIRE WORKS AND DANCE AT

STRONG CITY.

Last week there were meetings held in Strong City and this city, to take into consideration the celebration of the 113th anniversary of our country's naval day, and at these meetings the following committees were appointed arrangements for a joint celebration COURANT, it must be brought in early by the two places of the coming Fourth of July:

ON ARRANGEMENTS, Matt. McDonald, G. K. Hagans, W. Y Morgan; of Strong City: J. M. Rose, Dr. J. W Stone, H. F. Gillett, of Cottonwood Falls.

day, by a delegation of Italians.—
Chase County Leader.

Is the foregoing put forward as an insult to the Catholic Church, or to Mr. McWilliams or to both of them?

Stone, H. F. Gillett, of Cottonwood Falls.

ON PARADE.

Dan McGinley, A, F. Fritze, J. F. Kirk, of Strong City; D. C. Ellsworth, W. A. Morgan, F. P. Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls.

ON GROUNDS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements, held in this city, Saturday night, the following sub-commit-

tees were appointed:

PROGRAMME.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the citizens of The Chase County Leader inaugurates the commendable practice of publishing lists of wedding presents without the names of donors.—Peabody and march from there through Strong; represented and the names of the will be on horseback, and the Elmdale examination, as there will be no ex-

2d. Music, by the Cornet Band. 3d. Prayer, by Rev. W. F. Mathews. 4th. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. John Madden. 5th. Song—"America," by Glee Club. 6th. Oration, by Hon. J. M. Miller,

WHITE GOODS

AND

SATTEENS.

WE RETAIL THESE COOPS CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

We show an awfully nice line of these and our prices are away down.

Nice white Pique, Cheap at 10c, we will sell at 71c. White Organdies with colored etamine stripe, have sold at 20c now only 15c, per yd.

White Organdies with etamine checks and stripes very handsome goods worth 30c, at 20c.

A very pretty white plaid Organdie worth 35c, for 25c. An elegant white striped Organdie worth 40c. at 30c

India Linens at 72c, to 30c, per Yd. Embroidered Flouncings, worth 75c, at 50c. Embroidered Flouncings, very nice, worth 80c, at

We have a nice line of these goods, ranging in price rom 50c, to \$1.50.

SATTEENS from 10c, to 50c, per yd. with power to make full and complete arrangements for a joint celebration They are all good goods for the money, come and see the quality. We own them cheap and will save you money on them.

> We show a nice line of wool dress goods in Summer weights, at very low prices, See them before you

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE,

A salute of 100 guns will be fired at (Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls, - -

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for Teachers' certificates, without the names of donors.—Peabody Gazette.

Yes; and it has also inaugurated the practice of publishing an account of an advertising earnival by leaving out the names of all the business men represented and the names of the sills, and the corresponding to the procession; the Sons of Veterans represented and the names of the sills, and the procession; the Sons of Veterans represented and the names of the sills or procession and march from in procession held in the School-house in Cotton-wood Falls, on Friday and Saturday, July 5th and 6th, 1889, beginning at 7:30, a.m. All persons not holding certificates and who expect to teach, this fall, should be examined at this examination as there will be one horseless.

rary certificates granted.
J. C. Davis, Co., Supt.

TO WHOM IT WAY CONCERN. I have, on this sixth day of June, 1889, sold to C. M. Gregory an interest

in my entire stock of clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes and store fixt-

F. Gillett's.
Go to Ford's jewelry store for the
Domestic Sewing Machine.
Brown & Roberts have the only
febl6-tf

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound



JULY 4th

be duly celebrated

MATFIELD GREEN.

Prominent Speakers

Grand display

FROM ABROAD,

FIREWORKS

EVENING.

The committee havwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.
FREE—Send 2ct. Stamp for sample of "Rice's Catarrhine;" cures Catarrh, Bronchits, and Asthma. 25 and 50 cents a box by mail. Agents wanted Write for terms.
H. P. Brand & Co. Manufacturers, 110 pains or expense

CRANDEST

Celebration ever held in

VALLEY.

LOOK OUT

For a good time!!!

METAPHYSICAL.

You can not speak of what you feel?
But why?" she asked him, as they walked.
The moon's first ray began to steal
Across the garden where they talked.

"Is it too deep for words-too high, Too sad, too bad—your thought of me! Come now, take courage, frankly try To speak your mind. Be brave," said

You wish me to be true?" he sighed. "And brave?"

But if the truth should hurt your pride,

She smiled with gentle tolerance.
"That I have faults I quite well know; Yet speak - for truth's sake I will chance Or stinging shaft or hurting blow.

"Why should not soul respond to soul Without," she said, "this wretched art? These poor pretenses that control The earnest impulse of the heart?"

They paused. He seemed as one distraught, And as he quietly drew near, And stooped his head, she merely thought He meant to whisper in her car.

But no such thing the villain meant, Words," he remarked, in thoughtful Too often fail of their intent, And are, at best, misunderstood.

In that I think and feel for you (Forgive me), action must cellipse All speech in being frank and true." He kissed her square upon the lips.

She turned away with cheeks aflame. With angry tears—he saw them fall— "Men, men," she sobbed, "are all the same." She did not blame perself at all.

And yet the chances are that he Altho' the garden walks were dim.

Might have remained quite sane had she Not too completely cornered him.
-Madeline S. Bridges, in Judge.

LUKE MASON.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Late Civil War.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK. AUTHOR OF "BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER," "HELEN LAKEMAN." "WALTER BROWN-AND OTHER STORIES.

[Copyrighted, 1889.]

CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED. On the morning after the conflict in the valley Luke, at the head of a dozen mounted men, went up to a farm-house and demanded admittance. They were greeted by half a dozen loud-mouthed dogs, but, after repeated pounding, the door was opened and a thin-visaged, sallow-complexioned woman glared at them from a pair of greenish, dark eves.

"What yer want?" she asked. "Breakfast," Luke answered. "Yer aberlition Yankees; an' wush't I ma' die if ye git it here."
"Oh, yes, we will," Luke answered, push-

and the door open and forcing his way in. "Git out'n my house ur I'll scald yer eyes

"Save your hot water to make coffee." he retorted, with a smile, and, turning to his men, who had crowded in after him, he added: "Now, boys, make yourself useful, and help this lady get our breakfast. Kindle a fire, wring the necks of the chickcas and do whatever is required; but do no damage to the property unless she is stub-

born and refuses to prepare our breakfast." The woman threw herself in a chair in a corner of the room and began to sulk and saivel, while the soldiers busied themselves. One made a fire in the cook-stove, another ought water and others were useful in her ways. She did not move until she heard ber chickens squalling, and, springing to her feet, she seized a broom and seaped out into the yard to defend her favorites. She had raised her weapon to strike when Luke seized her arm, and said: "You will save chickens and other prop-Brty, too, by devoting your time to prepar-

She was frantic with rage and swore she would "pizen 'em." Some of the soldiers threatened to burn the house if she didn't go to work.

"I'll git yer breakfust, an' I hope ter goodaess it'll choke ye." "Oh no, maw, ye don't wish us thet bad

luck, do ye?" said Arkansaw Tom.
"Maw! ye old white-headed sinner, don't yer call me maw. Yer old enough to be my gran'pap."
"Oh la! ye don't think so, do ye? Why,

I'm only eighteen." "Whut a lie."

"Here, take a chaw'n git'n a good numor," said Arkansaw Tom, taking a huge wist of tobacco from his pocket and holdng it tantalizingly close to her.

With an expression more forcible than slegant she struck it from his hand, and sent it spinning across the house out at the toor. Arkansaw's companions laughed at



SHE SEIZED A BROOM. ais expense, and old Tom recovering his Breakfast was prepared under many lifficulties and quickly dispatched, and the ed himself at the infuriated woman. oldiers, loading themselves with prowell. She, wishing them in lower and hotter

regions, slammed the door after the Next day Cairo was reached. Here they found General U.S. Grant with a considersble force. They drew arms and uniforms,

producing a wonderful change, as they be-The officers received their commissions, and the men were immediately put under military training and discipline.

Though the men were tired enough when they reached Cairo, a few days of camp life made it irksome to them, and they were auxious to be upon the march again. At Columbus and Belmont the enemy were strongly posted to prevent the passage of Union forces down the Mississippi.

"I don't see why in thunder they don't go flown 'n take Columbus," said Corporal Max, whose propensity to grumble seemed

"We haint ready yit," Arkansaw Tom

"Haint ready, ar' we gwine 't walt till doomsday fore we git ready."

Arkansaw Tom was lying on the shady side of a pile of logs, his hands forming a pillow, while he gazed up at the sky. "We've got ter git mo' men, an' hev 'em better drilled.' "Mo' men, jiminy," cried Corporal

Max, "why, we've got mo' men now 'n we've "They ain't nuff t' take them towns; be-

sides, we're not drilled."
"Drilled, w'y, la help me, how much more drillin' d'ye want. I've wore out my legs a marchin', an' my hands, arms an' shoulders a handlin' that blasted old gun."

"I wush ter goodness they'd a let me a kept my rifle," said Arkansaw Tom. "I kin knock out center every time with it, but with this blamed old musket it's much as a bargain t' hit the side o' a barn two hundred General U. S. Grant had superseded

General Benjamin S. Prentiss at Cairo, and was waiting for a sufficient force to strike some decisive blow at the enemy. Colonel Richard Oglesby was still in Missouri guarding a point which it was thought necessary to hold, and General Grant, fearn-

ing that Oglesby was threatened by a force of rebels from Columbus, determined to make a move which would detract them from Oglesby.

For a month Colonel Smart's regiment had been lying inactive at Cairo, and, with

many of the others. Luke was growing im

On the morning of the 6th of November, 1861, he had taken his company as usual out for drilling, and they were returning to quarters when the adjutant told him to report at the Colonel's headquarters. He found most of the commissioned officers of the regiment in the Colonel's tent.

"We've got marchin' orders at last," said Colonel Smart, his face glowing with excitement. "Be in readiness to go aboard the boats to-night."

"Where are we goin'?" one of the officers "O, that's a secret with Grant and Mo-Clernand," and yet with a knowing wink he added: "I'll bet I know where we're bound; get your men in readiness with three days' rations an' forty rounds, an' we'll see."

Though no positive information had escaped from headquarters by which they could possibly determine the intent of the commanding officers, yet it was understood that the expedition was either upon Bel mont or Columbus.

Going to his tent Luke hastily penned few lines to Lillie, informing her of the dangerous expedition on which they were about to engage, hoping he would come out saie; If ne did not he had the glorious con solation of dying for his country.

The troops were gotten in readiness that evening, and the transports with their decks and yards fenced in with logs brought in close to shore. The soldiers were mustered to quarters an hour afterdark, and marched down to the river. The gang planks were thrown out, and they went aboard. Luke's regiment took quarters on the upper deck, where the men stacked arms and sat down.

The night was dark and foggy, but they had experienced pilots who knew every foot of the river, and men and officers had the most implicit confidence in them.

One delay followed another until it was near midnight before the transports finally pushed off and steamed down the river. The coolness of the men made some of the officers ashamed of their nervous uneasi

The great black smoke issued from th tall smoke-stacks, the engines puffed, and the ponderous paddles were set in motion. Ere long the transports were in the midale of the stream, speeding down the great

As Luke gazed upon those gallant men he began to wonder how many of them would from the ex eating, some telling stories, and Arkansaw Tom was lying upon the deck buried in sound slumber, as if he was at his home or

hunting camp.

"How can he sleep—when to-morrow he may die?" Luke asked himself. The young Captain walked off and gazed for a fer ments on the receding lights of Cairo; then he descended to the boiler deck, where he was walking about, when some one touched his shoulder. He turned, and, by the light of the great furnace, discerned the coony face of the colored fireman.

"Don't ye know me, massa?" he asked.
"What! Blackhawk? What are you doing

"Firin", massa." "When did you come?" "Two weeks ago."

"Did you run away from your master?" "I's tryin' ter save dis Union, massa. Thought I'd do all I kin, an' come down eah fur a job. See you ebery day, neval fur away frum ye!"

Luke gazed at the black for a few mo-

nents in stupefied bewilderment, and then "Blackhawk, what is this wonderful mys

tery about you? Why do you follow me? Who are you, any way?" "Ye'll know all 'bout it, mebbe, some day,

massa; but I can't told ye now, massa, and Blackhawk began shoveling coal into the great furnace. e returned to where his men were quartered lost in wonder and mystery, while the vessels sped down the river, conveying those brave men to Belmont, car

nage and death. CHAPTER VII. A BRIEF TRIUMPH.

A black night, the dark waters, the tall smoke-stacks from which sparks occasionally rolled in showers, all tended to give an awful solemnity to the scene. The awe-in-spiring silence of those thousands of blueoats was intensified by an occasions whisper.

One by one the lights of Cairo went out like the bright hopes of life, and Luke stood gazing upon the silent statue-like forms of the soldiers, who were sitting in rows upon the deck. Growing tired of renaining in one place, he went to the bow Here stood a solitary man, with the shoulder-straps of a General, his arms folded across his breast, his eyes fixed on the river. It was so dark that his features were hardly recognizable, and he did no know him until he turned and said:

"Young man, you are likely to see s He recognized him now as General Grant. "Yes, General; I came for that busi-

The General again relapsed into silence, and stood gazing down into that impenetra-ble darkness into which the boat was plung-

Luke would have very much liked to ask General Grant some questions, but that strange, silent man, leading an army to battle, was not easily approached. He stood battle, was not easily approached. He stood and gazed for some time on that immova-ble, sphinx like figure, seeming to gain strength and confidence from his very silence. Feeling himself to bean intruder be

returned to his company. The boats were compelled to travel very slowly owing to the fog and intense dark ness. Colonel Smart, during the night, name from the cabin where some of the offi-ters were, and told Luke they were going

"We don't dare tackle Columbus, it's too

"But Columbus is not far from Belmone, may they not reinforce the rebels there?" asked Luke. "We'll lick thunder out o' 'em afore they

kin do that." The veteran of the Belmont expedition who may chance to read this narrative will here recall some of the emotions which thrilled his own soul as he found himself drifting down the dark river, knowing full well that the morrow would bring a death

It was the intention to take Belmont by surprise, and but for the fog and intense darkness they would have succeeded; but wing to not being able to see where land, the transports were forced to beat about until daylight, when they ran in under the banks, gang planks were thrown out, and the disembarkation commenced.

The first man whom Luke saw go ashore was that silent man of iron, whose very presence seemed to inspire the men with confidence. He led his horse off the gangplank and up the steep muddy bank, where he waited for the troops. "Fall in," commanded the Colonel.

"Company E, fall in," commanded Captain Mason, and in a moment every man was in line. Some of them as they went shore were making a breakfast of crackers, which was to be their last meal.

Luke's company at last began to file down the narrow stairway to the boiler deck, and to climb up the muddy bank. The shore was now lined with blue coats, bright caps and glistening muskets.



'I'SE TRYIN' TO SAVE DE UNION."

General Grant, with his aids, was rapidly etting them in position.

Luke saw no sign of an enemy. On the right was a field of tall corn, the overhanging blades of which would conceal any object from view a dozen rods away.

Before them was a hill, covered with what seemed a dense growth of timber, but which was really a formidable abattis, composed of trees felled in such a way that it seemed impossible for men to squeeze "We're a been foolin' about here so long

that the Rebs hev got plenty time t' reinfo'ce," growled Corporal Max. "Silence in ranks!"

But Max was correct. The delay had be anavailable, it is true, yet it made it so long after daylight that the soldiers and transports landing above Belmont were discovered, and the Confederates made prepara tions to give them a warm reception.

The attacking army at last began to ad-

vance in two long lines extending through a part of the corn-field and the tall bottom grass. The fog rapidly rolled away, and the burnished arms of the blue-coats glittered with dazzling brightness in the morn-Before the foot of the hill was reached a halt was made and skirmishers deployed. Captain Mason with his entire company

was thrown forward upon the skirmish line. He first deployed in platoons, then in fours, and finally placed each man a rod rom any of the others.

All was quiet. A peculiar solemn hush seemed to have fallen over the scene, broken only by the crushing tread of some

soldier making his way through the tangled thicket. Luke began to half believe that the enemy had deserted the camp. A crow, cawing loudly, was soaring above the tree tops, doubtless annoyed by the

presence of the advancing warriors. A blue jay chirped and screamed as it flitted from bush to bush and tree in front of the advancing skirmish line.

Luke was pressing his way through ar

almost impenetrable jungle when a shot rang out on his left. It was the first sound of an enemy. The men had really began to ecretly hope that they would find the camp deserted. For a single instant the heart o he youthful Captain beat faster, while the blood forsook his cheek.

Bang! bang! bang! three more shots in quick succession on the left pronounced the skirmish as begun. And now the music begins on the right. First, half a dozen shots lead off, followed by a score, and then a hundred. The crow and blue jay fly away, and every soldier, more eager for a sho than prudent, pressed forward.

Luke strained his eyes for a glimpse of the enemy, and was at last rewarded by a dark object moving about among the leaves Whether one man or a score he knew not for the bushes almost completely concealed

The ball opened in front, and fire, smoke and leaden hail were poured in upon the cen-ter of the Union skirmish line. The soldiers stood their ground and fought with wonderful desperation and coolness. "Why don't they reinforce us," cried

Lieutenant Smith. "We're fightin' a hull army." A few moments later the skirmishers

were reinforced, and gallantly pressed for ward, pushing the Confederates back two hundred paces or more up the hill, where they made another stand. A roar of musketry met the advancing

skirmish line, and the woods seemed alive with leaping flames. The bark flew from the shattered trees, limbs, twigs and leaves fell in showers, and bullets whistled like ain about the ears of the soldiers. The man on Luke's right was killed

one on the left fell mortally wounded Lieutenant Smith received a shot in his arm and retired to the rear, Corporal Max was knocked down by a spent ball, and for a few moments the young Captain seemed to stand alone before the every.

"Cap, I be cussed of we hain't got ter

git out o' this," cried old Arkansaw Tom, coming up at this moment. "We're fightin' a line o' battle." Luke had realized this some moments be

fore, but had held his ground hoping soon to be reinforced. The fire was so heavy "Come on, Cap; fur God's sake don't stand thar 'n be killed," cried old Tom, seizing his arm and trying to drag his

away. The dense smoke of battle had settled about among the woods, rendering objects invisible twenty paces away.

As Luke was about to comply with the old scout's request a Confederate officer followed by half a dozen men ran forward, shouting:

"Not by a jugful," yelled Arkansaw Tom, and quick as flash he brought his gun to his shoulder and leveled it at his heart.

But just as his finger pressed the trigger Luke struck up the gun with his sword and sent the bullet flying harmlessly through the air.

"Dod burn it, what 'd ye do thet fur?" "Fly for your life," shouted Luke, pushing the scout down the hill and starting after him. But a black object behind a tree arrested his attention. It was that mysterious old negro, Blackhawk, who had been a puzzle to him from childhood. Blackhawk had got away from the boat, found a gun and came to fight. He was kneeling behind a tree, his gun leveled at the young Confederate whose life Luke had kneeling

"You black scoundrel, dare you fire and I will run you through," shouted Luke, placing the point of his sword against the negro's breast.

"He's a Reb, massa, an' I's fightin' ter free my po' wife an' little baby." "But he was a good master to you, and if you harm him I will kill you."

snatched the negro's gun from his hand and hurled him down the hill. They had not gone far before they met the advancing lines of the Federal army, and the skirmishers quickly fell into place and all pressed gallantly up the eminence through the felled timber. The terrible thunder of contending armies made the woods tremble. The Federals passed over the abattis of fallen trees, though many a gallant soldier laid down his life in the effort. Luke saw Eddie Reed, one of his company, lying with his body in the fork of a fallen tree, and supposing he was en-tangled, went to help extricate him, but he

had a bullet in his heart and was dead.

The Union forces drove back the rebel lines before them. As soon as the cleared space around the camp was gained, a charge was ordered, and a terrible hand to hand fight ensued. The Confederates numbered eight thousand, but General Grant's forces fell upon them with such imetuosity that after a brief but desperate struggle they broke and fled. A moment later the stars and bars were run down, and the stars and stripes mounted into their

The batteries at Columbus commanded the position, and General Grant knew he could not long hold the camp. The only thing that had protected the Union force from showers of shot and shell was the fear the Confederate gunners had of killing their own friends, for the blues and grays were so mixed up that it was rather difficult to tell friend from foe.

Driven from their camp, the rebels fied down under the hill. The Union soldiers, flushed with victory, became wild. Hither and thither, helter-skelter, they went, regardless of military discipline, and seeming more like madmen than soldiers. They plundered and burned the camp and cheered until they were hoarse. In vain did General Grant try to get them back to the transports. They seemed bent only upon the destruction of the enemy's prop-

erty.
"Form yer men," yelled Colonel Smart, growing white with fury.
"Fall in—fall in," cried Captain Mason.

"Hurrah fur the stars and stripes; we're the boys that licked the Johnnies!" yelled Corporal Max, but a short distance away, swinging an officer's liquor-case over

"Fall in-Max, fall in." Not over half a dozen men in Luke's company were yet in line, the others running about the camp. A scene of confusion ensued. Officers frantically swearing, and here and there dragging a soldier to his position, while the men seemed to have lost their wits and were whooming and shouting like madmen

A white puff of smoke curled up from one of the batteries at Columbus and a shell came circling through the air. It exploded near the camp and brought the soldiers to

In less than five minutes long lines of men were filing down the hill from the

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How Julius Wooed and Won. "No. Mr. C. J. Caesar, I can not consent to barter away the happiness of single bless edness for the illusive ignus fatuus which you present. Love may come and love may go, and fly like a bird from tree to tree But I shall love no more, no more till Ed-ward McGinnis comes back to me. Good night. I shall always feel like a sister to

wards you, always." "Then, farewell, a long farewell to all my hopes. This cold and cheerless night shall enwrap my dying form, and the placid sky

be the canopy of my mortal remains."
"Aha! lovest thou me to thus much distraction? Dost hint at speedy dissolution of mortality? Then live, my Julius, live for thine Octavia. Live for Rome, and together we shall implore the vestal virgins for sur cease of sorrow. Go ring at once the wedding bells. I shall not let thee hence his thyself, lest cruel fate doth rob me of the

What! Dost thou accept me, my Octavia! Am I dreaming, or is this sweet fruition of my hopes reality and truth?" "It is true, my Julius. I do most truly

"Then good-bye, Mary Ann Cleopatra." Thus wooed and won the great Caine Julius Cæsar, the wil some woman who

was above suspicion.

Caught on the Bound. A Maine grocer, who has just" experienced religion," acknowledged in meeting that he had been a hard sinner, cheating custom ers by adulterating his goods, etc., but, being converted, would repay any one he had wronged. Late that night he was awakened by a ring at his door-bell. Looking out, he saw a man.

"Who are you, and what do you want." he asked. "I'm Bill Jones. You said to-night that you would repay those you had cheated. Give me that one hundred dollars you've

owed me so long." "Can't you wait till morning?" "No, I ain't going to wait till then and stand in line all day." He was paid.-Boston Budget.

On What They Fed. Country Editor-What are you busy with, v dear? Country Editor's Wife-I am writing me cooking recipes for your Eousewife's

olumu. "Oh, yes. Giving us something mee this week? "Yes. I am just giving directions how to boil a Westphalia ham in sherry and serve it with appropriate garnishings. I have also a new method for making pate de foi

"Indeed! Well, after you get through dear, I wish you would fry that liver and pork that I bought for dinner, for I am feel-ing mighty hungry."—Time.

American County Courts.

As early as the year 1623 the extent of settlement had become so great in Virginia that it was almost impossible to bring all legal causes to the capital at Jamestown. and inferior courts were appointed in convenient places to relieve the Governor and Council, who constituted the superior and judiciary of a heavy burden of business, and to render justice more accessible and less expensive to the settlers. With these tribunals began the establishment county courts in America.

"OLD SOR'FUL"



IGHT men in a cabin, four the regular oc-cupants, one a stranger who was making his way to a distant mine, two visiting inhabitants of another cabin near by, and the last of the company "Old Sor'ful " He was welcome

everywhere, and he made his stoppings irregular and brief; he was the oldest in-habitant of the sec-tion, helpful to any tion, helpful to any and all; he was a man

ever bowed down by grief, not morose or sullen, but simply silent and uncommuni-cative, and as "Old Sor'ful" (Sorrowful) was he known.

Get the "lay of the land" where this drama in real life was enacted. Two cabins stood in Granite Gulch, at the foot of Tennessee mountain, one of the loftiest peaks of the Rockies. Fifty feet lower down the mountain-side, in a thick grove of tall pine trees, at the bottom of the gulch, was the rough home of the two men

mentioned as visitors.

Although an ominous snow crown had settled like a great white turban upon the head of Tennesses peak, these miners, inured to risks, were indifferent to the danger signal above them, and drank and

jested without a thought of care.

Something was said, or some strange in fluence moved Old Sor'ful to speech that night and his hearers listened, the first men man was far gone. Two papers he gave to the wondering old miner, and then he who had ever heard it, to the story of his life and great grief, told with the simple pathos of an unlettered mind.

He had gone to California in '49. He prospered in the land of the Argonauts and sent regularly sufficient sums of money to his family to keep them in every comfort, but saying nothing about the "pile" that was growing greater every day. He wanted to surprise the folks at home. At last he 'sized up" full forty thousand dollars, and a great longing came over him for sight of the waiting ones. His dust was converted into two crisp drafts and he started for "the

"You see, boys, I didn't rig up in new togs or any thing like that. We fellows liked to go home in the old camp harness and knock 'round a few days, letting on as though he was dead broke, and then when every one has about made up their mind that you never were no good any way, spring your pile onto them and give the laugh to 'tother side of the mouth.

"I made the overland trip all right and was in the railroad train within three hundred miles of my wife and baby.

"I dozed off towards morning, waked with the glare of sunshine, and in two minutes found that my coat was cut and I had been robbed. I always had been an infernal fool about telling my business to strangers, and there wasn't a man on the car didn't know that I was a miner going

home with a fortune.
"I gave the alarm. No one had left the ar; there was a big excitement and one man proposed that every body be searched. There was no objection and the conductor and myself went through every man and every piece of baggage on the car. But my

noney was not found.
"I felt just as though my heart would break, not for myself—I could take hard luck—but for my wife and little girl—the baby that I had never seen; born six weeks after I left home, and now a little girl

awaiting there for her papa. "I couldn't, I couldn't, go home and fac them; the first stopping place I got off and took the next train back to the coast to begin all over again. I was just getting on my feet once more, when there came a letter, four weeks delayed: it had a black border around it. My little one had taken typhoid

fever and died, and two days later laid her mother away with her.
"That settled it. I've been no good since, and I'm only waiting the time when I can join them up there, if they'll let me in." This sad, true story settled the rough

yarns the miners had been telling; the stranger in their midst seemed particularly affected by the rec tal. It was not long be fore the party broke up, the two visitors going to their own cabin, and on their invitation "Old Sor'ful" accompanied them. It was shortly after midnight when the old man roused the two sound sleepers with anxious shakings. Their ears gave them quick clew to fast-approaching danger; the eyes of each man sought those of the other's for some hopeful gleam of escape, but of hope there was none in the returning

The rumbling, rushing sound as of mighty waters and heaviest , thunder mingled, the crashing, crumbling, grinding, earth-shaking roar grew louder each heart-beat of time; the snow-slide was upon

Fortune, however, favored these three men and their hut; the slide was broken, "split," as they call it there, and only an arm of the avalanche struck them. But this



as sufficient to cover the little house w eight or nine feet of snow, and to misplace ome of the logs of its walls, a timber crush-

ing the leg of one of the occupants. While the injured man lay helpless, his mate and Old Sor'ful, desperately and almost hopelessly, having no idea of the ex-tent of the snow above them, began to tunnel upward, piling the snow behind them as they worked.

It was five o'clock in the morning when

they reached the surface, and then, scarcely stopping to breathe, they laboriously dug. they reached the surface, and then, scarcely stopping to breathe, they laboriously dug their way back again, and dragged their wounded and nearly suffocated companion into the air.

Then they opened a shaft to the hut, and having made the sufferer as comfortable as possible, set about the herculcan task of reaching their buried neighbors in the cabin.

They had nothing to guide them.

above. They had nothing to guide them save their memory of the direction, all landmarks having been obliterated. For three days and nights these two men barrowed through the mountain of snow, cessin their labors only at such times as

themselves and the helpless mate. To facilitate the work they tore boards from the interior of their cabin, and laid a track in the tunnel they were constructing, along which they wheeled out tons upon tons of heavy snow.

At a depth of thirty-five feet they came

upon a corner of the wrecked cabin.

Hewing a hole through the remnant of roof, they heard the sound of moaning be-low, and as the light of their candles first flashed into the living tomb there arose a

scream of maniacal laughter.
One of the occupants was dead, his skull crushed like an egg-shell beneath a monstrous bowlder; two others, with fractured imbs, were dragging themselves about the earthen floor, raving mad, in appearance like wild wolves, for they had, in the agony of hunger, hacked their arms and drank the blood as it flowed. Pinned down under two heavy crossed logs lay the stranger guest of that unfortunate night, the bones of his body broken beyond all hope of aid from surgeons; he was hurt to death.

But a strange strength and determination had preserved his life and kept clear his mind, spite of the infernal torments and horrors of those days and nights.

His eyes fastened themselves upon the face of Old Sor'ful. "I knew, I knew you would come," he whispered, faintly, as the old man busied over him to afford what relief was possible

This stranger seemed indifferent to all

aid for the prolonging of his life. He insisted upon the removal of the others before any thing was done for himself, and begged that he might have a few minutes with Old Sor'ful alone. When that interview took place the dying

breathed his last.

The documents had been written on the night of the snow-slide, after the visitors had left the upper cabin. They were both signed by the two rescued living men as witnesses. One paper was marked "my will," the other "my confession." The will left great blocks of mining stock and a threequarter share in one of the best mines of Colorado to "the man known as Old Sor-rowful." The confession was to the effect that it was he who had, years ago, robbed the returning miner of his drafts as he slept. He had retired to a closet and with knife scooped out the inside of a cake of soap, secreted the drafts there n and re placed the smoothed over soap, which showed no sign of being cut, in his valise. He had forged the signature of the miner, cashed the drafts, and his ill-gotten gains had increased steadily in his hands, only to reach the defrauded one at last, and-too

"Too late-too late," that was all the wondering old man said when he realized the truth.

The conscience-stricken stranger's note stated that he intended to take his own life -a torment to him spite of his wealth. But the snow-slide forestalled him; he



"I KNEW YOU WOULD COME." saved from self-murder, and lived long

enough to see that his acts of restitution

reached the hands for which he intended them. The "wife and little girl" were beyond all benefit from the wealth that came to the old miner, but it came not "too late" to be, through his wise distribution, the means of unbounded comfort and blessings innumerable bestowed on the poor, sick and suffer-

ing of the whole land And this is a true Rocky Mountain ro-ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.

A Sensible Barber.

" My wife is as white as any man's wife," says Jack Sheppard, one of the popular colored barbers of Washington city; "but," he adds, "my children have a little of my color." Jack is almost white himself, and is proud of it. He says: "My wife's father was a German, and her mother was a bright mulatto. My wife can talk and read and write German, and my two little girls and boy can talk it, too. It is funny, Sunday morning, the only morning in the week that we all breakfast together, to hear them little niggers jabbering German all around me, and I don't know what they're talking "Why do you call your children 'nig-

"Because that's right. So long as there is a drop of black blood showing in any of our people, we will be called 'niggers,' and I'm not fighting against that name, as so many of my people do. The negro is an unfor-tunate fellow, but he needn't be ashamed of his ancestry. The black people who founded our race in America were honest people, and that is more than the white people can say who are so proud of their ancestors. I'm not ashamed of the word 'nigger,' I can

ssure you."

Colonel Hunt, of Kansas City, said one afternoon recently: "The real soldiers of the war were in the ranks, and didn't wear shoulder straps. I was a private during the first five months of the war. The private loses his identity. He has no personality. He is merely part of a great butchanty. He is merely part of a great butchering machine. There is no glory for him. I heard the bullets whizzing at Wilson's creek and my hair stood on end. When we charged I forgot fear, of course. When I was an officer, I had my men to look after, the orders of my superiors to execute, and the possible honor and giory of success. I left the army an officer, but I have never forgotten my experience in the ranks, and I honor the real heroes of the war, the men who stood in the ranks, actuated solely by patriotism and personal heroism. My most heroic soldier days, my most patriotically unselfish days were spent in the ranks." There is a true soldier for you.

eated in a defensible region, in the midst of good cereal and fruit crops, in a country well watered; in fact, just such a place as a civil engineer might plan and hope for, but could never make without the assistance of

9

UNSATISFIED.

I never knew know;
Truth ever came with laggard pace and slow;
The founts where its clear floods forever flow
Are far and few.

I never found

That large content of which in youth we dream. That happy land where pleasure's gardens gleam, Though just ahead its golden limits seem The way to bound.

I never sung Those perfect songs I most aspired to sing,
The strains that should to me Fame's garlands

The roofs among

I never felt That homely trust our ideal thought portrays, For in Life's lines would come some darkson rays

And blight would fall at times upon life's

Where'er I dwelt.

ways,

But wait the tide, Some day we'll see our idlest dreams com true,
And those strange longings that our souls im-Shall, in our wide-expanded range of vie,

Be satisfied.

-C. M. Harger, in Detroit Free Press.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Still It Were Better Not to Speak It on All Occasions.

Abou Ben Adhem, the Magician, was not in good humor. He was away from his home, and missed sadly the comforts and conveniences of his tent. He was out of his place, and was therefore as unhappy as a faro dealer would be in a prayer-meeting, or a lobster in hot water. The dweller in Fifth avenue, used to the conveniences of modern civilization, would not be comfortable in the simple tent of the Persian sage; so, likewise, the Persian sage was not comfortable in the gorgeous room of a hotel at Trenton, which he was occupying. When the heat became insupportable, he could not lift the bottom of the cloth and get a free circulation; he had to depend on a raised window.

"They talk of improvement," said Abou to himself, as he hung panting out of the aperture, gasping for breath. "Has the world made progress? Is

this hole better than all out of doors?" It was while he was thus musing in an irritable frame of mind, that a stranger entered, which, of all things in the world, was precisely what Abou did not want.

"What is the matter with you, my Buck?" said Abou, unconsciously dropping into the fervid, oriental style of

"Mighty Abou," said the stranger, "I would confer with you. I would be perfect. I would live close to truth. I would so train my mind that truth should ever be in it-my tongue so that it should ever utter it. This is what I yearn for-truth."

"Young man," replied Abou, impressively, "to remark that you are an ass would be a very mild statement of your condition. But I will waste a little time on you. Listen.

"In the years gone, never to return, I was a young man in Ispahan. I was the son of loving parents, who sent me to the school of Blohard, a perfectionist, to be instructed in morals. Blohard held and taught us a first printruth, absolute and undeviciple, that ating, should govern all men; and that, under no circumstances, could it be safely departed from. I believed him and went out into the world to practice his teachings.

"I had a maiden aunt, who had property to which it was expected I would be heir, and my parents had been particular in instructing me to defer to and honor her. Wo is me that I ever saw Blohard, whom may seven thousand fiends torment! I was at her house just after I had received this lesson from was propitious for me. She was seventy-one, and had a cough which was tearing her to pieces, and to make it live long, she had three physicians in attendance upon her. As her will was made, leaving all her estate to me, the song of the bulbul was not more pleasant to my ears than the cough, and the three physicians were more pleasant to my eye than a vision of Paradise.

On the morning in question, I found her absorbed in the fashion-plates of the Lady's Magazine of that period. My son, here is a fact thrown in gratisno woman ever gets beyond the fashion-plates. It is a provision of nature that a fashion-plate delights a feminine mind so long as it is encased in a feminine body. My aunt was reclining on a sofa and arrayed gorgeously. She had on a pink mauve poplin, berage moire antique, cut bias down the back, with heart-shaped bodice, low in the neck, and with short sleeves trimmed with asbestos lace. It was a dress appropriate for a young lady of fifteen, with flesh on her shoulders.

"Abou," said she, with a death'shead grin, and a paralytic shake of the head, "doth not this dress accord with my style of beauty?"

world, when the precept of Blohard, wisdom." whom may the fire consume, came to

"I am sure it does not, aunt!" I replied. 'You are too fearfully old and ugly for such a gay dress. The beauty of the apparel calls unnecessary attention to your general ghastliness; you are too bony for such dry goods, and the ness, instead of hiding it. A skeleton, no matter how perfect a skeleton it may be, should never be dressed low in the of Massachusetts." neck, for shoulder blades when seen to be forcing their way through saffron-

self so absurdly in lace, you swath your remains in flannels, thus compelling art to furnish what nature has denied, a sufficient covering for your bones. It is absurd for a hideous old virgin like yourself to ape the style of a girl of fifteen. Go to, vain old woman-instead of indulging in such vanities, prepare for death, who stands waiting for you."

The old lady did not appreciate my truthfulness. She flew at me like an attenuated tigress, and called me a fool and a beast, and ordered me out of her house. The excitement was so great that she fell into a fit of coughing, which killed her. She lived, however, long enough to alter her will, leaving every dirhem of her estate to the society for the conversion of the French to Mohamedanism. I never saw a cent

This was somewhat discouraging, but I determined to persevere. Blohard had dwelt so strongly on the necessity for absolute truth, that I could not think of going back on it. So fancy.' I gritted my teeth and waded in.

I had an uncle, a very rich man, who was afflicted with poetry. He was troubled with the idea that he was a poet, and spent the bulk of his time hacking away at it. He had finished a poem of thirty-six cantos, and he invited me to hear it.

"Uncle," said I, "the poem may have merits, but I fail to discover them. It is defective in rythm, utterly and entirely devoid of sentiment, and atrocious in design. A more stupid, senseless performance I was never bored with. It is hog-wash. It is idiocy-it is deliberate idiocy. It was conceived in weakness, and brought forth in insanity. I would, for your sake, that I could call it lunacy, but it lacks the strength and fire that an overturned intellect would have given it. I can not say lunacy in connection with it, for to say lunacy presupposes intellect, of which this performance gives no token. It is drool. It is drivel. For the sake of your family do not publish

I did not expect this criticism to produce the effect it d.d, for it was entirely honest and just. But it did not strike the old gentleman pleasantly at all. He glared at me a moment fiercely, and raising a chair, felled me to the floor. He kicked me out of the house, protesting the while that a more insulting dog than I was did not dwell in spahan.

He did publish the poem, however, and the public of Ispahan sustained my criticism. The wits of Ispahan and Teheran made him their butt for weeks But when he died, he left me, who should have been his heir, a bound copy of the accursed trash.

I followed up this thing for a year. I told an orator that his peroration was bosh and his entire speech was claptrap. I told a dervish that his whining and howling were only half as good as they had been a year before. In the most candid manner I informed an actor, who had invited me to witness and criticise his performance, that he was the worst I ever saw-in short, in that year I made an enemy of every man, woman and child in Ispahan; and what grieved me was that in all that time I held closely to the truth, never deviating from it a hair's breath.

And finally I came to blows with Blohard himself. He asked my candid opinion of a lecture he had delivered, and I told him what I thought, as he had instructed me. I merely remarked that the badness of the thought was only equaled by the badness of the execution, and that both together were exceeded by the badness of the delivery. Instead of thanking me, he flew

into a rage. My son, truth is not the highest wisdom in ordinary hands, but silence is. Only very rich men can afford to spread truth about recklessly. Truth that prince of quacks. Every thing is too precious for every-day use. When a rich man says: "I am a plain, blunt man, and am used to speaking the simple truth-I call things by their absolutely certain that she could not right name, I do"-set him down as a disagreeable old brute, who goes about making people uncomfortable, because he can do it safely. When a poor man says that same, set him down as a fool. I do not advise lying, but beware of the too free use of truth. It needs to be handled judiciously. Were the world perfect-were every body as free from weakness as, for instance, myself, it would answer, for truth would then be pleasant: but as it is, beware of it.

Silence, my ingenuous friend, is your best hold. Silence will conceal the fact that you are an inferior being, and will offend nobody.

Let silence be your rule-speech the exception. Then you shall prosper and be counted as one of the wise. But leave me now, for I would rest.

And Abou, after the manner of the Eastern sages, mixed him in a tumbler the strong waters of the Giaour, with lemon and sugar, and a very little water, for the water of Trenton is not good, and swallowed it, saying, "Be chesm, but it is good. It warms the midriff and makes one charitable. For an excuse to repeat, I would be willing, I was about to reply like a man of the almost, to heave out another chunk of

And with this oriental ejaculation, he clambered into his bed. -By the late D. R. Locke, in Toledo Blade.

-A letter was recently discovered among the Massachusetts State's archives written by William Cullen Bryant in November, 1814, and soliciting 'in the cut thereof adds to your horrible boni- present struggle with a powerfur enemy a lieutenancy in the army about to be raised for the protection and defence

-A new occupation for a woman is that of superintendent of a visiting list. colored skin, are never pleasant to look upon. Now, aunt, in all candor, I would suggest that instead of dressing yourIT CRUSHED HIM.

A Remark That Caused Mr. Gambit to Utter a Cry of Despair. "Victoria Washabaugh, why have

you never told me this before?" Evans Gambit was not a young man who could be accused of having more than his share of gall, yet he spoke bitterly.

"In all your acquaintance with me, Mr. Gambit," replied the young woman, coldly, "have I ever encouraged you to think I cherished a warmer feeling for you than that of a friend?"

'Not in words, Miss Washabaugh, perhaps; not in words. In fact, you have put me off, time and again, with excuses that seemed to me frivolous and unworthy of you whenever I have tried to speak of what was in my heart-"

"I wished to save you pain. thought you would become satisfied in due time that your sentiment toward me was nothing more than a passing

"You wished to save me pain," he retorted, his features working strongly. "And for this reason you permitted me to call upon you month after month, to attend you to church, to places of amusement, to restau-to-to various other places not-not so amusing, as it were! You wanted to save me pain!" he howled, "and that, it appears, is about all you did want to save me!"

"Listen, Mr. Gambit!" responded the young woman, with an imperious ges-"I wanted not only to spare you pain but to spare myself the bitter mortification of having to make the confession I am now about to make. When you compelled me to tell you a few moments ago that I was not free to marry any body I was telling you the sad truth. Ten years ago I became acquainted with a young Englishman named Gulpmore. He was a genuine Englishman, and not one of these modern American imitations that look like a pair of inverted molasses funnels trying to pose as a man, or I should never have looked at him a second time. I was young and inexperienced and he was so persistent in his attentions to me that I yielded to his importunities at last and we were married. Three weeks after our wedding he learned that a mine of nearly pure alum had been discovered on some land he owned in Missouri. He left me. promising to return in a week or two. That was more than nine years ago. 1 have never seen him since. His alum mine, as I have since learned, has

brought him immense sums of money -"But," interposed Evans Gambit, "all this took place in another part of the country. It is unknown to any of your associates of recent years. You are known by your maiden name-the musical name of Washabaugh-and if you have never procured a divorce you surely would have no trouble now. You would be entitled to your share, moreover, of the proceeds of that valuable mine. Why have you never-"

"I have thought of it, and have proposed it to him through his attorneys, and he has always answered that he would make no resistance and would allow me to be divorced from him without publicity on one condition, and that if I refused to comply with it he would publish the story all over the coun-

"And that condition is-"

"That condition," said the high spirited girl as her nostrils dilated, her eyes blazed as with liquid fire, and her whole frame shook with intense emotion, "that condition is that I must be satisfied with the divorce and not sue him for any alum-money."

With a smothered cry of despair Evans Gambit took his hat and groped his way feebly out into the wild darkness of the night, utterly heedless of what became of him. It was the worst one he had ever heard .- Chicago Tribune.

In the Moral Philosophy Class.

Miss Greathead-Now, Miss Muggins, will you kindly tell the class something about the influence that the writings of Renau have had upon the morals of the French people? (Miss Muggins tries vainly to an-

Miss Spruce-I beg your pardon; May I answer for her?

swer.)

Miss Greathead-Why, what is the matter with Miss Muggins? Miss Spruce-If you please, she tried

a new kind of gum this morning, and her jaws are stuck together. - America.

Modern Statesmanship.

Rural Statesman-Say, I'll vote for your city grab bill if you'll vote for my bill providin' for a third deputy auditor in my county. City Statesman-What on earth do

you want with a third deputy? "Well, ye see the regular auditor is a relative of mine, an' he's deaf and dumb, the first deputy is a relative of Boss Pinury and is bedridden, and the second deputy is a relative of Boss Buckwheat and is crazy. We want some one to do the work."-N. Y.

Weekly. To Avoid the Single Tax. Old Maid-Is there any chance of

Henry George's single tax becoming a

Old Bachelor (suspiciously)-Why do you ask? Old Maid (coyly)-Nothing much, only there is a way for single folks like us to avoid it.

How?

By-by getting-[But he was gone before she could get any farther.]-Texas Siftings.

-A crowd always thinks with its sympathy, never with its reason. -AlTHE HABIT OF LYING.

Falsehoods That Are Really a Credit to Have you ever noticed how general the habit of telling falsehoods is among your acquaintances and even with yourself? If not, just set apart one day to keep track of your own sayings and those of others, and if you can not say at the end of the day that this world is made up of people who habitually tell fibs and falsehoods then it can be safely inferred that you have not talked with any body and have been silent yourself, or else that you have grown forgetful and have not tallied correctly. Do not hold up your hands in holy horror at this statement, but read on and find out the use and abuse of untruths. Falsehoods, when used in the proper place, are not, as many suppose, things to be marked up against us in the records by which we shall eventually be judged, but on the contrary, according to my ideas, will entitle us to a bright sunny spot in the great Okla-homa of the future. What can be more noble than the words of the sick man who, although he feels that his malady is growing worse, in order to save is friends anxiety declares that he is getting better, and while pains rack his body declares that he is resting comfortably? What more generous than the words of the child which will give up its sweets to another and say that it does not care for them, while in reality its mouth is fairly "watering" for them? What can cause us to respect a young lady more than to hear her tell her parents, whom she knows are aversed to her attending an opera or some other amusement that she does not care to go, thus relieving the parental minds of the idea that possibly they have caused pain by expressing their wishes? Or who if more deserving of a kindness than the man who, in order to help a fellow-being, will devote valuable time to his assistance and then declare that the act did not inconvenience him in the least and that the time he spent in doing it was valueless? These are the kinds of falsehoods and fibs that are a credit to those who tell them. There are only two other kinds of untruths, and one of those, I think, is the kind which should cause us to pity, not to blame, the one who tells them. These are the malformations of truth which the genus "yarn spinner" gets off, which, although they may be "whoppers," never harm anybody, and you generally find that the man who gets off yarns of this sort is harmless and will not tell a falsehood in order to injure his neighbor. That which has ruined the reputations of fibs, falsehoods, untruths and yarns is the genuine "lie." By that word is meant that which is told by the scandal-monger. the sneak, and those who, although they may bear the appearance and reputation of honest people, have yet that on their tongues which is more dangerous than the venom of the viper. By all means encourage the production of the harmless but useful fib or white lie and don't discourage the man who is fond of telling yarns, as he derives a pleasure from them himself, even if an outsider does not, and he never harms; outsider does not he never harms; outsider doe but of all things avoid a vicious and deliberate liar. - Chicago Journal.

Independence a Marked Characteristic Japanese Independence.

Japan is in an especial sense an American mission field. Of the twenty-American mission field. Of the twentysix Protestant missionary societies
which are laboring in that field twenty

ST. LOUIS. which are laboring in that field twenty -the Presbyterian, the Reformed —the Presbyterian, the Reformed CORN—No.2. (Dutch), and the Protestant Episcopal OATS—No.2. -arrived in that country in 1859, and those of the American Baptist Union in the following year. These four and the Church Missionary Society of CORN-No. 2 red. 80 @ 34 @ and the Church Missionary Society of England sent representatives to join them. Since then other societies have them other societies have them of the societies have them of the societies have them of the societies have the have been slow to appreciate the BUTTER-Creamery....... claims of Japan as a mission field: They have missions in China and India, but they have left Japan, for the most part, to America. Only one Continental society has a mission in Japan, begun so recently as 1885. The Scotch Presbyterians, the English Baptists, and three Church of England societies have missionaries in Japan; but of the 443 missionaries laboring in Japan at the close of 1888, no fewer than 386 were from the United States and Canada. The number of missionaries in Japan in 1888 indicates an increase of 90 for the year. There are are wholly and 157 partially self-supporting-an increase of 28; 25,514 members-a gain of 5,768; 9,698 scholars in day and boarding schoolsa gain of 2,553; 287 theological students, and 142 native ministers. The increase of theological students was 71, and of native ministers 40. The growth of hospital practice may be inferred from the fact that the number of patients increased from 3,334 in 1837 to 17,279 in 1888. The contributions of native Christians for all purposes were 64,455 yen-an increase for one year of 22,883 yen. Independence is a marked characteristic of Japanese Christianity. The native Christians show a disposition to help themselves, think for themselves and to have a church of

their own .- N. Y. Times.

Hostetter Stomach Bitter People Score Another Point. In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Shipsouthern Districtor New York, Judge Ship-man handed down an opinion a few days ago in the suit of the owners of the trade marks covering Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against Arnold Theller and Cornell Theller, the compounders located on Vesey street, New York City, in which it was decided that, although the defendants made use of their own names on the labels affixed to the bottles containing bitters prepared by them, yet as they were evidently designed to imitate the Hostetter labels, they were infringers, and a perpetual injunction was granted and an accounting of damages ordered, together with the costs of the suit. It is the evident intention of the Hostetter people to protect their valuable trade mark against all infringers.

-Cowboy-"Say you! Do you run this engine?" Locomotive engineer-"Yes. What can I do for you?" Cowboy-"I want a situation as cowcatcher. I've been on a ranch for the last ten years."-Boston Herald.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:
"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising when it costs them any thing—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is guaranteed to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper. printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stom-ach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Teach boys and girls the actual facts of life as soon as they are old enough to understand them, and give them the sense of responsibility without saddening them.

A Stout Backbone Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheuma ism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

THE telephone is used on the continent of Europe to enable the guard of a train de-tained between stations to communicate to the nearest point for assistance.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

In Finland's system of public schools manual training is universal. Boys learn to sew as well as girls, and girls also learn carpentry.

Can the sale of an inferior article constantly increase for 24 years? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been on the market ever since 1865, and is to-day the best and purest family soap made. Try it. Your grocer has it.

Leave your business unduly and your ousiness will leave you.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, June 21. CHEESE-Full cream. EGGS-Choice BACON Hams..... Sides.....

PORK. CHICAGO. churches carried on their missionary work there—and it seemed to be not very encouraging work—without help CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 75 @ 4 30 WHOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 00 @ 4 430 WHEEP—Fair to choice.... 4 00 @ 4 65 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 50 @ 5 40

> PORK.....NEW YORK. PORK 13 00 @ 13 25

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilia will convince any reason able person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will ac-complish a miracle, but we do know that nearly ev-

complish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

"I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will benefit any who give it a fair trial." W. B. Bramish, 261 Spring Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 249 organized churches, of which 92 Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C.I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Bestfruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board. Portland, Oregon

FIFTY-Two chicks from fifty eggs is the record that a Lenawee-County (Mich.) man proudly presents in behalf of one of his hatching hens.

We value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no intrinsic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing mathe desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheapphence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of Maizria you will be very miserable; a few dosess of Shallenberger's Antidote will make your well and happy. Is one dollar a high prices to pay?

This is "English as she is spoked" im-Parliament: "Don't interrupt me until I am done."

No specific for local skin troubles equals Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE man who finds trout in town that have been twenty-four hours on ice palata ble will never be a conspicuous epicure.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

ENGLISH fakirs paint sparrows yellow and sell them for canaries.

2: JACOBS OIL FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS.

NEW AND STRONG CASES.

A Surprise. Boston, Mass., June 12, 1888. I wish to inform, you of what I consider most wonderful. Yesterday I sprained my ankle on a curbstone and at night could only step on my foot with
greatest pain; got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and
applied it freely; to day I am about my business
as usual without feeling any inconvenience.
P. A. GAYLORD.

Strained Ankle. Cleveland, O., June 25, 1888. Was in bed with strained ankle; used cane; completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil. No return of pain. L. HANLEY.

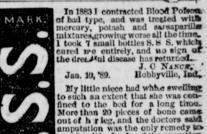
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Gained 15 Pounds.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md

"I have been a great sufferer fra Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Eve thing I ate disagreed with me unti began taking

ed fifteen pounds in weight."
W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C. SOLD EVERYWHERE.



out of h Fieg, and the doctors sware amputation was the only remedy to save her life, I refused the operation, and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. Miss Anniz Greeting. Feb. 11, 89. Columbus, Ga. Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
Swift Specific Co.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Gs.

RUPTURE CURKD. Send for 98-page ILBEST RUPTURE TREATMENT and CURE in the WORLD. Photo-engravings
of vuptures 3 feet around successfully treated. No
PAIN, no OPERATION, no PADS BEHIND to heart
the back and kidneys, no STRAPS to chafe the thighes
no time lost, no hindrance to business or pleasures
bowels comfortably supported AT ONCE, and pattern
traced up for walking, riding or working with body in
ANY position. Medical profession highly endorme its
soon as seen. Glowing Testimonials from HUN-OREDS of Patients all over the country. Address of all on Dr. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kan

JUART

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.



\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made work-can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably en-ployed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & Co., 1669 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPING.

GYPTIAN ROSE-BLOOM, or Cleopatric

BRYANT & STRATTON Business & Short

TO SE A DAY. Samples worth \$2.15
FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. WriteBREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Elek.

BONANZA IOAGENTS SAMPLES FREE GEO. A. SOUTT, New York City.

A. N. K. D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Gentlemen AND Ladies r. that cannot be procured from Beniers, will be selected to concern the control of the control

A Virginia Murderer Arrested in Shelby County, Mo.—He Escapes From His

MACON, Mo., June 18 .- Some time ago Deputy Sheriff Carothers, of Shelbina, Shelby County, twenty-five miles east of Macon, received notice from the authorities that a person wanted for murder committed some years ago in Highland County, Va., had been located somewhere in shelby County, and asked the deputy sheriff to bunt him up and arrest him once. Carothers began searching for his man, he having received a photograph of the murderer from Virginia. The man was finally located on a farm three miles north of Monros City, where he went by the name of Yeager, though his proper name is John R. Warrick. He was in the employ of Benjamin Whitecotten, a prominent farmer in Shelby County. Deputy Carothers went to Monroe City and on out to the Whitecotten place, where he found and captured his man, and returned on the same day to Shelbina. From information taken from letters sent to Mrs. Carothers from the county in Virginia, the prisoner used to belong to a tough gang of outlaws, and a quarrel over an alleged sale of whisky caused the murder. There are two in-dictments against Warrick in Highland County, Va., one for murder, the other for attempting to shoot the jailer. Deputy Sheriff Carothers has had Warrick under guard for several days awaiting the Highland County authorities to come for him. when on yesterday evening the prisoner escaped from his guard at Shelbina and skipped for parts unknown, taking \$300 with him he having had in his possession at the time of his arrest. Warrick is middle-aged, red-headed and rather fairlooking.

KASSON FOR CHINA

Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Booked For the Chinese Mission. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Close upon the announcement that President Harrison was seriously considering the idea of making William Walter Phelps Minister to go to Berlin, the intelligence leaks ou that John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is the mos likely man to China. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Premier, has repeatedly asked that this mission be made first-class. Secretary Blaine is known to be in favor of it, and the question will probably be submitted to Congress at its next session. Mr. Kasson achieved distinction while a member Mr. Kasson of Congress, exhibited rare diplomatic qualities while Minister to Austria, and more recently shared the honors showered on the American Commissioners who participated in the conference on the Samoan affairs at the German capital. Senator John Sherman has been talked of, but he refuses to relinquish his seat in the upper house of Congress. It is known that the President and Mr. Blaine have discussed sending Mr. Kasson to the Celestial Empire and this appointment would not surprise those who possess the information as to what is going on in Administration

A Fatal Meeting. FAYETTE, Mo., June 18 .- John O. Manion, voung farmer, with a wife and three children, lived four miles from here and on an adjoining farm resided Richard M. Fowler, a bachelor cousin, who spent a good deal of his leisure time at Manion's house and whose attentions to Mrs. Manion became so marked that Manion and his wife separated. About noon Saturday Fowler and Manion met here, and, when only three feet apart, began to shoot at each other. Manion was shot through the stomach and chest and died during the evening, and Fowler was wounded in the neck and both arms. After emptying their revolvers both men stood up and pounded each other with their pistols till triends separated them. Mrs. Manion is prostrated over the bloody affray and

threatens to kill herself. NEW YORK, June 18 .- A neat combination between sugar thieves in this city has been broken up by the arrest of the principals engaged in the business. Austin Nichols & Co. some time ago complained to the police that they were being systematically robbed. They are large wholesale dealers in groceries and one of their drivers, who hauls sugar from the refinery and delivers it at the store, made the arcangement with the receiving clerk that the latter should give him a full receipt for each wagon load. The driver would abstract one or two barrels each trip and sell them to small dealers in the city finally became so bold that he stole an entire wagon load. Then the combination came to light and all the parties concerned were arrested yesterday. The thieving has been going on for three years and 350 barrels of sugar have disappeared.

Maroney and McDonald Discharged. NEW YORK, June 18.—The men who came from Chicago to identify Maroney and McDonald as principals or accomplices in the murder of Dr. Cronin visited the Tombs yesterday morning. The suspects were placed in line with a score of other prisoners. William H. Hatfield, who sold furniture afterwards found in the cottage where Cronin was murdered. was the first to pass along the line, but failed to identify either of the men. He was followed by Martinsen, the expressman, E G. Throckmorton and Deputy Sheriff Williams, all of whom failed to identify the suspects. Maroney and Mc-Donald were then taken back to their cells. Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court discharged Maroney and McDonald on the ground that there was no evidence on which to hold them.

Important Arrest. CHICAGO, June 18 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says that the chief of police of that town has arrested Mar-Burke alias Delaney, wanted complicity in the Cronin mur-He was boarding an eastern express and had a ticket for Liver-pool. Chief Hubbard, of Chicago, notified the authorities to hold Burke at all hazards. Chief Hubbard said: "I refuse positively to say any thing about it at this time further than that it is a very important arrest and that it will be followed by another in this city. However, Burke is the man most wanted of the two."

Two Girls Butchered. GRESHAM, Neb., June 18.-Two daugh ters of John Leavitt, a farmer living in Seward County, were left alone in their home Sunday by their parents, who went to visit in Gresham. The father and mother eturned home about nine o'clock at night and upon entering the house found the oldest girl, aged eighteen, lying dead in the middle of the floor in a pool blood, with her throat horribly cut and gashed. The parents at once returned t Gresham and gave the alarm, and the people who accompanied them back to the bouse found the body of the second daughter, aged eight, lying in the front yard with her throat cut from ear to ear. The cause of the murder is a mystery.

MUST PRODUCE MESSAGES.

Judge Shepard Orders the Western Union to Produce All Messages Referring to the

Cronin Case. CHICAGO, June 19 .- The sensational ineident of the Cronin grand jury yesterday morning was the refusal of William E. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to produce messages passing between Alexander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, John J. Maroney and G. W. Melville. Mr. Bell maintained that the statutes of Illinois imposed a fine of \$5,000 upon a telegraph company for disclosing the contents of any personal or business messages passing over its lines. The jury, headed by State's Attorney Longenecker, repaired to Judge Shepard's room and appealed to his honor to issue an order directing the witness to answer under pai of contempt and commit-

Charles S. Holt, attorney for the Western Union, stated that while the company desired in every way to assist the ends of justice, it did not desire to voluntarily violate the statutes of the State and disclose the messages of its patrons upon the mere request of the grand jury. If the court thought fit to issue an order directing the witness under pain of contempt to produce the messages the company would then consider it a bar to any possible civil prosecution by patrons and the witness

would obey the order.

The judge issued an order directing the witnesses under pain of contempt and commitment to produce any and all messages, cablegrams or copies thereof in the Chicago office passing between Alexander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, John J. Maroney, G. W. Melville and Charles McDonald either under their true name or any alias, or between either of these men or other persons, since the 1st of March last.

ASSASSINATED.

A Texas Physician Assassinated While

Visiting a Dying Woman. FLORESVILLE, Tex., June 19 .- Dr. F. F. Fouts, a highly esteemed citizen, was called yesterday morning on a professional visit to a sick lady some mile: from town. He found her condition so serious that he started back to town to get necessary remedies, and soon after his departure the patient grew worse, and a messenger was sent after the doctor to burry his return. This office was underby a young man named Popple; he overtook the physician near the negro colony when they were fired upon from the roadway by three or four men. Dr. Fouts was shot through the breast, and Popple received a bullet in his right arm. The latter, seeing his companion fall from his horse, clapped spurs to his animal's side and made for home as quickly as possible, leaving Dr. Fouts helpless and

dying. The shooting occurred about three o'clock yesterday morning in front of the residence of a negro named Whistor, and in the hearing and sight of a colored preacher, Rev. R Holmes, who heard the wounded man groaning, but stated he was afraid to go to his assistance, and the doctor bled to death. The deceased man leaves a wife and two children behind him, who were at the time visiting in a neighboring county. Indignation in Floresville runs high against the colored people residing in the colony, and it is be-lieved the assassination was the result of mistaken identity, the murderers intending to shoot a colored man who is accusmed to ride a horse similar to the one Dr. Fouts rode. The inquest is being held secret, and over forty witnesses have been summoned to testify.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

Pennsylvania Overwhelmingly Votes Down the Prohibitory Amendment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 19.—Returns from the different sections of the State indicate that the prohibition amendment ha met a cyclone and has been defeated by a majority of about 200,000. This city county 4,000. The amendment abolishing the poll tax and reducing the residence qualification from sixty to thirty days, it is estimated will have a majority as large

that aga nst prohibition. Williamsport gives a majority of 6 for Wyoming County is close, prohibition. but is counted against prohibition. M Iton gives 352 majority for prohibition. Berks unty gives 20,000 against prohibition; Montgomery County 10,000; Lebanon County 600; Schuylkill County 1,500, city of Reading 6,882 and Chester County

gives 300 for prohibition. The total vote in Philadelphia was 26,500 for the amendment and 119 684 against, a majority of 93,184 for the Anti-Prohibitionists. The vote on the suffrage amendment

is 110,913 for and 20,557 against.

Joints and Police. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 19.—The 'joints' have now declared war against the police. A meeting to be attended by all local dispensers of the foaming amber and mountain dew is called for next Sunday at eight p. m. to take steps toward the closing of every place in the city where liquor is sold for a period not less than three weeks or possibly two months or more. Should this plan be adopted, and it probably will, as the majority of the "jointists" are in favor of it-the one great source from which the police commission draws its revenue will be cut off. The maintenance of the present force is a financial problem. The argument advanced is that when this source of revenue by fines is cut off the citizens will be called upon to make up the deficiency, and that a decided protest against further taxation will follow. In the meantime the local express offices are becoming too small to hold the influx of liquors from Missouri, as the traffic grows every day and since warm weather it has doubled and threatens further enlargement.

Killed Her Traducer. SARDIS, Miss., June 19 .- John Williams was shot and fatally wounded on Sunday at Emory Church, ten miles east of here by Mrs. Hattie Campbell, after the religious services and died yesterday morning. The provocation for the killing was the charge made by Williams that he had had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Campbell several months ago, upon which statement a bill for divorce is now pend-

A Young German's Suicide. Wichita, Kan., June 19.—John Trahub ler, a Germon aged twenty-two, hanged mself with a lariat rope in a barn South Fifth street. A month ago he broke his arm and grew melancholy brooding over the accident. He has relatives living in Sedalia. His father is a mill owner in

A Venerable Catholic Priest Dying. CHICAGO, June 19.—Father John Carroll, one of the oldest Catholic priests in the United States, is dying at Mercy Hos-pital in Chicago. He is ninety-six years of age. He is a descendant of the famous Carroll, of Carrollton, who signed the Declaration of Independence,

BURKE INDICTED.

The Chicago Grand Jury Indiets the Arrested Party at Winnipeg.
CHICAGO, June 20.—The grand jury the Cronin case at noon yesterday re-turned an indictment against Martin

Burke on two counts.

Burke, alias Martin Delaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, is indicted first for murder and secondly for conspiracy with Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Woodruff for

the purpose of committing murder.

Application will at once be made to Governor Fifer by an officer who is now in Springfield for papers for the extradition of Burke. These papers, properly attested, will be spread before the State Department at Washington and the Secretary of State will make the formal request to the Canadian Government for the surrender of Burke. It was only with reluctance that the

grand jury returned an indictment against Burke, and his partial identification by photograph being the only evidence during the remainder of the mornagainst him it is safe to say that the request of Chief Hubbard and State's \$1.000 and \$1,500 are paid in the several until the Chicago people had pro-ceeded to Winnipeg and clearly identified the prisoner as one of the Williams so as to make it conform to the laws of Brothers. The testimony of Michael Gavin, of the Chicago sewer department, who had known Burke, was very conclusive, however, and it was upon his evidence that the indic ment was returned. Gavin testified that he had known Burke for a long time, that he had frequently heard the latter boast of his friendship with P. O'Sullivan and others of the suspected parties and that on one occasion Burke had expressed his conviction that Cronin was an enemy if not a traitor to the Irish cause.

FATAL WRECK.

Mail Train on the Panhandle Road in Pennsylvania Wrecked and a Number of Persons Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—The section of mail train No. 7, west-bound, on the Panhandle road was wrecked yesterday afternoon while passing New Cumberland junction, two miles east of Steubenville. Two persons were killed outright and one died later while seven were injured, three of them seriously. The killed are J. H. Payne and E R Reinhardt, postal clerks, John McFarland, brakeman; the seriously injured, Conductor Barris and postal clerk W. D. Bolton and J. E. Matthews, and the hurt, T. D. Arms rong, T. E. Benner, C. E. Miner and Frank Shook. The accident was caused by the third car from the engine leaving the track. It was followed by two others, all going over an embankment. The train consisted of an engine, express car and four postal cars, and was running forty-five miles an hour. Beside the regular train crew there were fifteen postal clerks. Surgeons were sent promptly from Steubenville and the injured removed to that city, where they

were given the best of attention. A collision of freight trains occurred a the scene of the wreck a short time later. Three sections of a freight train following the mail pulled up and stopped, and the engine of the first section was detached from its train and used to assist in clearing the track in front. A fourth section came up under full speed and crashed into the rear of the third section, smashing the engine and wrecking several cars of merchandise. The train men jumped and escaped serious injury.

PRINTER DROWNED.

Fatal Ending to a Boating and Bathing

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.— Leigh B. Perring, the son of the postmaster of Kendall, Kan., was drowned in the Missouri river last night while bathing. He and his roommate C. A. Farris, left their boarding house, 910 Penn street, shortly after supper for the purpose of taking a boat ride. After rowing for probably a half hour Farris proposed that they go in a Perring agreed and they swimming. rowed to the Clay County side, just opposite the mouth of the Kaw. After being in the water several minutes Farris noticed his friend putting for the shore and, judging by his labored action that someting was wrong, started to follow him. A moment later Perring called for the boat and Farris, reaching it, tried to get to him. Before he could do so, however, Perring sank. Farris was within a foot of his friend when he sank, but was unable to grasp him. Both men were printers and worked for the Hudson-Kimberly Company. Perring came here three weeks ago. A search for the body will be made to-day

An Aged Murderess INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—December 12 Richard O. Allen, an aged farmer living five miles southwest of Washington, Ind., was found tied to a tree near his house with his throat cut from ear to ear. The death was thought to be a case of suicide and no inquiry was made. A few days ago, while laboring under religious excitement Mrs. Charlotte Allen, the seventy-year-old widow of the dead man, d to two colored servants that she committed the crime. She said that she and her husband had trouble as to who was the rightful owner of the farm and in order to settle the dispute she gave her husband morphine in his tea. Allen fell asleep in the garden and she procured a table knife and a rope and going to the place where her husband was lying, tied the rope around his body and, making several slashes at his throat, half severed the head from the neck. She then dragged the body to a tree and tied it there.

Still Finding Bodles. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 20 .- Twelve bodies were taken from the ruins vesterday. They were so badly decomposed none of them could be identified. The laborers have become dissatisfied and waited upon General Hastings last night and notified him that they would strike, provided they were not given \$1.75 per day. They now get \$1.50. General Hastings is holding the matter under consideration until he can confer with the contractors. It has been decided to erect a large number of cheap houses for those whose homes were swept away, and give them rent free for one year.

Queer People. CARTHAGE, Ill., June 20 .- Hannah Heitland recently left her brother's house in Quincy and walked to her home in Tioga, thirty miles. She showed symptoms of insanity, and her parents, with other igrorant Germans, held a sort of incantation over her, sticking pins into her person to 'drive away the evil spirit." The young woman became almost unconscious. She was bound hand and foot, gagged, thrown in a farm wagon, brought to Carthage and placed in a livery stable. Here she remained from noon yesterday until nearly midnight last night in an unconscious condition. She was finally taken to jail, where physicians are trying to save her life.

SONS OF AMERICA.

An Address Setting Forth the Objects of the Organization-"America For Amer-

WASHINGTON, June 21.-At the session of the national camp, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, George P. Smith, of Illinois; vice-president, Na-poleon Underwood, of Louisiana; master of forms and ceremonies, W. J. Stoner, of Pennsylvan'a, vice A. A. Hobson; secre-tary, Dr. F. W. Hendley, of Onio; treas-urer, A. B. Philips, of Colorado. Of these officers all but Mr. Stoner were re-elected and they were all chosen by acclamation except Dr. Hendley, who was opposed by Frederick E. Speer, of Pennsylvania. Boston was chosen as the next place of meeting and the time of meeting changed from June to October, so that the next session will be had in October, 1890.

Affairs of the mutual benefit fund occupied the attention of the camp during the remainder of the morn-Attorney Longenecker would have classes, the total membership of which is been ignored and an indictment denied until the Chicago people had prohas been changed in several particulars the several States respecting voluntary benefic al associations.

At the afternoon session the following was prepared for the press: To the Press of America.

NATIONAL CAMP, P O. S. of A., WASHING-TON, D. C., June 20, 1889.—In view of the fact that the principles of this order and the objects of its existence have been incorrectly presented, inasmuch as an incident connected with the Presidential reception has been misrepre sented, this National Camp, P. O. S. of A., re

quests a fair and impartial consideration of our declaration of principles.

Article 1. Next to the love for the Creator we believe that patriotism is the highest and noblest affection of the human soul. We be-lieve that the institutions of the country are not safe without, patriotic citizens and that none will so jealously guard and protect them as those who are born and reared under their influence. We believe that we have the best form of government for the masses on the face

of the earth. Article 2. For the welfare, prosperity and liberty of all American citizens and their descendants we desire to protect our form of government and serve it intact from the influence and control of any foreign power. By disseminating sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, by establishing a fraternal feeling of devotion to country amongst all Americans, we hope to make it impossible for any one to live under the protection of the "stars and stripes" who does not honor and revere it and who would not be willing to give up his life in defense of the principles of freedom and justice which it repre

Article 3. We desire to sustain the purity of the ballot and to have it intelligently and legitimately used.

Article 4. We believe that our system of free

schools is the bulwark of our liberty, and we insist that they be kept absolutely free from all ecclesiastical and sectarian influences under the influence of local officers elected by the Article 5. We cordially welcome all those for

eigners who come to this country with the hon est desire of becoming loyal American citizent and who sincerely disavow any and all alle giance to foreign potentates and governments and who honor and revere our National flag. Article 6. We are opposed to the occupancy of any part of our land by foreign speculators or adventurers who do not wish to become citizens, and we believe that all the resources and privileges of the country should be reserved to the exclusive use of citizens, either native o

naturalized.

Article 7. We favor crushing out that which is already here and of taking measures which will prohibit from entrance into our ports in the future of that foreign element which come here to advocate communism and nibilism, and which does not identify it elf with our country

and does not respect our flag.

Article 8. We invite all native born citizen who believe in their country and its institutions and who desire to perpetuate free government and who wish to encourage brotherly feeling among Americans, to the end that we may ex-alt our country, to join with us in this work of

fellowship and love.

We call the especial attention of those reporters who have styled us "knownothings" and "anticost being" to article 5-in which we "cordially welcome foreigners who came to thi country with the honest desire of becoming loval American citizens;" we quote from our official expose: "We have no quarrel with any man on account of nationality and religion, bu we wish to accord equal justice to all America citizens." The article from the address of our national president so extensively quoted requires no apology and this order in national cor vention assembled unhesitatingly declares that there is no room in this Republican Govern ment for any organization, under whatsoever name, which advocates and practices murder and assa-sination. We believe that every intel'igent citizen, whether native or foreign born, who has read the address presented by the coroner's jury of Chicago relative to the Cronir nurder has felt this to be true, and that their existence is a constant menace to our Govern

The reception of the President was cordial and gratifying to this order and the fact he has promised, if present in the city, to review our parade on Friday, is evidence that no ill feeling has been generated between this order and our country's chief magistrate. [Signed], A C. Hawley, Illinois: J. O. Hawley, Michigan: John W. Gorman, Pennsylvania, press committee.

The question of authorizing the institu tion of subordinate camps to be composed of colored men was then taken up and the discussion that followed, it is said, showed that the delegates were practically unanimous in favor of admitting other camps, but they were hopelessly divided as to the detail of their relations to the present organization. As a result the whole matter was laid on the table. Thereupon President Smith stated as the constitution did not specially confine membership to the whites he would grant charter to the colored applicants.

Resolutions were adopted approving th suggestion of President Smith's annual address respecting the adoption of a vigorous and aggressive policy against societies existing in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the amending of the naturalization and immigration laws, so as to more closely guard the privlleges of citizenship and the extension o the order in the South by the employmen of organizers.

Appointed Collector KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21 .- Dispatches from Washington announce that General H ram Devol has been appointed by President Harrison as collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Missouri, this being the office at present held by Charles E. Hasbrook

A College Burned. DES MOINES, lowa, June 21.- Early ves terday morning fire destroyed the main building of Callahan College, including the reading room, library, laboratory music and art rooms and a fine collection of paintings belonging to Prof. L. A. Southadick. The firemen noticed a strong smell of kerosene emitted by flames, and as there was no fire in any part of the building and no paper or rubbish of any kind to take fire from the single gas jet that burned in the mid ile of the hail, it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. This is confirmed by the fact that a student found both of the basement doors at the north end wide open. The loss was \$25,000.

HAMPTON INDIAN SCHOOL

Conflict of Testimony as to the Trest-ment of Indian Children—Cell Punishment to be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Some time ago Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs of this city, at the request of Secretary Noble, went to the Hampton Indian school and quietly in-vestigated complaints in regard to the management of the Indians which had been brought to the attention of the Government. His report, which not yet been made public, was that the food given the Indian bo, was not good and that the Indians ...mplained that contributions made for their benefit were used for the benefit of the negroes of the school. He also animadverted severely upon the use of a dungeon or guard house in the basement under the offices of the institution only 6 feet 6 inches long. 3 feet 3 inches wide and 9 feet 6 inches high, with no window of means of light whatever, and when the door is closed absolutely dark. The only ventilation is some small holes in the side wall at the top of the cell, and which do not connect with the outside air. A little straw comprises the furni-ture of the room. The Indian boys were sometimes confined in this cell for from a few days to more than a week at a time, and some of the officers of the institution said the stench was awful when a boy was removed.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, secured a copy of this report and sent two members of the board to Hampton, who made a report directly contradictory to

that of Dr. Childs. Dr. Childs has written a letter to General Fisk in which he makes some sharp criticisms of the Board of Indian Commissioners. That there were things needng correction in the management of the Indian school at Hampton, he says, is evident from the fact that they were corrected after his investigation and the Indians sent a representative of the school to this city to return thanks for their improved condition. As to the immuring of Indians in the dungeon he says that he is amazed that the Board of Indian Commissioners, which has no reason for existence unless it stands between the Indians and wrong, can defend this mode of disciplin-

ing Indian children.
It is understood that Secretary Noble has decided that the cell punishment shall not be inflicted hereafter.

RED CLOUD'S INFLUENCE.

The Sloux Led By Their Chief in Deliber. ating With the Commis

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., June 18. The Commissioners were informed Monday that the chief desired to have a council with them, as they did not understand the language in which the Commissioners' speeches were explained. This action only calls the policy of Red Cloud and his following and is in line with their conduct of Saturday. The Cheyennes were given a separate audience and the bill carefully explained. They expressed satisfaction requently.

The Sioux had a council with each other while the Commissioners were talking with the Cheyennes. At this council there was considerable excitement. About fifteen chiefs spoke in opposition to signing the bill, giving as reasons that the Gov-ernment had not fulfilled the promises of made, mainly such as were urged at Rose- good jelly. bud. They endeavored to pledge their bands to act together, or, in other words, to enforce the caucus system.

No Flesh said that he was in favor of signing; that he was thinking about the future; that he wanted his children to be in plenty of food, and a plant of burdock urther advanced than he was; that when they attended school and learned what the white man learned they wanted to act as the white men acted; that he believed the only way to bring about this was to make them cry. American Horse took the same side though less emphatic than No

Old Man Afraid of His Horses, the former great chief, said that he was now too old to try to control his young men, that he wanted them to think for themselves and then do as they thought best. Red Cloud's

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Heavy Rains Do Much Damage in the VIcinity of Fort Scott. FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 18.—Connection wire was had with Uniontown vesterday and it was found that the report that

a destructive cyclone had swept over the place was not a fact-greatly to the joy of the people who had feared the worst. The greatest damage done by the storm is to the crops and railroads. Thousands of acres of growing crops have been ruined and the loss to the farmers is incalculable. Railroad traffic on the Missour Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has been suspended. Bridges and culverts have been washed away for miles around the city and the rich bottom lands. along the Marmaton, Drywood and other tributaries are entirely washed out. All of North Fort Scott was under water

and scarcely a family out of over 500' remained in their homes. The greatest damage in the city was caused by the bursting of two dams at the head of Buck run. The immense body of water which had accu-mulated in the lake rushed down Scott venue, carrying every thing before it. The water reached its highest about daylight and is now receding rapidly. The scene from the Inter-State Hotel, the highest point in the city, was grand, the water being spread for miles around and

floating houses everywhere visible. Saturday night Mrs. Fannie Hendricks, widow, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Piping Times in Nebraska.
OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—The Bee prints reports on the crops from special cor-respondents throughout the State. The outlook could hardly be more encouraging for cereals of all kinds. Corn is in an especially fine condition. The small grains have suffered slightly in a few localities on account of dry weather, but with the recent heavy rains they promise a harvest almost up to the best of former years. Fruit is yielding in abundance.

A Girl Tired of Life. LAWRENCE, Kan., June 18 -Miss Jessie Fox suicided yesterday morning at her father's home, about seven miles southeast of this city. She is the only daughter of Thomas Fox, a wealthy farmer, and had been keeping house for him and her brother since the death of her mother about six years ago. She was twenty years old and quite well known and respected in that community. At the coroner's inquest it was decided that she was temporarily insane at the time. She left a note to the effect that she was tired of life and heartsore. Her brother had been shooting at a mark. She asked him for the pistol and placing it against her a pernicious pest and right temple fired, killing herself instantly. from the beginning.

STOCK ITEMS.

When flies are very numerous in the stable it indicates that it requires a thor-

ough cleaning. If we can excite the enriosity of the colt, and not his fear, and thus gain his confidence, we are laying the foundation of a good education for the future horse. A solution of a gill of carbolic acid in & bucket of water, sprinkle i over the floors an I vards of pig-pens, will assist in preventing bad odors and lessen the number of fles.

A bushel of corn is worth mearly three bushels of oats for faltening hogs or other stock, but oats make a better food, owing to the larger proportion of nitrogen and mineral ma ter contained therein.

Because the grass can be procured by the cows now is no reason for omitting any portion of the food at the barn. The cow is a projucer, and the better she is fed the larger her yield of milk and butter. It has been demonstrated that berses can feed on ensilage with advantage, and that where they are not required to do service, as in winter, an allowance of thirty pounds of ensilage per day will keep horses in good condition.

The National Wool-Growers' Association have addressed the President, urging the necessity for an extra session of Congress at the earliest practical date for the purpose of enacting legislation in regard to wool growing and other industries.

A good appetite ind cates good health... It is no disadvantage to have an animal that is a heavy feeder. Such animals usually produce proportionately to the quantity consumed. The food is simply the material to be converted into products. As the training gradually progre-ses, teach the colt that neither barness nor vehicle will harm him, and the trainer assuredly not, and a g eat point is gained, because his keen faculty of memory will enable h m to keep in mind former riences, which always proving if not pleasant not fearful or pa nful, and the recollection to him will give him assur-

ance. As to time to have pigs come opinions differ. The spring pigs get to market quicker, but it takes more expensive food, and the risk at the time of birth is greater, while the fall pig, if properly fed, can be raised very cheaply through the winter, and in the spring can be turned on the clover as soon as it starts, and he will make a nice growth very cheaply for several months, or until you wish to finish him with corn.—Cor. Western Agricuit-

urist. La-t year it was demonstrated by those who male special experiments to deter-mine the matter of feeding for fat or lean, that a steer or hog can be made to attain as heavy weight, with a fair proportion of fat and lean, by feeling for lean as by the former method of feeding to secure weight of fat only. The relative cost of each system of pro luc ion is nearly the same, but the qual ty of the carcasses that were evenly interspersed with both fat and lean were far superior to the carcasses. that largely abounded in fat.

FARM NOTES.

Cherries, raspberries, blackberries and plums can be evaporated or dried. Curthe treaty of 1868. Other objections were rants, strawberries and gooseberries make

> Keep the soil around cabbage plants frequently stirred and they will grow faster. Weeds and grass must not be allowed among cabbages.

> will rob the soil for vards around its base. As fast as they show their shoots above-ground they should be choppe I off. Care must be taken in applying or using

manure as a mulch not to apply too much take up land and get papers for it; that he should sign no matter who objected, but Cucumbers should be picked regularly

every day. Unless you are careful more or less will be overlook d and if the picking is delayed will be too large to use. It will be best not to allow any to go to seed. Dig a trench and fill it nearly full of ma-

nure, cover with earth, and leave it for influence for the time seems to prevail your next setting down of asparagus with apparent unanimity. compose, especially if occasionally moistened with soap suds. A dead limb on a tree should never be

allowed to remain. The sooner all limbs and branches that show signs of decay are cut off the better. The tree will thrive better and the new wood on the other portions of the tree make more growth. The value of potash as a fertilizer for

fruits of all kinds, and more especially of tree fruits, is being rapidly recognized.
And as unleached wood ashes are one of very best sources of potash, all that can be secured should be gathered up, saved and at the proper time applied. The food necessary to keep the stock

should be secured from the farm. It is only in exceptional cases that the farmer can afford to purchase food of any kind, unless we except bran and linseed or oil meal. To do this so that a sufficient quantity of a good quality is secured it will be neces ary to commence in good season and cut at as near the best stage as pos-

No system of farming is said to be complete that does not include grass as one of the crops in rotation. Green grass makes more beef, more milk, more wool and greater growth of young stock than any other food that is allowed, in proportion to cost, as it is most plentiful at a season of the year when the demands of the animals for supplying warmth and repair of waste is at its lowest degree, and also because the animals barvest it themselves by grazing.

By properly rotating crops, making clover, wheat, corn, oats and potatoes follow each other, or by any other pre-ferred system of rotation, the land is given better cultivation, fewer weeds spring up and the soil is not exhausted of certain elements at the expense of diminishing its fertility, though plentifully supplied with other elements. By rotation of crops the loss of the ingredients of plant food are more evenly balanced, and each crop will yield more than when the land is devoted exclusively to one crop for several suc-cessive seasons.—Exchange.

Notes.

Plant potatoes in deeply plowed furrows and cultivate level. They will stand drought better thus than if planted shal-low and hilled up and will bear a heavier crop, but it will be a little harder work digging them.

Be careful about drinking too much water in hot weather. A mixture of oatmeal and water makes an excellent and healthy drink. A little ginger and molasses also are good for those that like

them. Take your hoe, look over the fields and pastures and chop out the burdock. It is a pernicious pest and should be kept down