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, MAY 9, 1889.

NUMBER 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
POSTMASTERS are requested by the
Postmaster-General to aid Census Com-

missioner Porter in collecting statistics. SIGNAL OFFICER GREELY is about to furnish long time indications-that is, three or four days in advance.

SECRETARY NOBLE has received a tele-

gram from the mayor of Guthrie, I. T., saying that at a meeting of the City Council of Guthrie a resolution was adopted tendering him thanks for his prompt and efficient action in repressing frauds in attempting to acquire title to

GENERAL MERRITT has issued orders for the clearing of the Cherokee Strip.

THE State Department has granted to

Mr. Perry Belmont, United States Minister to Spain, leave of absence for the pur-pose of attending the opening ceremonies of the Paris Exposition, to which he had been officially invited by the French Gov-

THERE was no truth in the report that gained currency that Secretary of State Blaine had suffered a paralytic stroke. Walker Blaine stated that his father was improving from an attack of lumbago.

THE last dividend making full payments with interest has been declared by the Comptroller of the Currency in favor of the creditors of the Henrietta (Tex.) National

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY LACEY of Michigan, assumed charge of his office

THE decrease of the public debt during April was \$13,078,264.11. The President granted a respite until May 17 in the case of Nelson Colbert who was to have been hanged in Washington

May 3 for the murder of Richard Wentzell, in October last. THE routine of the White House was resumed on the 2d. The crowd of office seekers was smaller than usual, but was large enough to keep the President en-

gaged all the morning.

THE Postmaster-General has decided to forward to Guthrie all mail addressed to Edmond, Wharton, Alfred and other points in Oklahoma where there are no post-offices. He has also directed the postmaster at Guthrie to deliver such mail to the persons addressed upon satisfactory evidence of identity.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TICHENOR has made a ruling that the emigrant fund can not properly be used for the support or deportation of emigrants who are allowed to proceed to their destinations, but subsequently become charges by reason of sickness

HENRY CAMMETT, of the geological survey, has been appointed biographer of the

THE new British Minister was presented by Mr. Blaine (who had entirely recovered from his indisposition) to the Presi-

THE sentence on Major Lydecker, court martialed for the Washington aqueduet nine months and to be reprimanded in orders. The President approved the find-

THE free pass question came up before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington on the 31. Twenty-seven roads were cited to appear.

THE EAST. TWELVE noted desperadoes have been

captured in Pennsylvania. A GRAND reunion of veterans of the G. A. R. posts of New York City and vicinity was held on the last day of the centennial in honor of Commander-in-Chief Warner.

THE carpenters' strike for nine hours as a day's work instead of ten, at the same pay, began at Newport, R. I., on the 1st. All but two contractors yielded and only

seventy-five men went out. By the fall of a barn in Lowell, Mass. the other day Joseph Evans, the owner, and a workman were fatally injured.

The first annual dinner of the Spanish-

American Commercial Union was held in New York on the 1st. Secretary Noble was one of the speakers.

CHARLES BAILEY was drowned near Ithaca, N. Y., recently by a bridge giving way beneath a wagon load of lumber on which he was riding. THE great strike in the Pittsburgh (Pa.)

building trade was inaugurated on the 1st. Five thousand men were affected.

THE schooner Shiloh with fourteen men from Gloucester, Mass., for the fishing banks, has not been heard from since March 25 and has been given up for lost. JAMES LEGG was accidentally drowned

recently near Paterson, N. J. MICHAEL HILLIAR jumped from a burning building in New York recently and was fatally injured. His brother, Igna-

tius, was burned to death. THE storage building of the Roman Catholic College in Germantown, Pa., was destroyed by fire recently and Ignatius Hemmerle, aged eighty-five, lost his life.

The damage amounted to \$30,000. THREE thousand railroad coal miners of Western Pennsylvania are on a strike

against a reduction of wages. THE dynamite factory at Odell, near Hastings, N. Y., was blown up at noon the

other day, just after the workmen had left the building. The shock resembled an earthquake and damaged houses and other property for half a mile around, but no one was injured. ONE of the members of the Duquesn

Bessemer steel works strikers' finance committee stated at Pittsburgh, Pa., that Andrew Carnegie and Captain Jones, of the Edgar Thompson steel works, had ed \$1,500 at the disposal of the strikers and had intimated that if more aid should be needed it would be forthcoming.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for Michael lio, one of the murderers of McClure, near Wilkesbarre. He will be hanged

THE steamship Viendam, which arrived at New York on the 2d from Rotterdam, reports that on April 29 she passed a raft made of planks and spars nailed together. There was no one on the raft and no clew to its identity could be ascertained.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co,'s large malt house, Leroy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$200,000.

Ar the Lake Shore & Southern Michigan railroad meeting in Chicago all the directors whose terms had expired were THE Windsor Theater, Chicago, was burned the other night. Three firemen were injured by falling walls. Loss, \$50,-

A HOSPITAL is to be built in Iowa in memory of the late Thomas J. Potter, for-merly vice-president and general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

It will be known as the Potter Hospital and will be for sick or disabled railroad Ar the annual meeting of the National Irish Catholic Colonization Society in Chicago new directors were elected and a

dividend of six per cent. declared on the THE Cragin Manufacturing Company of Chicago has assigned with \$140,000 assets and \$70,000 liabilities. It made tinware and sheet iron goods and the assignment

was voluntary. DR. S. C. CHARLTON, editor of the Mason's Chronicle, the American Odd Fellow and the Knight (Knights of Pythias) dropped dead at Columbus, O., recently of heart disease. He was a member of many secret societies and held prominent posi-

tions in many of them. MRS. JOSIE GURLEY has been sentenced by Judge Shepard, of Chicago, to five years in the penitentiary for kidnapping

Annie Redmond. News from Southern New Mexico cor-roborates the reports of murders by Apaches. Forty of the redskins were out and were pursued by an armed band of miners and cowboys.

THE Northwestern Miller reports the flour trade very quiet.

Fire in Cheno, Ill., the other day de

stroyed the principal brick business block, causing \$75,000 loss to several firms. Two men were injured seriously. REPORTS come from many points that the recent heavy frost has done great

damage to fruit in Illinois. Vegetables are badly injured, while much of the young corn was bitten off level with the THE North Chicago Rolling Mills Com-

pany has increased its capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$25,000,000 and has absorbed the Union Steel Company of Chicago and the Joliet Steel Company of Joliet.

The quarrymen in the Joliet (Ill.) Stone

Company's quarry are out on a strike asking for \$1.75 instead of \$1.50 per day. THE remains of five aboriginal mound builders have been found in a large mound near Floyd, Iowa. Three were males, one female and the fifth a babe. The bones are the most perfect yet discovered.

THE handsome bay mare Fugue, with a trotting record of 2:19%, died at Chicago THREE thousand miners of Brazil, Ind.

have struck because of a reduction in

REV. S. F. SMITH, author of the song "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was given a reception by Illinois veterans in Chicago CHIEF OF POLICE HUBBARD, of Chicago,

after a consultation with Mayor Cregier, gone. has issued strict orders to his captains against gamblers and prevent the opening of dens.

FIRE at Forreston, Ill., recently destroyed seven buildings and contents, valued at about \$50,000; insured.

THE Sharon-Althea Hill case was before the Supreme Court of California on the 3d on appeal of Frederick Sharon, the dead Senator's son, for a new trial. It was developed during the day that the famous contract of marriage had been destroyed by fire August 11 last.

THE Republicans of the Fourth district of Kansas bave nominated Hon. Harrison Kelly, of Coffey County, to succeed Thomas Ryan in Congress. Ryan has been appointed Minister to Mexico. THE strike of the street car employes of

St. Paul, Minn., has resulted in the defeat of the men, who have returned to work at the reduced wages. THE St. Louis brewers have so combin

that the trust is a practical fact. The three firms outside the trust have agreed to maintain the trust rates for the next two years.

Beef Inspection bill was defeated in the Missouri Senate.

THE SOUTH.

JOHN WRIGHT, living north of Honey Grove, Tex., recently told Frank Evans story of a scandalous character concerning a young lady under a promise not to repeat it. Evans put the story in circulation and gave Wright as the author. This made trouble for Wright and he went to Evans and asked a retraction. Evans refused and Wright told him he would kill him, and, though Evans begged for his life, he was shot down.

FRANK MUDD, a telegraph operator at Jasper, Ala., while sitting at his desk recently during a thunderstorm, was struck and instantly killed by lightning.

JESSE RUSSELL was horribly mangled at Selma, Ala., by the premature discharge of a cannon on centennial day. A FREIGHT was wrecked near Cisco

Tex., on the 1st, but no one was injured. THE dispatches sent out from Texas purporting to give details of the rioting at Siloa and Guanajuato in Mexico were stated to be gross exaggerations. The prefect at Silao was assassinated and his

was the only life lost in the entire affair. The authorities have restored order. Almost the entire business portion of Stuttgart, Ark., was destroyed by fire the other night, causing \$40,000 loss with only \$20,000 insurance.

THE ten days' quarantine at Sanford Fla., against yellow fever has been raised and the guards dismissed.

THE Supreme Court of Florida in a test case has decided that the Legislature has the right to reduce railroad rates to a point too low to permit the earning of

perating expenses. THE Board of Trade at Little Rock, Ark. has sent a petition to President Harrison for the appointment of a merchant living est of the Mississippi river as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A TORNADO struck Warsaw, N. C., on he 2d, demolishing many dwellings, also

the Presbyterian church. Hawks, the engineer charged at Birmingham, Ala., of the murder of his wife and child, has been found guilty and the penalty fixed at death. GENERAL.

MALIETOA, the deposed King of Samoa, has apologized, and Emperor William has decided that he may be liberated. HON. JOHN SHERMAN. Hon. John C. New,

Consul-General at London, and Lincoln Valentine, Consul for Honduras, sailed for Europe on the 1st. THE police at Cronstadt have discovered

another plot against the life of the Czar and in the course of their investigations found a Nihilist store house filled with arms and explosives. Several arrests have been made in connection with the THE steamship Berlin from Rio Janeiro

arrived at Bremen on the 1st with yellow fever on board. Three of her passengers died of the disease during the voyage and a score were down, some of whom could not recover.

SINCE the opening of Manitoba more than 40,000,000 acres of land have been granted to the Canadian Pacific & Mani-

BARON ERLANGER has returned from his trip through the Southern States, and speaks in glowing terms of the future of that section. THE session of the Canadian Parliament

was prorogued by the Governor-General on the 2d. The speech congratulated the members on their good work.

It is stated that the King of Wurtem-

burg insists upon the return of Dr. Savage. his former American adviser. It is believed that an intrigue is on foot for the dismissal of Prime Minister Von Mittnach. THE court of Tipperary, Ireland, has

affirmed the sentences of John O'Connor, Thomas Condon, Charles Tanner and Mr. Manning, Irish members of Parliament, for violation of the Crimes act. JOHN DILLON, the Irish leader, spoke to monster meeting at Melbourne, Austra-

lia, recently, when £1,000 was subscribed for the Irish cause.

General Boulanger has summoned a council of his supporters to meet in Lon-

Six dervishes have been executed at Wady Halfa, Egypt, for outrages on

women and children.

The consular body in London have presented Mr. Waller, the retiring American Consul-General, with a gold-mounted cane and a gold-mounted umbrella. In replying to a speech made in behalf of the donors Mr. Waller expressed his pleasure that such a good man as Mr. New, the incoming Consul-General, was to succeed THE French Royalist leaders have an-

nounced that they will not attend the fete given by President Carnot in honor of the pening of the Paris Exposition. FREDERICK GRANT, United States Min-

ister to Austria, and his wife were pre-sented to Queen Victoria on the 3d. THE Freeman's Journal states that the Marquis of Ormonde will succeed Lord

Londonderry as Viceroy of Ireland. HENRY B. SMITH, the paymaster of the United States corvette Essex, who disappeared with \$1,200 of the Government money, has been found at the home of his mother, crazed by liquor and the money

THE sugar crop of Cuba is reported very and men to enforce the vagrancy laws short with the prospect for any improvement next year bad owing to the great drought.

THE passengers of the German steam. ship Lahn celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration in mid-ocean. The vessel was gaily decorated.

THE LATEST.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—John Collins came here from Rochester a few years ago and worked as an engineer at the apitol. He had since worked in different places, but for some weeks past had been unemployed. Up to within a short time he had been living with Sarah Gardiner, but she refused to live with him any longer. Yesterday afternoon he went to her parents' home in Spring street, in the rear of the Capitol, and shot her in the breast and then shot himself in the head and breast. Jealousy was the cause. It s said that he had a wife and family living in Rochester.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 4.-Last night Jacob Zenholt was taken from his room at the Cleveland House, bound, gagged and unmercifully beaten. Then he was taken to the outskirts of the town and tarred and feathered. A rope was then placed around his neck and he was dragged a mile and left for dead. Finally he recovered and informed the police. He now lies in a precarious condition, with little hopes of recovery. His assailants were Billy Welsh, Toby Valere, Nick Funk and Charley Bloodhorn. They have been arrested and placed in jail.

EARLINGTON, Ky., May 4.-Last night Louis Morton, a young man, became in-sanely jealous of the attentions bestowed by his rival upon his sweetheart, Miss Lizzie Hayes, at a ball, and while on their way home he shot and probably fatally wounded the young lady and then shot and killed himself. Young Morton made an unsuccessful attempt a year ago to assassinate Redford Crabtree, because the latter was trying to win the affections of Miss Hayes from him.

TIFFIN, O., May 4.—Thomas Hottellin. who was several times convicted of causing the death of William Jones, but each time procured reversals from higher courts, was released from jail yesterday, the prosecuting attorney abandoning the attempt to secure his punishment. Hotellin has spent some years in jail. Jones body was found on a railroad track several years ago and there was evidence that death had occurred prior to its being placed where found.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 4 .- Three frame dwellings in the north part of this city were destroyed by fire at noon yesterday and the infant son of J. R. Shell, which was left alone in one of the houses by its mother, who had gone across the street on an errand to a neighbor's, perished in the flames, being burned almost to a crisp. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Calvery, whose loss is estimated at nearly

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 4-At four o'clock yesterday morning Andrew Greg-orie and a woman calling herself his wife got into a row. She broke a heavy water oitcher over his head, and he drew a reKANSAS STATE NEWS.

A LARGE crowd attended the opening of Chelsea Park at Kansas City, Kan., on Sunday, the 28th, and during the exercises a suspension bridge across the neck of the lake, upon which people crowded, suddenly collapsed, precipitating some seventy-five persons into the water. They were quickly rescued, but three or four narrowly escaped drowning. The greatest damage was to Sunday dresses and Easter bonnets, in addition to the great

THE other night a desperate shooting affair took place at Topeka in which Vice Simons, a man of fifty-five years, proba-bly fatally wounded Mrs. Mary Martin, a widow of thirty-five. Mrs. Martin kept a boarding house and Simons boarded with her. He became infatuated with the widow and proposed marriage, which she declined. He grew insanely jealous, and everal times when she had callers burst in the door and acted like a maniac. On the night of the shooting he dressed himself in two suits of clothing and going to her room while she was about retiring (and her fourteen-year-old son was in bed) and again demanded that she marry him. Upon her again refusing him Simons drew a pistol, and, with an oath, fired. The bullet entered the woman's throat and as she fled he fired another shot into her body. Simons then escaped.

THE opera house at Glasco was destroyed by fire early the other morning together with all the furniture and much other valuable property left by citizens who had decorated the building for a school entertainment the previous evening. The house cost \$10,000.

CAPTAIN ISBAEL W. STONE, of Lawence, has been appointed to a position in the Department of Agriculture at Washngton.

TOPEKA celebrated the centennial anniersary of the inauguration of George Washington with a grand street parade, speeches, music and other patriotic

lemonstrations. Suit has been begun in the district court at Leaven worth to secure the appointment of a receiver for the old Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, and the appli-cation of the funds in the hands of the State Treasurer belonging to that company to the payment of its debts. It is said that the funds of the company

amount to \$70,000. THE ninth annual session of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Mis-

souri was recently held at Leavenworth. THE twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Home of the Friendless Women in Leavenworth was celebrated recently at the home by a number of ladies some of whom were instru-mental in the organization of the institu-

IRWIN TAYLOR, chief clerk in the office of the Attorney-General and known as Assistant Attorney-General, has retired and been succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Kellogg, wife of the Attorney-General, who was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court eight years ago and is a per of the State Bar Association. She was her husband's former law partner at Emporia and is said to be abundantly

qualified to fill the position. At the recent meeting of the Kansas Loyal Legion, held at Leavenworth, the following officers were elected: Dr. Charles Page, U. S. A., commander; ex-Governor Martin, senior vice-commander: Captain J. D. Barker, junior vice-com-mander; Colonel T. J. Weed, treasurer; Captain J. B. Rowley, register; Colone R. H. Hunt, chancellor; Rev. Bernard Kelley, chaplain; Colonel John Conover, Colonel Z. A. Smith, Captain W. M. For-tesque, Colonel A J. Smith and Dr. S. F.

Neely, board of directors. MISS LOTTIE DARLING, the young lady who was accidentally shot in the breast at Argentine the other evening by her lover. W. E. Forrester, a Santa Fe fireman, died after lingering fifty-six hours.

THE man Simons, or Bious who recently made the murderous assault upon Widow Martin at Topeka, because she refused to marry him, and escaped, was captured a few days later. He gave as an excuse for shooting the woman that he was 'out of his head and did not really know what he had done."

THE district court of Shawnee County recently sustained a motion to quash the information in the famous "John Baltimore" case, otherwise known by the title of the State of Kansas vs. W. T. Cavanaugh. The matter was submitted to Judge Guthrie on a written brief. The Judge held that there was no offense committed under the statute in writing the alleged blackmailing letter to State Printer C. C. Baker. The defendant, who has been Assistant Secretary of State and at the time of sending the famous alleged blackmailing letter was a clerk to an important Legislative committee, has removed with his family to Washington

Territory. KENNETH McDonald, of Louisville, Ky., State-house architect, has resigned his position, it being understood that a majority of the board favored the appoint-

ment of a Kansas man. It is Stated that Prof. Stanley, superin tendent of the Lawrence city schools, recently received a letter from Washington asking if he would accept the superintendency of the Indian schools at Albuquerque, N. M., at a salary of \$1,500, and also that his wife would have an opportunity to make \$600 to \$800 per year as teacher. Mr. Stanley declined the offer. THE four-year-old son of Robert Slaes-

ler, a baker, was run over by the cars at the Wichita stock yards the other day and

had both legs an I an arm cut off. AFTER balloting for three days the Republican Congressional convention at Emporia finally nominated Hon. Harrison Kelley, of Coffey County, to succeed Hon. Thomas Ryan as Congressman from the Fourth district. Mr. Kelley is a farmer and has been a resident of the State since 1858. He has been a member of the State Senate, and also of the House, and has held several important offices under the State Government. He is a native of Wood County, Ohio; is fifty-three years volver and shot her dead. He then shot himself in the head, but may live. He is the proprietor of the Saginaw House at Saginaw. Whisky caused the quarrel,

TRADE AND CROPS.

Dun's Weekly Report and the Kansas Official Bulletin.

NEW YORK, May 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The unprecedented interruption to business by centennial preparation and celebration has made the week nearly a blank in commercial or financial respects. At New York accomulated orders gave a surface appearance of greater activity on Thursday and Friday, but it is yet too soon to judge which way the tide will turn and reports from other cities, though nearly all hopeful, in turn do not indicate the expected mprovement. The situation seems better at Milwaukee, satisfactory at Omaha and good at Cleveland as to most branches. Reports about the wool trade are contradictory. A report that the treasury may not decide the woolen worsted question for months disturbs importers, who have quantities of goods locked up because dealers are waiting for a decision. Silks are quiet but linens are quite active. A fair business in boots and shoes contines. The paper trade is active. The slow improvement continues in drugs and chemicals. Recent signs of improvement in iron and steel have not been susnew companies to introduce their products.

tained. Here and at Boston Southern No. 1 pig has been offered at \$16, and also by The effect on the price of other iron is felt. At Philadelphia, though, sales are hard to make and it is said there is a very remarkable feeling of confidence, but at Pittsburgh prices are lower, sales of manufactured are more difficult and a large sale of steel rails at \$25 is reported here to have been made by a Pittsburgh mill. Wheat goes lower yet, having sold at 82 cents; corn has declined three-quarters of a cent and oats 1 cent since last week. Pork is unchanged, with lard and hogs a shade higher. Coffee and sugar are unchanged but oil is one-eighth of a cent

higher. In general the course of prices still tends downward, but many products of large importance are now so low that not much further decline is expected while a quick advance might follow a revival of demand or speculative con-fidence. Stocks have been Ineg-lected and dull but a little stronger in price with a disposition to believe that the next considerable movement must be upward. The future of the market probably depends upon the move-ment of money and the feeling. Merchandise exports are still large. The treasury has taken in during the week \$1,800,000 more than it has paid out. The business failures number 214 for the week against 213 for last week and 246 the week

previous. For the corresponding week of last year the failures were 234.

KANSAS CROPS. TOPEKA, Kan., May 4.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has issued the following official crop report for Kansas: There has not been a time in many years when the condition of crops, fruit, etc., have been at this date so uniformly good throughout every portion of the State as now. About 500 correspondents of this board, representing 103 of the 106 counties of the State report the condition of wheat, oats, grass and fruit of all kinds above the average condition for a term of years and the indications everywhere seems to warrant the belief that the farmers generally throughout the State will reap an abundant harvest this

Winter Wheat .- In a few counties in Northwest Kansas a small portion of the early sown wheat was seriously damaged the extended drought in fall and is reported plowed up, but as no reports of a like character came from any other portion of the State the area thus plowed up in proportion to the total amounts practically to nothing and the estimated acreage of wheat sown in the fall of 1888 (1,336,427 acres), as given in the March Quarterly, will probably be the acreage harvested this year. The average condition for the State as compared with the general average for a term

of years is 108 per cent. Spring Wheat .- The increase in area sown to spring wheat in 1889, as compared with that sown the previous year, is mated at 33 per cent., which gives a total area for the year of 54,820 acres, an excess over that of last year of 13,644 acres. The average condition compared with the general average for a term of years is 110 per

Rye.-The condition of rye for the State, compared with the general average,

is 103 per cent. Oats.-The increase in area sown to oats in the spring of 1889, as compared with that sown the previous year, is 14.7 per cent., which gives a total area for the year of 1,901,462 acres, or an excess over that of last year of 244,648 acres. The average condition, compared with the general condition, is 105 per cent.

Tame Grasses .- Tame grasses throughout the State, which had suffered from the effects of drought the past two years, seem to have fully recovered and the average condition of these grasses is reported at 103 per cent.

Fruit .- Fruit of all kinds throughout th State is reported in an unusually good condition, and unless some future calamity befalls it there will be an abundance of fruit in Kansas this year.

Rain and Chinch Bugs .- During the month of April rain has fallen in every portion of the State in sufficient quantitie to meet all the requirements of plant life. In some sections, especially in the south and southeastern portions of the State, there has been excess of rainfall, which has in some localities retarded farm operations particularly the planting of corn. While chinch bugs are reported in large numbers in some counties, the abundant rains and cool weather are disastrous to their propa gation, and if the season continues favorable to a thrifty growth of plants no damage to crops is apprehended.

Heavy Frosts in Illinois and Indiana

CHICAGO, May 4.-Dispatches from Deatur, Galesburg, Monticello and Tuscola, Ill., and Wabash, Crawfordsville and Covington, Ind., report heavy frost the past two nights. In many places small fruits were killed and many vegetables and potatoes were frozen to the ground. In some parts snow fell and at Crawfords-ville ice formed a quarter of an inch CLEVELAND'S REMARKS.

The Ex-President Responds to a Toast at the Centennial Banquet. NEW YORK, May 1 .- Mr. Cleveland, responding to the centennial toast, "Our People," at the Metropolitan Opera House

yesterday, said: The mention of a people may well suggest score and impressive reflections. The subject was not beneath the divine thought when the promise was given to the children of Israel, "I will take you to me for a people and I will be to you a God." This idea of divine relationship to a people is also recognized in the fervent utterance, "Yea, happy is that people whose god is the Lord."

Wherever human government has been ad ministered in tyranny, in despotism or in op-pression, there has been found among the gov-erned, yearning for a freer condition and the assertien of man's nobility. These are but the faitering steps of human nature in the direction of the freedom which is ita birthrighte; and they presage the struggle of men to become a free people and thus reach the plane of their

highest and best ampirations. In this relation and in their cry for freedom it may be truly said, the voice of the people is the voice of God. said, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The influence of these reflections is upon meas I speak. Those who, after darkness; and doubt and struggle, burst forth in the bright light of independence and liberty and become "our people"—free, determined and confident—challenging the wowder of the universe, proclaiming the dignity of man and invoking the aid and favor of almighty God. In subtime faith and regress streets our fethers are dignity. faith and rugged strength our fathers cried out to the world: "We, the people of the United: States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Thus "our people" in a day assumed a place among the nations of the earth. Their mission was to teach the fitness of man for self-government and their desting.

was to outstrip every other people in national achievement and material greatness. One hundred years have passed. We have announced and approved to the world our mission and made our destiny secure. I will not tamely recite our achievements. They are written on every page of our history, and the menuments of our growth and advancement are alk about us. But the value of these things is measured by the fullness wish which our peo-ple have preserved their patriotism, their in-tegrity and their devotion to free institutions. Engrossed in material advancement or dis-turbed by the turmoil of business and activity. they have not held fast to that love of country and that simple faith in virtue and enlighten ment which constituted the hope and trust of our fathers, all that we have built upon are foundations infirm and weak. Meeting this test we point to the scattered graves of many thousands of our people who have bravely died in defense of our national safety and perpetuin defense of our national safety and perpetuity, mutely bearing testimony to their love of country and to an invincible living host standing ready to enforce our national rights and protect our land. Our churches, car schools and universities and our benevolent institutions which beautiff every town and hamlet and look out from every hillside testify to how our people look upon religious teachings, upon advanced education and on deeds of charity. That the people are still realous of their individual rights people are still jealous of their individual rights and freedom is proved by the fact that no one in place or power has dared openly to assail them. The enthusiasm which marks the cele-bration of the centennial of the inauguration of their first chief magistrate shows the popular appreciation of the value of the office which in our plan of government stands above all others for the sovereignty of the people and is the re-

pository of their trust. Surely such a people can be safely trusted with their free government, and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custodians. If they should wander they will return to duty in good time. If they should be misled they will discover the true landmarks none too late for safety, and if they should ever be corrupted they will speedily be found seeking with peace offerings at their country's holy altar. Let us then have an abiding faith in "our people." Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circum-stances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence—the arbiter absolute and unchangeable by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of po-litical intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill-natured complaints of popular incompetency and self-righteous assertion of superiority over the body of the people are impotent and use

But there is danger I fear that the scope of the words "our people" and all they import are not always fully apprehended. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see "our people" within the range of their own vision and find just about them she interests most important and most worthy the care of the Government. The rich merchant or capitalist in the center of wealth and enterprise hardly has a glimpse of the country blacksmith at his forge or the farmer in his field, and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactories and inhabit their own world of toil or of the thousands who labor in our mines. If representatives of every element of our population and industry should be gathered together they would find but little of purely selfish and personal interest in common, and upon a superficial glance, but little would be seen to denote that only one people was represented. Yet, in the spirit of our institutions all these, so separated in station and per sonal interest, are a common brotherhood and are 'our people,' all of equal value before the law, all having by their suffrage the same voice in governmental affairs, all demanding with equal force protection and defense, and all in their persons and property equally entitled to their Government's scrupulous care. The diversity of our interests, through the source of boundless wealth and prosperity, has a tendency to press our people apart. This condi-tion demands of us a counter force of liberality and toleration toward each other and an enlightened regard for the condition of every in dividual who contributes to the aggregate of our National greatness. This aggregate, fostered and increased by united, earnest and un selfish effort, will yield a full return for indi-vidual enterprise and labor, without drying up the fountains of brotherly kindness and forbearance upon which the political health of our peo

ple depend. The centennial time, which stirs our pride by leading us to the contemplation of our great-ness, strikes in wealth and greatness, also re-calls to our minds the virtues and the unselfi-h devotion to the principle of those who saw the first days of the Republic. Let there now be a revival of our love for the principles which our country represents; let there be at this time a new consecration to the cause of man's freedom and equality, and a quickened sense of the solsmn responsibility assumed before the world by every man who wears the badge of "our peo-ple." The future beckons us on. Let us follow ple." The future beckons us on. Let us follow with an exalted and ennobling love of country and with undaunted courage. Though clouds may sometimes darken the heavens they shall be dispelled, and we shall see the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky, and shall read beneath it, blazing in radiant characters, the words "our people."

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

DOTTONWOOL FALMS . KANGAS

WHY NOT BFORE?

You will come when my face is as pale as the

You will come at the close of the long lonely And show how you loved me-when I am not here; When the long watch is over and life is no

But why not before, friend; oh, why not

You will bring of those flowers the best and the To wave o'er my casket in beauty

bloom; You will whisper my name 'mid the proudest and fairest,
And tell how my going has left you in gloom; When nothing can comfort the heart that Then why not before, friend; oh, why not

You will come to my grave with a heart almost And think of the kind words you oft might

have said: You will wish, oh! how keenly, the words could That now can not fill the dull ear of the

When your voice can not reach me on Lethe's dark shore: Then why not before, friend; oh, why not

You will sing of my songs, you will tell of my story, and weave the bright garland of praise around my name;
You will crown my cold brow with the laurel of

glory, hen vain is the glory and useless the fame; When the poor heart is still and the longing is o'er: Then why not before, friend; oh, why not

A FRIGHTFUL BATTLE

Between a Pack of Wild Dogs and Silver-Tip Bears.

The Bears Vanquished After a Fearful Fight, and Their Bones Stripped of Flesh by the Raven-

"There have been savage fights between wild beasts of antagonistic nature meeting in the forests depth, the jungle or unobstructed plain," said an ex-army officer who spent many years on the great Western frontier, "but I doubt if ever there was one in which all the elements of ferocious, unrelenting, bloody combat were so completely and fiercely engaged as they were in one it was my fortune to be a witness to some years ago among the mountains of Warm Spring Basin, in the mind to try what effect the sending a wild region drained by the Upper Wind rifle ball into one of the unsuspecting river and its tumbling tributaries. In bears would have on the gathering, no other region that I ever heard of when suddenly a change came over could such a combat have occurred, for each and every silver-tip. Those that it is not probable that a similar race of animals exists anywhere else.

officer at Fort Washakie who was a tude of intent listening. great lover of blooded dogs, and he al- "A few seconds later I heard a proways had several of different breeds at longed wailing or baying, evidently his quarters. He had greyhounds for subdued by distance, and borne from jackrabbit and antelope coursing. staghounds for deer, bull-dogs for fighting, the woods. It did not seem possible and dogs of many other kinds and degree. Once he imported a magnificent specimen of the Scotch stag-hound and few minutes before, the personification one of the ugliest, most misshapen, of supineness and listlessness. They vicious-looking English bull-dogs I ever tramped to and fro, every posture and saw. The latter was a female. A few days after these two dogs arrived at ous with rage. The stiff hair on their Fort Washakie they disappeared. The country was searched for miles around, but no trace of the missing animals could be found. They must have taken up their abode somewhere in the fastnesses of the Upper Wind River Mountains, for a race of wild dogs, with a resemblance to both the stag-hound and the bull-dog, possessing the speed, endurance and intelligence of the former and the ferocity, pugnacity, and tenacity of the latter, has developed in that region since the two dogs disappeared. These dogs are not the nondescript animals known as the Indian dogs of Montana, which are a mixture of dog, wolf and covote, and partake of the nature of all three. These animals are savage enough, as every frontiersman knows, and can only be domesticated by Indians, around whose tepees they swarm; but you might as well compare a pet maltese kitten with a catamount for fierceness as to compare one of these nondescripts with the wild dogs of Upper Wind river. The latter are a more dreaded and dangerous beast even than the rare and ferocious timber wolf of the Canadian border, which has claws like a tiger and paws six herdsman's and the hunter's particular terror. The wild dogs of Wind river are the scourge of the region. They hunt in immense packs, and are the implacable enemy of every other living thing that roams mountain or plain. Speedy, tireless, savage and stubborn, the fleetest-footed denizens of the woods can not escape them, the most formidable and ferocious fail to long withor obstacles can deter them in the chase or turn them from their purpose. They have but one mission-to pursue,

slay and devour. "The king of the Rocky Mountain bear family is the dreaded silver-tip. This bear is believed to be a mongrel. a cross between the true grizzly and qualities of both these bears are posessed by the silver-tip, and the curious of fabulous strength and toughness, but assailed few human ears. In less than and when a white lining was put in the

The brown bear is agile, wily, sagacious and stubborn. The silver-tip is bigger, more ferocious, stronger, and tougher than the grizzly, and at the same time can give the brown bear bornness. Consequently, when a hunter runs across a silver-tip and concludes to bag him he must make up his mind that he has taken the contract to cirsilver-tip all at the same time.

"One fall I heard that a number of silver-tips were in the habit of coming down from the Upper Wind river mountains, to enjoy their favorite siestas on the bright sunny hills of the by others. Warm Spring basin. I was in that region, deer hunting, and one day the slopes, thinking that I might hap- From their carcasses dozens of their pen to get sight of some of the mountain monsters, if not a shot at one. After half an hour's clambering about along the slopes without seeing or hearing any thing to indicate that there had ever been a bear in that locality, I con- bluff, and the dogs that assailed him cluded to return to camp. I stood in a piece of thick timber, but looking His flesh hung in strips from his sides ahead through the trees I saw that there was an open space a short distance further on, and thought I would make for that to see what prospect it overlooked before turning back. I abruptly, having evidently a perpenits boundary on one side and a dense growth of timber inclosing it on the further border. The timber was on the base of a high and rocky mountain a mile or more away. The valley lay at least a hundred feet below me, and at any other time I would undoubtedly have lingered in rapt admiration of the charming picture it and its environ-

"Scattered about between the base of the bluff and the edge of the woods, and all within range of my eye, some stretched lazily full length on the ground, others wrestling and sparring in comical sport among themselves, and still others shambling lazily and aimlessly about, was a collection of silvertips such as I had never hoped to gaze upon. There were tifteen of them, and every one was an enormous specimen of its kind. For ten minutes I looked down upon this most interesting spectacle, and was about making up my were snoozing in the sun sprang to their feet. The wrestling and sparring "A number of years ago there was an ceased, and every bear stood in an atti-

> that the bears I now saw below me could be the same ones I had seen a movement showing that they were furinecks stood erect, and I could see, even at that distance, their eyes glaring fiercely. A chorus of savage growls denoted their intense displeasure.

The strange baying I had heard rapidly came nearer, until I could distinguish that it was made up of savage velps and barks and vicious snarling. I supposed that a pack of wolves was rushing toward the valley, and that the silver-tips were preparing to give it a bloody greeting for intruding upon their retreat. The noise made by the advancing pack had become one wild wave of discordant sound, made up of blood-curdling yells and yelps and have been derived. The answer to howls. The bears had massed themselves not far from the base of the bluff and immediately beneath where I was standing. That there was to be a terrible combat of some kind I knew, and as my excitement and suspense increased I threw myself flat on the into others of a very unlike nature. In ground and peered over the edge of the stand with safety on the height and witness the battle.

"I had scarcely taken my position when the edge of the woods seemed to become suddenly alive. From between the trees along the timber border for a tion, and the base is combined with inches long, and the timber wolf is the long discance, yelling and howling like carbonic acid, forming carbonate of demons, crowding, pushing and tum- lime. The carbonic acid is probably bling over one another in their haste derived from the atmosphere, or more for blood, swarmed a horde of the most ferocious-looking beasts it could be possible to imagine. I saw at once that they were not wolves and then I ful when we reflect that they are knew they must be a pack of the dread- brought about in the delicate organs of ed wild dogs of Wind river. They had a comparatively feeble bird, under the come down from their mountain haunts influence of animal heat and vital and trailed the silver-tips to their sunstand their attacks, and no difficulties ning place in this quiet valley. There must have been more than a hundred wild dogs in the pack. The bristling, savage front those fifteen ponderous bears presented would have halted the fiercest, hungriest pack of timber wolves that ever sought prey and sent it back in hasty retreat. But these wild dogs the brown bear of the Rockies All the rushed on like a compact, unhesitating billow. They threw themselves upon the massed silver-tips, and the terrific fact is that he holds all of them in a conflict began. The mingled roars of change color to match the food that much greater degree than either of his bears and the snarling, howling and they happen to eat. A goat moth enprogenitors. The grizzly bear is of velping of the wild dogs filled that closed in a box lined with pink tissue enormous size, ferocious, and possessed peaceful vale with such sound as has paper turned from gray-green to pink,

the bloody and mutilated bodies of wild dogs, and two of the enormous bears were literally torn to pieces

"The bears became widely separated early in the fight. A dozen dogs would points on agility, sagacity and stub- attack one bear. Some would leap at his throat, and fasten their frightful fangs there, refusing to relax their deadly hold even when torn almost limb from limb by the bear, or crushed cumvent a grizzly, a brown bear, and a into a pulp in his mighty embrace. Others attacked in the rear and at each side, surrounding the doomed beast and tearing away his flesh everywhere the places of the dogs that fell victims to the fury of the bear being quickly filled

"I think the battle must have lasted for fifteen minutes. At the end of that thought I would make a quiet tour of time every bear but one had been killed. ravenous pack were tearing the flesh and gorging themselves at the feast they had won. The lone surviving bear was an enormous brute. He had backed himself against the side of the could only attack him from the front. and breast, and blood poured in streams from wounds in his throat. Yet he fought the swarming dog demons for fully five minutes after his last companion had fallen, and 'all about him found that the open space was a wide the ground was piled deep with plateau, extending along the face of the his victims. At last I could see him hill for a long distance. It was only a begin to totter and sway. An imfew rods in width, and terminate mense dog, with a head and jaw of enormous size, sprang clear over the dicular face. I walked to the top of ranks of dogs that were struggling the bluff and found that it overlooked a to get their fangs in somewhere beautiful valley not more than two in the brave old silver-tip, hundred yards wide, the bluff forming and caught him full in the ragged, bleeding wound in his throat. The bear gave a roar that made the bluff tremble, threw his lacerated forelegs ground that led in a gradual slope to around the dog that had fastened himself to his throat, and drew them quickly together. I could hear the dog's bones crunch above all the noise, but he did not loosen his jaws from the bear's throat even to give his death yell. That was the silver-tips last vicments presented, but my eyes rested on tim. He fell like a toppling tree to the another sight, and valley, woods, and ground, with his death clasp around the sun-capped heights faded away before | dog he had crushed, and with the dog's death grip at his throat.

"The battle was over. I have been on bloody battle-fields, but I never saw one that presented a more sickening sight than that spot after this fierce conflict was ended. I counted fortyfive horribly mutilated carcasses of wild dogs that were strewn over the ground. The soil had been turned into a bed of bloody mud. Of the fifteen bears nothing was left of thirteen but their stripped bones, so quickly had those ravenous dogs torn away and devoured the flesh of their victims. The remaining two carcasses were devoured almost before I struggled to my feet and hurried away from the scene, sick and almost fainting from the horror of it."-N. Y. Sun.

EGG-SHELL WONDERS.

Where the Hen Gets the Carbonate

Lime Essential to Her Duties. The shell proper of an egg is made up mostly of earthy materials. The proportions vary according to the food onate of lime. The remainder is composed of from 2 to 5 per cent of animal matter and from 1 to 5 per cent. of phosphate of lime and magnesia. Now, Mr. P. L. Simmonds asks, where does the hen procure the carbonate of lime with which to form the shell? If we confine fowls in a room and feed them with any of the cereal grains, excluding all sand, dust or earthy matter. they will go on for a time and lay eggs, each one having a perfect shell, made up of the same calcareous elements. Vanquelin shut up a hen for ten days and fed her exclusively upon oats, of which she consumed 7,474 grains in weight. During this time four eggs were laid, the shells of which weighed nearly 409 grains; of this amount 276 grains were carbonate of lime, 17 1-2 grains phosphate of lime, and 10 grains gluten. But there is only a little carbonate of lime in oats, and whence could this 409 grains of the rocky material this question opens up some of the most curious and wonderful facts connected with animal chemistry. The body of a bird, like that of a man, is but a piece of chemical apparatus, made capable of transforming hard and fixed substances oats there is contained phosphate of bluff, feeling that I could not possibly lime, with an abundance of silica, and the stomach and assimilating organs of the bird are made capable of decomposing the lime salt and forming with the silica a silicate of lime. The new body is itself made to undergo decomposidirectly, perhaps, from the blood. These chemical changes among hard inorganic bodies are certainly wonderforces. They embrace a series of decomposing and recomposing operations. which it is difficult to imitate in the laboratory. - Popular Science Monthly.

-The Texas umbrella tree is become ing a favorite for shade and ornamenta purposes in California. It is a large and beautiful tree, resembling an umbrella in the spread of its foliage, which is so dense that it affords perfect protection from either rain or sun.

-Moths of some kind are said to he has little sagacity and no agility. | a minute the ground was strewn with | box the moth became white.

SCAB IN POTATOES. Nature of the Disease and How to Pre-vent Its Appearance.

This is not a new disease, nor is it confined to our own country, but it also occurs in Europe and is the subject of many papers in German works on plant diseases. Notwithstanding its prevalence and the discussions it has elicited there is no settled agreement, either among scientists or agriculturists, as to the cause. By some it has been held due to fungi, while others attribute it to the depredations of worms in the

In a recent article on the subject by the chief of the section of Vegetable Pathology it is said that it is now the belief of those who have given the matter a careful study that it is not, as a general thing, due to either one of the above mentioned causes, but is the result of certain physiological changes that take place in the tuber when grown under certain conditions. The outer covering of the potato consists of a thin, tough membrane, which serves as a protection to the tender parts within. This enveloping coat is made up of minute cells, by means of which an exchange of gases takes place between the interior and exterior of the tuber. When from excess of moisture or other cause the cells become enlarged and the skin is weakened decay sets in. In its efforts to heal the wound the tuber gives rise to new layers of cells beneath the diseased parts, and as the result of this dying of the outer cells and the formation of a new growth beneath a scab is produced.

There is a prevailing belief that extreme humidity favors the development of the disease, but what further influence the character of the soil has in producing it is not positively known. During the year 1887 a number of trials were made at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, in which it was shown that an excess of moisture and the use of fresh stable manure increased the number of scabby potatoes. The data obtained are summed up as follows: (1) "The scab is not primarily caused by a fungus. (2) It is not due to the work of insects. (3) In nearly every instance an increased yield was accompanied by an increased percentage of scabby potatoes. (4) Any marked change in the rapidity of growth, either an increase or a decrease, tends to an increased production of scab. (5) A continuous growth from the time of first vegetation until the tubers are fully matured, appears to be the condition least favorable to the production of scabby potatoes."

Extensive experiments with remedies for scab make it appear that special commercial fertilizers, while not infallible specifics againt scab, are more or less efficient. Mr. E. S. Carmen says on the subject: "We have used as much as a ton of the potato fertilizerwhich is strong in potash-to the acre. and yet we harvested clean potatoes. with smooth skins and without scabs. Not so when fresh farm manure is used. This with us almost always causes scab by attracting wire worms, which eat into the skin and give the potato the of the bird, but 90 to 95 per cent. is car- same corroded surface as the fungus harvesting of the Rural New Yorker's potato contest plot, where the fertilizer used was the potato manure, at the rate of 1,760 pounds to the acre, with a sprinkling of sulphur in the trenches. will remember that the large product was singularly free from scab. Dr. F. M. Hexamer and Dr. Henry Stuart are numbered among other experimenters who have expressed the opinion that special commercial fertilizers are efficacious and to be preferred in potato culture to fresh farm-vard manure. -N. Y. World.

TIED-DOWN FARMERS.

How to Make Agriculture the Most Delightful of Occupations.

Farmers ought to like their business. No success is to be attained in it if they do not like it, and if they take the proper means to insure success, their pleasure follows as a matter of course. In other words, the first duty of a farmer is ei her to quit farming or to study how to make his business a success. It is no light thing for a man to doom himself to what through his insufficient preparation for its duties must be a life of tiresome drudgery.

Farming, managed as it should the most delightsome of human tions. To till productive acres and rear fine stock of every de and to sit under the trees of careful training and manage enjoy their fruit, are each and an more wholesome and health-giving incidents of daily life, than are the duties of any other calling.

Farming managed thus is necessarily profitable, not merely in pleasure, but in dollars and cents.

Why, then, do not the bulk of farmers adopt this plainly reasonable policy in their business?

Mainly because the great mass are, or think they are, tied down to an opposite policy.

They have bought more acres than they can pay for. They cultivate more than they can manure and profitably till, and finally they are overrun with a horde of scrub stock of various kinds. which devour all their earnings, instead of keeping a few of the very best. which would themselves be a source of profit. - American Cultivator.

-"Sixty or seventy species of goldenrod, and even more than this number of asters," says "Vick's Magazine," "are found all over our land." "No other flowers so abound and apparently claim possession as these. And grouped together they might appropriately be taken as our National flowers, emblems of endurance, vigor, light and free-

AMERICAN MACHINISTS. Why so Many Followers of the Trade Are Woefully Incompetent.

Speaking in reference to the deficiencies of American machinists, an intelligent member of the craft adduced facts which seem to strike at the root of the matter. "It is true that an ignorance of fundamental principles is the besetting weakness of our artisans," said he "and I believe that a large percentage of them deplore this ignorance rather than feel indifferent about

it. The trouble is that too many, like myself, have practically had no opportunity of getting what they require. England has for centuries been little more than a vast workshop. The system of apprenticeship is there in force, and besides all this mechanical schools abound. Then again there is a plan followed there of holding night schools for the express benefit of boys and men who can not afford to prosecute mechanical studies at any other time. Thousands of skillful machinists in England thus acquire theoretical knowledge that is indispensable for their success. Here we have nothing of the kind. Apprenticeship has fallen into disuse more from the necessities of our country than any thing else. Mechanics were needed. People were glad to get such crude novices as offered themselves. Artisans felt no necessity of special education, since they were in demand without it, and it is only of late, since the country has become older and a higher grade of work is required that we have been made to feel our weakness.

"The result is a rather peculiar state of affairs. Speaking for the entire country, the manufacturing interests are not such as to afford even a term of practical experience to the many who seek to become machinists. The system of indenture for a term of years having gone into disuse, and no adequate provisions having been made in the way of manual and mechanical schools, our young men to-day have practically no other course to follow than to pick up such scraps of theoretical knowledge as may be had about shops, and make themselves adepts as far as possible in the use of tools. The majority of the men in America calling themselves machinists have fitted themselves for their work in this way and are perfectly conscious that they are machinists chiefly in name. I am satisfied that I am right when I say that the exigencies of the country are responsible in a greater measure than any thing else for the low grade of its artisans. I believe, further, that there will be little improvement till schools for the special purpose of mechanical education shall be established in such number and conducted in such a way as to supply what was lost when appenticeship was discontinued.

Then there is another very noticeable fact. The whole trend of machine work to-day is against the development of versatile, all-round men. Americans are radical in their use of machinery of a highly improved kind. Proprietors are averse to changing men's work so as to familiarize them with different branches of the trade. They know that their interest is subserved by having experts in certain lines. They don't care how little a machinist knows about theory or the execution of other branches, if only he can do his own skillfully. Thus you will find about every machine-shop or factory one or two bright, ready fellows who are jacks of all trades for the establishment. The other men have a monotonous time, doing one, or at best but two or three things, which it is not the intention or policy of the proprietors to break. As I look upon the matter, the man who thinks of taking up machine work as a trade has got to resign himself in a large measure to be a machine. Men who chafe under this prospect branch out, and if they can succeed in getting a tolerable education in theory and principle they are no longer mechanics or machinists, but engineers. - Chicago News.

COMPRESSED FACTS.

Information on a Great Many Points o Every-Day Interest.

A span is 10 7-8 inches. There are 2.750 languages. A square mile contains 640 acres. A storm moves 36 miles an hour.

A barrel of rice contains 600 pounds. The average human life is 31 years A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Watches were first constructed in

The value of a ton of silver is \$37,-704.84.

The first lucifer match was made in

The first iron steamship was built in Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Coaches were first built in England in 1569. The first horse railroad was built in

1826-27. One million dollars of gold coin weigh 3,685 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars of silver coin weigh 58,920.90 pounds avoirdupois. Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood-engraving in

into England in the eighth century. The first complete sewing-machine was patented by Elias Howe in 1846.

Glass windows were first introduced

Measure 200 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch. - Washington Critic.

-A log, cut lately on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, in Washington, was nearly eight feet six inches in diameter. It was taken from a spruce tree, 196 feet high.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Indiana has voted to establish free kindergartens for children under six vears.

-The British Wesleyan educational returns for 1888 show 824 schools and

178.918 scholars. -In Boston natural history gardens are to be established in connection with the public park system.

-The money annually raised for carrying on Protestant foreign missions is estimated at about \$11,250,000. -There are twenty-two Protestant

places of worship within the walls of the city of Rome. There are twentysix in Bombay. -In 1855 the Free Church of Scot-

land appointed its first medical missionary. Now it has twenty-nine such doubly qualified missionaries at work. -In forty years the number of Bap-

tist theological seminaries has gone up from two to six, and the instructors from three and four in each school to six and nine.

-The Kansas Legislature has made the Girl's Industrial School, started at Beloit by the W. C. T. U., a State institution, and has appropriated \$25,000 toward its support.

-Each day should add something to our stock of knowledge, and help fix for us the character in which we wish to serve our generation and glorify God. - United Presbyterian.

-Princess Eugene, of Sweden, is paying the expenses of a missionary house for the Laplanders in the northern part of Sweden, over two hundred miles north of the Arctic circle. -Religious Herald.

-At Oberlin the Manual Training School, established in connection with the public schools, is of value to the college. By the payment of a small tuition the students obtain its instruction. Many exercise in this way instead of attending the gymnasium.

-Mrs. Jas. F. Clarke's gift of \$100,-000 to the Western Reserve University of Ohio has been formally accepted by the trustees of that institution. Fifty thousand dollars is given outright, the balance being granted on condition that it be expended in founding a school for the teaching of liberal arts to women. The new building will be called Clarke

Hall in honor of its founder. -Japan is now fully in the race for front rank in civilization. She has a Japan English law school which is turning out graduates at a great rate. At the recent graduating exercises of this institution the eloquent ex-Governor of Texas, and present Minister to Japan, Hon, R. B. Hubbard made the leading address. "In 1886," said Governor Hubbard, "the school had but four graduates, in 1887, there were eighteen, and in 1888, fifty-one, and now there are 1,406 regular students, and 3,123 subscribers to the lecture course.'

WIT AND WISDOM.

-We may be the creatures of vesterday, but we are the creators of to-morrow .- T. F. Seward.

-Though flattery blossoms like friendship, yet there is a great differfruit -- Socrate

-The higher you are lifted by the remarks of a flatterer, the flatter you feel when you come down to the truth again.

-A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may

happen. -No flower of spring, no tint of the evening sky, can appear more beauti-

ful to the eye, than moral loveliness and purity do to the mind. -It is best to pardon the man who talks constantly about himself. He

wants to be sociable and knows nothing else. - N. O. Picayune. -"What is talent to-day," says Grant Allen, "would have been genius yesterday; what is genius to-day will

be but talent as men reckon to-mor-

-If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in con-

stant repair. - Samuel Johnson. -Let not the man with only one talent try to use five. Aaron was an excellent orator, but he was not an organizer. One day, when Moses was gone, he undertook to manage the government. In a little while he had all Israel worshiping an image of a calf.—

Richmond Christian Advocate. -Courage is needed in daily life. A man must have courage to follow the pole star of principle in all things. It needs a brave spirit sometimes to call things by their right names. We are not to condone covetousness by calling it frugality, nor cowardice by calling it prudence, nor wastefulness by calling it goodheartedness. - Christian In-

quirer. -We must use the light, and even make light, if we expect to rightly influence the world. He whose presence and words, and especially whose work, produces a shadow, may be a man of good intentions, but no efflorescence will result from his planting and culture. Not a root starts in the soil and not a drop of sap flows in the stalk until, the sun begins his return journey to the Northwards. - United Presbyterian.

-Who would tread upon a worm or wantonly crush a butterfly or kick a dog if he were vividly realizing the pain he was inflicting? And, still more, who would wound a fellow-being by word or deed or look, who would oppress the poor, cheat the ignorant, or despise the feeble, if the distress they created was ever present before them? So true is it that "Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart"-Once a Week.

LETTERS.

Such a little thing—s letter,
Yet so much it may contain;
Written thoughts and mute expressions,

When our hearts are sad at parting. mes a gleam of comfort bright In the mutual promise given:
"We will not forget to write."

Plans and doings of the absent. Scraps of news we like to hear, All remind us, e'en though distant,

Yet sometimes a single letter Turns the sunshine into shade; Chills our efforts, clouds our prospects, Blights our hopes and makes them fade.

Messengers of joy or sorrow, Life or death, success, despair, Bearers of affection's wishes, Greeting kind or loving prayer.

Prayer or greeting, were we present, Would be fett but half unsaid; We can write, because our letters— Not our faces-will be read. Who has not some treasured letters, Fragments choice of others' lives; Relics, some, of friends departed,

Friends whose memory still survives? Touched by neither time nor distance, Will their words unspoken last; Voiceless whispers of the present, Silent exhoes of the past! -Chambers' Journal.

LONE HOLLOW

Or, The Peril of the Penroys.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

BY JAMES M. MERRILL, AUTHOR OF "BOGUS BILL," "FISHER JOE" AND OTHER STORIES.

[Copyright, 1889, by the A. N. Kellogy News paper Company.] CHAPTER XXVI.—CONTINUED.

He paused. She made no attempt to interrupt him, and he proceeded: When you put in an appearance at Lone Hollow I realized that my chance of win-

ning the heiress was lessened. I knew how you hated me, and I felt alarmed. I wished you away, anywhere but in this house-" "Even under the sod," and she smiled grimly as she interrupted him.

No. In that you wrong me," he asserted, impressively. "I did not plan to harm you I could not do that; for to be honest with you, Lura, you are the only girl who "I did not plan to harm ever stirred the inner depths of my heart. If you had been the heiress instead of Grace I could have wooed with tenfold more fire. But let that pass. I endured your presence without attempting to abate it. That night, when you disappeared so mysteriously, and during the days that followed when I turned heaven and earth to find you, I was really sad at heart, although elated at the thought that you would not be likely to trouble me again.

"I was getting on swimmingly with Grac when, to my surprise, you suddenly re-turned. I saw you enter the house and go to Grace Penroy's room. I then believed that you had played a trick on us all, on me, for the purpose of beating me out of this fortune on which I set such hopes. The thought that I was about to be defeated when the wealth was ready to fall into my hands maddened me, and I lost reason and

"That was why I assaulted you se furiously. I repented it afterward, and have been longing to see you to ask your madman myself. He carried you away, and I afterward feared that he had murdered

you." Captain Starbright had resumed his seat during this narration, while Lura Joyce leaned one hand on the table and contented herself with listening in a meek way that was surprising considering her flery nature.
"Do you expect me to believe all this,
Captain Starbright?" she said, without

lifting her eyes.
"I have spoken the truth. Of course, I compelling belief," he said, in a subdued tone. "I tell you honestly, I am glad that you escaped from the

"He seemed gentle enough with me," resumed the girl. "What became of the poor fellow at last? I haven't seen him of late.' "I influenced the authorities to send the poor fellow to a mad-house.'

"No, only that he made an absurd claim to be a brother of the late Mr. Vandible." 'About the shooting to-night," said Lura suddenly dropping the subject of the mad-man. "Can you throw any light on that?" "It is a sad affair," sighed the Captain "I would rather not talk of that now "

Why has Austin Wentword been ar "It was necessary. In case Grace dies the fellow might leave the country."

"Then you suspect him of being the assassin of the girl he loved, who was his betrothed in fact?" Her eyes were regarding him now with

their steely glitter, that rendered him nerv-"My suspicion amounts to conviction,' he said, coolly.
"You saw him commit the act?"

"Iam not prepared to say that. At the proper time my evidence shall be forth-

"Indeed! Is this a part of your plot to win the Vandible fortune?"

He became uneasy under her gaze. He realized that she was reading him like an

open book. He might deceive some women. but not this grand, self-reliant girl, whose mind and quick wit were more than a match for him. It is useless to prolong this interview,

he said, coming to his feet. "You would distrust one even if he were to swear on a mountain of Bibles. I am sorry, but in time I shall be able to prove to you that I am much-abused man."
Then he strode from the room and sought

"So!" murmured Lura, "Lam once mor

on deck to watch and counteract your evil influence, Chnton Starbright. If Grace dies, you are a doubly doomed man. The idea that Austin Wentword fired that shot That yarn might fool the marines, but it will not pass current with me. Ah! if you only knew what I know. Captain, you would tremble in your boots. It is just as well you do not know. I will now have an opportunity to search this house for the will old Mr. Vandible made long ago. That, I believe to be, the only lawful document of

the kind in existence.
"He told me that it was somewhere within the walls of Lone Hollow, and I mean to find it and confound them all."

Then Lura went to the room where her wounded cousin lay. When Mrs. Penroy saw the girl she uttered a scream and fell

fainting to the floor.

It will be remembered that the widow did ot know of the continued existence of Lura

Joyce. She had looked upon the girl as

dead, Grace having kept her secret according to promise, and her sudden appearance

oumstances

The was investigated with delt ingers femoved the was plant.

He assumed the physician's liberty, and

Lura Joyce was by no means prude enough

to affect any false modesty under the cir
tog to promise, and her sudden appearance.

Lura saw her mistake the moment sne crossed the threshold. She rang for Lucy, the colored maid, who, assisted by Miss Joyce, succeeded in conveying the fainting woman to a bed in another part of the fainting woman

by Miss Joyce, succeeded fainting woman to a bed in another partition of the great house.

Lucy was pretty thoroughly frightened, too, when she saw Miss Joyce, but Lura soon satisfied the maid that all was as it should be by assuring her that she had only been away on business, and that now she away on business, an

was unable to leave her bed for several days.

In the meantime Grace regained consciousness, but remained very weak and required constant attention. Lura gave this, and exerted herself to aid the wound-

In the meantime Captain Starbright alternated between Stonefield and Lone Hollow. He was pleasant, and even friendly to Lura and Mrs. Penroy. The latter did not attempt to prevent his visits, for she had grown to fear the evil man's power more and more since the will had been found.

> CHAPTER XXVII. MISS JOYCE'S MISFORTUNE.

The weeks passed. Grace improved rapidly, and was soon able to sit up, although the doctor advised quiet and no attempt at exertion, until she was fully recovered, since a reaction might

set in.
The probate court granted a stay of some weeks regarding the will of the late Mr. Vandible, on account of the illness of im-portant witnesses. Lura Joyce had suceeded in gaining this concession from the court in spite of the covert opposition of Captain Starbright and his attorney.

"The will is a fraud, and can be proved so if you will wait until the young Miss Penroy and her mother are able to appear," declared Lura, and so once again was the cheming Captain thwarted.

He understood to whom he owed his non uccess, and the bitter feeling in his heart for the brave young girl deepened into absolute hatred.

Miss Joyce often visited Stonefield in the interest of the young mechanic, who lay in the county jail waiting the outcome of Grace Penroy's injury. It was an outrage not to permit bail, Lura

Joyce declared, and the young man in-nocent, too. The Captain and his attorney, however, managed to have the bail fixed at such a high figure that none of Austin Wentword's friends could aid him, and so the mechanic, wholly innocent as the reader knews, languished in jail. The testimony of Captain Starbright before the justice in whose court Wentword had his examination was positive against the prisoner, and as the Captain was a prominent citizen here could be no doubting his oath.

Lura Joyce fretted at this not a little, but, finding that nothing could be done to rescue the young man from prison until freed by due process of law, she gave up the case and turned her thoughts and efforts in another channel.

Mrs. Penroy was soon able to attend upon the wants of her daughter, thus leaving Lura Joyce more time to herself.
"I believe Captain Starbright is at the

bottom of all this iniquity," declared Lura one day to Grace. "You, of course, know that Austin Wentword is innocent of an at-

"Certainly," assured Grace. "He and I were standing together when the shot was fired by some one in ambush."

"We'l, you shall testify to this in time. I have a surprise in store for Clinton Starbright that will take him down a peg when he comes to chew on it; and, mind you, Grace, the villain shall begin the masication before he is many days older."

"I am not sure but what you wrong the Captain," said poor little Grace, with a faint, sad smile. "He has been very kind to me during my illness."

"Kind! All put on, my dear, every bit of it," declared Lura, quickly. To this the invalid made no reply.

As she sat supported by pillows in a great armchair she presented a pretty picture, that even her more boiste

"You will soon be strong again, dear," said Lura. "It seems incredible that such an accident should come to one so good as you are, Grace. Sometimes I think that it was an accident. You see, I am sentimental, like other girls, once in awhile."

Then Lura gave vent to a sharp little laugh and sprang to her feet, gliding swiftly from the room. On her way to Stonefield that very day

on the stage the horses became frightened and ran, the stage was overturned, and several of the passengers injured, among

them Lura Joyce.
"Confound the luck!" exclaimed the girl, when she found her ankle sprained so severely as to prevent her bearing her weight on it. "I'll never ride in that stuffy old coach again. This serves me right for not going on my own conveyance—the ba

The driver secured a farmer's wagon, in which he conveyed his passengers to the city. Miss Joyce found shelter at the house of a friend, where, to her chagrin, she was compelled to remain for several days on account of her injuries.

While here she was visited by a grave-looking gentleman of thirty, whose sober face and quiet manners were in direct con trast to the bubbling exuberance of Miss Joyce. This gentleman was Dr. Colton, really the most learned and gifted physician in the city. That he was a friend of Lura Joyce was proved from the cordial nature of

"How is your patient, Dr. Colton?" This was about the first words after a good hearty hand-shake. Lura, with one foot swathed resting on a hassock, reclining calmly in a huge rocker, was an interesting picture. The grave, dark eyes of the young doctor evinced their admiration by

young doctor evinced their admiration by the earnestness of their gaze.

"My patient is fast gaming; and will soon be sound as a dollar—my old patient, but as to my young one that remains to be seen," and Lura actually blushed under the affectionate earnestness of his gaze.

"So you heard of my little tumble?" she retorted, quickly. "I had no idea that I should require the services of a physician."

"That remains to be seen."

He then bent over the swollen limb, and with deft fingers removed the wrappings. He assumed the physician's liberty, and

was as startling as the appearance of a feet again, and had full confidence in the the widow and those who might choose to

Something like a smile touched his face. Lura realized that he was in earnest, however, and she groaned inwardly at the prospect. What might not happen during her absence from Lone Hollow?

this, and exerted herself to aid the wounded girl in every possible way. Mrs. Penroy was too weak and ill herself to assist in taking care of her daughter, and so for the time Lura Joyce was complete mistress of the house.

There seemed to be no help to ever, and poor Lura resigned herself to a fortnight's imprisonment with the best grace possible. She had no thought of disputing the wisdom, of Dr. Colton's diagnosis. To Lura his word, of all men in the There seemed to be no help for it, how-Dr. Faxon gave assurance that Grace would speedily recover, and he came to Lone Hollow less frequently as the days passed. When the wounded girl asked after her inferiority while in his presence, and this often embarrassed her so that over, Lura gave evasive answers. The When the wounded girl asked after her tover, Lura gave evasive answers. The young man still languished in Stonefield young man still languished in Stonefield to shine with the full glow of jail, awaiting the outcome of the shot, and Lura feared to make known the fact, since a the doctor understood more than his imshock now might terminate the life of movable countenance revealed. He always treated Lura as a child-with a grave se-

riousness that awed without chilling.

It was late one afternoon of a cold day in autumn that Lura Joyce dismounted from the stage at Lone Hollow. Three weeks had elapsed since she left by the same convey ance, and during that time not a word had reached her from the inmates.

"They might all be dead for all the stir they make," mused the girl, as she glanced up at the curtained windows and solemn gray walls of the old bouse. "I wrote, but not one had the courtesy to answer. It seems to me that Grace ought to be out be-

fore now.' The girl tripped swiftly around to a spot where she could view the window of "There is grace's room. She saw nothing of her by a powder." cousin, and at once retraced her steps, a

strange misgiving at her heart.
"Of course, nothing very bad has happened or I should have heard of it," declared Lura to herself, by way of stilling the rising premonitions of evil.

She tried the front door to find it yielding to her touch, and a moment later she was gliding along the wide hall. The room occupied by Grace during her illness was on the ground floor. Here Lura passed quickly, only to find the chamber empty.

"She must be well and in her own cozy chamber," thought the girl, going at once up the stairs to the room where she had passed many happy hours with her fair

A tiny rap on the door was answered by from beyond, in a low voice. Scarcely had Lura Joyce crossed the threshold of the room than she came to a halt and stood regarding the low couch with its wealth of covering, in amazement.
At the bedside sat the colored maid Lucy, while among the pillows was a face so thin so faded, so ghastly as to quite startle Lura

Could it be possible that this was Grace Penroy, whom she had left but three weeks since almost restored to health? After a moment of hesitancy Lura ad-

vanced swiftly and stood by the bedside, gazing into the corpse-like countenance on the pillow. It was Grace, surely, but oh, how changed! To Lura it seemed that a harsh touch or breath of air would break the brittle thread of life. "What does this mean?" the young girl

found voice to articulate at length Lucy did not seem to comprehend.
"I's so glad you's come," she said.
"Young missus been wantin' you so bad all

"Yes, indeed," articulated the sick girl, faintly. "I feared I should never see you

again in this world." "You may go for the present," Lura said to Lucy; then, after the girl had departed, she locked the door and seated herself beside the sick couch.

"Now, Grace, have you strength to tell me what this means? "It means that we were all deceived. Lura. I am going to die. For myself I would not mind, but-but poor Austin-" She broke down then and began to cry in

way that showed utter exhaustion. "Don't trouble yourself about Austin," soothed Lura. "He is well, and I will try to get him on here to see you if you promise to be good and not worry. Now, tell me how it happens that you are so ill. When I left you the glow of returning health was on

your cheek."
"And this is why you did not come?" 'No, indeed. I met with an accident that laid me up in Stonefield. I've been with you in thought all these weeks.'

"And he told me you were tired of constant waiting on me, and would come no "Mr. Starbright."

"The miserable scoundrel!"
Lura was too indignant to keep back the ot words, although regretting them the next moment. Grace could not command her feelings to

speak for a long time, but lay white and aient, with hot tears raining over her hollow "Never mind, C ace, dear," soothed Lura. "You shall to at another time. You zh now."

came to her feet and clothing about the sick tried by a hand with-Lura turned the key Starbright XXVIII. sht started at seeing Lura

The meeting was an unexpected me on his part.
"You here?" he ejaculated. "I thought

"Why did you think so, Captain? Lone Hollow is all the home I have."
"I surmised as much, that is all. Grace

"After your fles, yes," interrupted Lura, in a hissing whisper. "I'll thwart you yet, Captain Starbright."

Then she turned about and resumed her

seat beside the bed, the short red curls on her foretop quivering in a way that boded no good to the scheming Captain. His black eyes took on a look of intense hate as he gazed that, had Lura seen it, would have chilled the blood in her veins. His white hands clinched, and for a moment he seemed the very incarnation of evil.

He turned swiftly on his heel and passed from the room. Once beyond the gaze of Lura's eyes his face assumed a black and threatening look. "One day more and all would have been well, the fortune would have been mine, and Grace beyond help. Now, what may not take place with that girl in the house? I wish she was dead."

It is easy to understand the Captain's thoughts. He realized that Grace alone was the one witness who could testify to the forging of her grandfather's name to the will. With her out of the way he was com-paratively safe, and could bid defiance to class."

all themselves her friends.

Mrs Penroy was far from well, and was

at the present time confined to her room with a sudden severe cold. "If she, too, would only die," thought the Captain, and then a wicked resolve en-tered his heart as he paced the long half

one in the lower part of the old house. While the man of evil was thus conjuring dark thoughts, Lura Joyce succeeded in calming her sick cousin, and learning from her the story of how affairs came to change so greatly in the short space of three

"I can hardly account for it myself," faltered Grace, "I know I felt almost well when you left me, and I should have given up my medicine altogether but for Mr. Star-

bright."
"Yes, indeed," agreed Lura, in a suppressed voice, her eyes shining like bits of

"He thought the medicine was necessary to strengthen me, and so I continued to take it, only to grow weaker gradually, until I had to take to my bed once more. Oh, you can not imagine how discouraging it has

"I understand it all," Lura interrupted. tenderly. "How long has it been since Dr. Faxon has been here?" "Oh, a long time. He came but once after you went away."

But why was this?" "He said it was best; that Faxon was old, and that I ought to improve faster, and so he procured medicine from a doctor in Stonefield, who came to see me but once." "It was Starbright that recommended this

"And your mother?" "She has been ill herself most of the time, and has made no objections, but has left every thing to the Captain. He has procured the medicine, and I have taken it regularly, but it doesn't seem to do any good. I grow weaker all the time. Isn't it

strange?" "Yes, it is strange!" uttered Lura, in smothered voice. "And this has been going on for three weeks. What is your medi-

"There is some in liquid form followed

Lura came to her feet and made a swift xamination of the bottles and glasses on the stand near. medicine in a giass. One of these powders she appropriated. Scarcely had she done so when Captain Starbright entered, and

going to the stand cast a sharp look over the numerous bottles and glasses. He turned sudden'y upon Lura with: "Some one has been meddling. There were two powders here a short time ago."

"Grace has taken one," answered Lura, promptly, anxious to avoid suspicion, and feeling justified in making a false statement under the circumstances. "Is that true?"

"Question her if you doubt. I supposed the powder was proper enough—"
"Certainly," he uttered, quickly. "It is all right."

He then lifted the tumbler containing the liquid medicine, and going to the window, raised it and flung the contents to the

To Lura Joyce this was a suspicious action, and she was thankful that she had made sure of one of the powders in season. The rack should not make her give it up now. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

SOUND REFLECTION.

What an Echo Is, and Where It Can Be An echo is simply a sound reflected by an opposing surface, and repeated thereby to the ear. Any substance that interferes with the passage of the air wave of sound reflects or throws it back in a greater or less degree, and if this reflected sound eaches the observer so long after the original sound as to produce in itself a separate and distinct noise it is called an echo. It is produced by a wall, a steep cliff, a hill-side or any interfering object. If the distance of the wall be known, the time elapsing between the sound and its echo can be readily ascertained. If the reflecting surface consists of two or more walls placed at an angle, or a series of mountain ridges, the effects produced are sometimes very curious. Instances where the sound is repeated over and over again, sometimes twenty times or more, are not unknown. Much more remarkable than these are harmonic echoes, or those that repeat the sound in a different key. There is said to be an echo in Fairfax County, Va., which returns the notes of a flute with perfect distinctness, some of them raised in pitch by a third, a fifth, or an octave, the effects varying with the state of the atmosphere. The echoes of the shepherd's horn in the Alps are described as dying away in successive reflections, each softer and more flute-like than the one preceding it. Dr. Brewer, in his work on "Sound and Its Phenomena," gives the following instances: Near Coblentz an echo is found that makes seventeen repetitions at unequal intervals. ne soft, some to the right, oth ers to the left of the abserver; some in unison with the direct sound, others a third, fifth or tenth of the fundamental. At the Lake of Killarney is an echo that renders an excellent second to any simple air played on the bugle. Some distance from Glasgow there was formerly a remarkable case in which eight or ten notes of a trumpet were repeated a third lower, and again a second and third time, each time lower still. The study of the laws of echoes forms an interesting branch of acoustics, but is too difficult for explanation in limited space. The ancients personified the eche as a mountain nymph. She is said to have been desperately in love with Narcissus, son of the river god, and to have followed him through the forests and in the chase, ever repeating his name. But he scorned her devotion and in her despair she pixed away, until her bones were changed into rocks, and nothing but her voice remained .- Chicago Inter

The Fruit of Observation.

Galileo, when under twenty years of age, was standing one day in the Metropolitan Church of Pisa, when he observed a lamp which was suspended from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swinging backward and forward. This was a thing so common that thousands, be doubt, had observed it before; but Galileo, struck by the regularity with which it moved backward and forward, reflected on it, and perfected the nethod now in use of measuring time by means of a pendulum.

A PECULIARLY novel letter has just been sent by an inhabitant of Bath, Eng., to friend at Trowbridge. It was written in shorthand on the back of a postage stamp, the address being in ordinary writing. The missive was dropped into the letter-box at the general post-office, and was duly delivered at its destination.

MRS. MOLONEY (to postal clerk)-"How nuch will it cost to send that newspaper? Postal clerk—"One cent, madam, second class." Mrs. Moloney—"Well, then, give me a two-cent stamp, and I'll send it first OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

The Shameful System of Politics Intro-

If a down-trodden subject of Great Britain, the son of a peerage-ridden land, the blind worshiper of stars and garters, were to ask a free-born American to point out the controlling factor in our political system; the power that brought men into prominence and gave them the chief places of the Government, how would the free-born American answer him?

"You have no aristocracy of birth." the Briton would say, "therefore it is not social standing that puts men to the front in your country. Nor can it be that your successful public men are selected from what you call the aristocracy of brains; for, according to the Utica (N. Y.) Observer. accounts of your untrammeled press, many of your legislators and executive officers are ignorant and incompetent. They can not be selected for their exceptional probity, for this same untrammeled press imputes to many of them the most disgraceful sort of corruption. and they never punish their accusers. as would private citizens who were slandered. We understand, of course, that you have public men who are of good standing in the community, and who are both able and honest. But such men are clearly in a minority among your office-holders. Now, what is the power that lifts the others above the rest of your people, puts them in place and keeps them there?"

The American, if he had to answer truly to such an inquiry, would have

no choice but to say: "Money. Some of our public men get their places because they are rich and can spend money to secure them. Others are able to induce their party to spend the money necessary to procure their election. Still others are elected because they are the friends, allies or servants of rich men, whose interests are affected by legislation, and who are willing to buy place or power for those who will be of service to them Very few indeed are elected solely for their fitness and without the use of money or its equivalent in pat-

ronage." It would be hard indeed for an American citizen, with any pride in his citizenship, to make this confession to an Englishman; but he would have to make it, if he means to tell the truth. We can understand that, under such circumstances, our fellowcountryman might be sorely tempted to prevaricate, or even to lie outright. But whether he lied or told the truth, the humiliating facts would remain the

But perhaps the American citizen who reads this does not believe that these are the humiliating facts. Perhaps he thinks these assertions are but gloomy, cynical, pessimistic generalities. If he does, let him think the situation over for himself. We will suppose that he is a citizen of New York. Let him consider how the municipal government of that city is constituted: how the legislative and executive officers of the State are chosen, and how the State itself is represented in the National Government. The most prominent officials of the city are the mayor and the board of aldermen. The maytown, and is, as a rule, a reputable man. To be elected, however, he must have the nomination of his party, and, to all intents and purposes, he must pay for that nomination by giving office to his supporters. About the board of aldermen nobody has any demany of them liquor-dealers. They buy their places with money and patronage, and they themselves, for the most part, may be bought singly like cabbages or in bunches like radishes. Passing to the State government, he will find in the Governor and the Legislature a State mayor and a State board of aldermen with two houses. There are plenty of honest men in both houses; but there is generally a good working majority of men who have bought their places to sell themselves, and who, when they are not passing bills to benefit rich corporations at the expense of the people, are engaged in introducing bills designed to damage the same corporations-bills which disappear when their promoters are bought off.

But there remains the National Government. And can the citizen lay his hand on his heart and say that the Congressman from his district spent no money (over and above his legitimate expenses), either out of his own pocket or out of his party's funds, to insure his election? If he can, he is able to do more than the Congressman can, unless he is a very remarkable and a very lucky Congressman. But who is it who sits in judgment on the acts of the Congressman. The President of the United States; the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. And in 1880 the party that elected the President openly boasted that it had bought the vote of the State of Indiana with nounced, in advance, that it intended to "fat" -and did it.

These may be broad and sweeping assertions; but any one who honestly seeks to verify them will find them specific enough—and the verification easy enough. This makes a bad showing, not for our system of government, but for our system of polities: and it makes a worse showing for our people, in that they not only their being made matters of common of our politics, he has but one reply | cago Globe.

to make: "Oh, yes, I suppose there is a good deal of corruption in politics. But then you can't help it. It has always been so. And of course the reports are greatly exaggerated. And then, we seem to be getting along pretty well. I guess there's no great

harm done." Yet there is a great harm done-in setting up an example that encourages dishonesty in commercial life and lowers the standard of citizenship and civic manhood .- Puck.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-'The rush of floaters to Oklahoma in big, big blocks must command the admiration of that estimable individual, Colonel W. W. Dudley .-

The office-seekers have forced Matthew Stanley Quay to hide. In other words, it is necessary to be saved from his friends in order to save his health. - Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

-A neglected politician in Washington says he has secured, without appointment, the position of "survey-or-general." He looks over the crowd every morning. - N. O. Picayune.

-- Have the wrongs of American fishermen in Canadian waters, over which we shed so many tears prior to the recent election, been righted? Eh! Mr. Blaine? Shall our tears be dried? -N. Y. Herald

-First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson has purchased a span of hearse horses to draw his carriage. As the head executioner of the Administration, funeral trappings are decidedly appropriate for him. -- Chi-

cago News. -General Alger, of Michigan, is out early with the announcement that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1892. The General has taken time not by the forelock, but by the whole scalp .-

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), -The League Island Navy Yard appears to have been "reorganized" until there is scarcely anybody but a Republican in it, and the ward bosses continue to read with complacent smile Secretary Tracy's recent dec-laration that he is "unalterably opposed" to mixing the navy yards up

with politics. - Providence Journal. -The operations of the trust affect the price or the supply of sugar in all parts of the country. The greed of the organization will not permit the people to forget that the trust was formed by an unlawful use of corporate franchises, that the whole scheme is illegal and that the combination is enabled to control almost the entire business in the United States and to suppress competition in prices by the high duties on imported

refined sugar. -N. Y. Times. Only One Thing Lacking.

The Herald notices with much pleasure that most of the Administration newspapers speak in the highest terms of the late Postmaster Pearson, of New York City. Mr. Pearson's devotion to duty, his scrupulous regard for the public service, and his consistent opposition to the spoils system and its creatures are fittingly praised. In or is elected by the vote of the whole short, nothing is lacking from these panegyrics save a concluding remark in some such fashion as this "Though a Republican, though an appointee on previous occasions of both Republican and Democratic Presidents, and though almost universally desired by the people of New York City as his lusions. It is mainly composed of own successor, he failed of reappointirresponsible men of no character— ment under Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, who was elected on a platform pledging him and his party to an honest and consistent support of Civil-Service reform."--Chicago News.

Whither We Are Tending. The eloquent Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the

past. " Look at the past-When Egypt went down, 3 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. The people were

starved to death. When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of the population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death.

of the population owned the land. When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world. For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the steps

When Persia went down, 1 per cent.

of these old nations. Here are the In 1850, capitalists owned 371 per cent of the Nation's wealth. In 1870, they owned 63 per cent.-

Boston Progress. The Battle Not Yet Ended.

Warner Miller declares that the battle for protectionism is not yet ended. Warner Miller is correct. The striking cotton-mill operatives of New England, the dismissed iron-workers "soap." In 1888 the same party an- of Reading, the half-starved coal-miners and half-paid foundrymen of Pennbuy the vote of the same State with sylvania, the disappointed and disgusted wage-workers of all industries. in all parts of the country, who have been told so often by the demagogues of protectionism that high tariff means high wages, are almost unanimously in acord with the opinion of Warner Miller. And the agricultors of the West, who, failing to discover the promised home markets for their products, but discovering, in its stead, tolerate these things, but tolerate that in almost every legislature the spirit of monopoly is striving to cut report, without feeling the sense of off and restrict access to the markets personal shame and individual re- of our own country for our own prosponsibility. If the attention of an ducers, are coming to the same opinhonest citizen is called to the digrace ion. Warner Miller is correct - Chl.

9

Democrat, has turned the same over to the management of Messrs. J. M. Hand and F. C. Mensch, who have put a new and handsome dress on said paper, and it now looks as neat as a new

Advertisements are appearing in the New York Tribune offering bonuses for government appointments. About all the old forms of abuses in the matter of patronage are again looming up since the return of the Republicans to

HAMM-BILTZ.

Married, in the Lutheran church, Strong City, Kansas, at 5 o'clock, p. m.. Sunday, May 5th, 1889, by the Rev. R, Niebelschutz, Mrs. Christiannia Biltz, of Strong City, to the Rey. J. H. Hamm, the Lutheran minister at Of-Hamm, the Lutheran minister at Offerie, Edwards county, Kansas, the attendants being Mr. Julius Biltz, of Winfield, Kansas, and Miss Martha Fritze, of Strong City, brother-in-law and sister of the bride. After the ceremony, and congratulations by friends, in the church, the bridal party and invited guests repaired to the residence of Mrs. Caroline Fritze, mother of the bride where a most sumptuous supper was partaken of by sumptuous supper was partaken of by all present. The parties present from a distance were Mrs. Henry Hegwer Mr. Ernest Fink and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fritze, of Hutchinson, and Mr. Julius Biltz, of Winfield. The bride has our thanks for a nice supple of the cakes. The Rev. Mr. Hamm will preach at the Lutheran church, Strong City, next Sunday morning; and, the last of next, week the happy couple last of next, week the happy couple will leave for their home at Offerle, accompanied by the best wishes of many friends in this county, among which are those of the Courant. The following is a list of the presents:

Handsome china dinner set, by Messrs, Albert and Noah Berry.
Silver cake basket, by Mr. Wm. Lueder, of Nockford, Illinois.
Set of silver teaspoon, by Misses Bertha and Emma Bibbert.
Silver pickle castor, by Mr. and Mrs. Gus Patterson.
Pair of linen tewels, by Miss Bila Tobias, of

Silver pickle castor, by Mr. and Mrs. Gus Patterson.
Pair of linen tewels, by Miss Bila Tobias, of Abilene, Kansas.
Pair of linen towels and a half dozen napkine, by Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Fink.
Silver dinner castor, by M. D. Umbarger and Mrs. Hartret.
Photograph album, by Mr. Henry Fink.
Silver sugar spoon, by Mr. and Mrs. Chas.
Hartret.
Cut-glass water pitcher, by Mr. Ernest Fink.
Water set, by Miss Mary Kuddes.
Pin cushion and throe, by Mrs. S. D. Breese and daughter, Miss Steila Breese.
Cut-glass bread plate. by Miss Louise Bauerle.
Pair of linen towels. by Mrs. H. Hegwor, of Hutchinson, Kansas
Lerge and handsomely ornamented fruit cake, by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bauerle.
Bed spread, by the Rev. and Mrs. Niebleschutz. of Hillsboro, Kansas.
Toilet set, by Miss Martha Fritze.
Sewing machiae, by Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fritze.
Pair of Turkish towels, by Mr. and Mrs. J.

Fritze.
Pair of Turkish towels, by Mr and Mrs. J.
I Hey.
Five dollars, by Mr Gustave Biltz, of Con-Five dollars, by Mr Gustave Bitz, or concordia. Mo.
Silver soup ladle, by Rev. and Mrs. Walther. of Brunswiek, Mo.
Twenty-five yards of carpet and bed spread,
by Mr. and Mrs. Hamm, of Concordia, Mo.
Table cloth, by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fritze,
of flutchioson, Kansas.
Seven dollars, by Rev. and Mrs. Biltz, of
Concordia. Mo.

Concordia, Mo.

The bride's cake was handsomely decorated by Mr E. F. Bauerle.

HULBERT-MASSEY.

Mr. O. D. Hulbert, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Laura Massey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Massey, were married Wednesday night, May 1, 1889, at 8:30 o'clock, at the bride's home in this city. Mr. Hulbert came to Cot-tonwood Falls a little more than a year ago, and began business in connection with a new enterprise, the State Ex-change Bank, and left here a short time ago, to engage in business in Kan-

The bride came to Strong City, eight years ago, with her parents, from Philadelphia; but for the past five years she has lived here. She is a beautiful and accomplished young lady, admired and loved by all who know her. She was dressed in white Henrietta cloth, with orange blossoms, rose buds and smilax. The bridal couple were at-tended by the Misses Rena and Eva Massey, with baskets of flowers.

Handsome silver coffee set, with congratulations and best wishes, from W. E. Newsome, E. W. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carson.

Mrs. G. B. Carson.

Handsome silver fruit stand, by
Misses Mabel and Nellie Howard.

A beautiful pictorical large family
bible, by bride's parents.

Elegant silver pickle castor, by Mr.
and Mrs. C. I. Maule.

Beautiful oil painting, from Miss Emily King.

Counterpane, by Geo. Maule. Comb and brush, by Frank Maule. Coin purse, by Joe Maule. Whisk holder and broom, by Alex

Crochet holder and set, by Lew

Beautiful white satin pin cushion, (hand painted), from Mattie Maule.
Hand painted perfume sachet, from little Bob Maule.

Beautiful hand embroidered silk fan, from Mrs. D. G. Groundwater. Tidy, from Miss Annie Rockwood. Mustache cup and saucer, by Rena

Lovely vase and specimens of coral and shells from the Island of Russia, Pacific Ocean, and handsome boquet, by Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

Handsome velvet rug, from Mark

Handsome velvet rug, from Mark Hackett, Lawrence, Kansas. Lovely silver pot pourrie jelly jar, by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Skene, of Kansas City, Mo.

Handsome hand-painted chamois glove case, Miss Emilie King.

And at the close of the ceremony the bride was presented with a handsomely engraved gold watch and chain by the groom.

At Strong City, Kansas, at 2:45 o'clock **Issued every Thursday**

Official Paper of Chase County.

Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia

**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia December 21.

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**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia December 22.

**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia December 23.

**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia December 24.

**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia December 25.

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**Mr. J. M. McCown, of the Emporia Decemb a. m., on Friday, May 3d, 1889, of can-cer of the bowels, Mrs. Isabella Lockborn in Glasgow, Scotland, October 31, in the cemetry east of Strong City, the Rev. T. J. Pearson preaching, the funeral sermon, in the Congregational church in that place, from whence the funeral took place. The child is doing well, and Mr. Frew has the sympathy of every one in his sad bereavement. WORDS OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE W.

In regard to the death of Mrs. Frew the following proceedings were had by the W. C. T. U., at a special meeting held by them, Tuesday night. meeting held by them, Tuesday night.

Resolved, That Willard W. C. T. U. has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Frew, which occurred May 3rd 1889. Mrs, Frew joined the Union at the time of its organization, and has ever been a faithful and efficient worker, therein. At the time of her death she was Local Trersurer. Our sister lived a most exemplary Christian life, and her death was a perfect triumph. At a special meeting of the Union, held May 7th, the following presmble and resolutions of respect were passed:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has called, from Labor to reward, our beloved sister.

Resolved, That, in the death of Sister Frew her husband and infant daughter have sustained an irreparable loss: Strong City society, one of its most substantial members, and Willard Union, a most faithful and efficient officer; also,

Resolved, That we tender our sincere symmathy to Mr. Frew, in his great bereavement, and commend him and his little daughoer to the care of a loving Father who will be asure support in every time of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Frew, jand one to each of our county papers, for publication; also, that they be entered upon our Secretary's book.

SARAH M. DAVIDSON,
LIDA E. KIRKE!,
ANNA ADARE,
ALICE WILLEY,

MATFIELD CREEN ITEMS

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., May 7th, 1889. A. W. Blunt and Jeff Huffman have

gone to Oklohoma. B. F. Talkington is laying the foundation for a fine dwelling house, N.

Haskins is the contractor. A. D. Richards has the contract for the Bazaar mail route.

H. S. Lincoln, is repainting his nice residence, on Main street.

Doc. Underwood's wife has presented her husband with a bouncing girl. 'Squire D. W. Mercer is in the lead on low prices, in high grade flour. The 'Squire is a rustler,

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, who have been visiting their daughters, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Dick Jones, have gone to Illinois. Mr. Tharp is painting his store house now occupied by Dr. Bocook. Dr. Allison has controlled his bad case of rheumatism, and is looking after his business again.

Our cattle men are now grazing their cattle on our beatiful prairies. Our select school is doing well, with

Mr. Long as principal. There are several cases of chicken

Dr. Bocook has been to Emporia, on business, and just returned home. Several parties are coming back from Oklahoma. Don't like the coun-

A READER. ACRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chase county Apricultural Society. on April 20, ultimo, Wm. Brown, of the firm of Simmons & Brown, made report of stone taken from their quarry on fair ground. The report was accepted as satisfactory. It was agreed to hold the next fair on Sept. 4, 5, and 6, 1889. It was decided that the Directors act as Class Superintendents, as far as practicable. The following Superintendents of Departments were then selected:

J. P. Kuhl, General Superintendent; W. G. Patten, Horses; Robert Matti, Cattle: Jabin Johnson, Sheep; Massey, with baskets of flowers.

A ring was used in the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, of Louisville, Kans. After an elegant supper of all that was lare and excellent the happy couple started for Kansas City, where they will make their future home.

The following is a list of the presents:

Handsome silver coffee set, with congratulations and best wishes, from

If any of the persons selected decline to serve, they are requested to notify the Secretary, Robest Matti, whose P. O. address is Cottonwood Falls.

CARD OF THANKS.

In-as-much as the people of this community have been most kind to me since my great loss at the late fire, furnishing me with material aid beyond any hopes of mine, thus assisting me in starting my business anew, which I will do by the last of this week, I desire to tender to each and every one of my benefactors my most heartfelt thanks for their good feelings there are the same tenders to the same tend feelings thus shown to me. Most respectfully, J. G. Atkinson.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.

H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek, (P. O. address, Strong City), has four thoroughbred, registered, imported Hereford bulls for sale. my9-3w. A baby buggy for sale. Apply at Mrs. Oliver's millinery store. my9-tf.

Mrs. M. Oliver says she will not be undersold by any one in the millinery Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT.

Brown & Roberts have all the furni-ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-aliteat. aug5-tf

T. C. Raymer, having opened a flour and feed store and coal office at the old stand of Somers & Trimble, east of the Court-house, asks the people to give

him a trial. my2-tf
F. Oberst, having come back, will
have constantly on hand all kinds of
cakes, pies, crackers and refreshments; also a fresh stock of confectioneries, cider, cigars, and etc., at his old stand on Main street, west of Broadway.

m9-3w Be sure to read the advertisement of E. F. Holmes, "the one-price clothier," to be found elsewhere.

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

Notice for Publication.

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

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 cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry G, L. Straus Hiram C. Varnum, Joseph Robertson, and. Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Chase County, Kansas.

JOHF L. PRICK. Register.

B. U

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County, ss.

Office of County Clerk, April, 8th. 1889.

Office of County Clerk, April, 8th. 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by C. C. Smith and 29 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the south east corner of the south west quarter (4) of the southwest quarter (4) of section six (6), in township twenty one (21) of range six (6) thence north on the subdivision line, as established by John Frew county surveyor, to a point fifteen rods north of the south east corner of the northwest quarter (4) of said section six (6); thence northeasterly to the present traveled road, and that the present road be vacated. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: P. D. Montgomrey, M. E. Hunt and Glay Shaft as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the state of the county surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the county surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the county surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the county surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the county surveyor, at the point of commencers in Counter of the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, A.D. 1889, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase County of Chase)
Office of County Clerk, April, 8, 1889,
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th
day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by
M. Cortraght, and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners

M. Cortraght, and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aloresaid praying for the establishment, of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the termination of a section line road at the north west corner of section twenty four (24) Town, eighteen (18) Range nine (9) East thence east on section line as near as practicable to the County line between Chase and Lyon counties at the north east corner of section twenty four (24) Town, eighteen (18) Range nine (9) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J L Kelly, G H Austin ard Wm Osborne as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point commencement of said proposed road in Toledo township, on monday the 3rd, day of June, A. D. 1889, Land proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. proceed to view sandal parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County ComBy order of the Board of County ComBy order of the Board of County ComBy Order of the Board of County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase
Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7th, 1889.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of January, 1889, a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 16 others. Was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state sforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:
Commencing at a point about 60 rods north of the south side of lots No. 23 and 24, in section 7, town 29, range 8 east: thence running north between lots 23 and 24, and lots 19 and 20, and lots 9 and 10. All in said section 7, and ending at the northwest coraer of lot 10, in said section 7.
Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. J. Brown, John McCarthy and Maurice Joy as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Falis Township, on Tuesday the 12 day of March A. D. 1888 and preceed to view said road, and STATE OF KANSAS, | SS.

of commencement in Falls Township, on; Tuesday the 12 day of March A. D. 1885 and preceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,

[L. S.]

County Clerk.

Whereas the above described vacation was not viewed on the day appointed nor on the day following; therefore, on this 8th day of April, 1889, the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Fritz A. Roniger, John McCarthy and Maurice Joyasviewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township on Wednesday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,

J. S. STANLEY.

J. S. STANLEY. C ounty clerk. MARTIN HEINTZ.

Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good wors guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls Kansus.

with steady employment, and good pay al the year round, to reliable men furnishing S. A. MCOMBER & CO., Rochester, N. T.

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

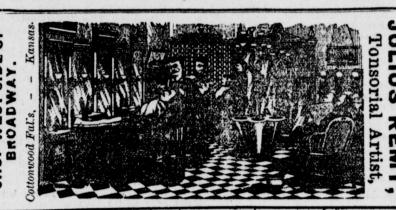
WOOD-:-MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA. KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

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 Judge Frank Doster, or in his absence Ceo. M. Hayden Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Fails, on May 25th, 1889. viz:

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 13th, 1889.

COUGH CIME,

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

--- Dealers in--

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

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. (e28-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-C. N. STERRY,

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS Will practice in the several courts in Lyen, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansar; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

JOHN V. SANDHES, R. BAVIES'BERS

SANDERS & REES, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS, The above named persons hereby respect fully 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 and all the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its smallness, or on account of its being jin a justice's or police court, or in any other place where 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.



Drumore Boy. No. 2063. S.C.S.B. Rockford.No. 9433, A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 1, 1889, at the following places: On Mondays and Tuesdays, at my home, on Diamond Creek; on Wednesdays, at Wm. Drummond's, on Dismond Creek; on Thursdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Elmdale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable Cottonwood Falls.

TERMS:—Drumore Boy, to insure a mare with foal \$15, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Rockford, to insure mare with foal \$14, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Sir William Wallace, to insure mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Kallace, to insure a second as the mare is known to be with foal fopelits the insurance money. Persons failing to return mares at the regular times forfeit the insurance money.

GEO. DRUMMOND,

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

'Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY,—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

PHYSICIANS.

I. M. ZANK W. STONE. STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeous.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north o

WM. J. ALLISON,

MATFIELD GREEN, . .

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

MILLS,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

460 Acresof Land for Sale.

The Fisher estate, consisting of The Fisher estate, consisting of March 28th, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls. Kans., on May 18th, 1889, viz: Charles W. Hitchcock H E. No. 23782 for the SW & Sec. 34, township it south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Fred Pracht, Charles L. Maybell, William L. B. Newby and William Brooks, all of Elk, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

The Fisher estate, consisting of 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 terms apply to

RICHARD CUTHBERT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

Birkett, Verner & Co.

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE SALESMEN

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 10th, 1889. So. 8069.

No tice is hereby given that the following namad settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 24th, 1889, viz; Valintine Englert, D. S. No. 8685 for the w/z of nw/z of section 4, township 19 south, range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to claim his contiouous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Hunney well, Andrew Hayes. Wiley Stowers and Hiram Newby, all of Elk, Kansas.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witness of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant

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

Sheriff's Proclamation

--FOR--

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

ne's section 20, township 19 south, range o, cast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Keogeban, Fred Ahndefeldt and August Hauke, of Elk, Kansas, and Samuel Harrison, of Elk, Kansas.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowence of said proof, or who knows oi any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witness of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

Register.

STATE OF KANSAS,
Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, April 13, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by E. T. Baker and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aloresaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the north west corner of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section seven (7) township twenty one (21) range eight (8) and running west on section line between six and seven (6 & 7) of above Township and range, and between sections one (1) and twelve (12) of Township twenty one (21) pand range seven (7) to the quarter stone standing at the center of the secteon line between said sections one (1) and (12) Township twenty one (21) and twelve rangeseven (7)

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons. viz: Wm. Norton, Cyrus Wilson and John McCaskill as viewers, with instructions to meet, at the point of commencement in Bazzar township, on Tues-

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

FARM MACHINE . 7 & WIND

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin.

Coo. M. Hayden Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Fails, on May 25th, 1889, viz: Horace G. How, on his home entry No. 5220 for the nw% of ne% of section 12, township 18, range 9

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon. and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Harvey and William Blossom, of Americus, Kas., Amos Emerson, of Dunlap, Kas, and John Keely, of Toledo, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register. -ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,-Kansas - City, - Mo.

C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman

Time of Holding a Special Election

State of Kansas, Chase County, s. s.
The State of Kansas to all to whom these No. 8070.

Notice is hereby given that the following med settler has filed notice of his intencion to make final proof in support of his flaim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 27th, 1889, viz: Julius Piper, H. E. No. 23341, for the nex section 20, township 19 south, range 6, east. Energy of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting;

Know Yz, That I, E. A. Klune, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on

TUESDAY MAY 21st, A. D. 1889,

there will be held a Special Election, and the officer at that time to be chosen is as follows, to-wit:

One Member of Congress for the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas kyan, and the votes of Electors for said officer will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.

IN WITNESS WHERES, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Control wood Falls, in said County, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1889

B. A. KIENE, Sheriff.

ROAD NOTICE.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE for CONSUMPTION immediately, By Bruggists, 25 cents,

Residence and office at

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wood and Iron Pumps,

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

The Thase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prob

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2in.	Sin.	Sin.	% col.	1 eol
l week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.U
2 weeks	1.50	2.00			7.00	
3 weeks	1.75	3.50		4.50		
4 Weeks	3.00	4.50	5 20	8.50	14.00	25.0
s months.	4.00	6 00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.5
months.	6.50	9.00	12 00	20.00	82.50	85 0
Vest	110.00	18.00	34.00	100.00	1 55.00	00.0

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 advartised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE.					
TIME TABLE	A., 1		. F. R.	L.Pass. L	
PAST. ALEX	NY.E	. E.EX	L.Pass.	. t	
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Clements.11 10	9 59	11 50	12 28	2	
Elmdale11 30	10 17	11 57	12 37	3	
Evans11 85	10 28	12 05	12 42	3	
Strong 11 47	10 35	12 10	12 50	3	
Ellipor 12 05	10 47	12 14	1 05	4	
Sefford .12 12	10 53	12 18	1 10	4	

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	& W. R	R.	Nixed
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Rurdick	11 00	0 00	
Diamond springs	11 00	6 80	
Hymer	12 10	6 55	
Evans	12 28	7 30	4
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cottonwood Falls			4 32
			4 50
Gladstone			5 30
Bazar			THE RESERVE
WEST.	1'388.	Frt.	Mixed,
Baz			5 40pd.
Gladetone			6 20
Cottonwood Fall	A CONTRACTOR		6 40
Strong city	. 8 25am	6 80pm	1
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Evans	0 80	717	
Hymer	4 00	7 42	
Diamond springs	9 02	8 05	
Burdick	4 10	-	1
Lost springs	4 80	8 35	

HOW IT WORKED.

Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a mon'h past. What in 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 that sort o' 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 then half convinced?"

vinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the 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 taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks and was greatly improved, so much so that I determined to change off and try the new style."

specification and the last of this month.

Mr. H. L. Hunt, Jr., went to Tope-ka, Monday, to take a position in the music store of Mr. E. B. Guild.

Mrs. J. F. Hazel, of Kansas City, arrived here, Saturday evening, on a visit at her father's, Mr. H. Bonewell's.

Mr. Bob. Percy, of Strong City, had a house to burn down, in the edge of Morris county, Tuesday night. Loss, \$1,000.

style." .. Well, how did you like it?"

mined 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 sometimed 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 some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they souldn't be good if they tried."

"And if all the miserable dyspeptics and victims of billiousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Bitters, what a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I should recommend the

Crly Comperance Bitters Known.



THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes-

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wood taken on subscription. Court proceedings, next week.

Kansas zephyrs, yesterday again. Read the the law card of Sanders &

Mrs. P. Hann is having a well dug Mrs. Al. Roberts, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Ohio.

Mr. E. Link again has our thanks for some nice pie plant.

Much of the corn planted this spring, sup and growing nicely.

Miss Lizzie Reeves returned home from Emporia, last Friday. Mr. J. J. Funk, of Peabody, was intown, Saturday, on business.

Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, arrived at Strong City, Monday. Mr. H. S. Fritz is now working at H. F. Gillett's hardware store.

Mrs. C. M. Frye left, yesterday, for a visit to her parents, at Chetopa. Mr. E. W. Brace returned home, on Tuesday, from a trip to Oklahoma.

Mr. J. Harvey Frith, of Emporia, called at Courant office, yesterday. Mr. H. J. Radcliff has been appointed a Notary Public by the Governor. We need money to pay our debts; but please don't take this as a dun.

over we may have something to say about the city printing.

Messrs. Jake Mann and Jess and Smith Kellogg returned home, yes-terday, from Oklahoma.

FOR RENT—A cottage house, of three rooms, in the south-west part of town. A good well, cistern and barnon the premises. Apply at this office.

Misses Hattie Dorflinger who has been visitinginStrongCity,sinceChrist-mas accompanied by Miss EllaWin-ters, has gone on a visit to Solomon

The schools in the Patten and Miller districts, taught by Misses Maggie Breese and Rida Winters, will close, Saturday, with a joint picnic, in Mil-

for Washington Territory, where Mr. Sweeney is at work on a timber claim he has taken up.

The case of the State vs. W. R. Richards, charged with incendiaryism, came up for trial in 'Squire D. C. Ellsworth's court, last Friday morn-

ing, and was dismissed. After three days and nights of an almost constant and very strong wind there was a most excellent rain, Mon-day night, which made vegetation look much refreshed, Tuesday morning.

The Dobbins preliminary trial, which came up for hearing before 'Spuire D. C. Ellsworth, last Saturday morning, was postponed on account of a certificate of A. C. Cox's attending

physicians.

Messrs. James Roach, Mike Mahone,
Peter Quinn and John Rogers, who
have been at work for Messrs. Sooysmith & Co., at Seligman, Arizona, on
a large bridge contract, returned to
Strong City, last Friday.

The south wall of the old Ferry &

The south wall of the old Ferry & Watson stone, store building, which, together with the north and west wall, had been left standing after the late fire, was blown into the cellar, about o'clock, last Sunday morning, by the

Mr. J. G. Atkinson was down to Emporia, last Thursday, on business.

The wind blew very hard from the South, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money.

The Rev. W. B. Fisher and wife, of Louisville, Kansas, were in town, last week, and Mr. Fisher performed the ceremony of uniting in marriage Mr. O. L. Hulbert and Miss Laura Massey, an account of which will be found always.

they can get elsewhere.

E. F. BAUERLE. 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 quanti-Some one entered the house of Mr. Charles Hofman, in Strong City, Monday, and took nis watch.

The; Willard W. C. T. U., meet at the Congregational church, in Strong City, Thursday, May 16th, 1889,

Mr. and Mrs G. B. Carson were down to Emporia, last Sunday, visiting the parents of Mrs. Carson.

Sy. Talkington, residing on Turkey creek, between Cedar Point and Clements, met with a sad accident, last the parents of Mrs. Carson.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will place a business carnival before their friends the last of this month.

Mr. H. L. Hunt, Jr., went to Topeka, Monday, to take a position in the music store of Mr. E. B. Guild.

Mrs. J. F. Hazel, of Kansas City, arrived here, Saturday evening, on a visit at her father's, Mr. H. Bonewell's.

Mr. Bob. Percy, of Strong City, had a house to burn down, in the edge of Morris county, Tuesday night. Loss, \$1,000.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Miss Alice Hunt's not qualifying, was lost by a unanimous vote.

A petition signed by H. M. Bigelow and six others, asking for the vacation of a portion of Vine street, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A petition, asking that a bridge be built over East Main street, signed by J. P. Kuhl and 34 others, was read and

referred as above.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, May 1

You will want something cool and duration and at the right Prices.

You want a good durable smooth fitting glove see what we can show you.

In summer underwear with the county Sirveyor, at the point of the roll of the southeast corner of section 27 town 20 range 7.

Also to vacate that partion of the road that the above change, naturally vacates. Said road is known as the Henslet road. Whereupon said is our of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. J. L. Ellis, Jno. C. Denby and H. C. Varnum, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

Section 1 wenty seven (27) to the northeast corner of section 27 town 20 range 7.

Also to vacate that parties of section 27 town 20 range 7.

Whereupon said is out in the southeast corner of section 27 town 20 range 7.

The southeast corner of section 27 town 20 range 7.

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The southeast corne

season and a lookthrough our

Eaponi, last fluraday, on business.

The wind blew very hard from the R. K. Rass are in town, and the seed money.

The telegraph wires, near Elinor, were blown down, Monday night, by the wind.

Sweet potato planta, and Sorghum seed for sale, on Buck creek, by d. Eleach.

The Rev. T. J. Pearson of Strong in town, Friday night and Starday on business.

The Rev. T. J. Pearson of Strong in town, Friday night and Starday on business.

Mr. J. G. Johnson, of Peabody, was in town, Friday night and Starday on business.

Mr. E. F. Bauerle has had a wooden swing pat up in front of his bakery awaing pat up in front of his bakery awain pat up in fro rics wehave seer- just as represented. If any-Mrs. A. M. Breese went to Manhattan, last Friday, on a visit to her son, Mr. Claud M. Breese.

Mr. A. C. Cox has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to sit up and walk about some.

After the Congressional slection is they can get elsewhere.

Mrs. A. M. Breese went to Manhattan, last Friday, on a visit to her son, Wishing to give my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers the benefit of the commission I have been paying, I will sell my bread direct to the people, and deliver it in all parts of the city, thus giving my customers.

Spongee silks, Spongee silks,
French flannels,
and Mohairs.
We have extra

different bring it back ane we will cheerfully make it satisfactory to you.

E. F. HOLMES,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

different bring it back ane we will cheerfully make it satisfactory to you.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County commissioners of Chase county Kansas constituted as a B. and of Equalization will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889 for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county for 1889, at which meeting or adjourned meetings thereof, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected.

J. S. STANLEY County Clerk. sizes and extra lengths.

The colors and make of these Goods this season are exceptionally Nice. We Lead in low prices and good qualities.

ence Herald, May 6th.

W. L. Graham, residing near Cedar Point, who was recently very badly injured, by falling off a moving train near Osage City. was conveyed to home last week. On Friday afternoon Dr. R. N. Sheldon, accompanied by Dr. Axtell, of Newton, visited the injured man to perform an operation. After administering chloroform, Dr. Sheldon, assisted by Dr. Axtell, removed Mr. Graham's right eye, and the operation was successfully performed. We understand that the unfortunate man is in a critical condition, though it is to be hoped that he will recover.—Florence Herald, May 6th.

COUNCIL PROCESSINGS. stock in this line is near-

her home in Ohio.

The wind was so strong, Monday, afternoon, that it blew limbs off of trees and blew down and overturned sheds and outhouses.

Dr. J. W. Stone and Mr. J. L. Cochran went down to Kansas City Saturday, and Dr. Stone returned home, Monday evening, and Mr. Cochran returned, yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seamans, of Shelbyville, Ill., were visiting at Mr. G. E. Finley's, last week, while on their way home from California.

Miss May Hadley, formerly of South Fork, who has been teaching school at Magdalens, N. M., is visiting at Mrs. M. K. Harmon's, on South Fork.

Mr. Frank Lee took two car loads of hogs to Kansas City, Monday, and, on his way home, he stopped off at Topeka, to visit his brothers living there.

Mrs. Wm. Crichton, lately of Newton, but now of Auburn, Neb., who was visiting her sister, Mrs. G. E. Finley, left, last Thursday, for her home. For RENT—A cottage house, of three rooms, in the south-west part of Summer wear.

The trade this Season ever. We have been on the lookout for nice Patterns, good qualities and low Many of the French people of Marion and Chase counties had a most enjoyable gathering at Mons. Alphonse Bichets', five miles east of Florence, last Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Sweeney and her five children left Strong City, Sunday night, Many of the French people of Marion and Chase counties had a most enjoyable gathering at Mons. All the above unclaimed June 1st. 1889, will be sent to the dead letter office. Please say advertised when inquiring.

Mrs. Ed. Sweeney and her five children left Strong City, Sunday night, inquiring.

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Summer flannel shirts as

CLOTHIER.

We have Just added a very complete line of Fine Kid, Buckskin and Calfskin I ress and Driving Gloves; many of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing goods.

Furnishing goods.

Von will want some
von want a good durable smooth

Von will want some
von want a good durable smooth

Von will want some-

to combine these features this qualities from 25cto \$2.00 missi per garment in Cotton. Balbrigan and Lisle

ROAD NOTICE.

J S STANLEY County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Successors to D. A. Loose & Co.

WE OFFER

THIS WEEK

Men's goods suits, coat. pants and vest, for \$3.75.

Men's cassinet suits at \$6.00 worth \$7.50.

Men's cassimere suits at \$8.00 worth \$10.00.

Men's fine CASSIMERE SUITS at \$10.00 worth \$13.00. This is the best one, fine all wool CASSIMERE SUITS

worth \$16.00 for only \$13.00. All wool WORSTED SUITS for Men, at only \$7.50 per

Boys' \$4.00 Suits for \$3.00. Boys' Suits cheap at \$5.00 for \$4.00.

Boys' Suits worth \$5.50; a big bargain at 4.50.

Come in and see the BIG BARpromises to be larger than GAINS in Dry Goods, Boots and

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

A Grand Tribute to the Memory of George Washington.

Thoughts Suggested by the Centennial of the Inauguration of Our First Presi-dent-Reflections of an Historical

The following is a synopsis of the oration delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D., at the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington, first President of the United States, from the steps of the Treasury Building, New York, April

We celebrate to-day the Centenary of our Nationality. One hundred years ago the United States began their existence. The powers of government were assumed by the people of the Republic, and they became the sole source of authority. The solemn ceremonial of the first inauguration, the reverend oath of Washington, the acclaim of the multitude greeting their President, marked the most unique event of modern times in the development of free institutions. The occasion was not an accident, but a result. It was the culmination of the working out by mighty forces through many centuries of the problem of self-government. It was not the triumph of a system, the application of a theory, or the reduction to praction We celebrate to-day the Centenary of our



HON, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

sice of the abstractions of philosophy. The time, the country, the heredity and envirtime, the country, the heredity and environment of the people, the folly of its enemies, and the noble courage of its friends, gave to liberty after ages of defeat, of caperiment, of partial success and substantial gains, this immortal victory. Henceforth it had a refuge and recruiting tation. The oppressed found free homes in this favored land, and invisible armies marched from it by mail and telegraph, by speech and song, by precept and example.

speech and song, by precept and example, to regenerate the world.

Puritans in New England, Dutchmen in New York, Catholics in Maryland, Hugue-nots in South Carolina had felt the fires of New York, Catholics in Maryland, Huguenots in South Carolina had felt the fires of persecution and were wedded to religious liberty. They had been purified in the furnace, and in high debate and en bloody battle-fields had learned to sacrifice all material interests and to peril their lives for human rights. The principles of constitutional government had been impressed upon them by hundreds of years of struggle, and for each principle they could point to the grave of an ancestor whose death attested the ferocity of the fight and the value of the concession wrung from arbitrary power. They knew the limit tions of authority, they could pledge their lives and fortunes to resist encroachments upon their rights, but it required the lesson of Indian massacres, the invasion of the armies of France from Canada, the tyranny of the British Crown, the seven years' war of the Revolution, and the five years of chaos of the Confederation to evolve the idea, upon which rest the power and permanency of the Republic, that liberty and union are one and inseparable. * *

able. * * *

These men were not revolutionists, they were the heirs and the guardians of the priceless treasures of mankind. The British King and his Ministers were the revolutionists. They were reactionaries, seeking arbitrarily to turn back the hands upon the dial of time. A year of doubt and debate, the baptism of blood upon the battle-fields, dial of time. A year of doubt and debate, the baptism of blood upon the battle-fields, where soldiers from every colony fought, ander a common standard, and consolidated the Continental Army, gradually lifted the soul and understanding of this immortal Congress to the sublime declaration: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our latentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

To this declaration John Hancock, prosoribed and threatened with death, affixed

scribed and threatened with death, affixed a signature which has stood for a century like the pointers to the North Star in the firmament of freedom, and Charles Carroll, taunted that among many Carrolls, he, the richest man in America, might escape, added description and identification with "of Carrollton." Benjamin Harrison, a dele-gate from Virginia, the ancestor of the dis-"of Carrollton." Benjamin Harrison, a delegate from Virginia, the ancestor of the distinguished statesman and soldier who today so worthily filis the chair of Washington, voiced the unalterable determination and defiance of the Congress. He seized John Hancock, upon whose head a price was set, in his arms, and placing him in the Presidential chair, said: "We will show Mother Britain how little we care for her by making our President a Massachusetts man, whom she has excluded from pardon by public proclamation;" and when they were signing the Declaration, and the slender Elbridge Gerry uttered the grim pleasantry, "We must hang together or surely we will hang separately." the portly Harrison responded with the more daring humor, "It will be all over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone." Thus flashed athwart the great charter, which was to be for its signers a death-warrant or a diploma of immortality, as with firm hand, high purpose and undaunted resolution they subscribed their names, this mockery of fear and the penalties of treason. * " *

More clearly than any statesman of the

names, this mockery of fear and the penalties of treason. * " *
More clearly than any statesman of the period did Thomas Jefferson grasp and divine the possibilities of popular government. He caught and crystallized the spirit of free institutions. His prilosophical mind was singularly free from the power of precedents or the chains of prejudice. He had an unquestioning and abiding faith in the people, which was accepted by but few of his compatriots. Upon his famous axiom, of the equality of all men before the law, he constructed his system. It was the trip-hammer essential for the emergency to break the links binding the colonies to imperial authority, and to pulverize the privileges of caste. It inspired him to write the Declaration of Independence, and persuaded him to doubt the wisdom of the powers concentrated in the constitution. In persuaded him to doubt the wisdom of the powers concentrated in the constitution. In his passionate love of liberty he became intensely jealous of authority. He destroyed the substance of royal prerogative, but never emerged from its shadow. He would have the States as the guardians of popular rights and the barriers against centralization, and he saw in the growing power of the Nation ever-increasing ancroachments upon the rights of the people. For the success of the pure Democracy which must precede Presidents and Cabinets and Congresses, it was perhaps providential that its apostle never believed a great people could grant and still retain, could give and at will reclaim, could delegate and yet firmly hold the authority which ultimately created the power of their Republic and enlarged the scope of their own liberty.

Mepublic and enlarged the scope of their who liberty.

Where this master-mind halted, all stood will. The necessity for a permanent Union was apparent, but each State must have hold upon the bowstring which encircled its throat. It was admitted that union gave the machinery required to successfully fight the common enemy, but yet there was fear that it might become a

Frankenstein and destroy its creators. Thus patriotism and fear, difficulties of communication between distant communities, and the intense growth of provincial pride and interests, led this Congress to frame the Articles of Confederation, happily termed the League of Friendship. The result was not a government, but a ghost. By this scheme the American people were ignored and the Declaration of Independence reversed. * * *

By this scheme the American people were ignored and the Declaration of Independence reversed. * * *

But, while the perils of war had given temporary strength to the Confederation, peace developed its fatal weakness. States passed exclusive and hostile laws against each other, and riot and disorder threatened the disintegration of society. "Our stock is stolen, our houses are plundered, our frams are raided," cried a delegate in the Massachusetts convention; "despotism is better than anarchy!" To raise four millions of dollars a, year was beyond the resources of the Government, and three hundred thousand was the limit of the loan it could secure from the money-lenders of Europe. Even Washington exclaimed in despair: "I see one head gradually changing into thirteen, which, instead of looking up to Congress as the supreme controlling power, are considering themselves as depending on their respective States." And later, when independence had been won, the impotency of the Government wrung from him the exclamation: "After gloriously and successfully contending against the usurpation of Great Britain, we may fall a prey to our own folly and disputes."

But even through this Cimmerian darkness shot a flame which illumined the coming century, and kept bright the beacon

But even through this Cimmerian darkness shot a flame which illumined the coming century, and kept bright the beacon fires of liberty. The architects of constitutional freedom formed their institutions with wisdom which forecasted the future. They may not have understood at first the whole truth, but, for that which they knew, they had the martyrs' spirit and the crusaders' enthusiasm. * *

The government of the republic by a Congress of States, a diplomatic convention of

gress of States, a diplomatic convention of the ambassadors of petty commonwealths, after seven years' trial, was falling asunder. Threatened with civil war among after seven years' trial, was falling asunder. Threatened with civil war among its members, insurrection and lawlessness rife within the States, foreign commerce ruined and internal trade paralyzed, its currency worthless, its markets closed, its labor unemployed, it was like a helpless wreck upon the ocean, tossed about by the tides and ready to be engulfed in the storm. Washington gave the warning and called for action. It was a voice accustomed to command, but now entreating. The veterans of the war and the statesmen of the Revolution stepped to the front. The patriotism which had been misled, but had never faltered, rose above the interests of States and the jealousies of jarring Confederates to find the basis for union. "It is clear to me as A, B, C," said Washington, what an extension of Federal powers would make us one of the most happy, wealthy, respectable and powerful nations that ever inhabited the terrestrial globe. Without them we shall soon be every thing which is the direct reverse. I predict the worst consequences from a half-starved, limping Government, always moving upon crutches, and tottering at every step." The response of the country was the convention of 1787, at Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was but the vestibule of the temple which this illustrious assembly erected. With no successful precedents to guide, it auspiciously worked out the problem of Constitutional Government, and of imperial power and home rule, supplementing each other in promoting the grandeur of the Nation, and preserving the liberty of the individual.

The deliberations of great councils have vitally affected, at different periods, the

ing the grandeur of the Nation, and preserving the liberty of the individual.

The deliberations of great councils have vitally affected, at different periods, the history of the world and the fate of Empires; but this Congress builded, upon popular sovereignty, institutions broad enough to embrace the continent, and elastic enough to fit all conditions of race and traditions. The experience of a hundred years has demonstrated for us the perfection of the work, for defense against foreign foes, and for self-preservation against domestic insurrection, for limitless expansion in population and material development, and for steady growth in intellectual freedom and force. Its continuing influence upon the welfare and destiny of the human race can only be measured by the capacity of man to cultivate and content of the limit of the content measured by the capacity of man to cultivate and enjoy the boundless opportunities of liberty and law. The eloquent characterization of Mr. Gladstone condenses its merits: "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The statesmen who composed this great Senate were equal to their trust. Their conclusions were the results of calm debate and wise concession. Their character and abilities were so pure and great as to compand the confidence of the country for the reversal of the policy of the independence of the State of the power of the general Government, which had hitherto been the invariable practice and almost universal opinion, and for the adoption of the idea of the Nation and its supremacy.

Towering in majesty and influence above them all stood Washington, their President. Beside him was the venerable Franklin, who, though eighty-one years of age, brought to the deliberations of the convention the unimpaired vigor and resources of

brought to the deliberations of the convention the unimpaired vigor and resources of the wisest brain, the most hopeful philosophy, and the largest experience of the times. Oliver Ellsworth, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, and the profoundest jurist in the country; Robert Morris, the wonderful financier of the Revolution, and Gouverneur Morris, the most versatile genius of his period. Roger Sharvers at the control of the Revolution, and converse of the second states of the lution, and Gouverneur Morris, the most versatile genius of his period; Roger Sherman, one of the most eminent of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and John Rutledge, Rufus King. Elbridge Gerry, Edmund Randolph and the Pinckneys, were leaders of unequaled patriotism, courage, ability and learning; while Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, as original thinkers and constructive statesmen, rank among

ilton and James Madison, as original thinkers and constructive statesmen, rank among the immortal few whose opinions have for ages guided Ministers of State and determined the destinies of nations.

There were no examples to follow, and the experience of its members led part of them to lean toward absolute centralization as the only refuge from the anarchy of the confederation, while the rest clung to the sovereignty of the States, for fear that the concentration of power would end in the absorption of liberty. The large States did not want to surrender the advantage of their position, and the smaller States saw the danger to their existence.

At this crisis the courage and confidence

At this crisis the courage and confidence needed to originate a system weakened. The temporizing spirit of compromise seized the convention with the alluring seized the convention with the alluring proposition of not proceeding faster than the people could be educated to follow. The cry: "Let us not waste our labor upon conclusions which will not be adopted, but amend and adjourn." was assuming startling unanimity. But the supreme force and majestic sense of Washington brought the assemblage to the lofty plane of its duty and opportunity. He said: "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God.' Freed from the limitations of its environment, and the question of the adoption of its work, the convention erected its Government upon the eternal foundations of the power of the people. It discussed the delusive theory of a compact between independent States, and derived National power from the people of the United States. It broke up the machinery of the Confederation and put in practical operation of elitering generalities of the Declaration of ation and put in practical operation the glittering generalities of the Declaration of Independence. From chaos came order, from insecurity came safety, from disintegra-tion and civil war came law and liberty, tion and civil war came law and liberty, with the principle proclaimed in the preamble of the great charter, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States." With a wisdom inspired of God,

to work out upon this continent the liberty of man, they solved the problem of the graph benning and yet preserving load of many the problem of the graph benning and yet preserving load of the continuation of the United States, and the state of the States with the major than the buffers and the continuation of the United States, or the Congress of the Co

1705 the Stamp act congress, the first and the father of American Congresses, assembled and presented to the English Government that vigorous protest which caused the repeal of the act, and checked the first step towards the usurpation which lost the American colonies to the British empire. Within these walls the Congress of the Confederation had commissioned its Ambassadors abroad, and in ineffectual efforts at government had created the necessity for the concentration of Federal authority, now to be consummated.

The first Congress of the United States gathered in this ancient temple of liberty, greeted Washington and accompanied him to the balcony. The famous men visible about him were Chancellor Livingston, Vice-President John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Governor Clinton, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee, General Knox and Baron Steuben. But we believe that among the invisible host above him, at this supreme moment of the culmination in permanent triumph of the thousands of years of struggle for self-government, were the spirits of the soldiers of the revolution who had died that their countrymen might enjoy this blessed day, and with them were the Barons of Runnymede and William the Silent, and Sidney and Russell, and Cromwell and Hampden, and the heroes and martyrs of liberty of every race and age.

As he came forward, the multitude in the streets, in the windows, and on the roofs sent up such a rapturous shout that

As he came forward, the multitude in the streets, in the windows, and on the roofs sent up such a rapturous shout that Washington sat down overcome with emotion. As he slowly rose and his tall and majestic form again appeared, the people, deeply affected, in awed silence viewed the scene. The Chancellor solemnly read to him the oath of office, and Washington, repeating, said: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," Then he reverently bent low and kissed the Bible, uttering with profound emotion: "So help me,

Great the opinion that a great commander had appeared, and at Harlem Reights he won the first American victory of the Revolution, which gave that confidence of our raw recruits against the famous veterans of Europe which carried our army triumphantly and the starting camps of marches over the snow by bare-footed soldiers to heroic attack and splendid victory, of despair with an unpaid army, and of hope from the generous assistance of France, and the generous assistance of France, and triumphed. As the last soldier of the invading enemy embarks, Washington at the head of the patriot hosting of the city, receives the welceme and gratitude of its people, and in the taners which faces us across the wad with tears which faces us across the wad with tears which choke the words, he bids farewell forever to his companions in arms. Such were the crowding memories of the past suggested to Washington in 178b by his approach to New York.

Washington was never dramatic, but on the procession of foreign Ambasadors, of statesmen and Generals, of divise occidete and military companies, which escored heart through the part of the certain of the country of the procession of foreign Ambasadors, of statesmen and Generals, of divise occidete and military companies, which escored heart drawing the procession of the country of the certain of the certain of the certain of the certa

HONORED OLD MAIDS.

JOANNA BAILLIE, a poet and play-writer of great renown, was never married SISTER DORA, the brave spirit of English pest-houses, whose story is as a helpful evangel, was the bride of the world's sorrow alone.

JANE PORTER lived and died an old maid The children of her busy brain were "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and "The Scottish Chiefs," which have moved the hearts of millions with excitement and tears.

MARIA EDGEWORTH Was an old maid. It was this woman's writings that first suggested the thought of writing similarly to Sir Walter Scott. Her brain might well be called the mother of the Waverly Novels.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, most gracious lady, heroine of Inkerman and Balaklava hospitals, has, to the present, written "Miss" before her name. The man who should marry her might well crave to take

HONEST CARL DUNDER. He Tells Why He Is Tired of Giving Ad-

Sometimes a young man comes to me

and says he likes some advice ash to his future. I say to him:
"Shpean der truth—be honest—be

temperate und keep oudt of debt. He goes right away und tries to be nominated for office, und maype in six months he whas in shail for embezzlement. Therefore I believe it vhas best to shpeak to young mans who like

"Go und do shust like you want to do and you will be all right."

Sometimes a girl brings me her album und says she likes me to write in it. I like to oblige her, und so I write, "If you expect to be happy in der parlor you must practice economy in der kitchen."

Der next time I see dat album dot page vhas cut oudt und dot girl vhas telling people dot some old Dutchmans vhas shust too cranky to live. Therefore I belief it vhas better to write in tuat album: "Find a rich und foolish young man

-marry him-sit down in der parlorlet de kitchen go py Halifax, und you will lif one hoonered years und take all der happiness dere vhas."

Sometimes an oldt man comes to me und says he likes to get married again to a young girl, und he would be glad if I tell him how it vhas. It vhas pleasure for me to say:

"Dot man who vhas feefty years old und haf seex shildren vhas an idiot asylum to marry himself by a girl of eighteen.

Dot oldt man says he vhas eafer so much obliged, und he goes right off und marries dot gal und in four weeks all his shildren whas turned oudt doors. Somepody spheaks about Carl Dunder, und he says I don't know so mooch ash dot bird's nest of last year. Therefore, it vhas better for me if I tell him: "It vhas all right, Mister Schmidt-marry at once-it vhas your duty-young wives like oldt husbands-never mind dose childrens-you vhill be so happy ash nefer vhas."

Sometimes a fellow comes to me und says it vhas queer how I get along so vhell. He goes down hill all der times, vhile some odder people who don't work half so hard ash he does goes oop. He says he likes to ask my advice, und pooty soon I tells him: "Don't go by some saloons-keep

oudt of strikes—let politics alone—shmoke a pipe und lif like der mans who makes only two dollar a day." He says he vhas eafer so mooch obliged, und he goes by a saloon und

sets em oop for der boys, und says I vhas a fool und der liberties of dis country vhas in danger. Maype she vhas better if I told

"Drink all der beer you can-go on some strikes eafery week-keep in mit der politicians-haf plum pudding all der time und shwear dot der rich vhas

growing richer all der time." "I vhas tired. Let somepody advise

herself. - Detroit Free Press. ABOUT CHAPERONS.

Something About the Persons Who Are Perhaps one of the best chaperons, and one under whose wing a girl has a good chance of thoroughly enjoying a ball, is a married sister, young enough to dance herself, to have many friends to whom she can introduce her sister. Smart and well drossed she attracts notice, and going out with her makes ball-going a pleasure and a success. A mother can not always keep pace with the times, and does not always know the best men, as they are termed. But

is able to make a strong party in a ball-It is almost needless to say that an aunt is almost as good a chaperon as a mother, and perhaps even more indulgent to a favorite niece, as regards to remaining for yet another dance, while as to securing partners for her, she is in a better position for doing so than the most anxious of mothers. When relations are not available for the office of chaperon, friends are pressed into the service, and this request is met in different ways by different people. If a lady has neither a daughter or a sister of her own to chaperon, she is pleased to have the care of a pretty, well-dressed girl, or even two sisters; not only does she wish to be goodnatured, but she knows that this addition to her party will increase its importance, and a lady so situated is a general chaperon among her friends. Even when a lady has a daughter or daughters of her own, she is often asked to take yet another girl to some ball to which she is going, and a pleasant, amiable girl is considered an acquisition to the party, as she takes care to introduce young men she may happen to know to her young girl friends. But some girls are too selfish and inconsiderate to do this, and rather act the part of pirates and poachers toward their confiding young friends by exclusively endeavoring to monopolize the attention of the young men of the party. These ball room tactics once indulged in render the fair tactician one to be avoided on future occasions by mothers with girls to chaperon. Girls should take the opportunity of speaking a few words to their chaperons as often as possible, and should sit or stand by them a few minutes from time to time during the evening.-London Queen.

-The clergyman in an English town, having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk, reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Mistaken souls, who dream of Heaven."

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost everyone at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind falls to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel-like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, ROX-

bury Station, Conn.
"For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

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CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

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SSS with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.

John Drim.

Jan. 12, 1889.

Peru, Ind.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and sulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut anger. The alcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.

Feb. 15, '89.

JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

a young married lady has the support of her husband, many of his friends, and is able to make a strong party in a ball. MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

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Poverty to Celebrity. It will be recollected that one of Sir Walter Scott's sayings was, that "Whatever might be said about luck, it is skill that leads to fortune!"

There can be no doubt of this as general principle. Few self-indulgent and apathetic men do well in any time of life. The skillful, the active and the stoadily persevering, usually carry off the prizes which turn up in the wheel of fortune. At the same time some thing is due to circumstances, as well as to the Power which wisely controls human destiny. Practically, however, the thing to be borne in mind is-that the young are bound to exercise all proper means to secure improvement in their condition.

Esop, Publius, Syrus, Terrence and Epictetus-all distinguished men in ancient times-were serfs at their outset in life. Protagoras, a Greek philosopher, was at first a common porter. Cleanthes, another philosopher, was a pugilist, and also supported himself at first by drawing water, and carrying

Prof. Heyne, of Gottingen, one of the greatest classical scholars of his own or any other age, was the son of a poor weaver, and for many years had to struggle with the most depressing poverty. The efforts of this excellent man of genius appear to have been greater and more protracted than those of any other on record; but he was finally rewarded with the highest honors. Bandoccin, one of the learned men of the sixteenth century, was the son of a shoemaker, and worked for many years at the same business. Gelli, a celebrated Italian writer, began life as a tailor, and although he rose to eminence in literature, never forgot his original profession, which he took pleasure in mentioning in his lectures.

The elder Opie, whose talent for painting was well appreciated, was originally a working carpenter in Cornwall, and was discovered by Dr. Wolcott-otherwise Peter Pindar-working as a sawyer at the bottom of a saw-pit. Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and distinguished himself by opposing the schemes of Charles I., was the son of a cloth-worker at Guildford. Akenside, the author of "Pleasures of Imagination," was the son of a butcher in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. D'Alembert, the French mathematician, was left at the steps of the church by his parents, and brought up by a woman as a foundling, yet arrived at great celebrity, and never forgot or abandoned his nurse.

Ammenius Saccophorus, founder of the Mystic Philosophy at Alexandria, was born in poverty, and originally earned his subsistence by carrying sacks of wheat-whence the latter part of his name. Amyot, a French author of some celebrity for his version of Plutarch, lived in the sixteenth century, and was at first so poor as to be unable to afford oil or candles to assist his studies, which he had to carry on by fire light; and all the sustenance his parents could afford him was a loaf of bread weekly .- N. Y. Ledger.

ECONOMICAL LIVING.

Men Who Eke Out an Existence on Three While some people who imagine they are poor are squabbling over whether or not they can live on \$20 per week others of whom I have knowledge are living on \$3 a week. They do not stop to debate about the question at all, but go right ahead and do it. Really it does not cost much to support life in a hearty, healthy man, if he has no pride or nicety about him. Ten cents will get him a bed for the night in a big. hot room with forty or fifty companions. Five cents will get him a bowl of oatmeal or cornmeal or rice in the morning with a slice of bread, ten cents will get him a plate of meat and vegetables at midday, and five cents will get him all the bread or corn cakes he wants for supper. All told, the man who lives in the cheapest lodginghouses in town and boards at the cheapest restaurant in town spends only thirty cents a day for living expenses. Washing costs him nothing, for he wears no collars and cuffs, and when his shirt needs soaking very badly he wrestles with it in the common bath tub and hangs it up to dry before a red-hot stove before he goes to sleep. It is possible for him to save ninety cents a week. Longshoremen, towboys, sailors out of work and laborers of all kinds mingle in the cheap lodging-house, and there is also quite a large percentage of full-fledged or semitramps and beggars, though most of the genuine tramps scorn to pay for any thing and get themselves committed to the jail or penitentiary. Let it not be thought for a moment that the ter?" "Yes, sah." "Was he bad inhabitants of the cheap lodging-houses are homogeneous. They are divided into many classes. The young men go to one room, the old men to another. and one of the strangest things found is the strong disposition of those who have fallen from prosperity to drift together. I found in one house an exmayor of Brooklyn, an ex-surrogate and a priest who was not so very long ago the beloved pastor of a large parish. Others in the same house were ex-merchants, spendthrift heirs and ex-actors. They are still aristocratic. spending as much as fifteen cents for their beds and getting it, the Lord knows how. In their humble readingroom they discuss the world from the cynical standpoint of their wrongs, real or imaginary, and they would no more

associate with the lodgers in other

houses than Queen Victoria would ac-

company her hopeful eldest son to a

London music hall. Drink has been

the cause of downfall in almost all

these cases. - Brooklyn Eagle.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.

The Latest in Gloves, Hoslery, Neck-Wear and Dress Trimmings.

Gloves for morning walks and general wear are of dressed kid corded on the back-not widely embroideredand fastened smoothly on the wrists by four large gilt buttons; they are either tan-colored, gray or black. For afternoon visits and receptions Suede mousquetaire gloves are worn in eight-button lengths, quite plain on the back. and these also are in tan and gray shades. Dress gloves are very similar, Suede mousqutaires, but are of twelve to thirty button lengths, reaching up to the sleeves of the evening gown, and may be tan-colored, gray, white or black. All dress gloves are quite plain on the back. The sac gloves, loose wristed without buttons, draw off and on easily, and are chosen quite large for the country, for traveling and for steamer use; they come in Suede, in glace kid, and in heavy doeskin; tan, chamois-color, gray and black sac gloves are for general use, and white sac gloves are especially liked with yachting gowns. Riding and driving gloves of heavy kid are now made short like men's gloves to fasten with only one large button, and are also worn longer with four buttons at the wrists. There are also tilburied driving gloves, heavy doeskin faced inside the hand with kid to prevent the reins from slipping.

Black hosiery will remain in favor for general use, but colored stockings are again chosen to match house gowns and full-dress toilets. Tan or gray lisle thread or silk stockings with tan or gray Suede slippers, and gloves of Suede of the same color, will still be worn with white, black or colored dresses

For the neck are finely plaited collarettes of crape or silk muslin, lisse, India silk or lace, in colors or white, turned down around the low-throated bodice and falling in a jabot almost down to the waist line. These modernize and brighten up the plainest untrimmed waist, and there are plaited cuffs to match. White mull plastrons or vests to be put on outside the dress waist are very thickly gathered below a pointed standing collar of colored moire ribbon, or velvet, or of the mull striped with colored braid. Short undersleeves are worn with these, with wristbands like the collar, and the full mull sleeves are pushed back against the dress sleeves in a puff that gives a very stylish finish to plain sleeves. Fichus of silk muslin with embroidered ruffles on the edges are made in all the stylish colors for gowns-Suede, copper, old-rose, turquoise, reseda, etc. -as well as in black and white.-Harper's Bazar.

IN STRAIGHT ROWS.

A System of Planting That Will Reduc the Work of Cultivation.

It is an item to reduce the cultivation s much as possible-or rather, to reduce the work of cultivating. The greater the work that can be done with the cultivators or plows, the less will be the work required to keep the soil clean and in good tilth. This apwhether in the field olies to all crops, truck patch, small fruit patch or garden. In addition to having the rows straight, the plants should stand in the rows as evenly as possible. This is one advantage in using the seed drill; the seed is sown much more evenly than it is possible to sow by hand, unless more than usual pains are taken. The garden cultivators, if properly used, will very materially reduce the work of keeping the soil mellow and clear of weeds. If the plants are standing evenly in straight rows, the cultivators or weeders can be worked more closely to the plants; and the closer this can be done the less hand-weeding will be

needed. With a good set of stakes and a line the rows can be made straight; and as nearly, or quite, all the seed drills are provided with markers that while seeding one row mark the next, with care in getting the rows straight at the start, they can be left so. It is an aim in the garden to reduce hand-weeding or hoeing, and the use of the cultivator helps immensely in this direction. Then if care is taken to have the plants in a straight line and to work the cultivator close to them, clean work can be done much more easily than when proper care is not taken in this way. -Farmer's Call.

The Position Was Open,

One cold day during the war a fugitive slave was standing before a fire in Washington, warming himself. "Where did you come from, Uncle?" asked a pro-slavery bystander. "From camphor in the water once a week is Culpepper, sah." "Leave your masto you?" "No, sah; very good, kind master, sah." "Give you all you wanted to eat and wear did he?" 'Yes, sah; never wanted for much of any thing, sah." "Well, don't you think you'd be much better off with him as a slave than grubbing around Washington for yourself?" "Well, sah, de job up dah is open for any one dat wants it," responded the negro, calmly, and in the laugh that went up the admirer of slavery disappeared. - Chicago Mail.

-The mortality of the Chinese residing in New York is greater, in proportion to their number, than that of any other race, though most of them, says the New York Sun, eat American food. They are apt to find that the climate is Repeat this every three months to keep rather hard upon them.

-A burglar, arrested in Boston, had on his breast an India ink picture of a toes in any form, as they are inclined gravestone, on which was marked 'In to aggravate the affection. -- Boston memory of my father and mother."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-Salt dissolved in alcohol will re-

move grease spots from cloth. -Pulverize about equal parts of common salt and alum, put the mixture on cotton batting, and apply same in the cavity of tooth and relief will generally follow.

-Umbrellas will last much longer if, when they are wet, they are placed handle downward to dry. The moisture falls from the edges of the frame, and the fabric dries uniformly.

-Onions are about the best nervine known. No medicine is really so efficacious in cases of nervous prostration, and they tone up a wornout system in a very short time. - Green's Fruit Grower.

-An inflamed bunion should be poulticed, and larger shoes worn. Iodine twelve grains, lard or spermaceti ointment half an ounce, make a capital ointment for bunions. It should be rubbed on two or three times a day.

-For dyspepsia pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime, let it stand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it is ready for use. Put three tablespoonfuls in a cup of milk, and drink any time, usually before meals.

-Salt Fish with Cream. -Soak a pound and a half of fish over night. Simmer an hour and a half, then drain and shred. Melt one large tablespoonful of butter and mix in it a tablespoonful of flour; then, add a quart of hot milk and the fish. Add the beaten egg and serve. -Good Housekeeping.

-Granulated Wheat Gems.-Stir two and one-half cups of fine granulated wheat slowly into a liquid, formed of one cup of water and one cup of milk, seasoned with a saltspoonful of salt; then beat rapidly until the arm is weary, and fill very hot iron gem pans, well buttered, giving the batter a beating while filling and bake immediately in a hot oven. -Boston Cook Book.

-Considering that the chief causes of sleeplessness are mental worry and the want of a due amount of exercise and fresh air, the suggestion is made to sufferers to observe the ordinary rules of hygiene relating to such matters, to take food and drink in moderation, and to avoid of an evening the use of tea, coffee and tobacco. In dealing with severe nervous irritation or physical work, a daily rest has been found an almost essential prelude to sleep at night.

-A savory and seasonable dish is codfish balls, made as follows: Pick fine one quart of codfish, let it simmer on the back of the stove fifteen minutes, drain off the water, then boil gently fifteen minutes; also boil six goodsized potatoes, mash fine to mix while hot with the fish; season with salt and pepper, add, a teaspoonful of butter; lastly, beat three eggs well and stir through the fish and potato, drop into hot lard from a spoon or form into balls and fry; lay a napkin on the platter to

THE COMPLEXION.

Suggestions for Ladies Who Wish to Have a Transparent Skin.

ion, and those desirous of possessing such, know that the winds are to be guarded against as much as possible; therefore, they never go abroad unless veiled. It is not wise to use any thing that will fill up the pores of the skin, for to insure a good complexion it is necessary that these should be kept open to throw off all impurities. To keep the pores of the skin open

there is nothing that will do this work as well as soap and water. Rain water is the best where it can be conveniently used. Have the water quite warm, and with some white Castile soap make a suds, with which wash the face thoroughly, then rinse in warm, clear water, and dry on a soft towel. If the skin is not sensitive a brisk rubbing is a great addition to open the pores. This washing should take place just before retiring. Then in the morning wash in clean, warm water, omitting the soap. If it is necessary to go out immediately after washing, do not use the warm water, but cold, as the face will be likely to roughen. A few drops of ammonia in hard water will render it soft and cleansing to the skin, but have a care of putting in too much ammonia, or it may chafe the skin. Borax is also good to soften water, and is a great healer and cleanser. A quarter of a teaspoonful to a basin of water is usually a sufficient quantity. If the skin is apt to be too dry, the ammonia or borax ought not to be used frequently, but, instead, a little vaseline or diluted glycerine will be found beneficial. A few drops of spirits of good to whiten the skin.

It is particularly important that the blood be kept in good condition to insure a healthy skin. Impure blood will soon destroy the finest complexion. A teaspoonful of the flower of sulphur in a cup of milk, taken the first thing in the morning for three successive mornings, then omit three mornings, then take it for three more mornings, is claimed to be a wonderful purifier of the blood. Some use this as a face wash and find it very softening to the skin. One of the best blood purifiers we have found is a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken in a glass of milk or water each night just before retiring for three nights, then the fourth night take a mild purgative to remove all the impurities, which the charcoal is sure to attract, from the system. the blood in good condition. People inclined to canker or eruptions of the skin should refrain from eating toma-Budget

"Sweet Home."

111

"There is no place like home" runs the old song, and we know how true it is.

Go where you will-encounter men in whatever circumstances we may—we shall be apt to find that a reference to their nes will immediately secure their attention, and will give you favor in their eyes.

The impressions made in the home are lasting. A mother's words never pass from the mind. A father's counsel remains fresh so long as life lasts. The last benediction of parental love and solicitude—with what

tenacity it clings to the memory when al-most all else has gone. How important, therefore, that the home be maintained intact as long as possible—a haven of loying counsel, of peace and joy to the growing children. How sad when death invades, when the fire goes out on the hearthstone and the family is scattered. What the children lose by the death of a parent only those realize who have grown up without that love and advice which a parent alone

can bestow.

No doubt tens of thousands of parents have found premature graves who might have lived year of usefulness, had they but known what was sapping their strength and slowly but surely pushing them into the

There are tens of thousands of parents to-day in agony of mind through fear of death from kidney disease, who do not know they are doctoring only symptoms such as wakefulness, nervousness, splendid feeling one day and an all-gone one another, dropsy, weak heart action, pneumonia, neuralgia, fickle appetite, etc... while the real trouble is poisoned blood caused by diseased kidneys. Unless purified with Warner's Safe Cure they will just as surely die as though poisoned with arsenic. If you are suffering as described, and have been for any length of time, you are, unless you get relief right speedily, stricken with

death, whether you know it or not.

Doctors publicly admit that they can not cure advanced kidney disease; they are too bigoted to use Warner's Safe Cure because it is an advertised remedy; consequently, unless you use your own good judgment, secure and use Warner's Safe Cure, a specific, which has proved itself in tens of thousands of cases to be all it is represented your home through your home distance. ed, your home, through your death, will be broken up and your loved ones deprived of that which money can not purchase or friends supply.

Already too many loving parents, noble, kind and true, have gone to premature graves through ignorance of their condition and the bigotry of physicians. It is time to ery a halt, and we beg of you, for the love we bear your home and the duty you owe yourself, to give this matter your careful and conscientious consideration

The Climate of Australia.

Night in Australia! How impossible to describe its beauty! Heaven seems, in that new world, so much nearer to earth! Every star stands out so bright and so particular, as if fresh from the time when the Maker willed it; and the moon, like a large, silvery sun-the least objection to which is it shines so distinct and so still. Now and then a sound breaks the silence, but a sound so much in harmony with the solitude that it only deepens its charms. Hark! the low cry of the night-birds from yonder glen, amid the small, gray, gleamy rocks. Hark! as the night deepens, the bark of the distant watch-dog, or the low, strange howl of his more savage species, from which he defends the fold. Hark! the echo catches the sound, and flings it sportily from hill to hill-farther and farther down, till all again is hushed, and the flowers hang noiselessly over your head, as you ride through a grove of giant gum Those who possess a good complex- trees. Now the air is literally charged with odors, and the sense of fragrance grows almost painful in its pleasure. You quicken your pace, and escape again into the open plains and the full moonlight, and through the slender tea trees catch the gleam of the river, the exquisite fineness of the atmosphere, and hear the soothing sound of its gentle murmur.-N. Y. Ledger.

> -At a club recently the conversation fell on gambling and the sang froid displayed by some men in the face of considerable losses. "Well." remarked suddenly one of the members, "what would you all say if I were to tell you that I once lost a cool hundred thousand, and that it did not affect me more than if it had been ten cents?" Every one was dumbfounded, till finally a timid voice ventured: "Where did that happen? At Monte Carlo?" "No," replied the other, calmly; "in my dreams."

-When a clock strikes it is working, but when a man strikes he isa't.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS	CITY	, M	ay 3.
CATTLE-Shipping steers \$	3 20	0	4 15
Butcher steers	3 00	0	4 10
Native cows	2 00	0	3 25
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 10	0	4 50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	75	0	76
No.*2 soft	785	400	79
CORN-No. 2	25	@	251/2
OATS-No. 2	20	0	21
RYE-No. 2	37	0	371/2
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 20	0	2 40
HAY-Baled	5 00	0	6 50
BUTTER-Choice creamery	19	@	23
CHEESE-Full cream	10	0	11
EGGS-Choice	10	0	101/2
BACON-Hams	10	0	101/2
Shoulders	5	0	51/2
Sides	. 7	0	8
LARD	6	0	6%
POTATOES	20	0	40
ST. LOUIS.			steaded of

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 4 00 @ 4 40

Butchers' steers 3 75 @ 4 45

HOGS—Packing 4 00 @ 4 60

SHEEP—Fair to choice 3 50 @ 5 25

WHEAT—No. 2 red 80 @ 804

CORN—No. 2 80 @ 804

CORN—No. 2 224/@ 224/

RYE—No. 2 42 @ 43

BUTTER—Creamery 23 @ 24

BODE 5 218 RYE—No. 2. 42 6 43
BUTTER—Creamery 23 6 24
PORK 12 25 @ 12 30
CHICAGO.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 814/2 814/2 814/2 CORN—No. 2 334/2 334/2 334/2 CATS—No. 2 22 22/2 RYE—No. 2 41 42 41/4 BUTTER—Creamery 20 62 21 PORK 11 45 62 11 50 NEW YORK. BUTTER-Creamery.....

An Appeal for Assistance An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

Wife—"Why were you so long at the front door last night, John? Why didn't you sing out?" Husband—"That was just the trouble. I couldn't strike the right key."

From the Centropolis, Kansas City, Mo.
December 1, 1887.
There is nothing so valuable to us as health, but we do not realize this until we are deprived of it. How many of our readers awake in the morning with dull pains in the back and head, and find it a hard task to perform daily duties? These are symptoms of Malaria, and we know from personal trial they may be completely eradicated by Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It is a simple and effective remedy, and we advise our readers to try it.

Wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, but wants

This is the age of wonders and the average American citizen is no longer surprised at any thing. If you want to experience that sensation, however, just write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main street, Richmond, Va., and hear what they have got to say of the success of some of their agents. They have got the goods that sell, and any one out of employment will consult their own interests by applying to them.

A man feels down in the mouth when buy-ing a horse, and sometimes much more so after buying it.

Engraving and Electrotyping. If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plats, or any thing in this line, write to us for samples and prices. Best work guaranteed at fair prices.

and prices. Best work guaranteed at prices. Address
A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO. THE fashion of carrying a muff dates three bundred years back. Courtiers wore them in the time of George I.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

A SLIP of the foot may soon be recovered; but that of the tongue perhaps never.

DANGER Signalled by a Cough is averted with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Tootache Drops Cure in one minute.

Human foresight often leaves its proudest possessor only a choice of evils.

BILIOUSNESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he has got.

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

TIUMBAGO TOOTHACHE HEADACHE SCIATICA

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THE FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Don't give up, my poor, sick friend, While there's life there's hope, 'tis said; Sicker persons often mend; Time to give up when you're dead."

Purer, richer blood you need: Strength and tone your system give: This advice be wise and heed-Take the G. M. D. and live."

"These letters stand for 'Golden Medical Discovery' (Dr. Pierce's), the greatest nutritive, tonic and blood-purifier of the age."

"You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this malady, which is scrofula affecting the lungs and rotting them out, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But 'don't give up the ship' while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it is guaranteed to benefit or cure Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promply refunded.

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A Great Crowd and Magnificent Street Pageant-President Harrison's Address -Services at St. Paul's Church-The Old States in Line.

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The moment the centennial exercises at the sub-treasury began yesterday the military parade up Broadway from Pine street on its triumphal march with General Schofield commanding. The parade was in three divisions, the first consisting of regular troops, cadets and a naval corps.

The parade was led by Major-General J. M. Schofield, accompanied by his staff and corps of aides. The right of the line was given to the West Point cadets, 400 strong, who were followed by the regulars under Major-General Howard, and these constituted the first division. The second division consisted of State militia. They marched in the order of admission of States to the Union, as follows:

Delaware—750 men, Governor Benjamin T. Biggs commanding and staff; First regiment, nel George W. Marshall. Pennsylvania—8,000 men, Governor James A. Beaver commanding and staff; second brigade,

Brigadier-General John A. Wiley; third brigade, Brigadier-General John B. S. Gobin; the State fencibles, Major Chew. New Jersey—3,70) men, Governor Robert S. Green commanding and staff. Georgia—35 men, Governor John B. Gordon

commanding and staff, the militia being the Governor's personal guard only. Connecticut-40 men, Governor Morgan G.

Bulkley commanding and staff; Fourth regiment, Colonei Thomas L. Watson. Massachusetts—1,675 men, Governor Oliver Ames commanding, staff and honorary staff; Governor's escort, First corps cadets, M. V. M., Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Edmonds; Seccond corps cadets, M. V. M., Lieutenant-Colonel J. Frank Dalton: the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, chartered in 1688, 250 men, Captain Lieutenant Henry E. Smith; Fifth regiment infantry, Second bri-

gade, M. V. M., Colonel William A. Bancroft.

Maryland—500 men, Governor E. E. Jackson commanding and staff. South Carolina -350 men. Governor John P. Richardson commanding and staff; the Gover-nor's guard of Columbia, Captain William Douglass; the Washington light infantry of Charleston, custodians of the Eutaw flag, Captain R. C. Gilchrist; the Butler guards,

Captain Withunt.

New Hampshire—1,000 men, Governor Charles
H. Sawyer commanding and staff; the entire
National guard of the State, First regiment,
Colonel George M. Line; Second regiment,
Colonel Elbridge L. Capp; Third regiment, Colonel J N. Peterson; company A, cavalry, Captain Erwin H. Smith; First battery, artillery, Captain Samuel S. Piper.
Virginia—500 men, Governor Fitzhugh Lee commanding and staff; separate companies

New York-12.000 men. Governor David Bennett Hill, commander-in-chief; Major-General Josiah Porter, adjutant-general; Brigadier-General Charle F. Robbins, general inspector of rifle practice; Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant, surgeon-general; Brigadier-General George S. Field. chief of engineers: Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, chief of ordnance; Brigadier-General E. Shafer, inspector-general; Brigadier-General Ralph Brandreth, commissary-general of subsistence; Brigadier-General Walter C. Stokes, paymaster-general; Brigadier-General Clifford A. H. Bartlett, judge advocate-general; Brigadier-General Ferdinand P. Earle, chief of artillery; Colonel Edmund L. Judson, second military secretary; Colonels Hugh O'Donohue, Albert B. Hilton, George B. McClellan, William F. Lausing and Marcus D. Rus ell, aides de camp: First bri-gade, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanding and staff; Second brigade, James Mc-Leer, Brooklyn, commanding; Third brigade, Brigadier-General Amasa J. Parker, Jr.; Albany, commanding; Fourth brigade. Brigadier-General Peter O. Doyle, Buffalo, commanding. North Carolina-150 men, Governor Daniel C.

Fowler commanding and staff. Rhode Island—450 men. Governor Royal C. Taft commanding and staff. Vermont-750 men, Governor William P. Dilding and staff; First regim ingham commanding and staff; First regiment, Colonel J. Estey: First separate company, Captain S. Claude O'Cannor; Second separate company, Captain A. K. Brown: Fuller's light battery, Brevet-Colonel Levi K. Fuller.
Kentucky—450 men, Governor Simon B. Buckner commanding and staff: the Louisville Legion (First regiment), Colonel John B. Caplerger companding.

man commanding. Ohio—3,5: 0 men, Governor Joseph B. Foraker

commanding and staff; First regiment infantry, Cincinnati, Colonel Frederick W. Moore; First troop of cavalry, Cleveland, Captain George A.

Garretson, and other troops.

Missouri-300 men, Governor Francis commanding and staff; Third regiment, Colonel Moore; First regiment, Carthage light guards. Louisiana—400 men, Governor Francis T. Nichols commanding and staff.

Mississippi-630 men, Governor Robert Lowry ing and staff. Michigan-100 men, Governor C. G. Luce commanding and staff. District of Columbia—800 men, Commissioner Colonel E. C. Blunt commanding and staff;

Was ington light infantry and eight separate Florida—200 men, Governor Francis P. Fleming commanding and staff.
West Virginia--300 men, Governor J. B.

Jackson commanding and staff. A place was also given in this division to Governor Seay, of Alabama; Governor James P. Engel, of Arkansas; Governor J. N. Cooper, of Colorado; Governor J. W. Fifer, of Illinois; Governor Hovey, of Indiana; Governor Larrabee, of Iowa; Governor Burley, of Maine; Governor Merriam, of Minnesota: Governor Francis, of Missouri; Governor Thayer, of Ne-

braska; Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon,

and Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin. The third division, G. A. R., and Loyal Legion, marched this way: Commanderin-Chief William Warner and staff; Deputy Commander-in-Chief Harrison Clark in a carriage; escort of two delegates from each post in the State, 1,200 men; Grand Marshal Collum P. Walton, with staff of fifty; Adjutant-General Captain E. L. Goodrich, Assistant Adjutant-General John T. Symes, the Loyal Legion 250. forty-five New York City posts, 6,000 men; Brooklyn posts, Marshal Henry W. Knight, 4,000 men, and fifteen posts out-

side these cities, 1,000 men. At the Sub-Treasury building Hon. Chauncey M. DePew, orator of the day, delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of Washington.

The crowds that lined the streets and filed windows and housetops were un-precedented even for New York. The march was simply an ovation along the entire route.

The President's Address. NEW YORK, May 1.—The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of the second chief event of the centennial celebration vesterday and three of the greatest banquets possibly ever held within the recollection of man. After speeches by ex-President Cleveland and Chief Justice Fuller, President Harrison spoke to "The United States of America" as follows:

United States of America" as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I should
be unjust to myself, and what is more serious,
I should be unjust to you, if I did not at this
first and last opportunity express to you the
deep sense of the obligation and thankfulness
which I feel for the many personal and official
courtesies which have been extended to me
since I came to take year in this celebration since I came to take part in this celebration.
[Applause.] The official representatives of the State of New York and of this great city have fined \$50 and costs.

sttended to me with the most courteous kindmy stay among you pleasant and gratifying. From you and at the hands of those who have thronged the streets of the city to-day I have received the most cordial expressions of good will. I would not, however, have you understand that these loud acclaims have been in any sense appropriated as personal tributes to myself. I have realized that there was that in this occasion and in all these interesting incl. this occasion and in all these interesting inci-dents which has made it so profoundly impres-sive to my mind which was above and greater than any living man. [Applause.] I have realized that that tribute of cordial interest which you have manifested was rendered to that great

office which by the favor of a greater people now exercise than to me. [Applause.]

The occasion and all of its incidents will be memorable, not only in the history of your city, but in the history of our country. New York did not succeed in retaining the seat of National Government, though she made liberal provi-sions for the assembling of the First Congress in the expectation that the Congress might find its permanent home here. But though you lost that which you coveted, I think the representatives here of all the States will agree that it was fortunate that the first inauguration of Washington took place in the State and the City of New York, for where in our country could the centennial of the event have been so worthily celebrated as here? What seaboard offered so magnificant a bay on which to display our merchant and naval marine? What city offered thoroughfares so magnificent, or a peo ple so great or so generous as New York has

oured out to-day to celebrate that event?

I have received at the hands of the committee who have been charged with the details, oner-ous, exacting and too often unthankful, of this demonstration, evidence of their confidence in my physical endurance. [Laughter.] I must also acknowledge still one other obliga-tion. The committee having in charge the exercises of this event have also given me another evidence of their confidence, which has been accompanied with some embarrassment. As I have noticed the progress of this banquet it seemed to me that each of these speakers had been made acquainted with his theme be fore he took his seat at the banquet and that I alone was left to make acquaintance with my theme when I sat down at the table. I pre ferred to substitute for the official title. is upon the programme, that familiar and fireside expression "Our Country."

I congratulate you to-day as one of the in-structive and interesting features of this occasion that these great thoroughfares, dedicated to trade, have closed their doors and covered up the insignias of commerce, that your great exchanges of commerce have closed and your citizens given themselves up to the observance of the celebration in which we are participat ng. I believe that patriotism has been inten sified in many hearts by what we have witnessed to-day; I believe that patriotism has been placed into the higher and holier fame in man earts. The bunting with which you have covere our walls, these patriotic inscriptions must go down and the wage and trade be resumed again. Here may I not ask you to carry those inscriptions that now hang on the walls into your homes, into the schools of your city, into all your great institutions—institutions where chiliren are gathered and teach them that the eve of the young and the old should look upon tha flag as one of the familiar glories of every American. Have we not learned that no stock and bonds nor land is our country? It is a spiritual thought that is in our minds. It is the flag and what it stands for. It is the fireside and hearts born of the inspiration which comes with the story of the flag of martyrs to liberty. It is the graveyard into which a common country has gathered the unconscious deeds of those who died that the thing might live which we love and call our country rather than any thing that can be touched or seen.

Let me add a thought due to our country's uture. Perhaps never have we been so well equipped for war upon land as now, and we have never seen the time when our people were more smitten with the love of peace. To ele-vate the morals of our people, to hold up the law as that sacred thing which, like the ark of God of old, may not be touched by irreverent hands but frowns upon any attempt to detrone its supremacy, to unite our people in all that makes home comfortable, as well as to give our energies in the direction of material advancement—this service may we render and out of this great demonstration let us draw lessons to inspire us to consecrate ourselves anew to the law and service of our country.

At St. Paul's Church NEW YORK, May 1 .- At St. Paul's Church the centennial exercises yesterday were conducted by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York, as the services on the day of Washington's inauguration were conducted by the Bishop of New York, Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost.

At eight o'clock the Committee on States escorted the President from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by the Chief Justice and members of the Cabinet, and under an escort of police proceeded to Vice-President Morton's residence. The Vice-President entered President Harrison's carriage and the procession moved down to St. Paul's. At the Vesey street gate the party was met by the committee of the vestry of Trinity Church and the President was conducted to the Washington pew. The edifice was filled with the wealthiest and most prominent people in

the country.

The following was the order of exercises in the church: First, processional hymn; second, "Our Father, etc.; third, Psalm lxxxvi.; fourth, first lesson, Ecclesiastes xliv.; fifth, Te Deum; sixth, second lesson. St. John viii.; seventh, benedicte; eighth, creed and prayers; ninth, address Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; tenth, recessional hymn.

Panic at Chicago. CHICAGO, May 1 .- After the close of the entennial fireworks display on the lake front last night a rush was made to get out of the park, when a terrible crush resulted. Many women fainted and many were injured. Several were taken to the hospital, but the extent of their injuries could not be learned. During the excitement a horse which became unmanageable was shot by a policeman, and this intensified the panic. For almost an hour the masses swayed back and forth, seeming unable to get away. At Lincoln park a burning rocket fell into the crowd and many persons' clothing caught fire. Three were seriously burned, one probably fatally. The burning of the Windso Theater a short distance from Lincoln park created almost a panic in that vicinity, and the police and patrol wagons were kept busy.

Storm in Texas. BONHAM, Tex., May 1 .- A terrific wind and hail storm passed over the northern part of this county Monday night, coverng a territory of about twenty-five square miles. Every vestige of growing cotton and corn was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. Many farmers were in town yesterday buying seed for planting. No lives are reported lost, but the damage to crops, fences and fruit trees exceeds that caused by any storm within the past ten years. The storm came from a northwest direction and was most severe

where it first struck the county, gradually

spreading out and losing strength as it progressed Both Fined. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 1.—W. A. Webber, editor of the Progress, Republican, and General Powell Clayton, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who had a difficulty in this city Saturday afternoon in which both drew revolvers, before a magistrate's court pleaded guilty to the charge of carASSUMING SHAPE.

Survey of Guthrle Made-The Streets Cleared of Squatters - Miss Daisy's Trouble With a Jumper-Oklahoma City. GUTHRIE, L. T., May 3.—The surveyors employed by the Town Council finished their work in laying off the city yester day, and the marshal immediately pro-ceeded to clear the streets of the frame louses and tents that obstructed them. In consequence, instead of being one conglomerated mass of buildings and tents the town is assuming the appearance of a city, with streets and alleys. This desirable and much needed improvement has, however, given risen to much feeling. It appears that the Town Council, having every thing its own way, laid off the streets to suit itself rather than the people. Some streets have been made sixty feet wide and some blocks 500 feet long for no apparent reason other than of accommodating some influential land sharks. The people decreed in the beginning that all streets should be eighty feet wide and all blocks 300 feet long. Those who have suffered by the changing in the survey have become greatly exas-perated. Altogether five different surveys have been made, and peaceful citizens have been kept busy moving their houses and stakes backwards and forwards. An indignation meeting was held this afternoon, and the mayor and Council were ordered to carry out the original desire of the people to the letter. How-ever, it is not probable that any thing can be done. Still the feeling is running high in many quarters—in fact, yesterday more feeling was displayed than on any preceding day. Jumpers of lots were hung in efflgy, and several instances occurred where serious trouble was narrowly averted, but no serious trouble

is anticipated. Miss Nannita Daisy, the Oklahoma lady boomer, was shot through the arm yester day by a Santa Fe engineer named Stafford, who had jumped her claim. Miss Daisy was making a visit to her claim after filing on it, and was met by Stafford, who fired three shots at her. The lady is not seriously injured. Miss Daisy has many friends who have resolved to see her rights protected. Stafford appears to have abandoned his engine before twelve o'clock on Monday in order to stake out the claim, and to have then continued his trip. Quite a crowd of indignant men in nd offered to lynch Stafford, but Miss Daisy prevailed with them and Stafford was allowed to continue in possession

of the claim. OKLAHOMA CITY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T., May 3.-Wednes. day the first regular election for city offi-cers was held in Oklahoma City and a complete city government chosen. Captain W. L. Couch, the temporary mayor elected a few days ago, becomes his own successor and permanent mayor. The election passed off quietly, and while the friends of Ben Miller and Rev. James Murray, the other two candidates for the may. oralty honors, are of course disappointed over defeat of their candidates they will give their hearty support to Captain Couch and the other duly elected officials and from this time forward all factions will be united and work together in harmony for the upbuilding of the city.

Upward of 500 buildings are nearing completion-an average of fifty buildings per day that have been constructed since the opening of the Territory. The Citizens Bank opened its doors yesterday and it is the first bank to engage in business in the city. The Oklahoma Times Company are receiving their material and placing it in a tent, not having been able to secure lumber for a building. They expect to issue a paper next week. Mr. Sullivan, of the Gainesville Hyperion, also intends es-tablishing the Oklahoma Gazette at an early date

STRONG CRITICISM.

pired at the Centennial Ball.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- The World says Now that the centennial ball is over, people who paid from \$10 to \$25 apiece to participate in it, and whose fun was represented by the figure 0, are taking out the balance in criticism. The tongues of the ball goers were blistered with fault finding. On all sides it was conceded that the centennial ball was the biggest executive failure of the century. People who were most competent to speak were loudest in declaring the ball a monument of incapacity and vulgarity. As Mr. Ward McAllister read his private dispatches in his Washington retreat a complacent smile overspread and softened his features.

The scenes in the supper room can not be described safely in a newspaper. Never since the palace of the Tuileries was invaded in 1789 by the sans culottes have such startling contrasts been witnessed in similar circumstances. When it is said that the waiters, policemen and messenger boys drank most of the free champagne, the situation at midnight may be suggested. Justices of the Supreme Court, Governors, staff officers, club men, lawyers, poets, millionaires, with beautiful and refined women, crowded blankly along the supper counter and demanded in vain the attention they were accustomed to receive. The functionaries around the place showed undisguised contempt for the "free-lunch Waiters who did not have to fiends." account for the unlimited wine, took occasion to neglect guests and treat themselves. The excellent supper was largely wasted. There was no responsibility for any thing to anybody. The "gentlemen's dining room" idea was shown to be an utter fallacy.

By 12:30 a. m. the supper room had been given over to people whose ideas of enjoyment had been learned in free and resorts. Drunken men invaded the ball room flourishing bubbling bottles of champagne. In the corridors free fights were of constant occurrence. Gamblers, bookmakers and women dozed or made

merry on the staircases. Dr. John W. Gibbs said at the Hoffman House last night: "I have just finished a letter of congratulation to Mr. Ward Mc-Allister. The ball as it went off was about the best answer he could make to those who removed him. Mr. Stuyvesant Fish may know something about railroads, but he knows nothing of how to conduct a ball."

Live-Stock Commission.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The organization of the American Live-Stock Commission Company was completed yesterday at a meeting here. The following directors were elected: H. W. Cressman, of Pueblo, Col.; J. C. Gunter, of Dallas, Tex.; A. B. Gregory, of Withrow, Ill.; F. P. Yark, of St. Louis; P. Phillips, of Kansas City; W. A. Towers, of Montana; B. R. Falt, of Wichita; T. S. Bugbee, of Kansas City. The capital stock is \$100,000. A branch house will be established in Kansas City. The company will sell no cattle not owned by its stockholders. The cattle commission men say that the sole object in the organization is to avoid the fifty cent commission.

NAVAL REVIEW.

the President Reviews the Naval Demonstration at the Centennial Celebration. New York, April 30 .- At seven o'clock esterday morning the steamer Dispatch aving on board Admiral Porter, General Schofield and representatives of the cenennial committee, left the foot of East I wenty-sixth street and, gay with flut-tering flags, steamed down the East river n her trip to Elizabethport to meet Pres-

dent Harrison and his party.

The harbor was literally alive with sailng craft of every description. Innumeable whistles sounded and guns boomed is the Dispatch sped her course. Rear-Admiral Jouett went on board his

lagship, the Chicago, at seven o'clock. The general formation of the line was a column consisting of the naval division, the revenue division and the yacht diviswere in the following order: Chicago, Kearsarge, Yantic, Essex, Brooklyn, Jamestown, Juniata, Yorktown and Bos-

The revenue and vacht divisions were in double column, 100 yards apart, and 200 yards between columns. The revenue division included four steamers and three harbor tugs. The yacht division included the vessels of the New York, the Yantic, the Corinthian, Sewanhak, American and the Larchmont clubs. The length of the first column was about 11/2 miles. In the rear of the first column was the merchant marine division, 400 vessels in double nel, including tugs and lighters as well as huge passenger and freight steamers. The naval parade was in command of

marshal of the day. At eight o'clock the ships were dressed Chicago and the flag of the Admiral of the | was a miniature grove of beauty. Navy at the maintop of the Boston. The National ensign was run up to the top of all other mastheads.

The National salute of twenty-one gun was fired by the men-of-war. Sheets were made ready for the pageant. It was 11:15 when the start of the Dispatch up the Kills was announced by guns from Port Richmond, and it was after twelve o'clock when she came in sight in the upper bay. For several minutes the roar of cannon, as she passed the several

men-of-war, was almost deafening. Every vessel in the great fleet had been placed before eleven o'clock. Suddenly the deep boom of a gun arose above the hissing of steam and the swash of steamer's paddies. Instantly every man in the vast fleet was on the alert for orders. The gun was the signal from the tug Nina anchored in the Kill von Kull and it meant that the Dispatch with the Presidential party on board was opposite Port Rich-

Then another report from a cannon se very one in action. This was the signal from the Chicago for all vessels to heave up anchors short and prepare to move.

Hardly had this been accomplished when the Dispatch hove in sight. Following close in her wake were the Erastus Wiman, the Sirius and the Monmouth, with invited guests. The flagship of the merchant marine, the ferry-boat Bergen, brought up with the Nina in the rear. As the little war ship emerged from the Kill von Kull the yacht cannon began to boom in quick succession, the rearmost yacht beginning first. The national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Soon there was a perfect roar of cannon and clouds of white, thick smoke hung over the bay. Belches of fire flashed through the smoke

like streaks of lightning. Those on board the many vessels, with heads uncovered, gave hearty cheers as the Dispatch steamed slowly by.

As the Dispatch came opposite the flag

ships of the different squadrons, the latcompanied the war ship the entire length of the squadron.

As the Dispatch came opposite the Chi-

cago the entire fleet of over 400 steamers blew their whistles. The whistling and incessant gun firing was keep up for three or four minutes, although the scheduled limit was only half a minute.

At 12:30 when the Chicago had got wel into the river she fired a signal gun and the real naval parade began. The sight was one long to be remembered.

Almost every steamer had a band of music aboard, and a jubilee of various patriotic melodies floated ashore on the hazy air. When the Chicago was opposite Thirty-fourth street, another gun was fired. This was a signal for the vachts to disperse, and, like a huge flock of swans, they gracefully wheeled around and wen down the bay to their various anchorages. Meanwhile the merchant division was

on the East river, both divisions combining, they steamed up the river, a literal mass of bunting and flags. The flagship turned a stakeboat just below the rocks at Hunter's Point and then came down the west side of the river, around the Battery and up the east side of the Hudson, and the review broke up.

CROP REPORT.

Kansas Leads in the Average of Wheat With Missouri Next. CHICAGO, April 30.—The following ap-

pears in the Farmers' Review: The prospects for the winter wheat crop still continue favorable as a rule. Correspondents in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin report condition im-proved since our last report. In Indiana the average condition remains about the same; Kentucky reports are not quite as favorable. Relative to grains sown this spring, reports indicate an increase over the average usually sown to spring wheat n Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. but less than the average in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In regard to the rainfall more than half our reports from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota made mention of the need of rain. Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have been abundantly supplied n this respect, and many counties in Iowa

and Michigan report heavy showers.

We summarize the report as follows: Condition of winter wheat, Illinois, 100 per cent.; Ohio, 95; Indiana, 98%; Kentucky. 99; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 116; Michigan, 93: Wisconsin, 92.

He Was Murdered.

CHICAGO, April 30.—All doubt that the lunatic Robert Burns was murdered by attendants in the Cook County insane asylum was removed when a post-mortem examination showed that the poor fellow had two ribs broken, his breast bone smashed, and had suffered injuries apparently from a series of kicks. Burns is the man who was the room-mate at the institution of a Times reporter, who had gained access to the asylum by feigning insanity. The Times man repeatedly saw the attendants as they through sheer brutality attacked not only Burns, but numbers of other patients. Three of the attendants are under surveillance and will probably be arrested.

CENTENNIAL BALL.

The Metropolitan Opera House the Scene of Unequaled Splendor-How the Quadrille Was Led Off-An Overcrowded

NEW YORK, April 30 .- In the minds of nany of those who thronged New York in nonor of the Washington inauguration centennial the greatest event of all was the grand centennial ball which took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last light. All that money could do to carry out the immense scheme that was to give a night of pleasure to 6,000 people was done and the result attained was satisactory. There was certainly little to be wished for in point of attendance unless, indeed, one might have wished from selfish motives that half of the people had stayed at home

The carriages began to roll up to the ion in the order named. The naval ves-sels in single column 200 yards apart o'clock, although the ball was put down on the programme for nine o'clock, and

the very midst of what seemed to staircases formed three sides of the garden trees set about in artistic abandon challenged one to dispute the fact that one had just come in from out of doors. There were apple trees in blossom and pear trees in column on the opposite side of the chan- bud, peach trees with a strong suggestiveness of fruitfulness, and cherry trees with every evidence of reality except the hatchet sticking in the base. The rural Admiral D. R. Porter. Rear Admiral decorations included quinces and prunes James E. Jouett was chief of staff and and grapes even, while lilacs and smilaz climbed the balustrades and made up a continuous panorama of floral verdure. "rainbow fashion," with the flag of the In safe corners of the corridors stood still Secretary of the Navy at maintop of the rarer plants and on each stair landing

The Presidential box was the center of a double tier erected at the back of the stage. The front was almost covered with palms, with a large American eagle in the center, surmounted by the words 'Washington, 1789-1889," in colored electric lights.

Mayor Grant arrived at ten o'clock. It was 10:30 when the President came. There was then not room to move on the floor and it was labor to take three steps in the corridors. Finally the detachment of the Second artillery of the signal corps managed to force a passage through the crow from the main entrance to the stage. While this was being accomplished the Presidential party appeared at the Broad. way front. Mayor Grant and Manager Staunton, McAllister's successor, then appeared from somewhere and advanced to meet the President. The meeting took place in the midst of the garden-like ves

tibule. At exactly 10:45 a blare of trumpets was sounded and Mayor Grant, offering his arm to the President, began the walk between the lines of artillerymen. came Vice-President Morton with Mrs. Harrison on his arm and they were followed by Governor Hill and Mrs. Morton. Then came the other members of the President's party. As they all moved between the walls of humanity that pressed close on either side, cheer after cheer went up and almost drowned the noise of the

trumpets. Arrived at the special boxes on the stage, the President turned about and was formally presented to the members of the committee. The strains "Hail to the Chief" ceased when the reception was at an end.

The President ushered Mrs. Harrison into the box set apart for them. Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Morton also entered the box as did Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The rest of the party were disposed of in their special boxes and all was then in readiness for the great quad-

rille. At eleven o'clock the orchestra struck up the 'Star Spangled Banner" and the dance began. It was not a rapid dance. It was sedate in the extreme. Senator Aldrich smiled on his partner, but otherwise there was as much solemnity about the affair as if it had been the most serious business on earth. The President busied himself looking at the brilliant scene in the boxes and paid but little at-

The opening quadrille was danced by

tention to the dance.

the following named ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Cruger, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. R. F. Veir, Mrs. William Herbert Washington, Mrs. Fred K. J. Depuyster, Miss Carola Livingston, Mrs. A. N. Newbol Morris, Mrs. A. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edward Jones, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. A. Gracie King, Mrs. E. C. Gerry, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Louisa Lee Schuyler, Vice-President Morton, representing the Nation, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, representing the State; Admiral Jouett, representing the navy; General McCook and General Thomas M. Vincent, representing the army: Commodore Ramsay, representing the commandants of the navy yards; General Luis Fitzgerald, representing the State militia; Captain J. H. Derst, representing the military academy; Lieutenant Jud-son, representing the aides of the President; Captain W. J. Sampson, represent-ing the naval academy; Colonel Johnson L. Depuyster, representing the Speaker of the Assembly: Senator W. Aldrich, representing the United States Senate; Dr. A. L. Smith, U. S. N.; Colonel J. M. Varnum. J. W. Beekman and G. Creighton

The Vice-President escorted Mrs. Jones and Lieutenant-Governor Jones Mrs. Mor-

The crowd on the floor was so great at the conclusion of the opening quadrille that it was at once seen that it would be useless to try to go on with dancing, so the orchestra played promenade music and people moved about as best they could. At midnight the Presidential party led the way to the supper room. This exodus made a little room on the floor and the dancing then began. At first there was

room for but a few couples, but the num-ber gradually increased and by the time the President had left the supper table dancing was in full swing and he slipped quietly away to get a part of a night's

Dangerous Counterfeits.

St. Louis, April 30.-Fifty counterfeit \$10 bills were presented and stopped at the banks here yesterday. The counter-feit is a dangerous one of the series of 1885. Several of the bills were passed on grocers and saloonkeepers. It is supposed that at least \$5,000 of these bills are in circulation.

Another Victim of the Santa Fe W reck. CHICAGO, April 30 .- John F. Hart, of Boston, who was injured in the wreck the Santa Fe railway near Lorenzo, Ill., April 10, died yesterday. Mr. Hart's wife and eldest son were killed in the same THE CLOSING SCENES.

The Centennial Celebration Closed With a Grand Civic Parade - Thousands

Adopted Citizens in Line. NEW YORK, May 2.—The crowd at Union Square yesterday was, if any thing, greater than that of the day before. Inspector Steers and his 300 policemen had all they could do to keep the immense throng in order. The stands, every window facing the square, the roofs of the surrounding buildings and the sidewalks were packed with humanity. The streets on the Fourth avenue side of the square from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets were free to women and children. Long before it was time for the parade to start they were crowded. Many of the people came as early as three or four o'clock in order to secure seats. At nine o'clock it was impossible to get from one part of the square to another and when once one got into the crowd there he had to stay.

President Harrison in his barouche, by 8:30 there were quite enough people in the corridors of the great building to have put many a pretentious ball to the blush.

The guests entered from Broadway into to the Madison square reviewing stand at old-fashioned garden. The outer walls of 10:30. Ex-Presidents Hayes and Clavethe auditorium and the sides of the double land, Secretaries Proctor, Tracy, Windows and Rusk, General Sherman and Russell and trellised vines and flowering shrubs B. Harrison had previously arrived. added to the rural effect, while real fruit Others on the stand were General Burleigh, of Maine, and staff, Brigadier-General H. M. Sprague Brigadier-General Joon Harper, Fred Douglas, who received a cheer as he entered the stand, and Senator Gibson, of Maryland.

The first tableau, "The Declaration of Independence" was intended to represent the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John Nixon in the State house yard, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. This float was surrounded by an escort of 100 members of the Society of Veterans

of the Regular Army and Navy.

The next float represented "Washington and his Generals mounted." Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, occupies the center of the line, with Major-Generals Ward Putnam, Phillip, Schuyler and Charle, Lee on either side. Closely following are the nine Brigadier-Generals, the number appointed by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1775; also Marquis De LaFavette, Baron Steuben, Inspector-General Count Rochambeau and others. This tableau is guarded as a special escort by Wier battalion, school No. 10, Brook

lyn, Major F. H. Nichols commanding. Following this tableau came the flo representing "Washington Crossing th Delaware," with its guard of several hun dred cadets in uniform.

Then came 3,500 school children escorting a tableau of "Washington at Valley Forge, Winter of 1777 and 1778." It represents the winter quarters at Valley Forge and the meeting of General Washington. with Baron Steuben and the wounded soldiers.

The Exempt Firemen's Association to the number of 200, came next and after them the Tammany Hall braves under the chieftainship of General John Cochrane. Several temperance societies and lodges of Knights of Pythias preceded the float, The Resignation of the Commission, and the Yonkers cadet corps escorted "The First Inauguration." Between the Washington continentals and 1,000 Sons of Veterans was the elaborate tableaux "The State of Virginia," representing a ship of the sixteenth century, with adventurers in Elizabethan costumes, crowding the poop deck descrying the land. Then followed a series of tableaux representing various States as follows:

New York-A boat load of Dutch sailors and vovagers. Massachusetts-The anchoring of the

Mavflower. Delaware-Christianizing the savages. Maryland-Lord Baltimore and George

Calvert. Pennsylvania-Penn's treaty. Georgia - The last pre-revolutionary colonial settlement.

After these came a most interesting feature-the Caledonian club of New York and the Seventy-ninth Highland regiment veterans. The Scotsmen in their kilts and kirtles attracted a great deal of attention, and their pipes stirred up considerable

enthusiasm all down the avenue. The Swiss centennial committee with the Swiss tableaux were escorted by the centennial sharpshooters and then came the firemen's division. Chief among these "laddies" were the 600 members of the New York volunteer's association and ten veteran associations. There were about 4,000 men in this division.

The 400 Brooklyn police came along just after the firemen.

Then came the Manhattan ship joiners

and the floats exhibiting their handicraft, the operative plasterers' society at work at their trade, the cloak and suit industry hard at it with the scissors and needle the marble cutters scattering chips broadcast, 600 Brooklyn plumbers, 800 Brooklyn carpenters and 3,000 members of the union of carpenters and joiners of America.

Next came the Italian division, the extent of which was very surprising to many of the spectators. The Italian military association turned out thirteen companies of thirty-six men each and the civic societies as many more, while their two floats were as well received as any in the

The Germans had determined to lay hemselves out on this parade, and they did it. First came the German-American sharpshooters to the number of over 3,000, then came the singing societies. The feature of this part of the parade, however, was the great number of tableaux and floats which it presented, nearly all the important historical events and progress of the last century in the arts and sciences finding each its place.

Next came the "Hibernians." They num-

bered 10,000. Some were uniformed. Irish and American flags alternated all over the division and the elaborate float "The World Moves On, added another feature to that part of the column.

After the colored delegation had passed General Martin T. McMahon appeared at the head of the regular Irish section of the parade. This included nearly all the Irish-American societies of New York, the Papal Veterans, 3,000 members of the Society of the Holy Name, 6,000 more of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 4.000 of the provincial council, temperance societies, and about a dozen Catholic benevolent socie-

The Pittsburgh Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2-A great strike of the building trades was inaugurated yesterday for an average advance of twenty-five cents per day and union workmen. Nearly all the carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, hod carriers and stone masons in the two cities are out and work has been suspended on almost every new building. The strike affects about

New Towns in Oklahoma. PURCELL, I. T., May 2.-A number of new towns are coming to the front. Among them are Harrison and Noble-named for the President and Secretary of the In-