VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES. PAUL VANDERVOORT, of Nebraska, has been appointed superintendent of mails at Omaha, Neb., and Henry A. Thomas, of Massachusetts has been appointed super-intendent of mails at Boston, vice J. Peter

Hughes, resigned.

The acting Comptroller of the Currency has appointed George McNeir, of Minneapolis, receiver of the First National Bank at Anoka, Minn., which failed last April. SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the new Brit-ish Minister to the United States, arrived

in Washington on the 23d.

DURING March past 29,805 immigrants came to the United States, 36,931 during

March, 1888. TREASURER HYATT has returned to Washington from New York. He says that the counters at the sub-treasury are forging ahead at a rapid rate and are now handling about \$15,000,000 of gold a day. He expects that the count there will be

concluded by May 4.

THE crowd of office-seekers about the
White House continues very large, but only a favored few are admitted to Presi-

dent Harrison's presence.

THE Secretary of State has been informed that Russia will send delegates to the marine conference which is to meet at Washington on October 16 next.

MINISTER DENBY reports to the State Department that the Emperor of China assumed the reins of government March 4. SECRETARY BLAINE, who has been in-disposed, was feeling much better on the 25th, but owing to the inclement weather he did not deem it prudent to go to the State Department. For this reason the presentation of the new British Minister to the President was deferred.

CHARLES W. FILES, of Connecticut, has been appointed chief of a division of the Pension Office, vice General J. B. Cort, dismissed. George W. Gilt, chief of a division in the Pension Office, has also

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. ELLIS, O Louisiana, died at Washington on the 25th of heart failure. He had served five terms in Congress and was forty-eight years old.

THERE was extra session talk recently in Washington, the idea being that Congress would be called together in the fall. COLONEL DUDLEY says he has been mis-represented in what he said disparagingly of President Harrison.

THERE was an aggregate of 580 pension ertificates issued by the certificate division of the Pension Office on the 26th. The list includes certificates for original pensions, reissues, increases, etc., and is the largest that has been made in one day since Commissioner Tanner's installation.

THE EAST.

PATRICK FARRELL jumped from Brook-lyn bridge the other day and was taken in a dangerous condition to the hospital. Whether his intention was suicide or a jump for a wager was not known.

for membership in U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., at Brooklyn, N. Y., was rejected, thirty-seven black balls being cast. A GREAT gale came over the lake, strik-

ing Erie, Pa., on the afternoon of the THE nineteenth annual assembly of the

Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church began in Philadelphia on the 24th.

THE mammoth hotel at Rockaway Beach, near New York, was sold on the 24th for \$29,000.

THE National Reform Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted a resolution requesting President Harrison to mention Christ in state papers, especially Thanksgiving proclamations.

ALBERT M. FREY, who had held the pool

championship for the past three years, died at New York recently.

THE yacht Coronet which has sailed around the world, has returned to New York in good condition and with all well on board. R. L. Bush, the owner, and his family were on the yacht. She left Gibralter thirty-two days previously and en-countered at least a half dozen storms without any serious mishap.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW gave a dinner the other night in New York to Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France. Many notables

ANDREW D. BOGART, a prominent real estate dealer of New York City, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head.

THE New York Senate has passed the Saxton Electoral Reform bill. THE gingham mill of the White Manu-

facturing Company, at Rockville, Conn., has been shut down on account of a strike of 150 weavers, and its other mills will also close, throwing 400 employes out of work.

JOSEPH DION, the well known billiard player, has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury at New York.

THERE was a rumor that Judge Veazey, of Vermont, would be appointed to succeed Mr. Walker on the Inter-State Commerce

An accident occurred recently to freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, causing fatal injuries to the engineer and fireman. The train ran onto a burning bridge over Roaring creek, near Wilkesbarre, wrecking forty cars. One brakeman was dangerously hurt.

A LADY, fifty-seven years old, fell from a fourth-story window in New York and was killed.

THE business men of Portland, Me., have passed resolutions against any legislation tending to interrupt the present commercial relations with Canada.

H. B. Sporford, the historian of Claren-

don, N. H., died recently.

THE Harlem Electric Light Company's old shops, a wooden church, a carriage factory and half a dozen tenements in upper New York City were destroyed by fire the other night, causing \$150,000

THERE was a collision on the B. & O., at Baltimore on the 26th. Vice-President Morton, General Schofield and Foraker, of Ohio, were on one of the trains, but

they escaped unburt. The only person injured was a trainman. THE Reading road demands that its employes shall sever connection with all la-bor organizations.

THE WEST.

A THIEF named McCarthy attempted to rob Collins & Son's bank at Ventura, Cal., revolver on the cashier. He made by anonymous writers that Santa and the second to the cashier. He made by anonymous writers that Santa and the second to the cashier. by drawing a revolver on the cashier. He grabbed a package containing \$4,000, but was brought to surrender by the sheriff for land at Guthrie. THE Grand Trunk railway has joined in

with a shotgun.

REV. JAMES MCLEOD, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, has been a guest of President and Mrs. Harrison at the White House.

The slaughter house and pork packing establishment of F. A. Lainly & Co., on Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was nearly \$250,000.

THE other morning when eighteen colored non-union men arrived at the Alle-gheny Bessemer steel works at DuQuesne, Pa., where a strike for an increase of wages was in progress, a number of strikers pulled their revolvers and threatened death to any who entered. After a parley the colored men agreed to go away, when their fares were paid back to Pittsburgh.

THE exodus from the vicinity of Quebec into the States has never been so great as during the present year. Within the last few days 600 men have left for the brick yards of Massachusetts and other New

England States.

The Rideau ship canal in Ontario was opened on the 22d, the earliest for fifty

FREDERICK EBERSOLD, at one time chief of police, has been appointed by Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, to be inspector of police, vice John Bonfield. A RAILROAD official at Chicago states

that he does not anticipate any strike on the Western roads this year.

The lower house of the Illinois Legis-

lature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for any man not a member of the G. A. R. to wear a Grand Army

THREE men died of congestive chills in one night on claims near Oklahoma City.

A MAIL route has been established between Guthrie and Lisbon, in Oklahoma. In the Pacific Derby at San Francisco on the 23d the Czar made a mile and one-half in 2:36, the fastest Derby ever run in America, beating the record of 2:36% made by Ben Ali in 1886 and that of C. H. Todd at Chicago in 1877.

THE workingmen of Minneapolis were taking steps to start a line of herdics in opposition to the street car line. Capital-

ists were behind the scheme.

The directors of the Chicago gas trust have appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of supplying Chicago with natural gas.

By a premature explosion of dynamite near Homer, Mich., Connor James and Harris James were killed. The explosion curred on the latter's land. The two occurred on the latter's latter and had left home to blow out stumps and had twenty-five pounds of dynamite. Their bodies were found five rods from the ex-

FREDERICK SCHULTZ has sued August Michel for \$2,500 damages at Minneapolis, Minn., for covering him with a coat of red and black paint while he slept and afterward calling in fifty other boarders to laugh at the sight. He was awakened by their shouts of laughter.

Dr. Laws, president of the State Uni versity at Columbia, Mo., has resigned. THE lower house of the Illinois Legisla ture has defeated an election bill providing for a system similar to the one in use

HON. ELIJAH M. HAINES, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House and a prominent figure in State politics, died recently. He was the author of several works on Indian

A TANK of naphtha in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad yards ex-ploded recently at Chicago, blowing a man fifty feet, killing two horses and doing other damage.

THE Belle Prairie convent, near Little Falls, Minn., took fire recently. The twenty-four children had a narrow escape, being saved with great difficulty by the Sisters in charge.

THE SOUTH

WEBB & Co., soap manufacturers of Baltimore, Md., have assigned. Liabilities, \$36,000. JAMES BURRIS, who escaped from Doug-

lass, Tex., recently and swore he would not be taken alive, was shot and killed in Milan County, Tex., after a sharp fight. THE trial of Dick Hawes for the sensa-

tional murders at Birmingham, Ala., has

THE Morgantown (W. V.) female semi-nary was destroyed by fire recently. All the inmates escaped. It will not be rebuilt. JOHN WAYS and wife and Jnmes M.

Linerman, a boy of twelve years, were killed recently while driving across the track at Newport, five miles south of Wilmington, Del.

GEORGE M. MCNEIL, formerly of Iowa, employed on the Oak levee near Baton Rouge, La., and two colored women, Colly Norton and Frankie Romero, were drowned the other night by the upsetting of a skiff.

THOMAS MADIGAN, a plumber, was killed the other day at Dallas, Tex., by an electric shock while repairing a pump. To steady himself while standing on the pump he grasped a wire, thus forming a ground connection and bringing the cur-

rent into his body.

DURING a storm at Atlanta, Ga., recently a wall was blown down, killing two firemen and injuring others. The wall be-longed to the Jackson building destroyed

THE Sanford (Fla.) yellow fever case (Mrs. Charles Dement) ended fatally.

By a collision between freight trains near Glen Mary, Tenn., the other day two jured. The forgetfulness of an engineer

was the cause.

The Supreme Court of Texas has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Richmond, a railroad conductor, who sued the Missouri Pacific for damages for publishing him on the black-list as a conductor discharged for carelessness. The Supreme Court held that the case was not actionable for libel for absence of express malice in the publica-

WHITE laborers have taken the places of life. ost of the striking negro workmen in the tobacco factories of Danville, Va.

THE colored farmers of South Carolina have organized a union for the advancement of the race in education and other respects. It is to be strictly non-political killed the child and disappeared.

the Sunday rest movement as regards freight trains. M. HENRI ROCHEFORT'S departure from Brussels was due to a request from the Belgian Government that he leave the

country.

MR. PENDLETON, United States Minister, will take no part in the conference on Samoan affairs. He has presented his letters of recall to Emperor William and will

leave Berlin. THE Emperor of Austria has paid the ate Crown Prince's debts, which amounted to \$2,500,000.

ALL the crops in a district of Silesia, Germany, have been destroyed by a storm and five persons killed by light-

THE seventieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated on the 26th. L. U. REAVIS, a well known writer, author of the expression the "Future Great" with reference to St. Louis being the National Capital, died recently. He was born in Illinois in 1831.

THE Wabash purchasing committee has lecided to issue enough new bonds to pay off dissenting bondholders and carry out the original purpose of the reorganization plan. The amount to be issued has not been definitely decided upon, but is estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000.000. THE Pope recently summoned Father Agostino, the famous preacher of Rome, and reproved him for his recent sermon in

King Humbert and the Italian army.

A DISPATCH from Auckland, N. Z., says that the United States steamship Nipsic was again disabled while being towed in Apia harbor.

which he invoked the Divine blessing upon

THE steamer Australia and schooner George went ashore in a blinding snow storm on Michigan island, near Dulyth, Minn., recently. They were scuttled in order to save them from pounding to pieces on the rocks. There was no loss of life.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE was charged in a London police court the other day with fraudulently obtaining £925. The magistrate did not enter the case upon the court record and the hearing was adjourned.

A DRUNKEN tinsmith recently, ascended the steeple of a church in Hungary by means of the lightning rod and stood upright on the top of the cross, which swayed under his weight. After standing there fifteen minutes haranguing the horrified crowd who gathered beneath he calmly descended as he had gone up and reached the ground unharmed.

SEVERAL houses in the town of Alhambra, Spain, were destroyed by an earthquake shock the other day. No lives were

THE King of Holland proposes to resume the reins of government.

THE Spanish Government, it is said, will sell at auction \$50,000,000 worth of state woodlands in order to cover the financial establish rural loan banks.

THE provisional directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris have signed deed creating a new company. SEVERAL priests and many other persons have been arrested for participation

in the riots in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, recently.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—Yester-day morning Charles C. Reid, the lawyer, submitted to the court his written answer to the questions asked him in relation to the statements made him by O. T. Bent-

ey. In his answer he stated that Bentley had made all the statements in connection with the ballot-box robbery to him as an attorney. This will excuse him stating to the grand jury the substance of Bentley's communications. Reid will be required to appear before the grand jury, however, and give such other facts as he may know connected with the crime. The grand jury adjourned to meet again next Wed-

DENVER, Col., April 27.-F. A. Van Husen, a wholesale tobacco dealer here, was knocked down and robbed of \$15,000 on the street at ten o'clock Thursday night as he was on his way home. He had drawn the money from the bank to express it to Albuquerque, whither he and A. M. Ghost were going to make some invest-The express rates were found to be too high to suit them, and Van Husen remained over to get a draft while Ghost

rent on ahead. NEW YORK, April 27 .- It is stated that there has been a conference of the police officials and the district attorney the prevention of centennial thieving, and, as a result, it has determined to raid the Coney Island hotels and dives kept by well known ex-thieves and burglars, which are crowded with out of town male factors waiting until the centennial open to swoop down on New York. The raid

will occur to-morrow night.
Lincoln, Neb., April 27.—There being apprehension of an attack on the county jail by a party of lynchers, Sheriff Melick last night secretly removed John Taylor, Charles Curtis and Amanda Woods to the State penitentiary near this city for safe keeping. They are the colored persons acused of murdering a colored man named Beb Woods a few nights ago with cold-

blooded deliberation.

ZANZIBAR, April 27.—Bushiri, the chief of the insurgents, has released Rev. Mr. Roscoe and his wife, English Church missionaries who were engaged in work in East Africa, and who were captured during the recent troubles. He still holds in captivity Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Edwards and Rev. Mr. Hooper, and will not surrender them until he is paid \$1,000. The English Consul here will pay the ran-

rom demanded. DULUTH, Minn., April 27 .- The steamer Australia and schooner George wen ashore in a blinding snow storm on Michigan Island yesterday. They were scuttled in order to save them from pounding to ieces on the rocks. There was no loss of

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 27 .- The theory of the defense in the Hawes murder case is that Fanny Bryant killed Mrs. Hawes

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE opening of Oklahoma was celebrated at Wichita by the firing of canon, ringing of bells and other noisy demonstrations. L. S. PAIGE recently returned to Wichita from Oklahoma with his arm shattered by a rifle ball. The arm was amputated.

ABOUT three o'clock the other afternoon a train on the Wyandotte & Northwestern road ran over James Muir, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Block bridge in South Leavenworth. Muir had evidently gone to sleep on the track, and was literally ground to pieces. His head was severed from his body as completely as if done by a butcher's clever and no part of the body a foot in length was left to show

the semblance of a human being. PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Latch and lock combined, John A. Campbell and F. J. Best, Ellis; car coupling, Frank J. Case and J. F. Preston, Arrington; combination coupon ticket stamp and punch, Wilson M. Dunaway, Delphos; clothes pounder, Lewis N. Martin, Leavenworth; portable oven, Joseph Middleby, Gibson; fire escape, Samuel H. Sprague, Beloit; cultivator, Harrison Sprague, Beloit. Staggs, Valencia.

ABOUT eleven o'clock the other night a row of one-story frame houses at Wichita occupied as fruit stores burst simultaneously into a blaze and before water could be thrown were in ruins. The loss was small, but the origin being incendiary served to rouse the fears of the people, especially as an hour later an attempt was made to fire the Santa Fe depot. The City Council has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the incendiaries, and extra police were put on with instructions to shoot the first suspicious person found loitering around buildings.

A Young Cedarvale dry goods clerk re-cently insulted the wife of a druggist. The husband of the lady immediately sought the offender and compelled him at the muzzle of a frowning revolver to get down on his knees in the presence of several other ladies and humbly apologize. The young clerk has since become convinced that Oklahoma is a most inviting

country.

THE Governor on the 20th issued proclamation declaring April 30 a legal holiday and enjoining upon the people of the State that the same be devoted to a proper observance of the great centennial as a

day of thanksgiving and instruction. A MAN who represented himself to be Rev. Joseph Manning was recently collecting subscriptions in the East, as he said, for St. Mary's orphan mission of Leavenworth. He exhibited a certificate which purported to come from Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. He was arrested n New York and proved to be a peddler by the name of Reynolds. It was thought that he had picked up several thousand

dollars. GEORGE EWING, a prominent young business man of Topeka, a few weeks since went to Colorado on a wedding tour. A week after returning he was attacked with small-pox, contracted on the trip, and ten days later died, leaving a bride-widow.

THE Central Hotel at Horton cently destroyed by fire.

THE building known as the "Old College Boarding House," at Manhattan, was burned recently. The building was of stone, three stories high, and cost originally \$10,000. It was occupied by Frank Woodward and family, but they were away from home and it was supposed to have been fired by some tramp. Mr. Woodward's family lost all their household goods. The building was erected under the old college dispensation while Dr. Denison was president, and was consid-

ered in that day a great enterprise. PROF. Snow, of the State University, is reported to be engaged in making out the temperature observations he has made during the twenty-one years he has been connected with the university, with a view of getting the normal temperature

THE new city marshal of Leavenworth is making a war on the liquor joints. Most of them have closed up. E. B. Cowgill, State Sugar Inspector

says that there will be a number of new sugar factories started in Kansas this year, and that the sugar product of the State will be many times greater than it was last year.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed W. W. Scott, of Medicine Lodge, to be superintendent of the Government's experimental work in sorghum sugar manufacturing. He will visit all the sugar factories in the State and report his observations to the Agricultural Depart-

MRS. GRESHAM, the wife of a prominent and well-to-do farmer, committed suicide the other evening at her home, twelve miles from Hutchinson, by shooting herself with a revolver.

BYERLY & DARK, the largest dry goods dealers of Medicine Lodge, recently made an assignment. Their liabilities were between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Assets not

JOSEPH SPENDLOVE has been held in \$10,000 bonds at Topeka for the murder of Gustave Werner. This is the case in which, several weeks ago, Werner and Spendlove were found in their store, Werner dead and Spendlove badly wounded. The theory of the prosecution is that Spendlove attacked and shot Werner and in the death struggle Spendlove was accidentally shot with the same pistol.

TROUBLE had for some time existed be tween O. C. Cox, of Strong City, and N. A. Dobbins, deputy sheriff of Chase County, owing it is said to alleged improper attentions by Cox to Mrs. Dob-bins, and the other night the two met on the road near the deputy sheriff's house when Dobbins drew a revolver and shot Cox, inflicting a serious wound. Neither party would make any statement in regard to the shooting.

The President has appointed Benjamin J. Horton, of Lawrence, A. J. Aten, of Hiawatha, and A. D. Walker. of Holton, commissioners to negotiate with the prairie band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty, under the provisions of the act of Con-

gress, approved March 2, 1889.
The seventeenth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America was duly celebrated by the fraternity of the State on

BRAVE BRINKMAN.

A Sailor's Efforts at Rescue in the Samoan Storm.

Narrow Escape of Children in a Conven Fire-Vice-President Morton in a Railroad Collision-Miscellaneous

Disasters.

FREMONT, Neb., April 27 .- Oscar Brinkman, son of Henry Brinkman, of Seven Oaks farm, near Fremont, aged eighteen years, was a sailor on board the Van-dalia when that ship met with disaster in the hurricane at Apia, Samoa. Writing to his parents he said that when the hurricane struck the ship all hands were at their posts and the anchors were cast, but it soon became evident that they would not hold the ship against the furious gale, and she slowly but surely drifted toward the surf. A tremendous sea struck her, sweeping over her, washing away many poor fellows and clearing the deck of every thing which was not securely fastened. In the interval of quiet which followed the men took to the rigging and

clung to the masts and spars. Presently the vessel gave a heavy lurch before the gale, and many men and boys, including young Brinkman, were literally blown from their places and were left in the foaming surge. Brinkman struck out for life, and succeeded in seizing a plank which had been washed from the deck of the steamer, to which he clung with all his strength. Another terrible wave swept over the ship, carrying with it Captain Schoonmaker. He was seen by Brinkman, but apparently quite stunned or else exhausted, as he made no effort to combat the elements and was carried away by the

storm and not seen.

Brinkman, whilst clinging to his plank and furiously driven about by the waves, saw one of his mates struggling in the water and nearly exhausted, and, immediately quitting his plank, seized hold of him by the hair and swimming with him again got on the plank, to which they both clung whilst the storm roared. All around men were struggling for dear life in the surging, seething waters. Many were stunned or killed outright by being dashed against floating objects which had been washed from the storm-battered

However, these two on the plank were driven toward the shore. Time and again they were overturned and immersed in the sea. Finally one tremendous wave drove them well up the beach and when the wave had receded they were left in shallow water and, abandoning their plank, they ran as fast as possible land-ward, but did not succeed in getting far enough up not to be caught by the next incoming wave, which carried them off their feet and bore them back with the outwash of the sea. Both being expert swimmers, kept afloat till the next wave washed them shoreward, this time landing them further up than before. As soon as they felt the bottom they again rap with their utmost speed and got far enough up to be out of danger before the wave

returned. Half dead as he was, Brinkman's first thought was to render assistance to those on board the ill-fated ship. He secured a boat and persuading some of the natives to accompany him, determined to again venture into the angry sea from which he had so perilously escaped.

Three natives and Brinkman manned the boat and started with a rope to establish a line between the shore and the ship Trenton. At the first essay the small host was unset and all were thrown into the sea. Fortunately it soon righted and all succeeded in getting on board her again, this time lashing themselves to the

seats. A small boat in such a sea as was then running was very helpless. The rudder was useless and the oars—the only thing they had to depend on-made the odds of getting out of the sea alive fearfully against them. However, these brave fellows took their lives in their hands for the sake of their fellow men, and struggled against the infuriated elements. At one time their boat rode on the crest of a tre mendous wave and again down in the trough of the sea out of sight of those on board the ship, who were breathlessly watching the progress of their rescuers. the rope was safely thrown on board and many lives were saved. CONVENT ON FIRE.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., April 27 .- Soon after twelve o'clock last night one of the sisters in the Bells Prairie convent was wakened by smoke and discovered that the south part of the convent was ablaze. The inmates were immediately aroused and with difficulty all were saved. The sisters, four in number, had been conducting a children's school for several years. and there were twenty-four little ones asleep in the building at the time. In some cases the fire had reached the sleeping rooms before the occupants were awake. Nothing was saved. The building and contents, which were completely destroyed, were valued at over \$20,000 and there was only \$2,000 insurance. COLLISION ON THE B. & O.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—The vesti-bule limited from Philadelphia, which arrived here at 10:35, and the Philadelphia express which left here at 10:20 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided at the foot of Howard street and the Y. Both baggage cars and locomotives were shattered and Eugene Milburn had a leg crushed at the knee. Vice-President Morton, General Schofield and staff and General Foraker, of Ohio, and staff were on the Philadelphia express going to New York, but were not even scratched.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—A collision occurred last night in the Willametta river a few miles below Portland between the British steamship Danube and the American steamship Alliance. The Alliance was nearly cut in two and was beached. Her passengers were safely taken off.

THE NIPSIC AGAIN DISABLED.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Auckland says that the United States steamship Nipsic was again disabled while being towed in Apia harbor.

THE TRUE STORY.

General Dudley Gives Out the Letter He WASHINGTON, April 26 .- When the Van Pelt letter was shown to Colonel Dudley to-day he pronounced it a "clear, cold forgery," and telegraphed to Van Pelt de-manding that Van Pelt give out for pub-lication the letter which he actually wrote, and added; "I wrote only one and have preserved a copy. Here it is: While I don't care to have my private letters published to the world, yet there is nothing in this letter which I ameasharaed of, and while it was hastily written in con-fidence to an old friend I would have no sbjection to the President seeing it .. I have asked nothing from General Harrison and have therefore nothing to complain of. I wish the Administration every success, and would not if I could embarrass it in any way. I am out of politics and would not accept any public office. I have re-cently associated with Mr. Charles Da Ingersoil of New York, and Jerome Carty, of Philadelphia, and have decided to levote my entire attention to the practices

of law. I neither seek nor would accept any public office." Following is the letter produced by Dudley:

S. D. Van Belt, Esq., Anderson, Ind.:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1889.—Dear Old Sam:
Your good letter of the 6th of March I got in-Your good letter of the 6th of March I got ingood time, but it found me absent. I have recently returned from a trip to the South, where I went on legal business, and had a good time and a little rest from the crowds of people who throng my office from morning until night and from the mountain of letters which gile upon my desk every day. Your letter got into the pile, where I rescued it to-night, and I hasten now to say how much good it has the me to now to say how much good it has cone me to hear from you again. There is nothing I should like better than to do something for you, Sam, but I am afraid you greatly over-estimate my influence. Your old friend Reed has placed his pension in my hands and I am working away at it to get it soon. Perhaps there is no one in the country who has done so much for General Harrison during the last twenty years as I have, but because our Democraticfriends down in Indianapolis have started the hue and cry on me, "Brother Ben" does not seem to feel that he can afford to recognize me as an acquaintance, and consequently I don't take dinner at the White House as might be expected. I have not been inside the White House since Cleveland's inauguration, a little over four years ago, but I will see if something can not be done a little later on and tell you what to do. If you shouldn't hear from me again for the next two months don't be sharmed. for there will be just as good chances two months hence—and a little better—as there are now. Give my kind regards to all the boys at

Anderson, and remember me always as your friend. W. W. DUDLEY. ILLEGAL GRABBERS.

Officials Who Grabbed Lands in Oklahoma to Be Investigated—Bona Fide Settlers

to Be Protected. WASHINGTON, April 26.-Immediately upon the receipt here of press reports that Government officials and others temporarily in Government employ in Oklahoma had used their authority as such officials to secure prior rights in lands in the Territory, in disregard of the rights of others, the President and Secretary Noble telegraphed to special agents of the department now in the Territory to make thorough and prompt investigation of the facts in the case and upon its. completion to immediately notify the Secretary of their findings. A report is expected dur-

ing the week. In speaking of the matter Secretary Noble said that not the least shadow of an injustice to settlers in Oklahoma would be tolerated for a moment and that as soon as the facts in the case could be ascertained if officials were found to have been implicated in any attempted injustice or wrong doing the action of the Government in the matter would be very

prompt and decisive.

Commissioner Stockslager, of the General Land-office, said that from present indications the contests over land claims in Oklahoma would ultimately involve nearly every quarter section in that Territory. This being the case, he thought it probable that the department would make the Oklahoma contest cases a separate class and dispose of them at once. Otherwise in the ordinary course of business it would likely months or two years before they could be reached. Contests in which abandonment is charged could not be passed upon until the expiration of six months, as the law did not recognize a separation of the claim for a shorter period than six months as abandonment. But cases in which fraud or violation of the law or the President's proclamation in going into the Territory prior to April 22 could be tried and disposed of at once.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

A Missouri Lawyer Fatally Shoots a

Wealthy Farmer,
Springfield, Mo., April 26.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening A. H. Livingston, a prominent lawyer of West Plains, fatally shot William Summers, owner of a large farm, grocery store and livery stable. The shooting was done in Livingston's law office. Summers, with two or three others, was there and an altercation arose between the two. Livingston ordered Summers out of his office, but he refused to go. He tried to put him out, when Summers resisted and attacked him. Livingston retreated into his consultation room, and seizing a Winchester rifle shot Summers at the door between the two rooms, the bullet entering his body just above the navel and passing entirely through, striking the wall. They were so near together that Sum-mers' clothes were burned. The trouble arose from an old grudge because Livingston sued Summers to collect a bond he had signed. Livingston is well known throughout the State as an able lawyer and prominent Democratic politician, and is forty years old. Summers was forty-eight, much larger than Livingston and one of the wealthiest men in Howell County. Summers' wound is pro-nounced fatal by physicians.

No Manifesto From Boulanger. LONDON, April, 26.—In an interview General Boulanger denied the report that he would immediately issue a manifesto explaining his intentions, and stated that as yet he had no thought of doing so. The General has received scores of bouquets sent to him by admirers in France. He has received many invitations to attend parties to be given in his honor by persons who are desirous of lionizing him.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN.

Somewhere on the distant seas Driven on by tide and breeze— Blow softly, winds, and aid her On her way to win-On her way to win—
There's a good ship sailing on
From the rosy gates of dawn.
Oh, what joy will fill my heart,
When my ship comes in.

Treasures richer far than gold, Or than gems, my ship doth hold; Half the store of wealth to tell you I can scarce begin. But with me, friends, you shall share; There will be enough to spare— Enough for one and all, When my ship comes in.

When I sit (as here to-night) In the embers of the hearth fire
I can almost see
Shape of every sail and mast Of the ship that's sailing fast, On her way to me.

So what matter if to-day Just a little longer waiting—
Fast the days will slip—
And I'll hasten to the shore; All my sorrow will be o'er As she sails across the harbor bar, My own brave ship!

Butif (I hear you say) Not to-day, nor any day, For all your hopeful waiting, friend, Your ship should come Oh, then what will you do? When you find that unto you Nevermore, across the ocean, Will your ship come home?"

She will come, or soon or late, Well I know it; I can wait, For my captain's sailing orders
Are from One most wise. So I sing as I sit here, Every moment brings more near The happy hour my ship will greet My wistful eyes.

She will come! Ay, it may be, When the summons comes to me: "Earthlife here is ended, soul! Rise! Another life begin!" When I take angel's hand And go downward to the strand, I may see, then first, across the bay My ship come in—

Come in, and waiting stay, While a voice on board shall say: "Hasten, all is ready now, We but wait for thee." Swiftly then I'll board my ship, And her moorings she will slip, And we'll sail out on the ocean Of—Eternity.

—Alice Williams Brotherton, in N. Y. Inde-

MR. JENKS' BEAR.

Experiences of a Tenderfoot in the Wild, Woolly West.

We were stretched before a small but energetic camp-fire of chaparro on the bank of the Agua Azul, in Western New Mexico. "We" means Hank and I-particularly Hank. I was simply an accident there; but Hank, a fixture. A Harvard man of restless tendencies, he had drifted pretty well over the globe since graduation, and had at last | ing all our names in his country paper worked himself up to the proud posi- back East, and calling us a lot of savtion of cowboy on the A L C ranch, a lages. We didn't learn of this, however, place in which he seemed perfectly at till too late to be of practical benefit. Hank had changed considerably since I of a wild and woolly desire to become a morning, and gave the guileless flocksaw him in Cambridge. His face was Ba-ad Man (limited). His hard-earned darker and his eye clearer than even in Bwitishness, of course, he could not to the fateful spot. It was another tenthe days when he was stroke of the sen- give up; but a nice New Mexico cowior crew. He still retained remnants of boy frill upon his English suit would semi-classic college slang; and around make him a marked man among the don't ye know,' had gone and skinned it had accreted a wonderful conglomer- dudes at home. He aspired, therefore, ation of the breezy idiom of the fron- to sling the sassy lariat, beard the untier. His speech was, like Joseph's garment, of many colors, but not without a charm of force, and frequently of

Riding down through ZuniCanyon the day before, from a trip to photograph Hank, and my hand-albeit not a tender one-was still sore from the shaking it had received then and there. We had been together ever since, talking over old times and new ones; and conversational material was running a little short after two days of steady talk-

of those other dudes would say if they in an interval between vawns-which were excusable after a fifty-mile ride. and the extrication of four steers from the marsh in which they had "bogged

"Faint, I reckon," answered Hank. chuckled a little at some obviously pleasant recollection.

"Well, wake up and tell me about

Hank pulled out a piece of corn husk, dropped a pinch of granulated tobacco atte, which he lighted with a coal.

man was Jenks. I don't know that the thing to do with the rarity of his men- his coat. tal atmosphere, but the latter was certainly Pikespeakian. The newly aptiferous pop do these Eastern capitalists gloves, and a sombrero so broad-brimmed that the youngest cowpancher in any further equine risks. the outfit would have been as bamed to

anter anticipation of seeing that som-brero gently waited down upon one of swathed him in a buffalo robe secretly: always succeeded in holding him down.

"He was surprised and pained to find no horse-cars running from the railroad to the ranch; but having covered that forty miles sitting on a sack of corn in the bottom of a Studebaker wagon, he was glad enough to get there alive, and was too thoroughly exhausted to kick at the two-roomfulness of our 'mud hut' till next day. After that, Borracho's ear, and gave that buffalothough, his tongue caught the combination again, and kept working it till it made our tired heads ache. 'Aw, things ah so difwent in the East, don't chew know'-that's the way he talked Jove! I hit him! I hit him!' and -'why, theah we wouldn't put a hog in such a misewable hut as this.' One of the Mexican punchers remarked, sotto voce, that we wouldn't, either, if out of the question. Mr. Jenks was on we could help it. We couldn't perceive a rampage up and down the canyon look. any thing in the way of blue bottles ing for the carcass of his bear. The perched on that 'dobe house of ours; but Mr. Jenks seemed to find it fairly have succumbed to his ponderous misfly-blown. I can't begin to chronicle all siles never entered his head. As for his injurious remarks, for they were more numerous than a pitching bronco, to sleep. Meantime the Kid caught and quite as gratuitous. The only good thing he found among us was our his stage toggery. Along toward sunhorn cactus in the most prominent por- with his bare palm. tion of Mr. Jenks' own stern necessities, and a live rattlesnake in Mr. to embark for the railroad next day. But I anticipate.

"Mr. Jenks shared our frijoles and chile con carne with some internal misgiving and many audible groans. The latter dish he at first took to be stewed tomatoes, and had ingulfed a holy dose before he discovered it to be pure red pepper of the most venomous disposition. It took two hours to convince reconciled him, however, to chile, as did fatigue to our pine bunks. But nothing could induce him to a divorce, or even temporary separation, from those yellow kid gloves. He walked in them, ate in them, slept in them."

"Come now, Hank," I interrupted, "go a little slow on that. I was edua little too much."

"Dead sober truth." replied Hank. "If it isn't I hope to never see the back that I killed a gwizzly beah bigger'n a of my neck! He said it was to keep his hands from getting sun-burnt, and the boys advised him to wear cots on his teeth, too-for which friendly suggestion he took gory vengeance by publish-

tamed bronco in its lair, and rival Billy Martin with the pistol. His first attempt to rope a highly pacific tyingpost only insnared his own head, and nearly ruined the architecture of that cherished hat. A thirty-year-old horse, Inspection Rock, I had run up against ambitionless as a mummy, landed him on his skull in a somewhat odorous pool-which quite finished the hat, and came very near finishing Mr. Jenks. With these set-backs, the two firstnamed ambitions oozed out of him; but marksmanship was more persistently wooed. It is of record that at the end of the second week he had achieved "Wonder what Van Bray and some three holes in a tomato-can set on a rock ten feet from the door, and had saw you out here, Hank?" I remarked, crippled but one horse-which we all thought encouraging.

"Knowing this to be a desperate region, Mr. Jenks had come fully heeled. He had procured his tailor to erect two hip-pockets on the dome of those English trousers, and in each of these he "I'd like to have 'em out here for a carried a beautifuly nickle-plated, pearlwhile. We'd 'buffalo' mem as bad as handled pistolette of .22 denomination. we did a dude here last fall." And he The muzzles of these very dangerous weapons slipped into the chambers of one of our 'guns' as slick as cartridges. Mr. Jenks, however, was proud of his armament, and got his nose fearfully out of joint when Cuate-one of the Mexican punchers-tried to buy them upon it, and directly evolved a cigar- to give to his girl for ear-rings. As Cuate has a Territorial reputation how-"About that dude? Well, it was a ever, and shoots the heads of the chickcircus. I've seen plenty of fun with ens as he gallops past, Mr. Jenks wisefool tenderfeet, but he was the bird of ly held his horses, and let the insuit all. The name of the young gentle- rankle exclusively in his own breastif such a thing existed in the two inches rarity of his nomenclature had any between his shirt front and the back of contain a strong solution of borax and

By a coincidence, Mr. Jenks struck the Territory in the time of the pointed manager of an Eastern cattle falls hearing. Our round-up was over, company-why in the name of the pes- and as we had nothing particular to do went to see Amado atways send dudes to manage their at- Chaves-a duced good fellow, if he is a layer of pure soap. These strata fairs out here?-he blew in among us sheepman-and took Jenks along with repeated from year to year form the one day, clothed upon with a pigeon- us to the shearing at San Miguel. We soap mines, where large forces of men wing coat, trousers of cuticular imme- had to halt several times on the road to gre now employed. This soap miner is diateness, fair-leather shoes, yellow kid pick him up, and replace him on the quoted in a San Francisco paper as folgentle old mule he had substituted for loves: 'There is another queer thing

be found dead with it on. Mr. Jenks lect grew inflamed over the report that and in a little while, when it drifts had to keep three or four news papers two of the shepherds had seen a bear ashore, you will find that its fat breast folded under the sweat-band to save the that afternoon, and he forthwith an- and sides have changed to an elegant measly thing from blowing away alone; nointed his artillery with hair-oil and toilet soap, and you can chip it off and thus relieving us of the fear that we with great care. Seeing the which, use it and it is just as nice as any remight have to lend him a less pictur- Cuate and the Kid erected a perpendic- fined soap." - N. Y. Sun.

esque hat, and substituting the pleas- ular job on him, to-wit: Taking Borour New Mexican zephyrs, with Mr. and in the dead hour of night, taking Jenks dangling airly in its wake. Un- the dog out among the cedars, they fortunately, however, those blonde shoes raised a yell of 'Bear! bear!' In three seconds Mr. Jenks was abroad, an animated flag of truce as to his apparel. but in heart thirsting for gore. In each hand he clenched one of his mosquito guns, which kept sputtering at every jump. It sounded like an oldfashioned corn-popping.

"At this opportune juncture the Kid, hidden in the bushes, let go his hold of robed canine a savage kick. Poor Borracho fled down the canyon with terrific howlings, and Mr. Jenks sailed four feet into the air, shrieking: 'Bah rushed into the house to fill his pillboxes with fourteen more homeopathic pellets. Further sleep that night was possibility that the bear might not the rest of us, we were too interested and pacified Borracho and removed leather twousehs,' as he called our up Mr. Jenks limped into the house and chaparrejos, which were 'so beastly wo- fell exhausted upon his bunk. Then mantic, ye know.' And even these, he Cuate sallied forth, killed a sheep in thought, should be equipped with seats. the corral and caught its blood in a The bay-window of blue overall in the bucket. The Kid took the bucket and rear displeased his æsthetic eye; and it and a ten-mile tramp up the mountain, was his exuberance of criticism on this scattering clotted gore with prodigaltender point which finally inspired the ity, and pausing whenever he came to Kid to insert a small memento of buck- a muddy place, to make bear tracks

"At ten o'clock in the morning Mr. Jenks awoke, and having insinuated Jenks' high-laced shoe, one fine night himself into his reluctant outer gar--a witticism which caused the victim ments-forgotten in the night's mad chase-and without waiting for breakfast, he ambled out with a cocked poplet in either gloved fist. Of course he couldn't have found the 'trail' if there had been sign-boards at every rod; but Cuate and the Kid volunteered to go with him-a kindness for which he was ready to condone their past irreverence. Late that evening the trailing party returned. Mr. Jenks was wild with exhim that it was not a masked battery citement, though nearly dead with faof Rough on Rats. Starvation finally tique. His blonde shoes were cut to pieces on the sharp rocks, his kids were actually soaked with 'pehspiwation,' and his face was a war-map of scratches. The boys had been careful to let every available twig snap back against his frontispiece. But weary and wounded as he was, he couldn't sleep, and for hours piped 'bah Joves!' cated on a newspaper, and I hate a and fought his battles over. 'Dead? fabricator. That kid-glove business is Of course he's dead! We found more'n a bushel of blud, ye know. Won't my welatives be pawalyed when they know

> "As luck would have it, one of the shepherds on the other side of the mesa did run across a bear that day, and translated it with his venerable Spencer. Having skinned the carcass and hidden the hide safely, he came over to the camp in the middle of the night to tell us about it. This was fairly providenpropeller a five-dollar bill to pilot him mile tramp, and when Mr. Jenks got there and found that 'some beastly cad, his bear, it was a little too much for endurance. We saw a small blue cloud hanging over the mesa that noon, and guessed the reason. It was Mr. Jenk's first and last bear. A few days later came the snake episode, which reft him from our midst.

"Ever hear of him again? Yes, indirectly. Some time afterward a friend of mine in the East sent me a marked copy of the Cohoes Clarion. I think I have the paragraph somewhere."

Hank fished out a worn sheep-skin vallet and handed me from it a tattered clipping. It read thus:

"Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. St. Claire Fitz-Clarence Jenks, whose intrepid career as manager of the Rio Tonto Cattle Company among the murderous cowboys of New Mexico has excited the unbounded admiration of the Clarion's numerous readers tells, in graphic style, in this issue, of the he-roic man er in which, single-handed and alone he attacked and slew a gigantic bear. We re gret exceedingly that some unprincipled van-dal stole the slain from Mr. Jenks. Co hoes feels justly proud of her distinguished son.'

"How much of your story's true, Hank?" I asked.

"Every word of it-true as gospel," said he, laying his saddle down for a pillow and unrolling his blankets. "If you think I'm prevaricating, just publish that once in your old paper and send it to Jenks, and see if you don't get a high old libel suit on your hands?"-Charles F. Lummis, in Leslie's Illustrated.

A Soap Miner's Yarns.

The natural soap mines of Owen' Lake, Cal., are thus accounted for by one of the company now working them He says that the waters of the lake soda. In these waters there breeds a grub that becomes a fly. The flies die in the water and drift ashore, covering the ground to a depth of a foot or more. The oily substance of the flies blends with the borax and soda, and the result about the waters of these lakes. You "Here Mr. Jenk's intermittent intel- shoot a duck there and fail to get it,

A PECULIAR TRADE. The Deligte Work Done by an Old Ger-

"This coll that I am working on now has received an injury which is a very difficult one to treat. You notice that the poor thing has had her eye punched in, and I've got to take off the top of her head to get it out. First, you observe I warm her flaxen hair over this heater, which melts the glue or cement, and allows me to scalp her-thus. Then I puich a hole in the back of her head and shake out the eye, put on a piece of plaster, replace her hair and cement her eye into place as good as new."

The dol mender says that so many of the modern toys are made of iron that his business has been greatly interfered with; these toys being indestructible, they never require his services. In the dull season the tov mender mends china, glass and woodcarvings. From this you will see that toy mending requires a delicate touch and much patience, besides a certain artistic sense. A few years ago a lady, calling, upset a table on which was an almost priceless set of coffee-cups. They were very valuable in themselves, and were made more valuable because a gift from a very dear friend. What was to be done? There lay the pieces, not one larger than a five-cent piece. Every cup and saucer was different in decoration from every other cup and saucer, and it seemed hopeless to think of matching them with the pieces all mixed up. Every fragment was carefully picked up, and taken to a little old shop where was a little old man famous for mending delicate objects. He grew very much excited when shown the pieces, and said he could mend the set -if not all, at least some. A few weeks later the set was returned, every piece perfect to the eye, and the only way to discover that they had ever been broken was by holding a piece up to the light; then there were seen dark lines running in every direction. What wonderful skill and patience it required to do that work!-Christian Union.

AN HISTORICAL I MAGE.

The Gilded Grasshopper on Faneuil Hall

The gilded grasshopper on Faneuil Hall in Boston, where it has been perched for over a century and a half, as a faithful guardian of the weathervane, made a grand leap recently and landed on the pavement, striking on his head and scattering his historic entrails far and near. The observance of the anniversary of the evacuation of Beston by British troops evidently filled the heart of the insect with emotions beyond his control, and he was compelled to obey instinct and leap patriotically. The history of this notable grasshopper shows that this is not the first time he has forgotten his high office and jumped aimlessly into space. An early morning earthquake in November of the year of 1753 frightened him away, and another time he came near perishing in a fire, but escaped by his natural powers, though landing bruised and broken on the ground. The articles within the sect show that there must have been of coins, the names of the city government and other indigestible stuff, the his lofty site of meteorological observation. He holds a place in the history of Boston that ought to be preserved, and as a public officer has no equal for faithfulness and length of service, furnishing a good example to his brethren of the council lower down on the street. He can easily be forgiven for going on a "junket," if only once in a generation. The gilded grasshopper has received a fitting notice in "Rambles About Boston."-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. Remedy That Seems to Be a Little Worse Than the Disease.

The following treatment of rheumatism is so singularly original that, even if to us directly from Vienna, and it belongs to Dr. Terc.

It is necessary at first to suppose that hive with many bees. Now, the discoverer wishes to observe that the and opening over a gathered vest of sting of a bee generally leaves after it China silk. This is very pretty in a tumefaction more or less consider- white wool striped with green and able; but after a certain number of revers of green velvet. Of course this stings this tumefaction is no longer produced, because the body has acquired a certain immunity. With rheumatic persons this tumefaction comes with difficulty, and only after a certain number of stings. By continuing the stinging process the swelling ceases completely. Then the patient is cured of his rheumatism, and remains for some time out of danger of relapses. To produce a complete cure it is neces sary to saturate the entire body with is a tea made from a well-known bee venom, and keep on multiplying herb, which possesses the remarkable the stings. M. Terc has applied this method in 173 cases, and administered ag 000 stings. He affirms that he owes the effects of the dreadful poison. to this method evident cures in obstinate cases, and especially in chronic cases, where the patients attacked by rheumatic cachexy were in a hopeless condition. Sometimes a patient has received hundreds of stings. It is true that they are less painful to rheumatic persons than to persons in sound health.

Is not this bee stinging treatment truly delightful? The cure of rheuma-Courrier des Etats Unis.

DRESSES FOR GIRLS. Pretty Gowns Made of Cashmere, Nainsook

and Other Materials. Gray, green, tan, blue and old-rose bordered serges are made up for girls of fourteen in one piece dresses buttoned behind, with the border around the full skirt and on revers that extend up the front. Plaid wool gowns are cut on the bias throughout, while cashmeres are made up in gray-blue and old-rose shades in pretty Directoire styles, sometimes with the princesse back, and in other cases the waist is cut off below the back and side forms and the skirt attached thereto. The front of the waist is a short half-jacket with velvet or bengaline revers, opening over a shirt waist of white India silk, or the silk is crossed on the chest, and there is the wide folded sash that gives a shortwaisted effect, and is so becoming to slight immature figures. The cashmere sleeves then reach only to the elbow, with white silk under-sleeves coming out in a puff attached to velvet wrist-

Wash dresses for girls just in their teens are made with belted yoke waists and full sleeves, fine tucks forming the yoke and the tops of the sleeves, or else shaping the wrists. The skirts are of four straight breadths simply hemmed. The furnishing houses make elaborate lapped Empire waists and Directoire revers to plain gingham gowns and trim them with costly embroideries, but mothers who have their girl's dresses made at home need not attempt to copy them, as the simpler gowns are quite as pretty and far more youthful. The skirts must not be skimped in width, and need not be trimmed, though tucks or insertion above a hem are in great favor. Girls of fourteen or fifteen years

wear their skirts reaching almost to

their shoe-tops, and at sixteen or seventeen years they put on long skirts, though this is decided by their size and development. Extremely long skirts for tiny little girls have lost favor, and the general rule is for girls from three to twelve years of age to have their skirts stop half way between their knees and the tops of their shoes. The first short dresses put on an infant must be long enough for warmth, yet short enough to escape the tiny feet when first attempting to walk. The extremely short waists are no longer made for little girls, though wide bands of embroidery and ribbon sashes are sometimes put on to give a short-waisted effect. The skirts, as we have said, must be amply full. At the best dressmakers for children two full widths of gingham are in skirts for girls of two to four years, and three widths in those for six-year-old girls. Cashmere skirts for girls of eight years have three breadths laid in triple box plaits in front and sides, and shirred in the back. White nainsook skirts have three and a half breadths for girls eight to ten years old, and challi skirts

for girls of ten years have four breadths. White French nainsook dresses for girls of ten years and less are made another fall in 1852, as there are coins and straight, with a hem and three and papers of that date. Beside this tucks. Mothers, however, make pretty there was little of interest within- one-piece dresses of this kind either by nothing but oakum, odd bits of metal, filling out the neck with a guimpe set a coin and several newspapers. After in permanently and adding full sleeves. being repaired and well fed with a set or else by making simpler high waists with insertion bands going up over the shoulders from the belt, or by shirring gilded grasshopper will be returned to the top as a round yoke, or by introducing embroidery in the under-arm seams, sloping it to a point in the middle of the front of the waist line, and gathering the nainsook there and around the neck. Many colored ribbons are put around the sides of the stance, two shades of old-rose gros grain ribbon two inches wide are laid bows in front and a flowing bow behind, also a small bow on each shoulder. Scolloped embroidered muslin skirts sertions and a hem.

The new white wools, that have penciled lines of color in silk are used instead of plain white wool for dressy little Directoire gowns for girls of six to it should be altogether inefficacious, it ten years. The skirt is gathered or still merits to be described. It comes pleated very simply and sewed to a low round waist buttoned behind, but which has long coat tabs down each side from the neck to the foot of the skirt, while you have at your own disposition a the front has a short half-jacket with Directoire revers covered with velvet, requires a guimpe, but in some such gowns a China silk guimpe and full sleeves are set in permanently, of a color in the stripes those of yellow silk being especially pretty with white wool striped with yellow. -Harper's Bazar.

-A lady living in Tocoa, Ga., claims to have discovered a sure cure for hydrophobia. It has been tried in several instances and always cures. It power of entering the blood, permenting the entire system and neutralizing

-A young man in Philadelphia, out of work, secured a position by standing on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, sandwiched between two pasteboard signs, on which were painted: "Ich suche arbeit-work wanted."

-A lady recently boarded a street car, and when a friend advised her to sit down she replied that she was in a tism with the stings of bees! One hurry and hadn't time to sit down. Tupper, settled on the land in 1624, the would go to Vienna just to try it -- Her destination was several blocks

VARIETIES OF CORN.

What an Authority on the Subject Has to Say About It. There are many excellent varieties of

corn. I have not thought the production of new varieties especially important, especially for farmers generally. Neither have I thought change of seed necessarily desirable. I have steadily advised farmers to keep tested and well-liked varieties as pure as possible, trying new claimants to favor on a small scale. The plan of having a small plot especially for seed corn is a good one. If not convenient to have it separate from the regular fields, specially selected seed may be planted at one side or in one corner. Cutting the tassets from, or entirely removing undesirable stalks would tend to improvement-reducing the percentage of barren stalks, for instance.

Unless replanting is necessary, I would not favor planting at different times or planting different varieties in order to keep up the supply of pollen. Sometimes good results would doubtless. be secured, but I doubt if much gain will usually result. This opinion is not based on personal experience.

Purposed or accidental cross-fertilization of varieties sometimes gives very satisfactory results; but I have some prejudices in favor of keeping varieties pure in all ordinary cases. Selecting a good variety-good in its adaptation to the locality-and then careful and persistent selection of seed with reference to its having all the qualities desiredhence selection from the stalk rather than from the crib-and giving the crop the best possible "conditions of life" in the way of soil and cultivation, I believe the most practicable means by which to improve corn by most-

Ordinarily, on any but an experimental farm, I think I should cultivate but two varieties of field corn, and those alike in color and general type; one being an early-ripening variety; the other a medium-late variety, but usually larger in stalk and ear and yielding a few bushels more per acrethan the early variety, to which about one-fourth of the total acreage in corn would be planted, for early autumn feeding. Such a variety we also find valuable when unusually late planting is necessary from any cause. - Prof. G. E. Morrow, in Rural New Yorker.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS. Enormous Loss to Farmers From Their Unchecked Ravages.

The farmers of the country are losing \$300,000,000 a year from the work of insects. In New York one insect caused the loss of \$15,000,000 in one year. The injury from insects is about one-tenth of the crops. Many of the insects which do the most injury do their work unperceived. The caterpillar often makes punctures while concealed beneath the foliage, and the cut-worm hides beneath the ground in the daytime and comes out at night to do its work. There are probably a million species, but only 320,000 are with separate guimpes, the waist being known. They propagate rapidly, are low and pointed, of solid embroidery constantly feeding, and do not take constantly feeding, and do not take lapped in front, and the skirt being full time even to sleep. But they all disclose some vulnerable point when their habits are studied. With our present knowledge, their depredations can be reduced one-half. High culture is one of the best preventives. Just in proportion as the vigor and growth of a crop are promoted will it gain in ability to resist and overcome insect attacks. A large proportion of the insect pests survive the winter in decaying wood, sticks, boards, rails, dead vines, stalks, twisted leaves, etc., from which they emerge and deposit their eggs simultaneously with the beginning of vegetation. Clean culture would prevent pointed waists of white dresses, for in- this. The best insecticides now in use are hellebore, Paris green, London purple, pyrethum and kerosene. With along the waist line, with two small London purple or Paris green properly sprayed upon the trees, at least threefourths of the apple crop can be saved. Worm-eaten apples ought to be a disare not liked so well as those with in- grace to the fruit-grower. The large proportion of insects take their food by biting-jaws, and they can be readily poisoned by applying arsenite to the foliage which they consume. Other insects-such as plant and bark licefeed only on the sap of plants through a proboscis inserted in the bark. These can be destroyed by external application of tobacco solutions, alkaline washes and kerosene. - San Francisco Chronicle.

Start Bee-Keeping Aright.

In advising on this subject an apiarian authority, Mr. Samuel Cushman, remarks that the bee-keeper is wise whose apiary contains but one style of hive and that a good one, where there are no odd hives or section crates, no frames too large or too small, where every frame from every hive will fit in any other and no misfits or mismates on the premises. In this way there is little trouble and no tinkering and make-shifts. The mechanical manipulation of one hive is just like another or fifty more. There is simply the proper adjustment of parts according to the strength and needs of the various colonies. But many who have all kinds and sizes are continually discarding one hive for another, buying bees in still another style, and worst of all, inventing a hive themselves, which will also be discarded as soon as they learn more and get a full understanding of the subject. - N. Y. Witness.

-There is living near Sagamore, Mass., a family that occupies a farm that is said to have been handed down from father to son for six generations. When the father of this line, Thomas place was an Indian village known as He my sanctum penetrated, and I looked up in

surprise
From the proofs I was correcting, and he caught my angry eyes.
His appearance was against him, as he stood before the fire,
Of convival complexion and irregular attire. I insinuated, mildly, that I hadn't room for bores.

And that nothing was more precious than the

time of editors.

Then he grimly smiled and nodded, with his head on an incline,

Asking it, 'mongst my contributors, was Imogene Vantyne.

I was startled; yes, and I'll confess that some-thing like a blush Came o'er my editorial cheek; and why my blood should rush
In such a way unusual, was this: that

Imogene Had been making an impression, though her

face I'd never seen,
For her poems were peculiar, and with passion
were full charged;
And on reading them I'd found my little heart
was much enlarged;
So, in one ecstatic moment, but about a week
before.
I had written her and had told her that I loved

Then my visitor continued: That my checks were fair enough,
But this writer cared for business and not toving gush and stuff;
That he thought it wasn't proper, and he hoped that I'd agree

To but raise the price of articles and let love "Ah! then you must be her father, sir," I gasped, with loving rife:
"Pray, then, say that I may visit her and woo her for my wie!"
How he laughed, as loud he shouted: "Why,"

she is no charming elf!

I just chose that for my nom-de-plume. I'm 'Imogene' myself!" -George Birdseye, in Judge.

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.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

A SHOT FROM AMBUSH Several days later.

Two forms stood in the shadow of some trees not many rods from the great house at Lone Hollow. 'It seems so strange that a cloud should

have come between us, Austin," said Grace, as she leaned confidingly against his shoulder and glanced up into his brave, dark eyes.

"There is perfect trust now, darling," returned the young mechanic. "I was to

She stopped his lips with a soft hand, "Not a word like that, Austin. I know that I was hasty as well. Let it pass. I have other troubles now."

"Other troubles, dear?" "About poor grandpa's will."
"But why should that trouble you,
Grace! Be left every thing to you, I under-

"True, but-"

"Well?" as she hesitated and dropped her honest gaze from his face, "I am afraid the will is not genuine." "Not genuine? What do you mean? I'm sure I've heard your grandfather say a score of times, if I have once, that you would have all his property when he was

"I know, and I believe that such was his intention," said Grace, in an unsteady voice, "but—but he did not live to sign the

"Who tells you this?" demanded the young mechanic, hotly. "It is a scheme to deprive you of your rights, Grace, and you must not submit to it."

Why was he so earnest? Was it possible that a sordid motive influenced him after all? Grace permitted this thought to mar her happiness for a moment only, then she cast it from her as an unworthy reflection on the character of her noble lover.

"I have seen my grandfather's will, Austin, and I do not doubt but what it con-

tains his true intentions," returned the girl, after a moment's reflection; "yet even if all is right. I could not live up to the conditions, I should prefer death sooner." "What are the conditions?"

"That I become the wife of Clinton Starbright." "Impossible!"

"Who showed this to you?" "Lawyer Gripes read it, and I have no

"Lawyer Gripes read it, and I have no reason to dispute the contents of the document."

"Then the will is false, I would be willing to swear to that," declared the young man, indignantly. "This Starbright is at the bottom of a tremendous scheme. I can not believe that old Mr. Vandible could

lend himself to such a wickedness if in his right mind." "Great influence must have been brought

to bear if he did agree to that," said Grace "In any event I shall renounce the fort

"If the will holds good, who inherits with your refusal to marry the Captain!" "Mr. Starbright."

"Ithought so. You may depend upon it that it is a put up job that must not be per-mitted to succeed. I do not believe Morgan Vandible ever signed such a paper as that "He did not, I am sure of that," asserted

Grace.

"Then the document is a forgery." "I fear so."
Grace then related the incidents of the right when her grandfather died, when she rushed into the room, thinking she heard him calling, only to find that he was dead, and the will, just drawn up for his signa-ture, lay before his signtless eyes un

"Whatever had been the intention of grandfather he certainly did not live to place his signature to the will," concluded Grace, in a voice husky with the intensity of her emotions.

'It is a clear case of the basest rascality!" exclaimed Austin Wentword. "To me it seems evident that Captain Starbright and seems evident that Captain Starbright and his lawyer have plotted to throw the million left by your grandfather into the hands of the former. No doubt Starbright would be willing for you to refuse to marry him, for then the vast fortune would fall entirely into his hands. It is a barefaced scheme that can be easily frust raind."

can be easily frustrated."
"It must be. Within two weeks the heirs will be summoned before the probate court to give reasons, if any exist, why this will be not admitted to probate as the honest instrument of Morgan Vandible's hand. At that time your testimony will be of the

"I was the only one present save the Captain and lawyer Gripes." "Well, we must find more evidence," declared the young mechanic. "I will consult with our mutual friend, Louis Fingal. He is wise and keen; between us all I believe we shall be able to outwit Captain Starbright and his scoundrelly lawyer. Circumstantial evidence can be brought in. The forged signature, of course, is not likely to be an exact counterpart of Mr. Vandible's chirography, and that will count for a good deal. We have two weeks in which to work, in which time much can be done."

"Yes," agreed Grace, with a sigh. "I wish Lura was back here, I am so lonely in the great house with only mother and the Captain. I may be foolish, but somehow I have a dread of both."

"You shall not be left to the mercy of either," declared Wentword. "Lura will come, and she is a match for the Captain the best day he ever saw."

"I have always felt safe when my cousin was here," said Grace. "I was quite overpowered with joy when she returned, but she made me promise not to reveal her coming, as she wished to remain dead to the world for a time, the better to thwart the plots of Captain Starbright, who at that time I trusted more fully than I do now."

"He is a villain without one redeeming trait. I believe that it was he who attempted the life of Lura. They are bitter foes, and he feared she would stand in his way. The two tramps who hurled her into

work. I am fully assured." "How terrible!" uttered Grace. "It does not seem possible that one so apparently kind, so elegant in manners, could be so

Hangman's Gulch that night handled some

of Captain Starbright's money for that

"Perhaps you still doubt?"

"I confess to incredulity to a certain extent. I can not believe that Clinton Starbright would stoop to murder. It seems too horrible for behef."

"Time will tell," answered the young mechanic. "I have learned enough to satisfy me that no crime is too vile for this adventurer. By breaking the will and exposing the villainy of Starbright we throw every thing into your mother's hands, but there seems to be no other way."
"I shall be satisfied with that, knowing

that I possess your love? said the beautiful girl, clinging fondly to his arm.
"I am satisfied to gain your hand without the fortune,' returned the infatuated young man, bending and imprinting a kiss

on the pale cheek of his companion.

Night shadows were talling, and neither saw the form of a man crouching in the bushes near, a man who had listened to nearly every word that had fallen from the

lips of the twain.

Presently he lifted himself so that his gleaming eyes took in the loving scene. "Neither shall live to crush me," muttered the prowler. Then his hand shot forward, a flash followed, then a loud report.

Grace Penroy sank apparently lifeless in the arms of her companion, the blood streaming down her face. The bullet of the

assassin had been well aimed.

The suddenness of the crime quite para lyzed the young mechanic for the time. He elt the form of his betrothed a dead weight in his arms. He eased her to the ground, fully believing that she was dead.

An awful horror was cast over heart and brain. He had heard the report, and seen the flash. To discover the assassin was now his desire. He sprang forward and caught from the ground a smoking pistol. He glared about him fiercely, but saw no one. Then he strode back to the bleeding form

on the ground, still holding the smoking weapon of death. At this moment a man rushed down the path from the direction of the house and confronted Wentword.

It was Captain Starbright. "So it has come to this at last," cried the Captain, in an awful voice. "I feared it all along. Poor Grace! to die by the hand of a miserable mudsill!"

CHAPTER XXV.

For one moment the two men glared fiercely at each other. Austin Wentword was too terrible

shocked to realize his position, or the full meaning of the words uttered by Captain Starbright. He even allowed the Captain to take the pistol from his hands, when he bent and lifted poor Grace in his arms and moved toward the house. There was consternation among

servants when the young mechanic en tered the house with his bleeding burden Mrs. Penroy met him and scream fright, and fainted on seeing the blood.

To Mrs. Penroy's room the young man made his way, and placed Grace on the luxurious bed. Then, with pallid face and trembling fingers, he examined the wound in the head of his betrothed. He was un able to ascertain the full extent of the wound, but believed it fatal. Captain Star bright at once dispatched a messenger for a physician, the nearest one being at Stone-field, ten miles away. With this messenger he sent a note which the man promised to deliver to the county sheriff.

Soon after the accident a visitor was a ounced-Louis Fingal, the young hunter. Wentword met him with a groan as he extended his hand. In tremulous accents he told the youth of what had occurred. "And you think Grace will die?" A tear stood in the young hunter's eye as

he put the question.
"I fear she will." "Then retribution must fall at once or her assassin," cried Fingal, in a stern

"That it shall." Both men turned to see Captain Star right standing near, the same spirit of evil that he had ever been since his appear ance at Lone Hollow.

"You here?" exclaimed Fingal. "I am. No one has a better right. I mean to see that the murderer does not es-"You know him "" as a goost a so

"He stands there," pointing at Austin Wentword.

Fingal regarded the young mechanic in silence. He saw the pallor on his face deepen, caught a resentful gleam in the eyes, and realized that the words of Captain Starbright had struck deep.

"This is not the time nor place to resent the horse and Clinton Starbright." Wentword.

uch language, Clinton Starbright," re turned the young mechanic, in a low voice almost hushed under the shadow of his awful grief. "When I am assured that she the heart to proceed further then. He will live, or death intervenes, then I will turned on his heel and walked from the

settle with you, sir, in a way that will prove satisfactory."

Then turning to Louis Fingal the young man took his arm and led him away. In atintruders, the two young men sat and con

versed long and earnestly.
"Just as my happiness had dawned it is awful to have it snatched from me by the bullet of a crue: assassin," groaned Austin

"It is awful," agreed the young hunter.
"Can you imagine who could be so wicked as to do this?"

at that time your estimony will be of the authorst importance.

"Yes," faintly,

"I can not."

"It is Captain Starbright's work," declared the young hunter. "He is wicked enough for any thing. He has plotted to pave more to corroborate yours."

"How can you get more," queried Grace. too black in the way of crime that he will I was the only one present save the not do to gain what he seeks. That man not do to gain what he seeks. That man must be watched. I have not seen the will left by Morgan Vandible, but I know its con-tents from one who has read it, and it is so worded as to leave every thing to Captain Starbright should Grace die or marry another. Depend upon it, Austin it was a hand hired by the Captain that fired the bullet at Grace to-night."

"It may be so. I can not believe that one so pure and good has an enemy in the world." world."
"She has enemies only as she is an stacle in the way of that devil's greed. He

must be watched."
"Mr. Fingal, I quite agree with you," returned the mechanic, sadly. "The Captain must be watched, and I know of but one person who can do it successfully."

"I mean Lura Joyce. She is at Stonefield, and you know where. If you would only go for her I should feel under everlasting obligations to you. I like that girl, and believe now that Grace is-is ill, she would gladly come-"
"Of course she would," agreed the young

hunter, touched deeply by the emotion evinced by Wentword. "I will go for the girl myself. I know her like a book, and am sure she will not delay coming one moment when she learns that her cousin is injured."

"You are very kind-" "Not a word of that sort, Austin. I like you and Grace, and hope that you may both live to be united and happy in spite of the machinations of a contemptible villain."

Then Fingal turned from the room.

Austin Wentword sat like one in a dream until he heard the outer door clang behind the departing hunter, then he leaned his head on his hands and moaned in an agony of spirit. A pair of glittering black eyes looked in upon the sorrowing young man, the malev-olence in their depths indicating how ven-

mous was the heart beneath. "It is well. The game is now completely in my hands," muttered Captain Star-bright, as he passed down the hall to the front door, after glancing in upon the bowed form of Wentword. He stood on the steps and peered down through the trees to the road and the gloomy hollow beyond. Night held full sway now, and a mist hung over Lone Hollow, as if the blue firmament was mourning for the beautiful girl so

cruelly stricken down this night.
Captain Starbright became nervous after a little and began pacing the wide veranda with solemn steps and slow, his chin bowed upon his breast, a thoughtful, troubled look

in his eyes.

He remained pacing here until the roll of wheels announced the coming of the physician from Stonefield.

Mrs. Penroy and young Wentword were at the bedside of Grace when the doctor entered. Both fell back to permit the man of medicine an opportunity for examination.

The widow, after recovering from the first shock, was extremely nervous, yet she seemed to realize her duty and at once ssumed a place near the wounded girl. Grace was still unconscious, but breathed

and when the doctor rose from a brief examination and turned to the widow, there was a look on his face that brought a throb of hope to the hearts of all-no, not all, for was one present who was not pleased at the good doctor's announcement. "A bad wound, but if the inflammation can

be kept down, the girl will recover. A few days will decide. The skull has been slight y fractured, I think."

For the first time since the crack of the pistol had rung in his ear Austin Wentword breathed easy. His pallid counte-nance lit up with a glad light, while from his heart fell a silent benediction. Dr. Faxon left medicine, washes for the wound and brief yet comprehensive in-

wound and brief yet comprehensive instructions, and then took his departure.

He had scarcely gone when another vehicle drew up at Lone Hollow.

Austin Wentword stood over the wounded girl in a solemn, thoughtful attitude. He heard no sound of steps, although two men

had crossed the threshold and stood at his A hand touched his arm. He turned then to confront a bluff-looking man, who, with wonderful dexterity, snapped a pair of handcuffs over the wrists of the astounded Austin Wentword.
"What does this mean?" demanded the

"It means that you are my prisoner, Austin Wentword," returned the man, in a stern voice. "I have a warrant for your ar-

At the same time the officer, whom Went word recognized as the county sheriff, produced a paper and began reading. So dazed was he that the prisoner only caught a word here and there, enough to inform him that he had been accused of an assault on one Grace Penroy with intent to commit mur-

The idea seemed ridiculous as well as He was not permitted to say a word in his own defense, but was hurried from the room and the house, and was soon being whirled over the road to Stonefield jail. It

as a sad termination to the lovers' meeting of the evening.

And now two watchers were left beside the wounded and insensible Grace—her mother and Captain Starbright. For some in the hands of the sheriff not a word broke the solemn stillness of the room. The Cap-

tain was the first to speak.
"You see now what comes of permitting Grace to receive the attentions of a low mehanie."
Mrs. Penroy lifted her faded eyes and re-

garded the speaker fixedly.
"So you imagine it is to him my poor

"Certainly. I have proof that will hang him should your daughter die. It was a lovers' quarrel again, and the use of a pistol in the hands of a low villain mad with jeal-

"It is terrible"
The tremor in the woman's voice went far to prove that, although seemingly heartiess at times, yet Martha Penroy had an affection for her daughter that was a credit to her motherhood.

"Terrible, indeed," returned the Captain. "I hope you see the folly of countenancing a low fellow like Wentword now. I—" "Captain Starbright, please don't," moaned the wretched woman, pleadingly.
She was pale and trembling, seeming al solutely ill, and even the Captain had not

He passed along the hall and entered one of the large front rooms in which a light was burning. The room seemed to be empty, and Captain Starbright threw himself into a large arm-chair beside the center-table and clasped his hands, with elbows on the table before him.

"If she would only die," he muttered, "I should feel better, for I know that she will never consent to be my wife. Should she die he would hang, and then —"

A touch on his arm startled him.

He sprang up, white and frembling, with an indefinable fear shooting to his heart. As he turned about he uttered an exclama-

Before him stood his old enemy, Lura

LURA AND THE CAPTAIN. "She will not die, Captain Starbright, but if she should you would be the one to hang instead of the man taken to jail this night by the county sheriff."

The Captain stared. Had she then heard his muttered words! How came she here at this hour of the night? He had seen nothing of her since she appeared to him in the road in front of the mansion weeks before, when he had at-tempted to murder her. To him she seemed to bear a charmed life. How much did she know of his real character, of his hand in the first attempt that had proven such a disastrous failure! Had she learned aught from the maniac whose dead body slept so safely beneath the surface of the forest pool! He could not answer these questions, but he at once formed a plan of action, resolving inwardly to tide over present trouble as

smoothly as possible.

"You choose to make yourself disagreeable, Miss Joyce," he said, with a smile, that caused the wings of his tawny mustate with the wings of his wings of his tawny mustate with the wings of his tawny with the wings of his tawny with the wings of his ta tache to lift and then droop suddenly. am nevertheless glad to meet you."

He held out his hand. Wonderful as it may seem, she accepted the proffer of friendship, and returned his smile with one of equal cunning. '1 suppose you did not expect me, Cap-

"No, but I am pleased all the same. Some one is needed at Lone Hollow who can take complete charge of the internal affairs during Miss Penrov's illness. Her mother is utterly incompetent.'

"You think I could assume charge?"

"If you will, certainly." Thus coolly talked the two who were deadly enemies. Lura knew that he was aching to strangle her, even while his dark face was wreathed in smiles. She had en-tered the house for a purpose that could be better carried through by assuming a meek-ness she did not feel, and so she smothered

her true feelings.
"Of course I will remain. I heard that my cousin was badly injured, and hastened here at once. Really this is all the home I have, and I meant to come soon in any event. Many changes have taken since I left here weeks ago. When I think of all that I have passed through I find my-self wondering that I am yet alive."

"It is a wonder. "Considering the hand you had in it, Cap-

She smiled wickedly as she regarded him her red foretop quivering unpleasantly. "You wrong me, Lura," he said, in a low, subdued tone. "I was mad that night, absolutely crazed when I assaulted you at the gate. I have never been fully able to explain that to myself. I meant at the first

opportunity to beg your pardon."
"Indeed! And you had no hand in hurling me into the gulch that night?" Her eyes fairly pierced him to the quick.

She was treading on dangerous but she could not resist the temptation. "Into the gulch? I do not understand," he said, evidently perplexed. "I never knew what happened to you that night last summer, Lura. I meant to ask about that at the

first opportunity—"
"Which, when it occurred, you attempted to strangle me out yonder in the darkness." Her hand was raised, a finger pointing oward the road.

'Lura, let me explain."

"I am listening," icily.
"You know that like most men I have a weakness-love of wealth. I admit that have attempted questionable practices in order to obtain it. I came here to Lone Hollow to win its heiress. You see, I am frank with you. I never meant to stain my soul with a crime, however, for against blood I revolt as heartily as even yourself." TO BE CONTINUED.

TO CURE PNEUMONIA.

Plenty of Wholesome Air the Best Rem

Pneumonia is at present attracting unwonted attention among physicians. It is said to be increasing in mortality under the men advance the idea that the old methods -including copious bleeding - gave more effective results than those now employed. Others insist that the increased mortality is only apparent, and is accounted for by improved registration. Whatever may be the facts, pneumonia is a very grave disease in the old and feeble, whether their feebleness results from poor and insufficient food, from an inherited weakness of constitution, from some temporary impairment of health, from bad air, or other cause. The feeble are those who are most liable to be attacked by it and its easiest victims. The attack is often without any ascertainable exciting cause; but the most common causes are a sudder chill and prolonged exposure to cold and damp. Though the disease is common among the old, and is quite apt to be fatal yet it occurs most frequently between the ages of twenty and forty-1'as period of

greatest exposure. For a like reason it more frequently attacks men than women. Dr. Thomas Darlington, having medica charge of the workmen on a section of the new Croton aqueduct, saw, in the winter of 1886, over one hundred and fifty cases. All the workmen were exposed to conditions which induce the disease. The air of the badly ventilated tunnel was very impure from breath, the soot of smoking lamps, fine dust from the drilling, and from the gases re sulting from the blasting with dynamite. Water, moreover, was constantly dripping on the workmen, and when they came up wet, perspiring and thinly clad, they were exposed to cold winds. Most of the cases were soon removed to the city hospital and lost sight of. But Dr. Darlington had sole charge of twenty-five patients. They occupied one room of a scarty in which forty men slept by night and forty by day. The two windows were never open. The excretions went to the floor, and were simply covered with dirt or ashes and swept up The odor was that of a menagerie. The doc tor had the room emptied, the sides and the ceiling whilewashed, the bedsteads washed, the bed-clothes and mattresses taken into ble, the windows opened and the floor sprinkled with chloride of lime. The epidemic at once ceased. En had not a single death. His chief reliance in the treatment was fresh air, with very simple medicines. He says "the less treatment the better."-Youth's Companion.

A BANGOR (Me.) man tails of a novel in cident. One day while triveling he found in a book he tought a letter that had been accidentally bound in with the leaves. It was from a young lady in Chicago to a young man in Lewisburg, Pa. It was sent to its destination, having been several months on the way. The Lewisburg young man, who had supposed the young lady had wearied of him and his letters, promptly answered it, and the rest of the story goes on in the regular paper-covered novel way.

THE number of noxious animals killed in New South Wales during last month was 42,419 kangaroos, 32,273 vallables, 8,619 hares and 219 native dogs. In the Narrandera district 252 emus, 157 hawks and 124 bilbees were destroyed.

It is reported that a citizen of Palmyra Ma. got up in the night and went into the woods and felled a large tree while asless. USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet and well-managed house exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates.

-The muddy taste of fresh-water fish of some kinds is overcome by soaking in cold water and sait for two or three hours before cooking.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried and hung up by its handle.

-To protect the interior of a rifle-barrel from rust, use vaseline. Give the gun-bore a good wash with hot water first, then dry, and apply the vaseline.

-If you have oatmeal left from a meal, thin it with some milk, adding one well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt, a small piece of butter, melted, and some bread crumbs. Fry as fritters. -To set delicate colors in embroid-

ered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred. -Physicians have come to the con-

clusion that headaches are very frequently caused from overstraining of the eyes, that defective vision is more often the source of head troubles than most persons thus affected are aware of themselves.

-Breaded Sausages. - Wipe the sausages dry, and dip them in beaten egg and bread-crumbs. Put them into a frying-basket and plunge into boiling fat. Cook ten minutes and serve with a garnish of toasted bread and parsley. The pretty appearance of the dish will add to the zest of enjoying what would otherwise cooked be a very common dish.

-"Few people know how to cook water," a noted caterer used to say. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a clean kettle already warm and setting it to boil quickly, then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee and other drinks, before it is spoiled. If it is allowed to steam and simmer and evaporate till all the good of the water is in the air, and the lime and iron and dregs left in the kettle, it is very bad.

-In cooking oatmeal or cracked wheat, if the meal is put into a double boiler and salt added to the water in the outer receptacle, the food will be much improved in taste, the reason being undoubtedly because the meal is better cooked by this process. As salted water does not boil at so slow a temperature as unsalted, therefore the meal is subjected to a greater heat, and is proportionately better cooked and much improved thereby.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

How to Make Hog-Raising a Profitable

Industry at All Times. High prices in the hog market last year created considerable activity in this line of farm production. Combined with other influences, this will preclude the possibility of equally high prices in the immediate future, although we look for the continuance of an active demand. At much lower prices hograising will prove one of the most profitable undertakings to which the farmer

an devote his attention. To be successful in the production of hogs, we must possess experience. Good stock and comfortable quarters are of prime importance, but these will not compensate for a lack of knowlcdge of the requisites to be observed in the breeding, growing and fattening of hogs. Especially is this true in the production of young pigs. After pigs have attained the age of two or three months, their further development until fitted for market is comparatively easy. All that is necessary is to give attention to the feeding for growth until ready to be crowded on a corn diet, with a view of laying on as much flesh

as possible in the shortest time. In the production of young pigs two essentials must be considered. First, the selection and care of the sow, and sceond, the care of the young pigs. It is not supposed that any reader will think of making the most money from any kind of stock without breeding from the best; so all I need to say here upon the subject of selecting foundation stock is to get a full blood boar and well-bred grade sows. Good grade sows are better for the average farmer

than the full bloods. An actual test will be the only means of judging accurately of the fitness of a brood sow, although we can in a measure determine this point from the general build and disposition of the animal. A good sow is not always a good mother, and when a breeder finds the two qualities combined, our advice is to give her a permanent home in pens. She will produce larger and stronger litters than a young sow, with no more danger of loss from having the young pigs killed than will be suffered from the young untried mother.

A sow must have proper kinds of food, and in sufficient quantity, both before and after farrowing. flesh must be avoided, she must possess sufficient vitality for the task imposed upon her. Good pasture, supplemented with strengthening foods, is what she will thrive best upon. One of the fatal mistakes of many farmers, especially in the West, is in feeding a too exclusive corn diet.

The aim in feeding young pigs should be to produce the growth of bone and muscle. Bran, oats and similar foods should constitute their principal diet. The young pigs should be taught, as soon as sufficiently mature, to drink from the trough with the sow. When the time comes for weaning, they will not be retarded in their growth by the change of food, but will continue to grow without being affected by the transition. - Cor. Country Gentleman.

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 erhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails 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 weeling, and imparts new strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Makes the Weak Strong

"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.
"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 340 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



COD LIVER OIL.

With Extract of Malt and Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, Scrofula and all Wasting Diseases. It is as pleasant and palatable to take as

Its strengthening effects are almost imme

inte.

It does not come up to assert itself semioccasionally after being swallowed, as other Emulsions certainly do.

It s a great producer of BONE and MUSCLE, it purifies the Blood, and patients gain
rapidly in weight while taking it.

It is a true Emulsion, the only one that its
always ready, always alike, and that never
has a thick, gummy and greasy BLOB at the
top to upset the PATIENT'S STOMACH.

It is used in all the leading Hospitals.

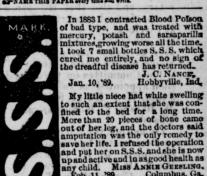
It is prescribed by the most eminent physiclans in the United States and Canada.

Ask your Druggist for it, and takeno other.

Ask your Druggist for it, and take no other. J. A. MAGEE & CO., Lawrence, Mass CASE T. M. CO. RACINE, - - WIS.,



Portable, Stationary and Traction Engines, SEP-ARATORS, Horse Powers, Tread Powers, and SAW MILL Machinery. 17 SEND FOR LARGE HANDSOME CATALOGUE, MAILED FREE.



. 30 ART ELY'S **CREAM BALM**

In was surprise after using Elu's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years, was opensand free as the other. 1 feel very thankful. R. H. Cressengham,



Blood Diseases sent free. Swift Specific Co. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

CATARRH

Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made work-can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. N.R.—Ladies employed also. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Come quick. Yours for biz, B. F. J. & Co.

Ske Chase County Courant.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Democratic Congressional Com mittee for this, the Fourth District will meet in the parlors of the Hotel Whitley, at Emporia, at 4 o'clock, tomorrow afternoon, to consider the Congressional situation in this dis-

W. F. Timmons, of the ChaseCounty COURANT, in an open letter, claims responsibility for the woman's ticket ately elected at Cottonwood Falls.— Emporia News.

Yes; and we wish the press of th State to distinctly understand that i was not gotten up as a slur on the women composing it, nor as a joke but with due respect for them and. firm determination to elect them; an that the "bum" element, if we hav any such thing in this city, kne nothing about the tickets until after they had been distributed through th postoffice.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county, Kansas, met in delegate convention, at 11 o'clock, last Saturday morning, in the District Court room, in this city, for the purpose of electing de egates to the Congressional conven-tion began at Emporia, yesterday even-ing, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congressman for the 4th District of Kansas, to fill the yacancy caused by the resignation of Hon.
Thomas Ryam, appointed Minister to
Mexico, and were called to order by
W. G. Patten, Chairman of the County
Central Committee; and the call was
read by J. M. Tuttle, Secretary of the

On motion of Chas. W. Jones, J. G. Winne was elected temporary Chair-man, and he made a short speech of thanks on taking the chair. On motion of Chas. W. Jones, W. A. Morgan was elected temporary Secre-

S. M. Wood made a motion that the Chair appoint one member from each election precinct as a Committee en Credentials, which, on motion af Chas. W. Jones, was amended to one from each township, and then adopted as amended.

Ira Billingslæ then made a motion that the delegation from each township be instructed to immediately or-ganize and be the judge of its own cre-dentials, and to name a member on each of the following committees: Permanent Organization and Resolutions; and that each township report the proceedings to the permanent Secretary; and also that the committees so appointed be instructed to report at 1 o'clock, this afternoon; and that the convention adjourn for 20 minutes to await action of townships. which motion was defeated.

On motion, the following Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed: J. K. Crawford, S. M. Wood, Dr. C. S. Conaway, Dr. John Carnes, Clay Shaft and T. C. Foreacre.

on Resolutions was then appointed: Ira Billingslæ, A. S. Bailey, L. Stan-ley, F. Dwelle, W. F. Dunlap and J. B. Ferguson.

On motion, the following Committee on Order of Business was then appointed: M. K. Harmon, W. H. Collett, G. W. Yeager, F. Luloge, W. R. Hancock and H. McCultough.

Speechs were then called for, and short addresses were made by Messrs. J. M. Miller, of Council Grove; E. W. Hoch, of Marion, and T. H. Grisham, of this city.

On motion of J. B. Davis, the convention then took a recess until 1:20

vention then took a recess until 1:30

manent Organization, making the tem-

on motion, was unanimously odopted:

kagias press,viz: "That it is strictly Anerican."
leedved, That we indorse and congratulate Hon. Thos. Ryan for his ability and integrity in discharging the great duties incumbers upon him and the quick insight of the administration in promoting him to still geore responsibility.

Leedved, That in the selection of a candidate for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon Thomas Ryan, we subject ourselves to severe pational criticism and therefore we will use all our influence, in theselection of delegates to the district convention, men who will support for the nomination a candidate as nearly equal in intelligence, honesty and integrity as our former member, rather than is the nomination of mere political office-seekers.

Lesolved, That the Republican party still helds i shead above the Exean wave and will always "get-there" while Jim Blaine holds the helm.

An informal ballot was then taken,

MILLET SEED FOR SALE. I have 100 bushels of millet seed which I will sell, in large or small quantities, at 50 cents per bushel. G. K. HAGANS, Strong City.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending April 22nd, 1889.

candidate for Congressman. Adjourned sine die.

| ie | TO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SE | |
|-----|--|----------|
| it | State fund | \$ 696 |
| e | County Fund, gen | 350 |
| e, | Court-house Bond interest, | 8,145 |
| | TOWNSHIP FUNDS. | |
| a | Cottonwood township tax, | 10 |
| d | Diamond Creek tp bond interest | 434 |
| re! | " bond sinking | 529 |
| | Falls township, road | 239 |
| W | Toledo two gen. fund, | 118 |
| er | Bazaar township geu Bazaar township, delqt road tax | *00 |
| 1e | | |
| | CITY FUNDS. | |
| | Strong City | 34 |
| | Normal Institute | 35 82 |
| | County School, unapportioned | |
| of | SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. | |
| te | No. 1, state fund, | 61 |

| County School, unaj | portioned | 190 | 00 |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----|
| SCHOOL D | ISTRICT FUNDS. | | |
| No. 1, state fund, | | 61 | 48 |
| 3. general " | | 264 | 84 |
| 6, interest " | | 16 | 26 |
| 6, sinking " | | 402 | 18 |
| 9, State Sch'l" | | 45 | 05 |
| 10, general " | | 57 | 78 |
| 10, State Sch'l " | | 12 | 19 |
| 11, general | | 85 | 30 |
| 11, State Sch'l" | | 18 | .02 |
| 13, interest " | | | 72 |
| 13, sinking " | | 377 | 05 |
| 14. interest " | | 13 | 38 |
| 14, general " | | 3.5 | |
| 14, interest " | | | |
| 14, sinking " | | 103 | 26 |
| 15, general " | | | 20 |
| 15, interest " | | 15 | 50 |
| 16, interest | | | 20 |
| 18, general " | | 71 | 04 |
| ls interest " | | 11157 | |
| 18. sinking " | | | |
| 19, general " | | 53 | 42 |
| 19, sinking " | | - | - |
| 15, interest " | | 15 | 50 |
| 18, general " | | 71 | |
| | | | |
| 20, State sch'l | ************** | ** | 40 |

, sinking JERREN 28, general " 28, State sch'l 29, general 29, State

29, State
29, County
30, general,
30, general,
30, general,
30, sinking
31, general
32, interest
32, sinking
33, general
34, sinking
34, interest
34, sinking
34, interest
35, State
34, sinking
35, county
35, general
35, County
36, general general 37, general 37,State 37, interest 37, sinking general County overpaid, \$24 80

39, sinking

12, sinking
42, general
42, interest
43, general
43 interest
43, sinking
44, general
44, interest
45, sinking
45, interest
45, sinking
46, general
46, interest
46, sinking

48, State sch'l"

47, interest "

47, interest 47, sinking 47, general 48, general 48, interest 48, sinking 49, general 49, general 49, sinking 59, State sch'l 49, general 41, State Sch'l 41, interest 42, sinking 43, interest 44, sinking 45, sinking 4

sinking general general interest

52, interest 52, sipking 53, general 53, interest

53, sinking State szh'l"

The Committee on Crcdentials was then appointed as follows: Chas. W. Jones, W. F. Ewing, Sam Thomas. J. W. Byram, P. Kugleman and R. H.

On motion, the following Committee

On motion, the following Committee

o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the convention was called to order by the Chair, and the report of the Committee on Perporary organization the permanent or-ganization, was read and adopted.

ganization, was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Order of Business was then read and adopted, after being, on motion of C. W. Jones, amended so that the delegates be elected all at one time, instead of separately.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and adopted.

The Committee on Resolution then reported the following platform which, on motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion, was unanimously odopted:
Resolved, That we reiterate and endorse
the platform adopted at Chicago in 1888, by
the Mational Republican convention.
Resolved, That we endorse the action of
Problem Harrison in the selection of his
cabinst and such men as the illustrious son of
Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Thos. Ryan as
foreign ministers.
Hesolved. That the finest compliment ever
paid to an merican administration has peen
accorded to the present administration by the
language press, wiz: "That it is strictly Anerican."

> Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

> The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular session, held April 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 1889.

[concluded from last week.] WHAT FOR An informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

For Delegates—P. Kugleman, 132; votes; C. I. Maule, 93; J. G. Smith, 88, W. A. Morgan, 85; E. T. Baker, 49; W. M. Tomlinson, 44; John Madden, 42. For Alternates—J. G. Winne, 91; J. C. Davis, 90; G. M. Hayden, 90; C. W. Jones, 84; F. E. Dwelle, 45; C. Shaft, 43; H. S. Lincoln, 43; J. W. Griffis, 52; seattering, 1.

Mr. Hoch, of Mation, then, by congent of the convention, said as the

Jerry Madden same ...
J. F. Spaulding same
J. G. Atkinson same...
NewtMorris same ... sentiment of the convention was so such in favor of Mr. Miller, he would move that the informal ballot be made formal, and that the four gentlemen eciying the highest number of votes for Delegates and the four receiving Bill Brown same .. the highest for Alternates be declared O motion of T. H. Grisham, the Delegates were, by a rising vote, instructed to vote for J. M. Miller as the

W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Cooper A. Kinne sheriffs fees same W. Ellis clerks fees state vs Ryan... E. W. Ellis cierks rees state vs ityan.
C. F. Booker same
R. H. Chandles J. P. fees same
George W. Cosper court fees same
B. R. Davis heriffs fees same
E. A. Kinne same
J. kidgeway witnefs same
I. C. Warren same
S. J. Evans same
Vm. Norton same
Wm. Norton same
M. Regies same

J. S. Stanley same.
Wm. Norton same.
M. Kegle same
A.R. raimer same
T. M. Regle same
Wm. Finuey same
R. H. Chandler same
L. G. Smithjsame
L. D. Wagoner Same
T. N. Sharp same
T. N. Sharp same
T. N. Sharp same
C. S. Cosper same
T. Y. Sharp same
Adam Tilton same
Adam Tilton same
Adam Filton same
L. G. Cosper same
T. S. Cosper same
T. J. Shonson same
T. J. Bookstore same
T. J. Bookstore same
T. J. Bookstore same
T. Link Mitchell same
T. C. Scroggin same
T. John Payton same

J. C. Scroggin same . John Payton same.... W. W. Siegler same D. Votz same

O. Votz same
Newt Morris same
N. H. Golden same
N. W. Hotchkiss srme
Dennis Madden same
Ohn Madden same vin Stewart same
al. Sharp same
M. Himes same.
V. J. Pence same.
In Mitchell same
W. Jones J. P. fees state vs McGinley
A. Dobbins constable same
W. rane & Co tax rolls
S. Stanley postage
I. Conawaycor ners I's Harvey in q'st
W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Plake.
A. Kinne sheriff same
W. Jones J. P. fees State vs calitity.
Hagans constable same.

R. Brown Juror same.....

J. N. Grover grand Jul.
J. B. Capwell same
M. Payne same
C. A. Mead same
W. P. Evans same
C. W. Jones same

Daub same 6 40 W. J. Wilson same.
84 42 H. A. McDaniels same
U. M. Schroyer same.
Guy Joh.son same
42 84
21 73 C. H. Laggarn same.
H. C. Wadsworth petty Juror.
27 42 Q. E. Childs same.
295 02 E. N. Wright same.
60 93 G. W. Brickett same.
17 08 James Martin same.
17 b. E. K. Beedle same.

H. S. Maule same
A. Berlin same
John Lind same
W. M. Young same
James Huff same
J. L. Crawford Jr. same
C. S Ford com. salary and Co. work
F. P. Cochian cost in R. R. suit
W. M. Harris Com. salary and bridge
work

w. M. Harris Com. salary and bridge
work.
W. H. Holsinger Com. Salary. 35 50
W. H. Holsinger Com. Salary. 35 50
Waters Chase & Tillotison & Madden
Attys, fees. 1500 00
Geo, McDonald coal for yanper 31 50
D. C. Ellsworth J. P. fees state v. McGinley. 3 25
E. A. Kinne Sheriff same 225
D. C. Ellsworth witness grand jury. 150
C. E. Heit Med, attend on pauper 6 00

RECAPITULATION. H, and grounds Books & Status

Miscellanious

Salary Co. and tp. officers

L410 55

Road

Court

L500 00 Atty fee
Advertising
Boarding prisoners

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

Chase County. | 88.

I, J S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the bills and accounts allowed by the Roard of County Commissiyners at the regular session held Aprils 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 1889.

H. F. GILLETT,

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,

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA. KANSAS, April luth, 1889.

No. 8069.
Notice is hereby given that the following manad settler has filed notice of his inten-

namad settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that sa.d proof will be made be-fore the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 24th, 1889, viz. Valintine Englert, D. S. No. 868; for the why of nww of section 4.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 18th, 1889.

ROAD NOTICE.

SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal pecua therein. 7-13 tf.

OHN V. SANDHES,

SANDERS & REES. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS, The above named persons hereby respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of law at the above-named city, and they respectfully ask a reasonable share of patronage; and hereby assure every person that any business entrusted to their care, however small the amount may be, will command their prompt attention and all the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its smallness, or on be refused on account of its smallness, er on account of its smallness, er on account of its being in 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.

The Clydesdale Stallions

Stallions

The Clydesdale Stallions

The Clydesdale Stallions

Stallions

The Clydesdale Stallions

The Clydesdale Stallions

Stallio 25 30 defended in a control of the series of account of its being in 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 recsonable person could ask.



LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, April 12th, 1889. No. 8070. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the 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. 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 Elik, Kansas. Any person who desires to protest against the allowence of said 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. Register. 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 Cr ek; on Wednesdays, at Wm. Drummond's, on Diamond Creek; on Thursdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Elmdale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable Cottonwood Falls.

Tarms:—Drumore Boy, to insure a mare with foal \$16, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Rockford, to insure mare with foal \$16, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal. Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, \$2 in William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, \$2 in William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, \$2 in William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, \$2 in William Wallace, to insure a mare is known to be with foal.

I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility is assumed, Parting with a mare before she 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.

County of Chase Solution 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 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. J. D. 1889, Jand proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY.

[L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County.

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

W. STONE.

STONE & ZANE Physicians and Surgeous.

PHYSICIANS

Office in Central Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north o Toledo.

WM. J. ALLISON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence and office at

apr25-tf MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

MATFIELD GREEN, . .

ROLAND ROBERTS HARDWAFE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, March 28th, 1896 (

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed 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 Judge, or, in his absence, 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. 23732 for the SWM Sec. 34, township 18
south, of range 6 east.

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

S. M. Palmer, Register. PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

460 A cresof Land for Sale.

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: 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 continnous 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. PEICE, 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, Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Seroggin.

LIVE STOCK

Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN

M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN.

S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.

C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb7-tf

Sheriff's Proclamation

-OF THE-

Time of Holding a Special Election

--FOR--MEMBER OF CONGRESS

State of Kansas, Chase County, s. s.

The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting;
KNOW YE, That I, E. A. Kinne, Sherist of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on

TUESDAY MAY 21ST, A. D. 1880, 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 Ryan, and the votes of Electors for said officer will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.

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

E A. KINNE, Sheriff.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase County. See

Chase County. See

Office of County Clerk, April 18, 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 storesaid, 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) jand 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 Com-

the Bhase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS .. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 18-9.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. H. W. Park, of Clements, has been quite sick.

Mr. T. H. Pogue, of Strong City,has gone to Oklahoma.

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was in town. last Sunday.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. Frank Oberst returned home, last night, from Kansas City.

Mr. John Mann, of Strong City, went to Oklahoma, last week. Mr. Julius Remy has a new barber,

Mr. Geo. Mann, from Kansas City. Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was in town, last Thursday and Friday. Mr. E. Link took two car loads of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Miss Laura Moore went down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week. There was an excellent rain visited this county, Sunday night and Mon-

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week, on a

Mrs. M. S. Meyers, of Strong City, is visiting at her old home, at Waterloo,

Mr J. H. Doolittle is again able to be on our streets, after a spell of

Mr. E. J. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., was registered at Union Hotel, last Thursday.

Master Warren Brockett, of Tope-ka, was in town, last Thursday, visiting his old home.

Cattle have been turned out to graze, and they are beginning to look sleek and fat.

was visiting friends here, returned Convention Church. home, Tuesday.

Mr. B. H. Grover, who has been sick for some time past, is again able to be up and about.

Mr. Milton Gray arrived home, Monday, from Marshall, Mo., where the Gray Bros. have a fine stallion.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Strong City, to k a car load of cows to Kansas City, on Wednesday night, of last week.

Miss Minnie Lloyd went to Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at her sister. Carrie's, wedding, on Wednesday of

Miss Tressie Shaff, of Strong City, is at Mrs. S. F. Jones', in Kansas City. Mr. N. W. Frisby has been appointed Deputy City Marshall, with instructions to give the enforcement of the cattle ordinance particular atten-

Married. on Thursday night, April 25, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson Mr. Henry Morris and Miss Emma Boyd.

Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Richards have opened up a millinery store in the building formerly occupied by Miss Staples. Their stock is entirely new and of the latest styles.

Mr. W. L. Graham, of Cedar Point, home, and is still improving.

Miss Cleo C. Ice, of Clements, was visiting in Emporia, last week, prior to going to Oswego, N. Y., where she intends studying stenography, and for which place she left, last week.

Mr. E. Mills, editor of that sterling little daily paper, the Osage City Peo-ple, and Mr. C.W. White, foreman of the same, were in town, Tuesday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant

We understand that Messrs. L. P. Santy & Co., of Clements, are also contractors for furnishing cut stone for the large bridge that is to be built across the Missouri river, at Kansas

Messrs. Sam M. Streiby, M. Campbell, H. E. Richter and J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, were in town, last Friday and Saturday, looking after the nterests of the latter, in his Congressional aspirations.

Died, on the morning of the 23rd instant, Minerva Rose Pennell, youngest child of M. H. and M. A. Pennell, aged 2 years and 7 months. She was the pride of their home.—Colorado City (Col.) News, April 27.

Master Roll Watson, of Hartland, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to his grand-mother, Mrs. L. D. Hinckley. He was accompanied by his teacher, Mrs. Trulock, who was on her way to Kanasa City on a visit Kansas City, on a visit.

There will be universalist services at Clemants, in Crawford's hall on the evening of May 10th and 11th, and on Sunday the 12th, at 1, p. m., and in the evening, the evening services because of 7 c'alcoh and conducted by leek and fat.

Miss Maud Kelley. of Emporia, who the Rev. Josiah Davis, of the State

home, Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Benthal, of Rossville, is visiting friends and relatives in this city and county.

Dr. Davenport, Dentist will be at Central Hotel, Thursday and Friday.
May 9th and 10th.

Mr. B. H. Grover, who has been

After the adjournment of the Republican County convention, last Sat-Mrs. V. H. Cooper and children left last Thursday, for an extended visit at Manhattan, Kansas.

Messrs. A. R. Palmer and J. C. F. Kirk went to Kansas City, last week, with cattle and hogs.

Messrs. A. R. Palmer and J. C. F. Kirk went to Kansas City, last week, will meet at Topeka, May 9th, instant.

Two carriage loads of the release

Two carriage loads of the school girls of the schools of Strong City, Messrs. E. W. Kinnan and H. G. Bundrem, of Emporia, visited friends in this city, last week.

Two carriage loads of the school girls of the schools of Strong City, dressed in their costumes for the Centennial Entertainment, given by the The Madden Bros. are now located in the front room over the Chase County National Bank.

Born, on Saturday night, April 27, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clay of location.

Strong City, a daughter.

Mrs. Thomas Byram, of Howard county, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements.

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

Mr. Milton Gray arrived home, Monday, from Marshall, Mo., where the Gray Bros. have a fine stallion.

Occasion.

According to announcement, there was Centennial service at the M. E. church in this city, Tuesday, morning, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Geo. Washington, the first President of these United States, and the programme, as published in last week's Courant, was carried out. There was quite a large attendance at the church.

on Wednesday night, of last week.

The Sons of Veterans have changed their regular meeting nights to the first and third Tuesday nights of each month.

Cottonwood Falls is transacting business in the city to day...Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and daughter Lillie of Strong City are shopping in this city today...Steve Henshaw took his cattle numbering 217 head to his cattle numbering 217 head to his

Carrie's, wedding, on last week.

Miss Nannie Carttet, who has been spending the winter with her grandmother, in Washington City, is expected home soon.

Mr. Chas. Gottbehuet, who has been for his home at Emporia. from whence he intended to leave for Kansas City. Monday, where he expected a situation. Mr. Gilmore is a good and faithful workman, and we regretted to part with him; but our best wishes go with him wherever he may be.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. H. D. Edmiston, of this city, is now a bridge guard for the Santa Fe, at Guthrie, Indian Territory. He was at home, Saturday.

Messrs. Wm. Hillert, T. H. Grisham, Ed. Pratt, J. D. Minick, D. C. Ellsworth and A. M. Breese were at Emporia, yesterday.

Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, had a valuable cow to die, Monday night; and Mr. H. S. Fritz, of this city, lost one, Tuesday night.

On Sunday, April 21, instant, a son

and Mr. H. S. Frits, of this city, lost one, Tuesday night.

On Sunday, April 21, instant, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kilgore, of Strong City, that died in a few hours after birth.

Miss Lutie Jones and Annie Hickman, of Kansas City, who were visiting the Misses Adare, of Strong City, returned home, Sunday.

Capt. Milton Brown has moved a portion of his household goods to his farm, near Clements, and his family have returned there to live.

Mr. J. G. Brown returned from St.

which fell out on the ground when he fell, and that Mr. Dobbins came up to him and picked it up; and kicked him on the side of the head and left. He was picked up by Jerry Brown, a colored man, and taken to the Central Hotel, where is still lying and receiving medical attendance from Drs. C. E. Hait and T. M. Zane, and in a fair way to recover. Further than the foregoing the reporter of the Courant could find out nothing from either Mr. Dobbins or Mr. Cox, both of them declining to say any more than Mr. Cox had already said; but Mr. Dobbins did say that, on the trial things would turn out to be different from would turn out to be different from what is now being talked by the peo ple. So, under the circumstances, it is who was thrown from a train, near loss for no one to make up his opinion about the matter until after the far recovered that he has been taken sworn testimony is given in in Court. Friday afternoon a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dobbins was sworn out by Mr. Cox, and Mr. Dobbins was arrested and taken before 'Squire D. C. Ellsworth, and placed under \$2,000 bond to appear before said 'Squire, May 4th, instant, for a preliminary exprises to the standard of the standard of the said instant, and the said instant of the said 'Squire, May 4th, instant, for a preliminary exprises the said instant of the sai

A \$15,000 FIRE.

Seventeen Horses Perish in the nice. Flames.

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY

About 2 o'clock, last Sunday morning, Wm. Sullivan, who works for Jas. G. Atkinson, and who slept in the office of Mr. Atkinson's livery stable, waked up and found the stable to be on fire, in the back end of the loft. He immediately began cutting the horses loose, two of which left the stable, badly burned, and were afterwards shot; but the others began kicking and imming so that he bad to leave them badly burned, and were afterwards shot; but the others began kicking and jumping so that he had to leave them to save himself. Mr. Atkinson, who lives across the street from the scenc of the fire was awakened by the noise, and he got over to the fire in time to save one of his buggies, getting his left foot and hand and his head quite badly burned. Seth J. Evans was the next person on hand, having been aroused by the cry of "fire" from Mr. Atkinson; and all of these gentlemen say that the atmosphere was filled with the smell of coal oil when they first saw the fire. The Court-house bell was soon rung, which awoke many of the citizens, who gathered at the fire and saved what property it was possible, under the circumstances, for them to save. The fire soon spread to the billiard hall owned by Col. Wm, S. Smith, and from there it communicated to the old stone store building of Ferry & Watson, owned by J. H. D. Rosan, of Hutchinson, all of which buildings were entirely consumed, while, with Herculean efforts, the Rosan, of Hutchinson, all of which buildings were entirely consumed, while, with Herculean efforts, the frame buildings north of the stone store, were saved after being badly scorched, and to S. J. Evans, who did noble work everywhere, is due most of the praise for saving the buildings. To the young men and boys present is also due much praise for the hearty. good will with which they exerted themselves to save property and put out the fire. The billiard tables and fixtures in the building owned by Col. Smith were saved; also, tho shelving cashier of the committee. fixtures in the building owned by Col.

Smith were saved; also, tho shelving and some of the fixtures in the Rosan building. J. W. Ferry and John Roberts, who occupied a room in the upper story of the stone building, were awakened in time to save nearly all of the contents of their room.

In the stable were the famous stallion, Harry Herr, one of the most royally bred horses in the Stats of Kansas valued at \$\$000: Lady Herr, val-

the church.

Emporia Democrat, April 24.—William Forney the "ladies' marshall" of Cottonwood Falls is transacting business in the city to day... Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and daughter Lillie of Strong City are shopping in this city today... Steve Henshaw took his cattle numbering 217 head to his ranche in Chase county this morning to turn them on the grass.

Mr. D. S. Gilmore, who has been at work on the COURANT, as a typo, for about six months, left, last Saturday, for his home at Emporia, from whence he intended to leave for Kansas City, Monday, where he expected a situation. Mr. Gilmore is a good and faithful workman, and we regretted to part with him; but our best wishes go with him wherever he may be.

Nine days ago a rabbid dog bit two sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles cast of town, also his hired man, and we regretted to sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles cast of town, also his hired man, and we regretted to sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles cast of town, also his hired man, and we regretted to sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles cast of town, also his hired man, and we regretted to sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles cast of town, also his hired man, and we regretted to was no insurance. The buildings devised as follows: Stable, \$350; the one-price cloth-more than the church was no insurance not known.

Wire cloth and screen doors at H. B. G. Gillett's.

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

Wr. Hellert, and nine horse owned by E. D. Replogle, a \$150 mare owned by Mr. Atkinson, valued at \$800, besides about \$50 worth of clothing, etc., belonging to Mr. Sullivan, and two forms owned with the horse worth about \$700, all of the form of the most roy.

Atkinson, or the most roy dear the millinery business.

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

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

Atkinson, or the most roy of the stable, \$350; the form of

MASS MEETING. Pursuant to a call signed by the Mayor and Councilmen, the citizens of Cottonwood Falls held a mass meeting

NOW THAT SPRING HAS

really come we will tell you plainly some things we wish you to thoroughly understand, so that you can have an idea of what you can see when you call for your spring suit, hat, furnishing goods, etc.

For those wanting a good serviceable suit at a very low price, we have a large line of men's suits ranging in price from \$4.00 to \$7.50.

Our all wool suits, a very complete assortment at prices from \$5.00 to \$15.00, is the line from which you can select your business suit.

OUR STOCK OF WORSTED SUITS

begin at \$4.00 and advance in quality and price to the finest imported goods at \$20.00 to \$25.00

THIS ASSORTMENT

large and such a variety of styles and prices, the most particular person can find just what suits him, and at just the price he wants to pay.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUIT

department is made up of the very latest styles, and our selections for spring prove very satisfactory to our trade, the styles and patterns being exceptionally

Our Hat Stock will be

found in perfect keeping with our suits, and embraces everything needed in men's hats from 50c to the finest quality in the newest shades and shapes at \$2.50 to \$3.50. What we say of our hats is also true of our FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE SHOES.

In Selecting you

find the line complete in every department, and when you want to really dress up, come to our store where you willfind everything to match, and feel assured you can get the correct styles and the

All Goods Marked in PLAIN FIGURES, and Strictly ONE PRICE. TERMS CASH.

cashier of the committee. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman

of this meeting. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Wire cloth and screen doors at H.

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

billiard hall, \$600; stone building, insurance not known.

Mr. Atkinson, proprietor of the stable, who had already begun the erection of another stable, is going ahead with the same, and he will, in a short time, resume business at his new stand, on the southeast corner of Main and Pine streets.

On Monday, W. R. Richards, owner of the stable, was arrested, charged with being the incendiary, and taken before 'Squire D. C. Ellsworth, when he gave bail for his appearance for trial, to-morrow morning, May 3.

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.

E. F. Bauerle has moved back to his own place in this city, and will run his wagon, daily, in all parts of Strong City and this place, delivering bread, cakes, pies and jelly rolls. Any orders for bread, ornamented cakes, etc., left with him will be promptly filled.

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

man, of Rannas City, who were virilities the same on the road; and now when they make their returned home, Stunday.

Capt. Milton Brown has moved a portion of his household goods to his farm, near Clements, and his family have returned there to live.

Mr. J. G. Brown returned from St. Louis, Tuesday, where he had gone, on Charlis, who was quite sick.

The Oklahoms boomers are beginning to return home, and a good many of them have already passed through this eity on their return trip.

R. P. Ruggles, having obtained a sit unstoned the Stand on the Strong City branch of the Stand on the Strong City branch of the Stand on the Strong City, and Misses Edication.

And the Standard of the Strong City branch of the Standard of the Standard on the Strong City branch of the Standard of the Standard on the Strong City branch of

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

Inauguration of George Washington as First President-His Triumphant March from Mount Vernon-Brief Biographical Sketch.



N New York City April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. As long as the Nation exists, says the Chicago Times, this day will henceforth be second only to the Fourth of July. Washington, ney from his home at

tance now easily covered in five or six hours -had arrived in New York City April 23. The journey had been an ovation, and his recep-tions at various towns and cities had been most cordial and imposing. New York welcomed him as she had welcomed none be-The six never-to-be-forgotten days between his arrival and inauguration were devoted to the perfection of preparations for the imposing ceremonial. opened its hospitable doors to the enter-tainment of guests from all parts of the Union. The crush was bewi dering. Every public house was filled to its utmost capaci ty and the private mansions overflowed New York had never before housed and fed a gathering of such magnitude. Every body struggled for a glimpse of Washing-The aged even declared their willing ness to die if they could once behold his face, and the young described him as look-ing more grand and noble than any human

The inauguration should have taken place March 4 as Congress had after the constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of States named that day for the meeting of Congress and organization of the new Government. The Electoral Col-lege had met the first Wednesday in Feb ruary, and by unanimous vote had chosen Washington President and John Adams Vice-President. Owing, however, to poor facilities for transportation and to other causes there was a delay of a month in forming a quorum of Congress, and the electoral votes were not counted officially until April 6, when the Senate declared Washington elected President for four years



GEORGE WASHINGTON

from March 4 preceding. The long delay suggests more forcibly the condition of the country at that time than volumes of words could describe. After eight years of war and six years of domestic strife the coun-try had at last decided upon a form of government, adopted its constitution and elected its chief officers, and yet these officers were not installed till nearly months after the day appointed. John Izngdon, President of the Senate, had im-John mediately written Washington an official letter informing him of his election, which Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Conti-nental Congress, carried to Mount Vernon, washington was on his way to New York.

The inauguration was delayed for several days by a question which had arisen as to the form or title by which the Presidentbeen deliberated in a committee of both houses. It was finally resolved that the address should be simply "The President of the United States," without any addition:

A National salute ushered in the morning of April 30. All business was suspended. The streets were filled with men and women in holiday attire, while constant arrivals from the adjoining country by the common roads and ferry-boats and by packets which had been all night on the sound or coming down the Hudson swelled the eager throng.
At nine o'clock the bells pealed merrily and presently in slow, measured tones summoned the people to the churches "to implore the blessings of Heaven on the Nation and its chosen President.'

At noon the military, marching from their respective quarters with unfurled banners and inspiring music, formed opposite the Presidential mansion under the im-mediate direction of Colonel Morgan Lewis. a touching incident occurred. From a tri-The procession moved in the following



Hall, where the ceremonies were to take A solemn silence prevailed when the Vice-President arose and informed him that all shout, long and loud, floated upon the noon-things were prepared for him to take the

oath of office required by the constitution. The oath was administered by the Chan-cellor of the State of New York in a balcony in front of the Senate chamber, and in full view of an immense audience occupying the street, the windows and the roofs of adjacent houses commanding a view of the impressive ceremony. The balcony formed a kind of open recess, with lofty columns supporting the roof. In the center was a table with a covering of crimson velvet, on which lay a superbly-bound Bible on a crim-son velvet cushion. This was all the para-

phernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony when, at the appointed hour, Washington made his appearance. He was clad in a full suit of dark-brown cloth of American manufacture, with a steel-hilted dress sword, white silk stockings, and silver shoebuckles. His hair was dressed and powdered in the fashion of the day, and worn in a bag and solitaire. His entrance on the balcony was hailed with universal shouts, and he was evidently moved by this demonstration of public affection. Advancing



WASHINGTON TAKING THE CATH

to the front of the balcony he laid his hand upon his heart, bowed several times, and then retreated to an arm-chair near the The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were hushed at once into profound silence. After a few moments Washington rose and again came forward. The Vice President stood on his right; on his left was Robert H. Livingston, the Chancellor of State, and somewhat to the rear were Alexander Hamilton, Roger Sherman, General Knox, General St. Clair, Baron Steuben and others. The Chancellor advanced to administer the eath and Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, held up the Bible on its crimson cushion. The oath was read slowly and distinctly, Washington at the same time laying his hand on the open Bible. When the ceremony was concluded he replied, solemnly: "I swear; so help me God." Mr. Otis would have raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down reverently and kissed it.

The Chancellor now stepped forward, waved his hand and exclaimed: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" At this moment a flag was displayed on the cupola of the hall, the signal for a general discharge of artillery on the battery. All the bells in the city rang out a joyful peal, and the multitude rent the air with acclamations.

Washington again bowed to the people and returned into the Senate chamber, where he delivered to both Houses of Conress his inaugural address with slightly tremulous and so low as to demand close attention on the part of his listeners. After this he proceeded with the whole as-semblage on foot to St. Paul's Church, where prayers suited to the occasion were read by Rev. Dr. Provoost, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, and who had been appointed one of the chaplains of Congress. The whole day was given over to rejoicing and the evening to brilliant illuminations and fireworks.

of a long line of Presidents

An Eight Days' Journey.

Before setting out on the direct journey to New York, Washington went to Fredericksburg to bid adieu to his mother, then nearly eighty years of age, and, as she then predicted, it was their last meeting on earth. On the morning of April 16, 1788, Washington bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with anxious and painful Thomson and Colonel Humphreys. He was eight days on the road, traveling in his private carriage, preceded in a stage by his private secretary, Tobias Lear, It was his desire to make the journey privately, but so great was the enthusiasm all along the line that this was impossible. Indeed, at the very threshold of his own estate he was met by a cavalcade of the citizens of Alexandria, his neighbors and friends, and in-vited to attend a public dinner in that city. which invitation he reluctantly accepted, and whereat he was welcomed by the mayor in a touching speech. From this point on his trip was a continued ovation. Approaching Philadelphia he was met by a cavalende under the command of his old companion-in-arms, General St. Clair, and escorted to umphal arch beneath which he passed a order: The military, the sheriff of the city and county of New York, the committee of the Senate, the President-elect, the committee of the H use of Representatives, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Secretary Menry Knox, the Commissioners of the Menry Knox, th

A military escort was to have proceeded with Washington to Trenton the next day, but rain prevented the pageant and he and his suite went alone in a close carriage. Thence on through New Jersey he went by the same road over which his little army had fled in 1776. At Elizabeth Point he was received by committees of the two houses of Congress, Federal, State and municipal officials, and a great concourse of citizens.
To earry him across the bay to New York City a splendid barge had been prepared, manned by thirteen master pilots in white, under command of Commodore James Nich-olson. There were other barges, almost equally handsome, for the Congressional committees and heads of departments, and private barges fell into line, forming a grand flotilla that moved across the beautiful bay, the oars keeping time to the strains of vocal and instrumental music. All the vessels in Treasury, and the citizens. They marched from Cherry street through Pearl and codes. The Spanish man-of-war Galveston Broad streets to Wall street.

Within two hundred yards of Federal prise and indignation were finding expres sion when, in an instant, as the President's Hall, where the ceremontes were to take place, Washington and his suite alighted and on foot passed through the troops drawn up on either side into the Senate chamber, where the Vice-President, the Senate and House of Representatives were assembled. Vice-President John Adams, who had quietly taken the oath of office two days before, advanced and conducted Washington to a chair of state at the upper end of the hall. A solemn silence prevailed when the Vice-

At Fort George and the battery a great was there to receive Washington and so was General Knox. Declining to enter a car-clage in waiting Washington walked to his lodgings at Osgood's house on Cherry street followed by a long civic and military procession. Every house on the route was decorated with flags and silken banners, garlands of flowers and evergreens. Every window to the highest story was filled with fair women and brave men. Every inan-imate object seemed alive with the waving of handkerchiefs and hats. From the skies apparently fell flowers like snowflakes in a storm, and in every possible form of unique device and ingenious ornamentation the name of "Washington" was suspended from roof to roof and upon fanciful arches constructed for the occasion.

Washington dined with Governor Clinton and at night the house was brilliantly illuminated, as were indeed most houses in the city, and yet with all this demonstration of confidence and affection Washington had sad sensations - "sensations as sad as pleas ing, in view of what might be," as he wrote

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., and died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1709. He was a son of Augustine Washington, whose earliest-known ancester came from England in 1657. He became a planter, a county magistrate, a member of the House of Burgesses and a Colonel of militia at the time the Seneca Indians were troublesome. Augustine Wash-ington died in 1749, but his wife, Mary, lived to see that son the greatest military and civic hero of his day. George Washington attended the common schools, but never entered college. He was foremost in athletic sports, was a fearless rider and was fond of playing soldier, but always insisted on being commander of the squad. Be-cause of his honesty and excellent judg-ment he was frequently selected as umpire in various disputes that arose among his boy companions. His brother Lawrence, an officer in the British navy, one time persuaded him to enter his Maj sty's service and went so far as to get a midshipman's warrant for him when he was but fourteen years of age, but his mother prevailed on him not to accept. But for her gentle en-

treaties how different might have been the fate of the Nation! Continuing his studies and paying special Continuing his studies and paying special attention to surveying, to which he was partial, at sixteen he became a surveyor. At nineteen he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Virginia militia and ordered to make an inspection of the force. Subsequently he went to the Wast Indies with his brother, who was in feedle health, and then had the small-pox. Before he was twenty one he was says as a complession twenty-one he was sent as a commission er to the commanding officer of the French troops, and so successfully did he perform the work that henceforth he was a prominent man before the country and the civilized world. On his return he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment, was soon promoted to a Colonelcy and afterward served with distinction in the campaigns against the French and Indians. When Braddock was sent over to take command of the British forces Washington be-came a volunteer aide-de-camp on his staff, was with him at the disastrous battle on the Monongahela above Pittsburgh and was the only mounted officer not wounded or killed. Afterward he had the honor of planting the British flag on Fort Duquesne

January 6, 1759, he was married to Martha Custis, widow of John Parke Custis, and re-signed his commission in the army. Previously, however, he had been elected delegate to the House of Burgesses. When he attended for the first time he was, by preconcerted arrangement, publicly thanked for his distinguished services, and was so greatly embarrassed at the unexpected compliment that he could not utter a in acknowledgment. He was continued as a delegate for many years, and although he made no set speeches he was conceded to be the ablest business member. In 1774 he was elected to the first Congress, re-Under such circumstances and with such a spirit did the immortal Washington enter upon the discharge of his duties as the first elected in 1775, and then by that body tinental forces. July 3 of that year he took command of the army in front of Boston The history of the struggle need not be re-told. He took final leave of the army October 18, 1783, resigned his commission December 23, and the following day set out

> As a private citizen delighting in agricultural pursuits and thoroughly enjoying the home circle the condition of the country he had saved was never absent from his thoughts. Reluctant as he was to again



WASHINGTON'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE.

engage in public life, when elected President he accepted a first and afterward a second term, positively declined a third, and retired to his home full of honors and followed by a Nation's gratitude. But not even then was he permitted to remain long in seclusion. Troubles with France arose and all eyes were instinctively turned to Washington. At the urgent solicitation of Hamilton, Madison and others he accepted the commission of Lieutenant-General and the commission of Lieutenant-General and immediately began the work of preparing for war. Happily the misunderstanding was amicably settled, and once more and for the last time he repaired to Mount Vernon. His last words should forever be his epitaph: "It is well!"

They Work Hard. "Miss Boofuls, will you please direct these envelopes for me some time to-day?" and the chief of division laid the work upon

her desk. "I s'pose I'll have to," she languidly re plied, as she took her pen and commenced

"Here, Thomas, I'll give you half a dol lar if you do this work," she said to a colored messenger, as soon as the chief was ored messenger, as soon as the emer was gone from the room. Thomas complied, and Miss Boofuls resumed her official tatting and yawning. Lady clerks work hard for

their living. The First Public Theater. The first theater, that of Bacchus at Athens, was built by Philos 420 B. C. Marcellus' Theater at Rome was begun by Cæsar and dedicated by Augustus, 12 B. C Prior to that time dramatic readings and recitations were enjoyed only by the

Jeffersonian Simplicity. "Papa, what is Jeffersonian simplicity?"
"That, my son, is baby food for weak
soliticians whose stomachs are soured on

the present."
"How do they use it, papa?"

DIVIDING THE SPOILS. The Republican Idea of Civil-Service Re-

It is very evident that the spirit which, in the days when Mr. Blaine was Speaker, appointed a committee with General Butler at its head, to ex-Civil-Service reform, is again at the few wealthy and unscrupulous men, helm in Washington. Within one and the State made to support political month after his inauguration, Presi- opinions that the mass of the people dent Harrison has completely set at was to be a namby-pamby, milk-andwater administration. It is already apparent that for the next four years aged and controlled than Cook Counthis is to be a government of the boys, by the boys and for the boys, and that no one is eligible to share in its beneficence unless his Republicanism is of the Tom Platt and block of five brand. When that noble Sunday-School superintendent, Mr. Wanamaker, was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General it was universally

like administration of postal busi-

hand

ness on the other. And in this the President showed a very long head. Mr. Wanamaker's atthis tention had been attracted to the ex- devil fish, and so continue under the pertness shown by one John S. Clark- rule of "the machine." son in handling the mailing lists of the Voice, the Prohibition organ in New tiously, and carried to the headquarters of the National Campaign Committee with the greatest celerity and without losing a piece of the precious mail matter. The Voice made a great ado over Mr. Clarkson's connection with its mailing list, and Mr. Wanamaker, being a prohibitionist, naturally accepted its eulogies of his expertness as a disinterested tribute to Mr. Clarkson's qualifications to hold any place in the Post-Office Department lower than the Postmaster-Generalship, for which he recognized the absolute fitness of only one merchant prince in the United States. Therefore, he named Mr. Clarkson as his first assistant, and gave into his hands the power of decapitation and appointment throughout the Union, reserving for himself the control of the postoffice at Philadelphia, lest the business interests of Wanamaker, merchant, might suffer through the selection of some political hack to tend his mails. In this Mr. Wanamaker demonstrated that he possessed the capacity to look out for number one, with which the

world that buys at his store has credit-

ed him. Mr. Clarkson knew what the President and Mr. Wanamaker expected of him, and was too anxious to see the chips fly to waste time caressing the handle of the axe entrusted to his keeping; so he began laying about him with all the indiscriminate energy of a boy with his first hatchet. Wherever he saw a Democratic postmaster his little axe fell with unerring celerity. He never had to strike twice to sever an offensive partisan head from the office that supported it. Only one consideration restrained him from removing every Bourbon head with one fell sweep of his reeking axe. It was necessary which he would not be ashamed. so he is forced to prolong the agony. But with his enjoyment of the task this can not be considered uncongenial extension of his labors. How he performs his share in the glorious privilege of giving us a first-class mail service may be gathered from the following account of Congressman Owen of Indiana's visit to his shambles: 1 "lo went in the other day with a long list of Republican names I wanted favored and asked that as many Democrats be turned out. General Clarkson took my paper, and after running over it hastily said that a new rule had been established by which men in Congress would be required to set down opposite each name and post-office where changes are desired the amount of salary the positions pay. I replied that if nothing more was required I could soon comply, and stepping outside picked up a blue book, and within ten minutes filled in the twenty or thirty places where the amount of salary was required. Then I went back to General Clarkson, and he took a blue pencil and wrote across the back of each one, 'appointed.'" This is the way the thing goes from morning to night every day except Sunday. The clerks filling out the commissions and looking up the bonds are being overworked. There are no reports to the effect that his work has began to tell upon Mr. Clarkson. "The labor we delight in physics pain."—Chicago America (Ind.).

A ROTTEN BOROUGH.

Has Rhode Island a Republican Form o Government or Not?
'The minority majority" in Rhode

Island still holds its grip on that State, and the candidate for Governor who received the largest number of votes is now about to be defeated by Any pretense on that score hereafter the Legislature. Governor Davis received a large plurality of the popular vote, but in that oligarchy-ridden commonwealth this fact is of no importance. He must have a majority, or more than one-half of all the votes cast, and if no candidate receives that number, then it becomes the duty of the Legislature, representing a much smaller minority, to elect the Governor and such other State officers as have not received a majority vote.

Besides the fact that the State is districted in such a way as to give the manufacturing lords complete control of a majority of the districts, it is vote of his district, and in case no fools, -Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

The state of the large to the control of the state of the

candidate in any district receives u majority, then the incumbents whose terms were about to expire hold over and continue as legislators until the

next election. One can easily see how, under such circumstances, the whole law-making ecute a war dance on the principle of power can be held in the grip of a reject. The legislative districts are rest all foolish forebodings that his rotten boroughs within a rotten borough, and the entire State is so small that it can be more easily manty. It is safe to say that if political matters were conducted in Cook County, or in any Western State or county, with the same reckless disregard of popular rights as is done in Rhode Island there would be such a popular uprising as would drive the 'ringsters' from power forever. It was a much less threatening show of conceded to be a business-like stroke power on the part of "the machine" of political sagacity, which liquidated in Chicago that caused the people to \$10,000 obligation on the one rise at the recent election and crush at and promised a business- one blow all its pretensions. Such "ring" methods are not in consonance with Western ideas of popular freedom. But the Rhode Islanders do not seem to know how to get rid of their It looks as if Congress would have

to take a hand in the matter sooner or York, which he obtained surreptilater, and investigate the question whether the State of Rhode Island has a republican form of government or not. The minority, and not the majority, of the people appear to rule in that State. - Chicago Herald.

THE CHICAGO ELECTIONS:

In the Party of the People There Is No

Let it be known that the city of Chicago is Democratic. Not that a victory has been won in a local contest in which there was no stake except the spoils of a few city offices. Not that one ring of politicians have been turned out of office to make room for another equally bad. But that there has been a contest between two political parties in which one party stood upon the platform of pure Democracy -of respect for the rights of the people-and the other on the regulation platform of denial of public rights which interfered with the privileges of a class. Chicago is Democratic because the

follow in the footsteps of the great leader of Democracy, who, in the last campaign, dared to lead his party back into the only position in which it could win a victory of any value to the people. Let Democrats all over the country rejoice in the victory. It is their victory. It is an earnest that the Democracy of the West will be found in the next National convention ready to give battle with the enemies who have too long divided the party by their devotion to principles abhorrent to every true follower of Thomas Jeffer-Now, indeed, can we celebrate the birthday of the founder of the Democratic party, and feel proud that in our day we have an organization of

local Democracy did not hesitate to

to make out commissions to fill vacan- The Democracy of Chicago have served notice upon the Randalls. Hills and McAdoos, that there is no room in the party of the people for friends of monopoly. - Chicago Leader.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

-If the Democrats do not win in Ohio this fall it will not be the fault of the present Republican Legislature. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

--- Mr. Wanamaker has an eye for harmonious color. He is making his postmasters of the same shade as his postage stamps. - Philadelphia Record. --- There was great talk about high

wages for labor when the Republicar party got into power, but there is now no prospect of an increase except in the wages of Congressmen. -Atlanta Journal.

-If Mr. Bayard, whose worst enemy never questioned his absolute integrity, had made his son Chief Examiner of Claims in the State Department what would the Republican press have said about it? This is what Blaine has done, and Mr. Blaine's personal reputation is as bad as Mr. Bayard's is good, while young Blaine is notoriously without qualifications for the office. We notice that most of the Republican organs are silent about the matter- and we don't wonder!-Indianapolis Sentinel.

--- If the New York post-office was to continue to be conducted on business principles, Mr. Pearson would obviously have been the man to cona political machine we know of no better man than Van Cott to take charge of it. He will make a very poor postmaster, and the deterioration of the service is inevitable; but the Administration is consistent; we know where to find it. There is no Civil-Service reform "nonsense" about it. can only excite laughter .- N. Y.

November Fools Repent.

The farmers of the Republican State of Kansas are beginning to wipe the dust from their eyes, and their vision is better now than previous to the November election.

They have just discovered that trusts are the outgrowth of a high tariff, and furthermore, that they are detrimental to their interest.

At a public meeting held recently, they discovered the twine trust, and resolved to unite to crush it. All of necessary that each legislative can- which shows that there were Novemdidate should be elected by a majority ber fools as well as there are April

HIT ON THE FIELD. ..

How Soldiers Felt When They Entered Into Their First Engagement. We had been held in reserve for five long hours while cannon thundered and muskets crackled spitefully along the front a mile away. A procession of dead and wounded had filed past us until we were sick with horror. Shot and shell and bullet had fallen upon us behind the woods until the dry, dead grass bore many a stain of blood.

"Attention! Forward-guide right -march!"

Our brigade was going in at last, and there was a look of relief on the face of every officer and man as we got the word.

As we swung clear of the woods a gust of wind raised the smoke for a minute, and I saw the plain in our front blue with dead and wounded. Away beyond them was a line of earthworks, and I had one swift glimpse of a thin blue line kneeling behind the cover.

"Steady! Right dress! Double quick -march!"

The air is alive with the ping of bullets and the whizz and shrick of shot and shell. We bend our heads as if breasting a fierce gale laden with icy pellets. There is a wild cry-a shriek-a groan as men are struck and fall to the earth, but no one heeds them-no one hesitates. It is a hurricane of death, but we feel a wild exultation in breasting it. Men shout, curse, sing, swing their hats and cheer.

We are driving through the smokecloud when there is a flash of fire in front. I seem to rise into the air and float hither and thither, and the sensation is so dreamy and full of rest that I wish it could last forever. It is suddenly broken by the sound of my own voice. Is it my voice? It sounds strange and afar off to me. Why should I cheer and curse by turns? What

has happened? Ah! now I come back to earth again! Above and around me is the smokethe earth trembles under the artillery men are lying about and beside me Where is the brigade? Why did I drop out. I am lying on my back, and I struggle to sit up and look around. I rise to my knees-weave this way and that-topple over and struggle up again. There is red, fresh blood on the grass-on my hand-on my face. I taste it on my lips as my parched tongue thrusts itself out in search of

moisture. Who is groaning? Who is shrieking? Who is cheering? And why should I laugh and exult? Have we held the line against a grand 'charge? Did we scatter and descimate the legions hurled against us? Have we won a great victory to be flashed over the country and cause the bells to ring with gladness? Let me think. Give me time to remember how it all happened. Strange that my thoughts should be so confused, and the desire of sleep be so strong upon me when I should be up and doing. I will shake it off I will spring up and follow on after the brigade. Here--."

"How do you feel?" My eyes are wide open, and I am lying on a cot in a large room. I see people walking about-other people lying on cots like my own.
"I feel all right. Why?"

"You were hard hit in the fight four days ago, my boy."

"So there was a battle?" "Yes." "And I was wounded?"

"Had your left arm shattered by a piece of shell and we had to amputate it."-Detroit Free Press.

Extraordinary License.

"It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary license in the manner in which they juggle with the welfare their patients." who was attending of their patients.

Mr. — up to the time of his death, and if he treated him for one thing he treated him for a dozen different disorders. First the doctor said pneumonia was the troubie; then it was consumption. Then the patient was dosed for heart trouble, and so on until just before he died it was ascertained that disease of the kidneys was the real trouble, and that which had been at first treated as pneumonia, consumption, heart disease, etc., were but the symptoms of kidney disease. "But then it was too late.

"This is only one case in a hundred, and I am beginning to lose faith in the doctors altogether. In fact I haven't had any need for their services since I began to been for their services since I began to keep Warner's Safe Cure in my house, a little over three years ago. Whenever I feel a little out of sorts I take a few doses of it, confident that the source of all diseases is in the kidneys, which I know Warner's Safe Cure will keep in good order, and will eradcate any disease that may be lurking there. duct it. If it was to be converted into Had Mr. — followed a similar course, I a political machine we know of no bave no doubt that he would be alive to-day:

but of course all people don't think altke.
"One thing is certain, however, and that is the doctors are allowed a little too much freedom in the way they have of pretending to know that which they really know noth-ing about. If they don't know what is the real trouble with the patient, they should dmit it and not go on and experiment at the cost of the patient's life."

Cure for Barbed-Wire Wounds.

For healing cuts and flesh wounds of all kinds in live-stock, especially from barbed wire the following liniment has no equal, and flies will not trouble a sore when it is used: Raw linseed oil, sixteen ounces; saltpeter, powdered, one ounce; sugar of lead, powdered, one ounce; sulphuric acid, one ounce; carbolic acid, one-half ounce. Mix the oil with the saltpeter and sugar of lead, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring constantly. When cold pour off from the dregs and add the carbolic acid. Apply with a feather twice daily. Do not wash the sore at all. Keep a sup-ply constantly on hand to be ready for casualties.—Home Journal.

were down to Emporin, Tanday a sidewalk has been unt down i all of anchorded atal and he is a second and Henry to the second and the second

THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Just as I thought I was growing old, Ready to sit in my easy chair, To watch the world with a heart grown cold, And smile at a folly I would not share,

Rose came by with a smile for me, And I am thinking that forty year Is n't the age that it seems to be,

Bless me! of life it is just the prime, A fact that I hope she will understand; And forty year is a perfect rhyme To dark brown eyes and a pretty hand.

These gray hairs are by chance, you see— Boys are sometimes gray, I am told; Rose came by with a smile for me,
Just as I thought I was getting old.
—Walter Learned, in Century.

ATTACKED BY A LION.

Thrilling Story of a Strange Defensive Alliance.

The following true story might almost be ranked with some of Aesop's fables, under the name of "The Man, the Lion and the Baboons." It is related by a creditable witness, Mr. Charles Holland Lillie, who was traveling in South Africa. The fact that lions have been observed, on other ocis mentioned in standard works of

writes: "We were outspanned by the spring of Moot-fontein (Beautiful Water) in Bechuanaland, our business being that of traders in wool, feathers and ivory. We had come thirty miles through the veldt-a long pull for oxen-and we, therefore, determined to rest the entire day at this grateful little patch of verdure and water. Our camp and equipment consisted of two large hooded buck-wagons, with about thirty draughtoxen, thirteen Kaffirs and our two selves-that is, Nieland, the Dutch trader, and myself.

"It wanted rather more than an hour to sundown, when Neiland turned to me and said: 'I am going to walk as far as that kopje (hillock) and see if the cattle are on the other side; the "boys" ought to be bringing them in by now; and away he went. It was our practice, as it is the general custom of traders and travelers, to have the cattle home and tied up to the dissel-boom of the wagons for the night; then, by lighting a couple of fires and leaving the dogs loose, we generally considered ourselves secure from nocturnal intruders, though we heard them plainly enough, and often saw their starlike

eyes peering at us from the gloom. "The 'kopje,' as they call small hills in Africa, was probably further away that evening Nicland told me the story than Nieland had imagined, for he was some little time in reaching it. Some of the Kaffirs were squatting by me, cital was over, the Kaffirs being where I stood by the fire cooking our warned, our guns were carefully loadsupper, and watching Nieland, as he

mering plain. and then made his way round to the other side of the hill. He had accomand was out of sight of the camp, when he took another survey. As the kopje instinct had recognized the man's fear, was broken, uneven and rocky, bad for walking, his eyes had been bent on the ground. When he raised them for a find that he was being watched by an immense lion-a great tawny brute. with a black mane and flashing eyes. The animal was a little below him, standing on the level ground.

"Nieland stood perfectly still, startled into absolute immobility, fascinated by the danger of his position. In those few seconds, which seemed to him hours, he was bitterly blaming himself for having left his gun behind, and naturally his hand had gone to his belt, hoping to find, at least, his revolver, but to his dismay he was armed with nothing better than a hunting-knife.

"The lion did not advance, but stood as if waiting for a movement on the man's part, and the man did the most natural thing under the circumstances. With his face to the foe, he slowly and cautiously began to retreat up the hillside. What he hoped for he was scarcely conscious of, except, perhaps, that he might climb some point inaccessible to the four-footed beast, but it was alture of the ground and his constrained position.

"He had not made any great progress when he heard a confused grunting and with the man's movements the lion adtwo fires, the lion in front and the baboons behind-formidable creatures these, as he knew them to be, possessing enormous strength and having the characters of morose and ungovernable

"The jabbering increased, interspersed with shrill cries of rage; and baboons were leaving the heights above and descending to where he was. Up to this moment he had stopped his slow ascent, but now he remained stationary in a crouching attitude, and drew the knife from his belt.

"The baboons came, leaping and running on all-fours, down the sides of the stony kopje, and soon they were round Nieland in a kind of irregular circle. There they staid, in knots of three and four, and raised the most unearthly din-barking, screaming, shouttumult as the man had never heard be-

"The lion had stopped; he had done way; and then, putting his nose close to the ground, he uttered a sharp, short, angry roar. 'Thank Heaven,' thought Nieland, they will hear that generally hits it.

9

at the camp, and will remember that I

am away!' "The baboons, great, powerful, hairy fellows, now redoubled their hideous noises, jumping about their allotted stations in the greatest excitement. It really appeared as if, with bristling eyebrows and angry distending mouths, they were making the most scornful allusions to the king of beasts before

"The lion stood there, angry, baffled and perplexed, lashing the ground with his tail; then he began to run, in quick strides backward and forward. Every time he put his head down the noise of the baboons increased. When he stood still, and throwing his head back, gazed at them, their exclamations died away; but they became, if possible, more alert and watchful than ever.

"The baboons seemed to gather closer together, still keeping Nieland in the middle of the circle they had formed round him. The lion retreated again. and roared; and some of the foremost baboons descended with redoubled noises, to the lower ground, while others filled their places.'

"The lion backed still further away, till he had reached a respectable discasions, to be intimidated by baboons, tance; here he staid, and, looking round, put his nose to the ground, and sent natural history. Our correspondent forth a mighty roar that reverberated along the echoing ground. After this, turning for the last time, he trotted off, to the heartfelt relief of Nieland, who was imprisoned now no longer, for, as the mighty beast disappeared, the baboons broke up their protective circle, ranged themselves in groups and extended line and commenced digging for the roots and earth-nuts, an occupation that they had probably been engaged upon before the Dutchman appeared upon the scene.

"Nieland clambered round the hillside to the spot he had originally left, from which he could not only see the camp, but also that we were already coming in search of him.

"The oxen came in half an hour after you started,' said I, 'from the opposite direction; then I heard what sounded like roaring. After thathere I paused, for I could see, through the sunburn on his skin, that he was ghastly white. Luckily, Amatonga, one of the Kaffir boys, was carrying a canteen newly filled; so I gave Nieland a long, refreshing draught of water. 'God be praised!' exclaimed the Dutchman, and pressed my hand. 'I'll tell you later.'

"We hurried back into camp, for the short African twilight was fast deepening into night. Round the camp-fire of his adventure and his deliverance as I have set it down here. After the reed and other precautions were taken. walked slowly across the heated, shim- We two men spent a long time, wrapped in our 'karosses,' by a blazing fire "Arrived at the kopje he ascended it discussing the curious problem of Neia little, looked on either side of him, land's deliverance. Whether the baboons were more frightened at the lion than at the man, and so associated plished more than half the distance, themselves with the man for protecand had come to his assistance-which seemed the more likely explanationand both the human being and the more extended view he was horrified to brutes, with a knowledge of each other's terror, formed a tacit mutual protection society against a common enemy, there seemed to be an alliance that ended as soon as the danger was past. My friend was inclined to believe in this latter theory; and pointed out that the baboons opened a path for him in their circle, and witnessed his departure with the greatest tranquility. But, whatever the cause may have been, Nieland was mutually thankful; and never afterwards, when we were shooting along the banks of the Modder river, would he kill any of his friends, the baboons." - Illustrated London

News. MARRIAGE IN MEXICO.

The Relation Dispensed With Among the Lower Classes. The Government has, within the past

ten days, been taking the census, says a correspondent, and many curious facts will be elicited, especially as regards the marriage relations of the lower most hopeless work, owing to the na- classes, who usually dispense with the priest and civil magistrate and go ahead in a fashion which Mrs. Mona Caird might approve were it not for the fact that the women have no sort of redress jabbering away behind him. Half turn- if deserted. They may, it is true, use ing his head he glanced quickly round the knife on their recreant spouses, and, and saw a troop of baboons. Along in fact, they frequently do, but this only makes a bad matter worse. The vanced. Here the man was between truth is that people earning from eighteen cents to fifty cents a day find | the civil and religious marriages too costly, hence marriages "detras de la iglesia," or behind the church," as the phrase goes. The civil marriage is the only legal marriage, but no Catholic woman would consider herself married without the religious rite, hence among | C presently Nieland was aware that the the poor they solve the difficulty by not getting married according to either form. This sort of free love in practice works badly, for families are continually breaking up and children are turned into the street, or, from dire necessity, take to petty thieving. The census will probably also show how great is the proportion of really idle great is the proportion of really idle people here who prefer to go miserably clad rather than work steadily. Among this class are recruited the ranks of the beggars and thieves who infest the city, and who have to be kept in order by a ing and beating their breasts—such a strong police force. There is no lack of employment here for any able-bodied, industrious man or woman. There is "The lion had stopped; he had done more, he had even retreated a little great industry here, if it may be so way; and then putting his pose close called. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-The lazy man aims at nothing and

THE COLD IN RUSSIA. Fatal Consequences to Creatures and Hu-

man Beings. The cold in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent, is at times too intense for any out-door amusement. Last year, for example, a brilliant fete on the ice had to be put off three or four times in succession owing to the cold, the thermometer registering no less than 25 to 26 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit). It is on days like these all schools are closed, the university times amused. unvisited by professors and students, and the churches literally empty. Generally speaking, when the cold is tor those unhappy people whom duty or misfortune obliges to be out of doors, for on a day like that the faintest breeze that ever spread its wings

would prove sharper than a razor's dies. blade, and may hap quite as dangerous. As a rule, however, the day is calm, the air perfectly still, and the vault of heaven of a delightful blue. At such times I have occasionally seen and more frequently heard of birds in the air suddenly stopping in their flight and dropping down like stones rigid and cold to the earth below. I have remove the true cause of those disorders also come across a far more painful by restoring the kidneys to healthy action. sight-men and horses whose earthly career had been similarly put an end to. This is often the case with car-drivers. Of course, the carmen often drop off asleep during the weary hours of the to be such, there is nevertheless no time night while waiting for the fare that never comes, and when the thermometer is at 25 degrees below zero, sleep invariably merges into death. Well meant efforts are perseveringly made to eases pain. keep these unfortunate men from being mortally frozen. Immense fires, for example, like the funereal pyres of old, are lighted in all the frequented streets, and kept burning night and day, the red glow of the coal and wood fire forming a charming contrast to the white, glistening sheet of snow, especially when twilight, the "parent of dim enchantments," heralds in the night. But, in spite of all precautions, every winter a large number of izvoschtschiks are found frozen in their droschkys by shivering policemen-them-

selves but a few removes from death's

Naturally people try to keep within doors when the mercury gets below 20 degrees, for, in spite of their Northern climate, educated Russians are incomparably more sensitive to the cold than we are. This, of course, is the inevitable result of the enervating training they receive. Brought up, as they are, in houses built with a special eye to warmth, and in rooms heated by Cyclopean stoves, which maintain a temclope in stoves, which maintain a temperature varying from 60 degrees to 77 degrees Fahrenheit, once they sally forth from these hot houses in winter they are wrapped up in furs, goats, hair kerchiefs and other articles of apparel to such an extent that their own parel to such an extent that their own mothers would not recognize them. There is, however, one absurd idea in connection with a Russian winter, se afloat, I believe, by De Maistre, which should be exploded once for all. I allude to the alleged frequency with which a perfect stranger, generally a peasant, will sidle up to an unsuspecting passer-by, and, snatching up a handful of fine snow, will set to work without a word of warning and scrub his cheeks and rub and pull his nose till they have changed their white color for a ruddier hue, which would be very embarrassing if it only lasted. Now, I have spent many winters in this country, and had favorable opportunities for observing exciting incidents of this kind, if they occurred. yet I have never once seen any thing answering the description, or met a man who had. - Chicago Tribune.

-Some Washington ladies adopted an original method of making their pastor a donation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation. They gave him a bouquet of twenty-five large lilies, and in each lily was five-dollar gold piece.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 26

| | KANSAS C | IT | Y, | Apr | il : | 26 |
|---|----------------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|--------|
| | CATTLE-Shipping steers 8 | 3 | 20 | @ | 4 | 16 |
| | Butcher steers | | | | 4 | 15 |
| | Native cows | 2 | 00 | | 3 | 20 |
| i | HOGS-Good to choice heavy. | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 45 |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 70 | 0 | | 78 |
| | No. 2 soft | 100 | 78 | 0 | | 79 |
| | CORN-No. 2 | | | 400 | | 24 1/4 |
| | OATS-No. 2 | | 20 | @ | | 201/ |
| | RYE-No. 2 | | 37 | 0 | | 371/ |
| | FLOUR-Patents, per sack | 2 | 2) | @ | | 40 |
| | HAY-Baled | 5 | | @ | 11.75 | 50 |
| | BUTTER-Choice creamery | | 20 | | | 22 |
| | CHEESE-Full cream | | 12 | @ | | 1214 |
| | EGGS-Choice | | 8 | 0 | | 81/ |
| 6 | BACON-Hams | | 10 | 0 | | 101/ |
| | Shoulders | | 5 | 0 | | 51/ |
| | Sides | | 7 | 0 | | 8 |
| | LARD | | 6 | @ | | 6% |
| | POTATOES | | 20 | 0 | | 40 |
| | ST. LOUIS. | | ~ | a | | ** |
| | | | 00 | | | 00 |
| | CATTLE-Shipping steers | | | @ | | 30 |
| ĺ | Butchers' steers | | 75 | 0 | 25.70 | 35 |
| | HOGS-Packing | -10 | 00 | 0 | | 55 |
| | SHEEP-Fair to choice | | 90 | - | 2.5 | 80 |
| | FLOURChoice | | 50 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 79 | 100 | | 791/ |
| | CORN-No.9 | | 20 | 0 | | 201/ |

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 30 HOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 60 @ 4 85 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 40 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 50 @ 5 40 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 79%@ 80 CORN—No. 2 ... 34 %@ 34 OATS—No. 2 ... 22 @ 22 RYE—No. 2 ... 40 @ 40 BUTTER—Creamery 20
PORK 11 35 PORK......NEW YORK. CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed.....

UTTER-Creamery

Shrewd Advertisers.

Readers of the newspapers of the day cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the modern advertiser is progressive. He is compelled to be, else competitors more active in the invention of new advertising devices, will outstrip him in public

favor. The value of printers' ink judiciously and scientifically employed cannot be over-estimated; it is the medium whereby a meritorious discovery is raised from local fame to a position in the public esteem. Hence the columns of the newspapers are that one realizes what a northern win-ter is generally supposed to be, when

The greatest of American advertisers, and it may as well be said in the world, is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose so intense as 25 to 26 degrees there is little or no wind. This is fortunate widely advertised because of its merit in the prevention and cure of kidney diseases. By printer's ink this great discovery has achieved world-wide popularity and thou-sands feel grateful for the knowledge thus

acquired of this greatest of modern reme-Furthermore, the public has been taught that disorders of the lungs, brain, heart and liver which have hitherto been regarded and treated by the profession as distinctive diseases are not so in fact, but are the attending symptoms of disease of the kidneys; therefore, the consumptive, the apoplectic, the paralytic and the sufferer

from nervous disorders can be restored to health by Warner's Sate Cure, which will The advertising methods employed by this greatest of advertisers are invariably instructive and, although the reader may sometimes be "caught" in reading an advertisement, which was not at first supposed lost since useful information is invariably gained concerning life's great problem

BLOOD-BLISTERS should be plunged into spirits of camphor, and kept there five minutes; this prevents the blister and

Horrid Torture.

Horrid Torture.

This is often feit in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint. pepsia and liver complaint.

Iowa farmers last year raised enough corn to pay eff all the farm mortgages in the State and leave a balance of 100,000,000

1200 acres of the choicest land in the San Luis Valley, in Southern Colorado, all under fence, water-rights secured and ditches ready for use. It will be sold as a whole or in quantities to suit the purchaser. It is the finest land in the valley, and is adapted the either farming or stock-raising. For price either farming or stock-raising. For price terms, etc., address HENRY A. BUTTERS

A WORKING-MAN in Pittsburgh has patented a new submarine ram that will pierce the side of the heaviest iron-clad.

Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria is

At Troy, N. Y., 16,000 persons work on collars and cuffs, and their wages are \$4,500,000 annually.

For INVENTORS. 40-page BOOK FREE. Address W. T. Fitzgerald, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

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. Address A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A Mississippi company have received an order for 40,000,000 wooden butter dishes from a St. Louis house.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or dis-comfort attending their use. Try them. A MONTREAL man has patented a device

by which he claims he can make a year's supply of ice for seventy-five cents. The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE are 623 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this Re-

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forgetthis.

A CHICAGO man was lately fined five dol-lars for snoring in church.

2: JACOBS OII For Rheumatism.

The Latest, Current Cures.

On Crutches. Forney, Tex., June 23, 1888.

Was on crutches from resumatism for three months; one bottle St. Jacobs Oil cured me. Mo return in two years.

J. B. WOOD, J. P.

Since the War. Waynesville, O., June 26, '28.

Had had rheumatism since the war in knee; a year ago two applications St. Jacobs Gil cured me. Mo return since.

K. KILBON.

Mo return since. K KILBON.

Mo Sleep. Greenville, O., June 22, 1888.

Walked the floor at night, suffering with rheumatism; no relief; tried St. Jacobs Oli; half a bottle cured me. No return in years. J. C. WEAVER.

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

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and telerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, INCOMPRESS OF Prections, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Proposed for Pamphiet on Wasting Diseases. Address. SCOTE & EOWNE. New York.

BRYANT & STRATTON Business & Short nis, Mo. Has 800 Students Yearly. Graduates are seesful in getting positions. Send for Circular.



MADE SEAMLESS. WITHOUT TACKS OR NAILS.

The reputation of this Shoe is so well established that it is not necessary to go into details. \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. A fine dress shoe made of the best stock.

84.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. The best shoe for the price in the market.
 83.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. Is made expressly for Policemen, Letter Carriers,
 Railroad men and Farmers.

\$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. Made purposely for heavy wear, and should last a year.

\$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. Is specially recommended for service and comfort.
\$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE. Look at them and judge for yourself.
\$2.00 and \$1.75 BOWS SCHOOL SHOES. Have been thoroughly tested and give the best sails ALL MADE IN CONGRESS, BUTTON AND LACE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 AND \$2 SHOES LADIES.

When the question was suggested of putting a lady's shoe on the market at a popular price, we at once-experimented to get a good serviceable, stylish shoe to sell at \$3.00. After much trouble and expense, we at last succeeded, and can now give you a shoe that is in every way worthy of your consideration, and you will find it equal to those which have been costing you \$4.00 and \$5.00. These shoes are not made of Frenezia kid, but of the best kid that can be produced in this country, and we defy any but an expert to distinguish between the two, and venture to say, if the question of service and quality comes up, the decision would be in favor of W. L. DOUGLAS' \$3.00 Shoe for Ladies. Another and excellent recommendation is they are made without tacks or nails, having a smooth inner sole which rids one of the annoyance of solled hose and sore feet.

If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to the factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you wears, if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

W. L. DOUCLAS, Brockton, Mass.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, DECK WILLIAM DELAY.

WM, RADAM'S Cures Catarrh, Neuralgia, Consumption, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria, Typhoto Microbe fing and all private and contagious diseases. Send for pamphlet de-KILLER RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER CO.

DETECTIVES

BABY CARRIAGES SENT C. O. D.

OKLAHOMA TOWN LOTS. \$3. Circular free,

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City.

ORATORS find that Piso's Cure for Consumption not only PREVENTS, but also CURES Hoarseness. PROFITABLE EASY EMPLOYMENT. Address. LOVELL MANEG. CO., ERIE, PA.

THOROUGHBRED EGGS-All varieties Ponning. A. N. K. -D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



AFTERNOON TEA. Said Mrs. G. to Mrs. D.

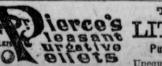
('Twas o'er a cup of fine Bohea): "Our pretty hostess yonder, Has gained in looks surprisingly; She seems as well as well can be! What is the cause, I wonder?" Said Mrs. D. to Mrs. G. She's changed indeed, but then, you see, She put aside objection, And tried that famous remedy, Which did so much for you and me-

Pierce's Favorite Prescription." For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful tonic and nervine, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, soid by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

out for many years.

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THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiers - coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headachestipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all and bowels. Scents, by druggists.

THE HAPPY LAND.

The Supreme Moment For the Oklahoma Rush Reached.

A Break-Neck Stampede For Homesteads and Town Lots-Cities Populated in a Moment and Wild Prairies Suddenly Spring Into Activity.

GUTHRIE, L. T., April 23 .- Fifteen thousand home seekers are camped on the grassy upland of Guthrie, the pioneer city of Oklahoma. Their camp fires gleam in the darkness, and their tents loom athwart the sky like an army in a bivouac. Guthrie, heretofore an insignificant station in a wild and uninhabited country remote from civilization, has more than a population of 15,000.

All this was gained in an afternoon. In no country save America, and in no part of that country but the great West, could such a thing be possible. It is a triumph for the Western people, especially for citizens of Southern Kansas, such as they may never again have the opportuof achieving. That they were fully equal to the occasion needs no more proof than the presence of 15,000 people in New Guthrie last night. The conservative and leisurely East may well look at this and

wonder. When the first train arrived at Guthrie from Arkansas City the embryo streets and lots of the new city had already been laid out by enterprising men, citizens who had been early on the scene. Hardly had the cars slowed down at the station when oager men leaped from the car windows. slipped from the roof of coaches and poured out of the doors in streams. One fut man was in such haste that he stood on his head and turned a somersault on the soft earth. When he got upon his feet he rushed up the slope to the landoffice like a crazy Texas steer. In a minute the slope leading up from the station was black with men rushing headlong eager for coveted town lots. In two minutes not one of the men who had filled the train was left in speaking distance of the railway.

By the time this crowd had reached the top of the slope near the land-office men, who had been running parallel lines for streets and driving in stakes for town lots, were well on their way along the level strip of land east of the land-office. The crowd then caught the moving line of streets and lots and rushed eastward at a

tremendous rate. The men who brought along a muslin sign bearing the words "Bank of Guthrie." vere compelled to take up a lot one mile

back of the station. The next train arriving from Arkansas City brought 1,000 home seekers about ten

minutes later. The men in this train poured across the prairie like an army charging the wing of the enemy. They spread out north and south with axes, spades and stakes and began with wonderful energy the location

of town lots and streets. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth trains from Arkansas City swelled the number to as many thousands.

By this time the lot seekers had reached the eastern horizon. In area Guthrie is as

big as Arkansas City. When the seventh and eight trains came in, late in the afternoon, the crowd had overflowed all bounds. On the east the streets and town lots had been extended fully two miles, on the north a mile and a halt and on the south nearly a mile. No attempt had been made to lay out a town on the west side of the track, although a slope of green prairie was unmolested. This west land had been all filed on for homesteads, with the exception of a wonderfully beautiful piece of greenand west of the railroad track. It the finest stretch of ground in the neigh-

Men were not alone in their search for lots. A few ladies came down on trains prepared to go to housekeeping with tents and cooking outfits. One lady lost her tent somewhere on the cars. She spent the afternoon looking for friends with whom to spend the night. Another lady who lost her husband in the crowd when the first rush was made hunted all over the town site in a state of speechless agita-

Almost with the first rush of the home seekers from the cars the homeseekers who had started across the Oklahoma north line at noon in wagons and on horseback, began to pour into the new city. Their horses were reeking wet from the hot and furious drive. They took possession of such town lots in the future Oklahoma metropolis as they could lay claim to. Meanwhile the land-office was besieged by an eager and determined crowd of men waiting to file claims upon homesteads.

grew larger, until at closing time it reached a regular jam far down the line toward the railroad station.

Business in the land-office went rathe slowly. The register and the receiver did the best that they could, but the pressure upon them was tremendous. The men who were waiting to file claims were ried blankets and baskets of provisions with them. Friends brought them water to drink from the engine tank at the railway track in the rear of the land-office. Dealers in real estate began business before two o'clock in the afternoon. One enter-prising dealer had as a background for the safe transaction of business a stock of rifles which had been placed there by the Government troops on duty at the landoffice. Near by was the tent of United States Marshal Needles. The tent was surmounted by a large American flag set

on a young tree flagstaff. The land-office occupies the most conis located at the top of the slope that leads eastward from the railroad. It can be seen for several miles in all directions. It is not vet finished, but it is doing something more than a land-office business.

The Rush From the South.
PURCELL, I. T., April 23.—A bright morning showed Oklahoma in all her glory as meadows showed fair and green to the thousands of eager pilgrims. From far away to the southward the wagon trains came winding along the roads and across the country. Many had moved their camps during the night and were already at the agents. river side. Others had crossed the river, but over there the mantle of charity is thrown and no one of all the waiting men on this side of the river has ever seen any body crossing no matter how plainly they to be seen. They are glad to see the invaders return, but will say nothing about them hereafter. But there were many more in the dark hollows on the other side who shivered in concealment half the day and made their appearance at noon. These were spotted and will be bitterly contested in the future.

The cause of so many returning just as the cause of so many returning just as the tide had set in fully towards the promised land was a demonstration in force by the military Sunday night. The southern part of Oklahoma was flooded with soldiers Sunday, and toward evening they moved out in all directions toward the border. They reached the South Canadian shortly before midnight, and the boomers flying before them reached the opposite bank in wild confusion about the same time. The soldiers did not take time to overhaul anybody, and the fleet-footed trespassers did not give them much of a chance to do so. They started up on every hand as soon as they heard of the approach of the military, and made their way in wild flight southward, keeping what little start they had until they had reached the opposite side of the river. But here, also, they were shortly followed and ordered back from the bank and a guard was placed to patrol the line. Up and down the river through the dark hours of the night the sturdy sentinels kept moving, and the crowds in the groves which fringed the river valley grew larger and the camp fires multiplied as the night

wore on. So on till noon they kept com-

About eleven o'clock a line of horsemen formed down close to the water's edge and the wagons clustered around the fords. The rich and the poor, the young and the old boomers, tenderfeet mounted on horses, great and small, were all in line. Gray-bearded men whose hopes glowed and faded as often as the changing seasons had swept pitiful gusts of north and south wind over the land where they had long hoped to make their homes, were in line. Many of them had spent all their earthly possessions and the best years of their lives in the endeavor to possess the homesteads for which they were now to ride a long race. Some of the best horses in the country had been imported by the new comers to ride for these very claims. They made a fine show on the dress parade, of a dash down the street or a prance to the river's bank. But the hardy Indian ponies ridden by the grizzled, old-time boomers made better time through the swift and muddy current and spifting quicksands and then over the hills by uncertain paths to the places where the corner stones used to be. The river was lower than usual, instead of being on the

rampage, as had been anticipated. In the railroad yards all was bustle and confusion for twenty-four hours beforehand. Long rows of box cars were stand. ing on the sidetracks, where they have been accumulating for weeks. The railroad men have had their hands full for two weeks past on account of the rush of the cattle business. The stock trains have been keeping the track warm day and night ever since the movement north began, and crews have been running for days and nights at a time. They already had about all they could attend to, and the train dispatchers were sorely puzzled to keep sight of the track before the order came to prepare for putting through the "boomer" express on special time. The anxious yardmaster and the sleepy engineers were glad that the day of confusion had come at last, and their one hope was that it would pass without a wreck. Scheme after scheme was tried to induce railroad men to make use of their opportunities to take different parties into the country ahead of time. Some wanted to hire box cars. Others wanted to be secreted in other ways on freight trains which were going in before twelve o'clock, and scores wanted to ride in on the engines. But the train men only laughed and the schemers went away unhappy.

The train of twenty-four coaches moved slowly out at 11:30 with all the people on the house tops waving an adieu. As it galloped up the opposite side of the river and the pickets were withdrawn. The train crept over at last. The scene on the other side can only be left to the imagination. The boomers' cavalry carried every thing before it. They rode far ahead of the train and were soon all over the country. They reached Oklahoma station before one o'clock. The train reached there by two o'clock. The quickest run was made by T. F. Howard, a distance twelve miles in forty minutes. He had the racehorse imported for the occasion and left the rest far behind. The tenderfeet drove their packhorses hard at the start and left the others behind. The old boomers kept their wind till the finish and ended the race in fine style. What the horsemen did not get in Oklahoma was captured by men who were on the ground or very near it at noon. According to the general account they came from every direction at twelve o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards were holding down claims for miles in the interior of the country. The railroad excursion. ists had to content themselves with town lots. Several thousands of them have been taken at Oklahoma City. Two factions are already wrangling over the location of Oklahoma City proper and Guthrie. Oklahoma City covers parts of five quarter sections as laid out at present. Guthrie extends into ten square miles and makes a good town site. There is no lumber at either place and edibles were so scarce that a great many went hungry.

.The trouble has hardly begun. Many men found one more companion on their favorite quarter section. Half the land in the valley will be contested. The facts will demonstrate that Oklahoma was full of people when the army officers declared nobody was there except a few who were entitled to remain, on account of runners between deputy marshals and railroad of-The best of every thing was taken before the outsiders got a share, and the probability is that every thing will be

There are rumors of difficulties at Oklahoma City, Guthrie and Norman. Near re one man was killed. A man named Nolan rode out from here to a claim across the river and found there another named Corbet, a native of the Chickasaw Nation who was already rich in land and a home. They proceeded to settle the question with Winchesters and fired a number of shots at each other. Nolan received several severe wounds and Colbert was killed.

Kingfisher seems to have been the most orderly and peaceable place of all. crowd there was not as large as at other places. Comparatively few filings have the boomers made their way down to the river bank and the depot. The hills and from present indications several weeks will be required to complete the work The old soldiers seem to have the advantage over everybody else in the game. They have made their way to their lands and authorized attorneys to tile as their

> An Oklahoma Casualty. Wichita, Kan., April 28.-L. S. Paige returned last evening from Oklahoma with his arm shattered by a rifle ball. Paige claims it was an accident, but it is thought to be the outcome of a row. His arm was amputated.

A Gambler Shot.

Wichita, Kan., April 23.—A gambler named Thompson was shot last evening near Guthrie and will die. His home is

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

The English Statesman's Reply to at American Home Rule Men BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.-The noted

Exile" McBride recently sent Mr. Gladtone a list of names signed to a home rule memorial, including those of President Harrison, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Carlisle, Vice-President Morton, Arch-bishop Ryan, Secretary Blaine and a large majority of the members of both branches of Congress. He has just received an autograph letter from Mr. Gladstone read-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, April 12.-My dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of March 22, and the remarkable list appended to it of those distinguished citizens of the United States who have testified through the memorial you mention to their in-terest in the condition of Ireland and their desire for a just and reasonable acknowledgment of her national claims and aspirations.

I rejoice not only to think but to know that throughout the wide confines of the race to which we all belong there is an overwhelming prependerance of sentiment in favor of that acknowledgment. At home this judgment has been constitutionally recorded by Ireland herself, by Scotland and by Wales, the representatives of all three being in favor of home rule by tives of all three being in favor of home rule by a majority of three or four to one. And found ing ourselves on the evidence of the elections in England which have taken place since the general election of 1886, we firmly believe that England herself, were the opportunity now af-forded her by dissolution, would record a ver-dict decisively in accord with those of the other ortions of the United Kingdom and of the Anglo-Saxon race at large.

Encouraged by these indications at home and

abroad, and by the wise advice of their repre-sentatives in Parliament, the Irish people show ah indisposition to crime and outrage not less remarkable than their determination to carry forward their cause to its successful consummation, now retarded by the votes who do not

epresent the real sentiment of the country.

It is a further satisfaction to me to include in this acknowledgment local, but authoritative. manifestations from America only less remark-able than what has proceeded from the centers and has had the illustrious sanction of the ceived a communication in the same spirit with your own from the Legislature of Nebraska, one further indication of the sentiment and de-sire which prevails throughout the vast domain of the United States. Finally, I rejoice to be put in possession of such declarations at a moment when your great country is about to celebrate on the 30th inst, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the American Common

I have been requested from Chicago and elsewhere to intimate an assurance of my partici-pation in your national joy. It is a real and a grateful participation, for the statesmen of the American revolution have taken their place once for all among the greatest political in-structors of the world. George Washington was their acknowledged and illustrious head and to him and them I have long felt that I owed no trivial part of my own public educa-tion. Long, without limit of length, may that union flourish under the blessing and favor of God with the foundation of which their names are inseparably associated. I have the honor to remain, my dear sir, your most obedient and faithful W. E. GLADSTONE.

MAJOR ARMES.

strong and Favorable Testimony Introduced on His Behalf. WASHINGTON, April 24.—There is little doubt that the testimony given in secret session before the Armes court martial has been favorable to Major Armes. This testimony has proceeded from a wholly unexpected quarter, and will be likely to give the army officers some embarrassment, if, as asserted, there is a very determined effort on the part of some of them who are West Point men to deprive Armes of his commission. The testimony will be very apt to call the attention of the court martial to first principles, and to cause it to consider what the legal au-

thority of the demonstration on March 4 The testimony given by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the United States Sen-ate, is believed to be that Major Armss held his position in the procession, and was assigned to the place, which he deavored to occupy, and from which he was removed, by virtue of a letter addressed to him by the committee on arrangements on the part of the United States Senate, and that no other officer in that procession held his place by virtue of any other, any higher or any better title than that by which Major Armes held his. It is a fact that Major Armes received a letter of authority from the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, issued in accordance with instructions given him by the committee placed by Congress in charge of the inauguration ceremonies Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday stated before he testified that he, Armes, had been given a letter just as every one else had. If this should be sustained the prospect that Armes will be acquitted on this branch of the inquiry is good. For the courtmartial, as august a body as it may be when it arraigns those over whom it has jurisdiction, will hardly venture to place the Congress of the United States on trial at its bar. Nor will the court martial deny the right of Congress to control the inauguration ceremonies. If the Congres-sional committee gave to Major Armes authority not only to appear in the pro cession, but gave him a particular duty, he had as much right in the parade as the Grand Marshal had, and has as much right to ask for a court martial of those who excluded him from it as they have had to attempt to court martial him for taking part in it. The impression prevailing at the beginning of the inquiry that Armes would lose his commission as an officer of the army on the retired list is not as strong as it was even a week ago.

Reported Killing. GUTHRIE, I. T., April 24.—A young man named Compis, who had failed to secure a lot in Guthrie, filed on a homestead claim about two miles northwest of the town late Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by a friend whose name is unknown. The two had scarcely driven stakes when a man armed with a Win chester rifle issued from the bushes and ordered them off. Compis showed fight, when the man shot him through the breast. The wounded man was dragged into the timber by his friend and there died in half an hour. When the news reached Guthrie a posse of thirty men organized and overtook the murdere about twelve miles north. He refused to surrender and was killed at a volley. Reference to the entry books show that his name was probably C. T. Laud.

GUTHRIE, I. T., April 24 .- There were nany amusing scenes while staking lots A number of men would get together and agree that a street should run in a certain direction. Lots would be staked to face it. Men adjoining would declare that these fellows had staked directly in the street, and that their lots faced the street. Thus the greatest confusion reigns, and no man knows for a certainty that he a lot. Nevertheless, many sites were sold on payments as high as \$1,000 for a supposed business site. Trouble is feared over this point, which is the only thing that will breed trouble. In this state of uncertainty every one is good-nature

A GALLANT SHIP.

Royal Reception to the Steamship That Save. the Danma k's Passengers. PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The steame Missouri, having on board 365 passengers, including twenty-eight cabin passengers from the Danmark, arrived at her pier in the Delaware at 5:30 last evening. Her passage up the river was a royal procession. Every vessel along the route and inside of the breakwater saluted as the Missouri passed by, and from all docks in the vicinity, which were black with a dense mass of people, loud cheers greeted their arrival. Among the crowd were many representative business men of this city. The ship was soon surrounded by a fleet of tugs which had gone down to meet her and she was boarded by an army of newspaper men. A number of ladies and gentlemen who were awaiting at the deck boarded the Missouri as soon as she was made fast, and sought out Captain Murrill and presented him with a beautiful floral ship as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the shipwrecked crew. As soon as they were landed the new arrivals were treated to a substantial lunch, which had been prepared by the agent of the Through an interpreter the

Pennsylvania railroad. They were then looked after by John Rath, passenger agent of the Thingvalla line, who at midnight forwarded 280 of them to the West by the Pennsylvania road, and the rest were shipped to New York, only about a dozen stopping in this city. Swedes said they were glad to be on land again, and they looked up to Captain Murrill as their savior. The stories that could be gathered from the broken English of the travelers was much the same as has already been printed; a gallant rescue, the breaking of a shaft on April 4 causing the death of the engineer, the agony of suspense while the Danmark was gradually filling with water and relief when on the morning of the 5th the Missouri hove in sight, were all dwelt upon. Then they described the work of towing for the shore, and eventually the exchange of passengers from the Dan-mark to the Missouri as each boat load of human souis were taken on board. One entire day was occupied in throwing overboard the cargo to make room for the passengers. By the night of the 7th 721 human beings had been safely placed upon the Missouri, which was then safely steered to St. Michael's in the Azores The day after the rescue a baby was born to Mrs. Linnie, which was named Missouri. This morning Captain Murrill, of the Missouri, will be given a rousing reception at the Maritime Exchange, will be the guest at the St. George dinner to be given in the evening. Captain Murrill is only twenty-nine years old and has held a mate's license since he was twenty-one. The cargo of the Missouri which was thrown overboard was that stored

between decks. Corn on Hand.
CHICAGO, April 23.—The following appears in the Farmer's Review: summarize the report of our correspondents relative to the percentage of the 188 corn crop in the hands of farmers April 1 in the seven principal corn-growing States as follows: Ohio, crop 130,869,992 bushels, 30 per cent. or 39,260,997 bushels on hand; Indiana, crop 159,543,013 bushels, 32 per cent, or 51,053,675 bushels on hand; Illinois, crop 285,503,470 bushels, 37 per cent or 90,636,283 bushels on hand; Iowa, crop 306,843,713 bushels, 35 per cent. or 107,395,299 bushels on hand; Missouri, crop 237,563,568 bushels, 27 per cent. or 65,441,630 hushels on hand; Kansas, crop 163, 269, 623 bushels, 23 per cent. or 37,552,013 bushels on hand; Nebraska, crop 151,591,479 bushels, 30 per cent. or 45,477,443 bushels on hand."

The Liquor Onestion. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The question of carrying liquor into or through the Indian country, and especially whether i can be taken into Oklahoma at present, i a very mixed matter. Secretary Windom in his ruling on Saturday, in which he reversed the decision given upon that point by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, virtually ruled that Oklahoma was still Indian Territory, although purchased by the Government. But late yesterday the War Department made public copies of the opinions of General Schofield and Secretary of War Endicott, given last November, in which they hold that supplies for the army, in cluding liquor, can be taken into the Indian Territory over military roads.

A Clerical Swindler. NEW YORK, April 23 .- A man who repreented himself as Rev. Joseph Manning has been collecting subscriptions here for ne claimed, St. Mary's Orphan Mission of Leavenworth, Kan. He exhibited a certificate which purported to come from Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. It now turns out that he is a bogus priest and he has been arrested and says his name is James Reynolds. He was a peddler and recently came here from Ohio. By his swindling scheme it is said he has picked up several thousand dollars. Among those he has swindled are Banker Eugene Kelly, John McCollum, A. M. Palmer and Ada Rehan.

A Supposed Crime. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23.—Yesterday morning the dead body of Ben Morris, a constable of this place, was found on the tracks of the Chespake & Ohio railroad, a mile from here. The body had been mutilated by a passing train, but it is believed that Morris was murdered and then placed on the railroad so that the grinding wheels might cover up the crime. He had made many enemies and it is thought that some of them may have avenged themselves. A close investigation of his death will be made.

Sufficient Troops.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Acting Adjutant-General Keeton received the following telegram late yesterday afternoon from General Crook: "The Assistant Adjutant-General of the department of Missouri telegraphed that he is in receipt of dispatch from General Merritt at Oklahoma station, stating that he will probably need no more troops to maintain order, and that he is confident of being able to do so with the force now on hand He says that newspaper accounts of the situation are probably exaggerated."

Oklahoma Postmasters WASHINGTON, April 23.-Congressman Peters succeeded yesterday in having the ommission issued to D. S. Flynn. Kiowa, Kan., as postmaster at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The office at Lisbon was also promised to David McCanse, another constituent of Mr. Peters, but the department officials finally gave the Lisbon office to an Iowa applicant. An Indiana man tried hard to get the Gurthrie appointment, but, although he had strong ng, Mr. Peters managed to hold the fort in favor of Flynn. The latter had a building taken to the Oklahoma line a week ago, and his bond has been here for two AFTER THE RUSH.

Matters in Okiahoma Settling Down to Disputes Over Claims, Attended With the Usual Number of Killings—Confusion as

GUTHRIE, I. T., April 25 .- Near Alfred, a small station fourteen miles north of here, Tuesday, three men squatted on the same claim and trouble occurred between a man named Stevens from Kansas and the other two claimants, whose names could not be learned, who had agreed between themselves to force Stevens and his family of wife and four small children off the claim and then divide. Stevens resisted this unfair treatment and informed them he was willing for all three to work the claim and leave the matter to the proper authorities to say who was the rightful owner. To this they demurred, and during the row Stevens was shot through the lungs. He managed to reach his family and died after a few

hours. His wife was almost crazed. News soon spread over the neighbors hood and a small party of settlers soon assembled at the unfortunate man's tent. The poor fellow was buried yesterday in a plain box on the claim for which he sacrificed his life. A collection was taken up for the widow, which amounted to \$11. Mrs. Stevens is not certain what she will do, but the neighbors strongly advise her to remain and hold the claim.

The murderers lost no time in quitting

the country for fear of being lynched.

THE GUTHRIE TRAGEDIES. GUTHRIE, I. T., April 25.-There were two tragedies here Monday in disputes over claims. The first victim was N. T. Compas, reported in these dispatches previously. Of the other murder the facts are as follows: The body has been identified as that of J. Cyland, late of Franklin County, Missouri. All information shows that it was a most heartless and coldblooded murder, perpetrated by three desperate characters, who desired to take possession of a claim of which he was the lawful owner. One of the murderers of young Cyland was captured and executed. He was discovered in the bushes near the river. posse of thirty men was formed for the purpose of capturing him. When they arrived at his hiding place they de-manded his surrender. His answer was to pull his revolver, and instantly a volley was fired and he fell mortally wounded. He died in an hour. His name is unknown. The vigilance committee made no effort to to feed the sow so as not to start too great conceal the killing of the assassin, and a flow of milk, a handful of shorts twice a rely upon the community to sustain them in their efforts to overawe the turbulent and lawless element of the camp.

OKLAHOMA KILLINGS.

FORT RENO, I. T., April 25 .- A settler named Goodwin has arrived at Reno from Oklahoma and makes a sworn statement to the post commander that his party of four had been fired upon by a party of twelve Texans, who claimed the location made by Goodwin and party. The Texans claimed the land, having located there with Captain Payne several years previous. Goodwin made his escape and hid in the thick brush along the river until after dark, when he made his way toward Reno. The rest of his party were killed. A detachment of company C, Thirteenth infantry, under Lieutenant Buck, were quickly sent to the scene to recover the bodies and make a full investigation and arrest all suspicious persons in the vicinity.

HALF BREED KILLED. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 25 .- Elder Towne tells of a tragic scene enacted at Oklahoma City, of which he was an eye witness. A white man by the name of Noland and a half-breed named Halbert got into a quarrel over a claim and the latter was instantly killed. Noland made

GROWING CONFUSION. GUTHRIE, I. T., April 25 .- Confusion at Guthrie still reigns and continues to grow in dimensions. The trouble is all about lots. There are six and seven claimants for every lot. The present town site of Guthrie contains 1,923 acres of land by actual survey and every lot is taken. A very bitter feeling is being engendered against the three hundred United States marshals who were at Guthrie and had claims staked before ten o'clock and then threw up their offices. Unless this can be done away with trouble is apprehended. Under an official guise the marshals got into the Oklahoma country and staked off the best claims in the forenoon. The boomers in the brush saw this and they came from their hiding places and did the same thing. The marshals could do nothing because they had violated the proclamation, and so the brush men and marshals stand in together, while the multitude of home settlers are against them. One gentleman, finding he could get no lot, filed on the entire town site of Guthrie, and the case will go into contest.

BOULANGER IN LONDON.

The French General Takes Refuge England. LONDON, April 25 .- General Boulanger

and his party arrived here at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was immediately driven to the Hotel Bristol, where he will establish his quarters. A large crowd of admirers gathered in front of the hotel and extended a cordial welcome to the General. When General Boulanger and party arrived at Dover a large number of friends of the General on the pier and received him with cheers. The passage from Ostend was a rough one and the General suffered from sea sickness. A police commissary from Calais watched the party on behalf of the French Govern Several hundred persons, mostly French. awaited in the Charing Cross railway station the arrival of the train on which General Boulanger traveled from Dover. When the General emerged from the train he was heartily cheered by the people inside. There was a mixed crowd outside the station, which alter-nately hooted and cheered him. Although outside it was announced that M. Rochefort would remain in Brussels he accompanied General Boulanger and Count Dillon to London. The crowd outside the station is estimated to have numbered 2,000 persons. They groaned and hissed the General as as hooted and cheered him. The public generally are apathetic concerning General Boulanger's presence in the city.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 25.-John Schofield, of Peach Hill, and one of his children were killed by lightning on Sunday night. The family were preparing to re-tire when a buzzing sound was heard and Schofield was thrown to the floor and the whole side of the house fell in, one of the beams killing a child aged twelve years. Monday morning the body of Schofield was found stretched on the floor. Immediately underneath it was a hole where the electric current had gone through to the ground. Schofield's eyes protruded from the sockets, his tongue was burned. In the corner of the room Mrs. Schofield and three children were found huddled to-gether in a demented condition. STOCK ITEMS.

The quickest way to fatten an old cow is to confine her in a small yard and give her all the ground grain and hay sive can eat. She should be gotten in condition in

as short a time as possible.

In our opinion the great "beef combine" that confronts the farmers' beef, and is the prime cause for low prices, is the com-bine of big herds and free grass in the Western Territories. - McPherson (Kan.) Freeman.

Prof. Brown is of the opinion that the dairy world is yet to be taught that the extensive use of grain is not correct economically; that a large quantity of a mixture of roots with hay fodder is both economical and safe for milch cows and that possibly there is better health with roots, though a slightly inferior quality of milk. The early weeds that spring up on

fields not intended for cultivation can be kept down by a flock of sheep. Many weeds that are unfit for food when matured serve as choice morsels for many kinds of stock when they are just shooting out of the ground. Sheep graze very close, and forage all over a field very industriously.
Young bulls of the improved breeds are

old at a very low figure compared with their real value, and farmers who have dairy herds can grade up their stock at a very low cost by securing the males when they are young. Heifers are high, as they are in greater demand by those who do not object to paying good prices for superior stock.

By the Missouri crop report for April it shown that the loss of all kinds of stock from disease and exposure is greater in the southern than in the northern part of the State. In the latter section the stock law is generally in force, and the stock being restrained from running at large One ern part of the State, and being worth was more are better sheltered, fed and cared for.

Most of us make a mistake by feeding at the wrong end of the hog's existence. We don't get down to business in the way of feeding until a mouth or two before we sell him for pork. This is all wrong. The main secret is in giving the piggy a good send-off during the first two or three months of his existence. During the first week of a pig's life it is quite important day in less than half a pailful of warm water being the best feed at the time.— Rural New Yorker.

A GOOD sow will give the beginner in raising hogs all the stock he wants. We have in mind a young man who purchased a sow and eight pigs for a high price. The barrows and sow sold for enough next autumn to pay the first cost, and the stock increased the next summer nineteen brood sows. In another instance a pure-bred sow was purchased, and the second year \$200 worth of pigs were sold, and eleven young sows reserved for the future. Quality is far more important than numbers at the start. With care and skill a good herd can soon be secured, while without proper attention the best stock will soon deterior ate.-Exchange.

FARM NOTES.

Pine sawdust is one of the poorest materials that can be used for mulching. It is slow to rot; is for some reason an at-traction to various pests, while it contains but little, if any, of the elements of

plant nutrition. Every young weed that comes up and is cut down is one weed less to go to seed. The way to keep down weeds is to allow the seeds to germinate and then destroy is better and easier performed.

Usually there is little gained by plant ing the melon seed before the soil i ciently warmed up to induce a good gerto grow. Usually they are easily injured by frost, while they will not make a satisfactory growth while the soil is wet and cold.

The successful growing of flax near Superior last year has stimulated the farmers to put in a large acreage this year The following is the acreage being planted by several farmers: Mr. Gillett, 100 acres; Mr. Reynolds, 80; Mr. Cummings, 100; Mr. Sullivan, 50; Mr. Wallace, 60; Mr. Metz, 15.—Superior (Neb.) Journal. A large meeting of farmers was held at Anderson, Ind., recently and pledges made to pay no more than fifteen cents per pound for binding twine and not in any manner to patronize any merchant offering such twine for sale at a greater price. It was also resolved to beycott twine-binding reapers so long as the trust

should exist. The application of fresh or even wallrotted barnvard manure directly to the soil in which wheat is to be sown is unwise and injurious. It produces too much stalk and too little grain. Such manure should always be applied in its fresh state to the crop preceding wheat. Clover sod turned in the fall for spring wheat is excellent, but alfalfa excels them all.

Millet and Hungarian grass are very similar in appearance, but the millet grows higher and affords but one cutting, while the Hungarian grass can be cut every five weeks if the soil is rich. They are summer crops, and are not usually sown until May. The hay from millet and sown until May. Hungarian grass is highly relished by all classes of stock, and the yield is usually

It is doubtful if wheat is undergoing any change so far as hardiness is concerned, and yet the times demand a much hardie wheat than any we have. That wheat can be altered in this respect we have all the evidence we want. Spring wheat has been converted into winter wheat, and hardiness has continued to increase as long as selections were made for the pur-pose.—Rural World.

There are only a few choice cuts of beet and everybody can not have the best. It is the part of wisdom to be able to make 'best" from "second best" by cooking in such a way as to make each piece of meat appear to the very best advantage. In this way, if housekeepers look out for their own tables, they will find that, in spite of poor meats, tough beef and scrawny chickens, savory dishes may be prepared, and the family enjoy good living.—Exchange.

Notes.

Cherries are an excellent crop to sell, and more trees should be set out. The annual demand is greater than the supply. With the small garden the best manage-

ment is required to secure the best results. The largest amount of benefit will be de-rived by cultivating the orchard before the

first of July.

Any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will, under the same treatment, raise good crops of small

One of the best rules for pruning is to cut off a limb or branch whenever it can be seen that there is a good reason why is should be taken off.