

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In the Senate on April 1 Mr. Teller offered a resolution that hereafter all nominations be considered in open session, and made a short speech giving his reasons for so doing. The resolution was referred. Several committees were authorized to sit during recess. The Senate confirmed Louis Wolfley, Governor of Arizona; E. H. Terrell, Minister to Belgium; J. L. Abbott, Minister to Colombia, and a number of other nominations. The President sent in the following among other nominations: William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; James N. Huston, of Indiana, Treasurer of the United States; George H. Shields, of Missouri, Assistant Attorney-General; L. Bradford Prince, to be Governor of New Mexico; James T. Kelley, to be receiver of the land-office at Bloomington, Ind.

Two memorials were presented to the Senate on the 2d, one in favor of special privileges in regard to public office for honorably discharged Union soldiers and the other against traffic in intoxicating liquors. Senator Stewart's resolution in regard to the death of John Bright was laid before the Senate, which after quite a debate was referred. The Vice-President announced that he would vacate the chair during the recess and Senator Ingalls was chosen President pro tem. In executive session the Senate confirmed all pending nominations and adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

On the return of the Postmaster-General from the Cabinet meeting on the 2d it was announced that he had removed Postal Agent Dimmick at New York for leaving his work to attend to political duties at Port Jarvis.

Nearly 4,000 citizens of Utah have petitioned President Harrison to reappoint Charles S. Zane, Chief Justice of Utah.

Secretary Blaine has received a telegram from Consul Allen at Kingston, Jamaica, announcing the sale by the Colonial Government of that island to an American syndicate of the entire Jamaica railway system.

The will of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, made on the day of his last marriage, leaves all his property to his wife and children.

The following department appointments have been made: James A. Vose, of Maine, clerk in the Post-office Department; C. E. Clarkson, Iowa, private secretary to Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson; Hamilton Reeves, New York, assistant chief clerk of the Pension Office.

The State Department at Washington is officially notified by Chili of her acceptance of an invitation to attend the conference of American States at Washington in October.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN called upon the President and Secretary Blaine on the 4th and formally accepted the English mission. He will sail for England about May 15.

WANAMAKER has bought ex-Secretary Whitney's late residence in Washington.

Over fifty employees of the Government printing office at Washington have been laid off because of the adjournment of Congress.

JAMES W. ROMEYN, Consul at Valparaiso, in reporting to the Department of State upon the trade and commerce of Chili, comments on the fact that while in 1887 the United States, and that while 15,000 vessels entered and cleared at Chilean ports the American flag waved over only 221 of them.

The cruiser Atlanta, now at Aspinwall, has been ordered by telegraph to New York. It is the intention to send the Yorktown to New York April 20, so that the latest efforts at naval construction may be seen at the centennial celebration.

The President has appointed John B. Erhardt to be collector of customs and Cornelius Van Cott to be postmaster at New York.

SENATOR PLUMB and Representative Peters called on the President on the 5th in behalf of two Kansas men named Miller and Woods, convicted of having committed murder in the Indian Territory and sentenced to be hanged.

MAJOR ARMES, who pulled Governor Beaver's nose recently at Washington, it is thought, will be court-martialed.

The President has issued a proclamation for a National holiday on April 30, the centenary of Washington's inauguration.

THE EAST.

THERE was a report at New York recently that the Barings, of London, would financially back the Santa Fe, to prevent its falling in the hands of Jay Gould. The London interests were suspicious of the outcome if Gould got control of the property.

THIEVES broke into the old State House at New Haven, Conn., the other night and carried away the sword of Admiral Jonett, held by the Historical Society as a relic. It was a presentation sword, studded with jewels and precious stones and valued at \$8,000.

The election in Rhode Island on the 3d was very close. Democrats at first claimed the Governorship for their candidate, Davis, but later figures showed he lacked 600 of a majority. The Legislature was undecided as to "no election" was reported in several districts.

EDWIN BOOTH, the actor, received a stroke of paralysis while performing at the Lyceum Theater, Rochester, N. Y., on the 3d.

A TORNADO struck the southeastern part of Bridgeton, N. J., on the evening of the 3d.

The complete vote of Rhode Island for Governor gives Ladd 16,952; Davis 11,320; Richardson 1,511; Chase 8,433. Davis lacks 548 of an election but has a plurality of 4,988. The Senate stands Republicans 21, Democrats 11, with four to be elected, while the House stands Republicans 23, Democrats 37, twelve yet to be elected.

The change in the offices of Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer in New York will necessitate a count of all the moneys and securities in both offices.

REV. CHARLES SIDNEY HURD, lately of the Palmerston Unitarian Chapel, Boston, committed suicide in London, England, on the 4th. He left America March 15 last and in a letter mentioned his difficulties as the reason for taking his life.

A riot took place at the Democratic primary election at Cohoes, N. Y., on the 9th.

FLORENCE ROBINS, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., ten years of age, had her clothes catch fire from a bonfire and was burned to death.

DOWNES & FINCH, extensive manufacturers of fine shirts, of New York, have failed. Liabilities between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The failure was caused, according to reports, by an attempt to corner the trade.

EIGHTEEN colliers near Wilkesbarre, Pa., employing 2,700 men and boys have resumed work.

ISAAC RICH & Co., extensive fish dealers of Boston, have failed. Liabilities, \$290,000; nominal assets, \$225,000.

The funeral of ex-Sub-Treasurer of the United States, Alexander McCue, of New York, took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th, from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Secretary of the Navy Tracy was one of the pallbearers.

ALLARD & Sons, fine art importers of New York and Paris, are accused of extensive smuggling operations. A discharged employe of the firm divulged the crime and the New York manager was placed under arrest, when evidences of smuggling were discovered.

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THE WEST.

CUSTOM house officers at San Francisco the other morning seized 2,234 five-cent boxes of opium, valued at \$15,568, which had been smuggled. The drug was found concealed under a pile of fat in a soap and candle factory conducted by Richard Ahlf and H. Gachdez, saloon-keepers.

A SECTION of a freight train broke loose from the engine near Centerville, Ind., the other day and ran back on the second section, wrecking the second locomotive and nine cars and killing two tramps.

A SEVERE wind storm was reported from Jackson and other places in Minnesota, on the 2d. The wind blew up the prairie fires, and much destruction resulted, one life at least being lost.

LATER reports of the destructive prairie fires in Dakota show that several lives were lost. The farm property destroyed was immense. A wind storm accelerated the flames which proved so destructive.

LATER returns showed the election of R. L. Coffran, Democrat, for mayor of Topeka, instead of Metzker, Republican, as first reported, by 204 majority. A Democratic councilman was also elected.

In a fight a few days since, near Flagstaff, Ariz., between a sheriff's posse and robbers, who held up the Atlantic & Pacific express about two weeks ago, Edward St. Clair and R. S. Wilcox, deputy sheriffs, were killed.

The town of Leola was almost entirely destroyed by the recent prairie fires in Dakota.

The posse engaged in the evictions on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa were fired on by concealed parties with Winchester as a warning. No one was hurt.

GENERAL JACOB SHARP has resigned as governor of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis., and General Kilburn Knox has been elected his successor. Ill health was the cause.

FOREST fires have been raging around Courtenay, Dak. One hundred families were deprived of absolutely everything. The loss reached fully \$150,000.

Two freight trains collided the other morning near Reno, Nev. Harry Wilson, a brakeman, and J. H. Mysegarden, a farmer, were killed and fourteen cars were wrecked.

EX-GOVERNOR CROSBY, of Montana, recently threatened to sue Russell B. Harrison, son of the President and in 1887 president of the Montana Live Stock Journal Company, for libel. Harrison promised to retract the charges.

SWIFT'S packing house, Chicago, took fire on the morning of the 5th, resulting in a loss of \$100,000.

DANIEL BAUGH, a pioneer of Seymour, Ind., has reached the age of one hundred years. His health is almost perfect.

It is positively denied at Albuquerque, N. M., that there is any truth in the report of a deadly fight between officers and train robbers in Arizona. The officers never even struck the trail of the outlaws.

It is thought that troops will be needed to suppress the settlers threatening disorders on the Des Moines river lands.

THE SOUTH.

A TORNADO struck the house of Thomas Doloff, two miles northwest of Hamilton, Tex., recently. The building was demolished and Mrs. Doloff and two children were killed outright and Thomas Doloff fatally injured.

FEDERAL MARSHAL GROSS recently started with a party to Hindman, Ky., to arrest the murderers of Deputy Marshal Russell Wireman. His posse numbered about thirty, heavily armed. The moonshiners who murdered Wireman were reported to be under arms and ready to make desperate resistance.

By a fierce wind storm at Chipley, La., the other evening, the Methodist Church and other buildings were destroyed and much other damage done.

The British steamer Falshaw reports at Pensacola, Fla., having met the United States man-of-war Brooklyn in a disabled condition in latitude 23.42 north, longitude 63.37 west. The Brooklyn was short of provisions and was proceeding under sail. The Falshaw left a supply and steamed away, receiving the cheers of the Brooklyn's crew, who were all well.

Mrs. MARY P. TERRY, of Jefferson, Tex., has begun suit at Gainesville, Tex., to recover \$100,000 worth of property at that place sold by her husband without her authority thirty years ago.

A COLLISION between freight trains occurred recently at Brown's Cross Roads, Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur railroad. Both engines and sixteen cars were totally wrecked and Ernest C. Green and M. L. Eby, brakemen, were killed and Albert Finch, fireman, was severely hurt.

Hon. cholera in its most malignant form has broken out near West Liberty, W. Va.

JACK GIVENS has been hanged at Walterboro, S. C., for cutting his wife's throat last December. He confessed on the gallows.

PHILO REMINGTON died at Silver Springs, Fla., on the 5th. His death was due to bilious fever. He was the eldest son of E. Remington, the founder of the great armory works at Ilion, N. Y.

THE Prince and Princess Takulato and party, from Japan, were presented to the President on the 1st by Secretary Blaine.

RAINS, which have been of great benefit to the crops, have fallen throughout New South Wales, Australia.

At the closing of the Exposition at Melbourne, Australia, recently the United States flag was greeted with a regular ovation.

GENERAL BOULANGER suddenly disappeared from Paris on the 2d. His enemies asserted that he had fled to avoid prosecution.

A PLOT is reported to have been discovered at Constantinople to depose the Sultan and seat his brother's heir on the throne.

MANY nihilists have been arrested at Vilna in Russia. It is learned that the bombs discovered at Zurich were intended to be used during the Czar's visit to Berlin.

Thirteen more arrests have been made in Zurich in connection with the discovery of secret bomb manufacturing there.

A SENSATION was created in railroad circles by the removal of all passenger conductors on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh divisions of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad. The sweep was a thorough one.

EMIL TRITTEL, one of the largest grain dealers in Berlin, has suspended. His liabilities amount to 6,000,000 marks. The failure affects the corn exchanges of Vienna, Pesth, Amsterdam, Paris and New York.

It is reported that King John of Abyssinia has been defeated and slain in battle. The British minister, Calliope, had arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., all safe from Samsa. She reports the floating of the Nipisic, which was not greatly damaged.

The temperance cause in Canada received a severe blow on the 4th. Twelve counties and two cities in Ontario and Nova Scotia voted on the question whether the State prohibition law should continue in force or not. Every county and town that voted declared that the act should be withdrawn by majorities of from 200 to 3,000.

NEWS has been received of H. M. Stanley and Emin Pasha up to last February. They were then on their way to Zanzibar accompanied by many hundreds of men and women children.

One hundred and forty Alsatians have been fined 600 marks each for failing to report for service in the German army.

A BAILIFF was shot dead at Coleraine County Londonderry, Ireland, recently. The murdered man had charge of a farm from which the tenant had been evicted.

The death of King John, of Abyssinia, has been confirmed.

BUSINESS failures (Dan's report) for the seven days ended April 5 numbered 22, compared with 20 the previous week and 227 the corresponding week of last year.

The River Nile was reported rapidly falling and the outlook for Egypt was serious.

A STORM which demolished many houses and started several fires raged throughout Southern Hungary on the 5th.

MAGGIE MITCHELL, the actress, has obtained a divorce from her husband, Henry T. Paddock. The main charge was adultery.

A NEPHEW of Ex-President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, has been arrested while trying to escape to the United States on a charge of forgery, by which he secured \$23,000.

THE LATEST.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., April 6.—City Marshal Stout arrested Anna Moss at noon yesterday on the charge of murdering her one-year-old baby boy. Anna Moss is a colored girl who gave birth to an illegitimate child about a year ago last December.

She brought suit against William Montgomery, charging him with being the father of her child, but failed to prove her case. She now says that her stepfather, Dr. Moss, is the father of the child, and that he compelled her to bring suit against Montgomery. She furthermore declares that her stepfather made her poison her child. Moss also has been arrested.

COHOS, N. Y., April 6.—The Democrats here held a primary election yesterday and elected in the excitement, Mayor of Garside, backed by the police, tried to run things in the interest of the Democratic State Committee and Governor Hill. The inspectors were anti-Hill men. In three of the five wards the police battered the doors down with sledge hammers. During the trouble Officer Barrett had his skull fractured and a man named Murphy was badly clubbed. Both are expected to die. Fears of a riot are entertained for the election which occurs Monday.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The mystery surrounding the recent frequent attempts to burn the Catholic protectorate at West Farms, where 2,000 children are cared for, and numerous other incendiary fires in the vicinity, has been cleared up by the arrest by Inspector Byrnes of a gang of juvenile desperados under the leadership of a young ruffian named Henry Cassidy, who has recently been employed in the protectorate. The prisoners six in number, are lodged in the central office, and have made confessions that leave no doubt as to their guilt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—Mayor Smith of this city, has received a telegram from Oneida, Dak., via Blunt, Dak., saying Scully County has been devastated by prairie fires and hundreds of families are homeless. Immediate assistance is needed, and St. Paul is called on for aid. Oneida is sixteen miles from Blunt, the nearest telegraph station. It is the county seat of Scully County and has a population of 100. The location in the central part of the county and the telegram received was signed by Scully County officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—The State Board of Railroad Assessors, just returned from a trip through Oklahoma, reports army officers as saying that thousands of boomers are still concealed in the brush and that if the whole United States army were there it could not drive them out. Names are taken, but ninety out of 100 are fictitious.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—General Boulanger has issued a fresh manifesto of defiance. In replying to the action of the Chamber of Deputies sanctioning his prosecution, he repudiates the charges made against him. In interviews he says he will not disclose the secret of his faction, but that an election will decide the question.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE other day Cornelius McGuire and Morris Keating, young men of Topeka, went out hunting, taking along a supply of the fluid that stimulates. They fell in with a party who were playing ball, and who also had a keg of beer. Keating and McGuire took several glasses of beer and during their hilarity Keating's gun was discharged and the contents lodged in McGuire's neck causing almost instant death. The coroner's jury held the shooting to be accidental, but he was subsequently arrested upon complaint of the county attorney.

GENERAL H. K. McCONNELL, a prominent lawyer of Osage City, committed suicide in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Topeka the other morning by shooting himself in the head. Several months since McConnell was shot and severely wounded by a contractor at Osage City, who came suddenly upon him in a compromising situation at his (the contractor's) house. He had fully recovered, however, and gone to Topeka on legal business. Since the Osage City affair, it is said, Mrs. McConnell has been prostrated, and the suicide is attributed to this cause. The deceased was a Brigadier General in the army of the Potomac.

The spring elections on the 2d resulted in the defeat of Colonel D. R. Anthony for mayor of Leavenworth and the election of Judge Hacker, Democrat and citizens candidate by a large majority. The woman vote was large. Kansas City (Kan.) elected W. A. Coy mayor, together with the entire Republican ticket. The Democratic ticket was successful at Fort Scott. Bailey Wagoner, Democrat, was elected mayor of Atchison. The Independent Republican ticket was successful at Emporia. Metzker, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Topeka by a majority estimated at 250 and the Republicans were successful at Wellington. The ladies lost the day at Independence by only thirty-two votes.

RECENT reports to the State Board of Agriculture from about 500 correspondents, representing 100 counties of the State, show that wheat, rye, live-stock of all kinds, fruit and grasses in nearly every county in the State are in unusually good condition. In some sections of Western Kansas wheat made a small growth in the fall by reason of dry weather, but the late rains brought it out. The increase in area sown to wheat in the State in the fall of 1888 as compared with that sown the previous year is 24 per cent, which gives a total area for the State of 1,366,427 acres or an excess of 257,484 acres over that of the previous year, all of which is in first-class condition. Chinch bugs are reported in a few counties in the State but not in sufficient numbers to excite alarm among farmers. On the whole the condition of the State is excellent and farmers are greatly encouraged and hopeful.

HON. THOMAS RYAN, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has resigned as member of Congress and the Governor has telegraphed his acceptance of the resignation.

DAVID TAYLOR, colored, was drowned the other morning while fishing in Mud creek, three miles east of Lawrence. He was eighty-five years old and stuck in the mud while attempting to wade across the creek.

At the recent municipal election in Roswell, a ladies' ticket was put in the field, but failed to get a vote. The ladies took hold of it in earnest and triumphantly selected their whole ticket by 35 majority. The officers elected were as follows: Mayor, Mrs. H. H. Miller; police judge, Mrs. R. Burns; council, Mrs. W. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Joseph Cameron, Mrs. C. McPherson, Mrs. W. C. Sherman.

The canvass of the vote at the election in Topeka showed Coffran, Democrat, to be elected by about 250 majority over Metzker, Republican, who was at first reported as being successful.

It is stated that three thousand acres of castor beans will be planted in Clark County this season.

SARAH KELLY, an insane woman of Reno County, while recently en route to the Topeka asylum in charge of the sheriff, jumped through a window of the car and was fatally injured.

The Railroad Commissioners recently rendered a decision upon the complaint of the Leavenworth Coal Company, as to excessive rates on coal shipped westward, making a general reduction to all points.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Sash fastener, Albert N. Bender, Manhattan; egg count register, Alvin F. Harrison; firekey; reversible eccentric, William H. Lockwood, Freeport.

The State University faculty committee on preparatory high schools has sent the principals of the high schools in the State a circular containing the requirements for entering the University. According to the circular five terms of work will be dropped next year, and the entire preparatory department the year after.

A GENERAL order has been issued announcing that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company assumes the operation of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Indian Territory as a part of its own line. Heretofore the latter, while virtually a part of the Rock Island system, was under separate management.

A PETITION for a writ of mandamus was filed in the Supreme Court at Topeka the other day by the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company to compel the county commissioners of Chase County to sign, attest and issue \$80,000 bonds voted by the people for aid in building the line. The alternative writ was issued.

The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering a special election to be held in the Fourth Congressional district on Tuesday, May 21, to choose a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Ryan.

The rolls of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth showed for the week ended April 5, 2,345 members, of which 1,753 were present, 31 temporarily at post and 562 absent with leave.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Club will be held at Leavenworth May 2 and 3.

GOTTLIEB KREIFFER, an old citizen, was struck by the shaft of a buggy that was being driven rapidly through the streets of Kansas City, Kan., the other day, and perhaps fatally injured.

THE KINNEY KILLING.

Strange Evidence Before the Court at Forsyth, Mo.

Two Young Texans Under Arrest For Killing a Family—An Escaped Convict Lynched For Killing a Sheriff—Tragedy at Council Bluffs.

FORSYTH, Mo., April 6.—The case against William Miles and James S. Berry for the murder of Captain Nat N. Kinney, the Bald Knobber leader, was called Thursday in the district court, when the defense filed a motion for a change of venue. Judge W. D. Hubbard allowed sixteen witnesses on each side.

James Miller, school commissioner for Taney County, was the first witness for the defense. He stated that he knew there were some hard feelings against Miles. He had heard quite a number of people say that Miles could not get a fair trial. The county was divided into two factions called Bald Knobbers and anti-Bald Knobbers. Defendant Miles was an anti-Bald Knobber and belonged to the militia in Taney County at the time of the Bald Knobber excitement. Captain Nat Kinney was the chief of the regulators in Taney County.

W. K. Wright said he had heard people say that Miles and Berry could not get a fair trial in Taney County. Being asked what kind of feeling existed in Taney County between the two sides he replied: "Quite a hard feeling. I think that it would be hard to get a jury in this county that would do justice to Miles and Berry. I do not aim to say that there are no honest men in this county, but the majority are Bald Knobbers and anti-Bald Knobbers."

"Do you attribute the killing of Captain Kinney to the part he took in organizing Bald Knobbers in Taney County?" "I do."

"Was he called a bad man?" "He was."

W. J. Johnson said there were two parties in this county—Bald Knobbers and anti-Bald Knobbers. He did not believe either party could get a fair trial in this county. There were two sides in this county and each one would hang the other if they could.

Judge W. Lindsay, a member of the county court and a Bald Knobber, being asked: "Judge, do you know whether or not all of the county officials belong to what is known as Bald Knobbers or not?" answered, "I think they do."

After Dr. Baldwin, anti-Bald Knobber, had said he did not think Miles and Berry could get a fair trial in Taney County, Judge Hubbard said he had heard enough testimony and would grant a change of venue to Greene County.

Miles and Berry were surrendered by their bondsmen and put in jail, but Miles gave a new bond in a few hours, but Kinney's friends were all at court and trying to keep any one from going on Berry's bond. They seemed to think he was the guilty one and that he planned the whole murder.

ACCUSED OF EIGHT MURDERS.

FORDYCE, Ark., April 6.—On the night of December 19 last the house of J. R. King, a well-to-do farmer of Titus County, Tex., was burned and the charred remains of King, his wife and six children were found in the ashes. Upon examination it was found that the skulls of all the family had been crushed in. A son aged twenty has been arrested and yesterday King's son-in-law, Frank Schultz, who had run away with King's daughter and had forged an order for the marriage license, was captured. It was the fear of being prosecuted for the forgery that is thought to have caused him to murder King and his family. The children were from two to fourteen years of age and were found where the beds stood, except a girl fourteen years of age who was found near the door as though trying to escape.

Young Schultz came to this country in January with John Parham, and has since been living with Mr. Parham. He says he can prove he was forty-five miles away at the time of the killing, but Sheriff Dickson says he has positive proof that he was seen near King's late that evening.

LYNCHED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—John Wolfenbarger, the escaped convict who shot and killed Sheriff Goeke, of Granger County, Wednesday, was taken from the county jail at Rutledge yesterday and hanged by the citizens. When captured last night he was suffering from a wound inflicted by the sheriff's posse. The citizens surrounded the jail, but decided to wait for daylight. The jail was strongly guarded by citizens to prevent any escape. At noon yesterday nearly half the male population of Granger County was in Rutledge and the jail was broken open and the prisoner taken out and hanged. The hanging was as orderly as a legal execution.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 6.—Last night at eight o'clock a young man unknown entered a bagnio on Pierce street and drawing a pistol shot Kittle Edwards, and the mistraw, in the head, the ball taking effect just above the left eye. He then turned the revolver towards his own head and shot himself, death resulting almost instantly. He was a beardless youth and a stranger in the city. No cause is assigned for his actions.

AN ACQUISITION BY THE ROCK ISLAND.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A general order has been issued announcing that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company assumes the operation of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Indian Territory as a part of its own line. Heretofore the latter, while virtually a part of the Rock Island system, was under separate management.

A Critical Operation.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5.—Rev. Edwin K. Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, who was run over by one of his trains just as he got off at the station, was so seriously injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. Owing to his advanced age it is feared he will not recover from the shock.

KANSAS CROPS.

The State Board of Agriculture Issues a Flattering Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 5.—The State Board of Agriculture reports now in from about 500 correspondents, representing 100 counties of the State, show that wheat, rye, live stock of all kinds, fruit and grasses in nearly every county in the State are in unusually good condition. In some sections of Western Kansas wheat made a small growth in the fall by reason of dry weather and the drought being continued into early winter there was much anxiety among farmers with respect to its condition. The winter, however, being extremely mild and later on moisture coming in the form of snow and in March abundant of rain falling, the wheat was brought out in splendid shape. Probably the plant has never shown a more vigorous and thrifty growth throughout the State at this date than at present.

The winter being extremely mild and feed abundant stock generally wintered well.

The increase in area sown to wheat in the State in the fall of 1888 as compared with that sown the previous year is 24 per cent, which gives a total area for the State of 1,366,427 acres or an excess of 257,484 acres over that of the previous year. The per cent. reported winter-killed amounts practically to nothing. The general condition of the crop as compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality is practically 100 per cent.

The area sown to rye in the fall of 1888 varies but little from that sown the previous year and the condition of the plant is 100 per cent. compared with the average condition.

Live-stock, with the exception of a few cases of distemper among horses and cholera in a mild form among hogs, is generally free from disease and in good condition.

The season is reported throughout the State as at least two weeks earlier than usual and the ground amply supplied with moisture and generally in an excellent condition for crops. Chinch bugs are reported in a few counties in the State, but not in sufficient numbers to excite alarm among farmers. On the whole the condition of the State is excellent and farmers are greatly encouraged and hopeful.

A NAVAL MONSTER.

Description of a New Coast Defense Vessel to be Built by Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The new coast defense vessel, bids for which were received yesterday, will be a departure in design from any vessel in the navy, and Captain Tielhorn, who is acting as chief of the bureau of construction, is confident that she will be the most formidable vessel for her displacement of any in the world and able to cope with any thing afloat. She approximates the monitor type and is of 5,000 tons displacement in cruising trim. When she goes into action by taking on monitor ballast she sinks until her deck is but sixteen inches above the water level, thus diminishing the size of the target exposed to an enemy's guns. The sides covering the machinery are to be covered with sixteen inches of armor, besides the protection afforded by the coal bunkers. The barrels containing the guns are to be of sixteen inch steel and the deck will be of steel two inches thick. She will be 218 feet long, 45 feet beam, 14 feet deep and has a speed of 10 knots. At this speed she can steam 631 miles, but at ordinary cruising speed (about 9 knots) she would travel 2,737 miles without renewing her coal supply.

But the most

THE LITTLE THINGS.

I have often vaguely noticed How the lesser things of life, Overcome the great and mighty, Without argument or strife.

WHAT THE BRIDE WORE.

The True History of the Wentworth-Warne Wedding.

For weeks after the great Wentworth-Warne wedding, the question of the bride's attire on that occasion, remained in dispute.

Did she wear an elegant Worth bridal dress of white embroidered satin, adorned with costly lace, and with a train three yards in length; or was it only a myrtle green silk walking suit?

Miss Peebles, and those who received their information from her, knew what they were talking about; for, though she had not been present at the wedding, she had, by favor of Katharine Warne's dressmaker, been permitted to behold the marvelous robe.

Miss Peebles' cousin, who was there, said positively that the bride wore a walking suit of myrtle green satin d-Lyon, trimmed with plush of a darker shade.

As the dispute had given occasion for much acrimony of feeling, Miss Peebles' cousin refusing to speak to her, and several other parties no longer on speaking terms on account of it, it seems not amiss that a person competent to reveal the true inwardness of the affair, should come forward and plant the olive, where only stinging nettles have prevailed.

Katharine Warne, being an only daughter, and expecting to be married but once, determined that the one wedding in the house should be of no ordinary splendor.

Mr. Simon Wentworth received such intimations of the elegance of the dress and trousseau, as suggested the propriety of providing for himself an outfit in accordance with the magnificence of the bride.

He placed himself in the hands of New York artists of renown, and for some weeks before the date of the wedding the results of their skillful handiwork had been lying folded, ready to be transferred to Mr. Wentworth's traveling trunk.

It was Katharine who named the time for the auspicious event, the twenty-fifth of December. As it had been her birthday she wished also that her marriage should be celebrated on that festive day.

As Christmas time approached, Mr. Wentworth was naturally much occupied with plans and anticipations. The young student from the outer office, coming unexpected into the sanctum, somewhat surprised "the Squire," leaning back in his chair, his pen lying idly on the table, his face lighted by a happy smile, quite foreign to the crabbed intricacies and complications of a chancery suit.

Indeed, Mr. Wentworth had already matured his plans. The season seemed propitious for an occasion so joyous. Though he could not anticipate the soft, delightful days of rosy, philandering June, he need not fear the eccentric freaks of roystering and obstreperous March. There was every reason to look for clear, bright skies, and moderate, but invigorating cold.

It was his rule and practice to be beforehand in all things. He would arrange his business so that he could leave it without anxiety, and have every thing in readiness before the twenty-fourth.

On the evening of that day he would take the stage for Thessaly Station in time for the nine o'clock Wagner car. He always slept well in the train, and would arrive in good condition at

Warneville by four o'clock the next day. Katharine had desired that he would come directly to Warne place, which was two miles from the village. But having abundant time, he would stop first at the hotel, and after a comfortable dinner, drive out quite leisurely to the home of the Warnes, where he expected to have a short interview with Katharine before it would be time to dress for the evening.

This was the day-dream. Behold the reality.

All day long on the twenty-fourth, a storm of extraordinary severity prevailed. The weather was cold, the roads obstructed by deep snow, and more falling. The streets of Thessaly were almost impassable, and the low valley between the village and the station piled with formidable drifts.

Mr. Wentworth felt some misgivings, as, wrapped in his fur-lined traveling rug, he stowed himself in the stage that conveyed passengers to the Central road. Another traveler was already in it, of whom, however, being entirely absorbed in his own affairs, he took little notice.

With many a lurch and bump bounding into "thank you, ma'ns," and struggling through drifts that threatened to bury the horses, the ancient vehicle at last reached Thessaly Station.

The train was not in, and by telegram they learned that it was two hours behind time. The stage driver, anxious to return to shelter with his horses, would not wait for it, and hastily giving his two passengers their baggage checks, he hurried off as fast as possible.

The waiting-room was dreariness itself. The worst enemy of man could not easily have devised a more cheerless place for passing away two hours. Mr. Wentworth perused for the twentieth time the pictorial advertisement of the October county fair, the time-tables and maps of routes that embellished the dingy walls.

He walked out upon the platform to look after the safety of his precious impedimenta, and lifting the oilcloth that protected the baggage from the storm, viewed with satisfaction the portly and comfortable proportions of his trunk in its snugly-fitting overcoat of canvas. Only one other occupied the truck, a little hair-covered remnant of antiquity, tied with a rope, and with the initials "P. P." in brass nails upon the lid; no doubt belonging to the old man sitting by the stove within.

The ticket agent had taken himself off. The old man was trying to talk to the sleepy baggage man. Mr. Wentworth could have no possible interest in him, but having nothing else to do, listened carelessly to his babble.

It was difficult to tell whether he was a young old man, or an old young one. His face was brown and ruddy, like the russet apple, his hair white, blue eyes full of simple good nature. His clothes were of a buttoned brown, made in most primitive fashion, and his talk a curious mingling of shrewdness and simplicity.

"If I had a-knowled what kind o' weather they have down here," he was saying, "I'd a-stayed to hum. I've got a good farm out to Missouri, and every thing comfortable, but I had a little biz'ness down here to Thessaly, where I used to live, and seein' as I was East so fur, I thought I'd jest go down to the old place in Massachusetts where I was raised, and see my brother. He's older'n me, an' not so healthy. If I don't go now I never shall; r'aly the weather is so bad that I'm a'most sorry that I sot out to go any further."

By this time the baggage man was asleep and the conversation subsided.

Three tedious hours went by and at last was heard the welcome shriek that announced the coming of the train that should have arrived at nine o'clock.

Mr. Wentworth settled himself in the Wagner car as comfortably as circumstances would admit, and composed himself to rest, undisturbed by the groans and creaking of the cars, or the frequent delays to the engine; so great was his faith in the overcoming power of steam.

All night the battle raged between the Steam Fiend and the Storm King. At daylight the engine had panted its last, its fires were extinguished; the train lay solidly blocked and hopelessly snowbound in a gully of the Berkshire hills. There was nothing to be done but wait till help and deliverance could come.

A situation, indeed, for a man, who, at eight o'clock in the evening should be a central figure some hundred miles away! Cold, hungry and miserable, it was truly no enviable condition.

But patience, patience wins the crown. At ten o'clock help came; a snow-plow and two engines; once more the train moved, and crept along through the world of snow.

It was eight o'clock in the evening when it reached Warneville, the hour appointed for the marriage ceremony, and the bridegroom was two miles away.

Giving his baggage check to an expressman with orders to bring his trunk with all speed, he entered the carriage that had been sent for him by the Warnes.

Warne house was lighted from base to turret, and already the wedding guests were gathered when Mr. Wentworth arrived.

One moment he stopped on the way, for a brief glimpse of the beautiful bride in her magnificent attire, and hastened to his room to make his own hasty preparations.

Meantime the trunk had been brought in. Horror of horrors! It was not his own; it was the despicable little hair-covered box of the old man, that had

occupied the truck with his at Thessaly Station. The wondering servant had loosened the rope, its only fastening, and laid it open.

A hasty glance showed two brown shirts with white cotton fronts, two sharp pointed collars, and an ancient black silk stock for the neck.

The case was hopeless. It could not be worse, but Mr. Wentworth had no time for despair. Something must be done, and at once. He sent the servant to ask a moment's interview with Katharine.

Then it was that the dear girl showed the heroic material of her noble nature.

"Don't let it trouble you," she said in answer to his desperate inquiry: "What shall I do?"

"Your traveling suit is nice. Just have it brushed a little and come down; all will be right."

"But I shall be a dun bird beside your glorious plumage, dear Katharine, and I fear shall do small credit to your choice."

"Never mind, only hurry and come down, for every body is waiting, and wondering what is the matter."

A few minutes for washing and brushing, and the bridegroom presented himself at Katharine's door. She came out quietly, and took his arm. The little bridesmaids with their baskets of flowers preceded them; and in a moment they were standing beneath the marriage bell.

The ceremony over, Mr. Wentworth had time to observe the change in Katharine's attire. She had laid aside the magnificent bridal robe and veil, and substituted a dress of myrtle green, with tea roses in her hair, that her appearance might be of self-denial that ought for any reasonable person to be convincing proof of genuine affection.

People who came to the wedding expecting to see some thing of unheard of splendor in the bridal costume, wondered if that was all.

Certainly, Miss Warne looked lovely, but her dress was only a dark silk, more suitable for walking or traveling than for a wedding where every thing else seemed to have been provided regardless of cost. Mr. Wentworth, however, had no cause to complain, for he was married in a business suit.

Next day, through inquiry, brought to light the important trunk. It had lain all night in the baggage-room at Warneville.

In his haste the stage driver at Thessaly had exchanged the checks of his two passengers. The mistake was discovered when the old man, Peter Potter, who had also stopped at Warneville, presented the duplicate of that on Mr. Wentworth's trunk. Seeing that something was wrong, he had declined to take it away.

He was found at his brother's, and willingly made the exchange that restored to him his own hairy hair-loom, of which he might say, "poor thing, but my own;" and gave to Mr. Wentworth the garments, for lack of which he had suffered such disappointment.

The unpropitious weather continued, and the newly-married pair contended to keep their Christmas holidays at Warneville, instead of proceeding to Washington, as they had intended.

Two days later Mrs. Arthur Warne gave them a reception, on which occasion the superb Worth bridal dress did not extinguish the faultless wedding suit of the bridegroom, and the select few who were honored with cards of invitation had an opportunity of beholding the wonderful, unique and overpowering white costume, about which so much had been said.

And this is the true history and mystery of the Wentworth-Warne wedding.—Sophia Worthington, in Woman's Magazine.

STYLES IN CLOTHING.

The Latest Modes in Frock, Cutaway and Sack Suits.

One of the phases of the clothing trade this spring is a strengthening of the demand for Prince Albert coats. These garments have been subordinated to the cutaway, which is still the popular coat. This spring Prince Alberts will be handled much more generally and in greater quantities than was the case last spring or the spring before.

A growing taste for long frock coats in light colors has doubtless exerted an influence in this direction. The three or four button cutaway has not lost ground. It is still in the lead. Cutaway coats and sacks are both made with soft roll collars as a general rule. Vests are made with five buttons, notch collar, and trousers are as wide as those worn last season.

As to the fabrics and patterns in vogue this season, there is a greater variety than ever. Unfinished worsteds, both plain and wideale, are in great favor. Some of the summer fabrics shown are decidedly loud in checks, plaids and stripes. The patch-pocket sack suit is quite a favorite this season. Made up in Scotch cheviot, the coat silk lined and faced with cream-colored silk, and with wide seams, this suit produces a stylish and jaunty effect. In Velour cloth, large plaid and light colors, it also borders on the elegant.

One of the prettiest effects in sack suits, however, is in Saxony-finished knotted cheviot, the coat silk-faced, the collar rolling long. Light-colored worsted cutaway and sack suits, with lapped seams, are proving very popular, and are selling well. In spring overcoats, wideale diagonal, in light and dark colors, is a stylish fabric that will be pretty apt to be well received by the public. This coat is made up in varying styles by all the leading houses. Silk lined to the edge and bound wide in shade to match, it makes a stunning top coat.—Men's Out-fitter.

AN AERIAL TORPEDO.

A New Engine of Destruction Invented by A Kansas Physician.

For over a year Dr. H. W. Parsons, of Wamego, Kas., has been at work upon a machine called an "aerial torpedo," for which he has obtained a patent in this country. The War Department officials have written favorably of the new invention, and it has awakened a lively interest among war officials in European kingdoms.

Briefly described, the "aerial torpedo" is a cylinder containing numerous barrels or recesses from which dynamite cartridges are dropped, the cylinder being suspended from a balloon and the explosives released by a simple mechanism controlled by electricity. The model, it is said, works to the entire satisfaction of all who have seen it tested.

While a balloon that can be directed or guided in its course may be used against an ordinary atmosphere, and steered and controlled by the operator, who also discharges the bombs, yet Dr. Parsons holds that he can accomplish with a captive balloon all that is needed to display the extraordinary features of his invention. The location of the balloon could then be regulated by the reeling or unreeling of the cable which holds it captive, just as a boy changes the position of his kite by winding or unwinding his kite-string.

It is not the inventor's idea that this machine can be aimed at a man and kill him as with a gun, nor that it will do away with cavalry, artillery or infantry, but that another corps of, say, 300 men manning 100 machines, and drilled to handle them, will accompany every brigade, and being supported by the infantry, cavalry and artillery will, when occasion favors their use, do more effective service than the whole brigade could possibly do, so that the General in command would maneuver his troops in such a manner as to bring his corps into action and allow them to do their work, the infantry, artillery and cavalry thus forming but auxiliaries to the band of 300. Now, watch their work. It is estimated that each siege balloon will contain from 200 to 1,000 half-pound cartridges of explosive 60 per cent. dynamite, arranged in such a manner that they are under the control of an operator, who is stationed on the ground and can discharge one bomb at a time.

One hundred machines will give this corps 20,000 bombs at one charge, after which they may be reeled back and charged again every two hours or less, making six voyages in twelve hours and carrying the enormous load of 120,000 cartridges, or throwing the astonishing amount of sixty tons of explosive into a fortification in a single day.

Dr. Parsons believes that by using this apparatus modern military tactics will be revolutionized, and that between nations having such powerful resources at command arbitration will speedily usurp the place of war.—Chicago Journal.

SOME SHARP TRUTHS.

A Pen Picture of New York's "Aristocratic" Society Leaders.

Some of these days sharp pens will tell facts about New York society people. They are rapid, they are ignorant, they are conceited, they are thick-skinned, they are selfish, they are small, they are narrow gauged.

Many of them are freaks in physical development.

If I were a girl and were built as some of the occupants of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera-house on opera nights are, with bones prominent, with figures utterly undeveloped, with knuckly fingers, with conspicuous ears, lacking in every element of physical attraction, so help me heaven I would go into a convent and spend my days on bended knees imploring an early departure to some land where physical conditions were not a necessity.

And, as the women are awkward and bony and angular and impertinent and disregardful of the comforts of others, so some of the men are the very people of all God's creatures who should be labeled and stuck on the plat-forms of our dime museums. Their heads are little, their eyes are weak, their mustaches are more or less undeveloped, their necks are long, their chests are narrow, their legs are knock-kneed, their expressions are vacant, they loll and lie and suck canes and giggle and simper, and seek to convey the impression that they are women in disguise. Some of them strike you exactly as female impersonators do in the negro minstrel show.

Worse than that?

Certainly; and very much worse. When you come into the parlor of a bank, into the parlor office of a great insurance company, into the sanctum of a man in charge of a daily newspaper, into the inner recesses of potency and influence, and find grave men discussing the flap doodleisms of social distinction and social etiquette, what are we to think? The descendants of a peddler lend New York society to-day. The descendants of a flatboatman stand side by side with them. Fishmongers, beef sellers, onion dealers, old clothes men, tailors, butchers, wagon makers, brewers, storekeepers, rich, after years of self-denial, stand like golden statues at the gateway of society, barring entrance against men of mental worth, of moral excellence, with unfilled pockets. I don't think the American people begin to appreciate the hitherto verge of nonsense, of silliness, of the fat-wittedness of New York society.—Howard, in Boston Globe.

—A girl in Norwalk, Ct., refused to get married after all the guests had assembled, explaining that she had made up with an old lover and intended soon to go with him to the altar.

FLOOD'S FEW FRIENDS.

The Late Millionaire Gave "Tips" That Were Worth Fortune.

James C. Flood, the millionaire mine owner, was even-tongued, cool, calculating, patient and courageous. Like most men of his temperament he made but few friends. It was hard to gain his confidence. But he never permitted an opportunity to go by to help the few who were his friends.

While Flood was still dispensing liquors over the bar of his saloon in San Francisco, he was a member of a volunteer hook and ladder company. When he became a power in the stock market he did not forget the associates who had been members of the fire company or patrons of his saloon. One by one they dropped the reins of the horse car, gave up their hods, yielded up whatever might be called the badge of honest toil, and began to frequent the pavements about the Stock Exchange. They were at first ill at ease in their new station, but they acquired one good habit from Flood—the silent, golden Irishman, as he was called—they did not talk too much. They never missed a chance to talk of Flood's virtues, but had nothing to say about his business.

When in 1873 the Big Bonanza was uncovered in the Comstock lode and Flood and his partner began the manipulation which made them so rich and others so poor, Flood and his associates still remembered their old friends, and their fortunes went sailing skyward too. To help them along Flood did far more than his share. He lent money to some, carried stocks for others, and made all richer than they had ever dreamed of being. But their riches, easily got, easily went, and to-day but few of them have any thing left.

J. M. Walker was one of the men who profited most in the Big Bonanza deal. Now his mansion in Oakland is a hospital, while his daughter, once a belle, now the divorced wife of a clerk, was two years ago playing minor parts in a small theater.

Dennis McCarthy was once city editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and he was let into the secret to the extent of winning \$100,000. He is dead, and left only a small estate.

Joseph Goodman published the Virginia City Enterprise, and his friendship for the bonanza firm got him information which resulted in the accumulation of at least \$750,000. He felt that he must have at least an even million, and he went into stock speculation after the collapse of the Big Bonanza deal. When last heard from he was raising raisins on a little ranch near Fresno, and would probably be satisfied with any fortune that could be represented by five figures.

Pat Crowley was chief of police of San Francisco. He profited by his intercourse with Flood to the extent of \$125,000. His ambition was only half as large as that of Mr. Goodman, as he wanted only \$500,000. He followed the editor, and is again a policeman.

Flood had a fancy for fast trotting horses, and Pete Finnigan was his driver. Pete got his horse in first once in such a clever manner that several brokers "went broke" betting against it. Mr. Finnigan had a "tip" on the Big Bonanza which sent Consolidated Virginia up to an un-beard-of figure. He also had sense. He kept his money and built one of the finest houses of Nob Hill, and became the chief patron of the turf on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Flood's fortune, though greatly reduced, is still large enough for an ordinary individual to look after, and will be divided between James L. Flood, his son, and Jennie Flood, his daughter. She was once engaged to Ulysses Grant, Jr., who afterwards married the daughter of Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado. She has already \$5,000,000 in her own right.—N. Y. Sun.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

A Good Way of Training Young Men for Public Affairs.

Ideas are spontaneous; but the ability to express them fluently in verbal argument rarely, if ever, "comes by nature." It is the result of practice. A well conducted debating society is the best possible school for acquiring this accomplishment. By a well conducted debating society we mean one in which parliamentary rules are strictly enforced, and no questions are discussed that are not worthy the attention of intelligent beings anxious to gain information and arrive at truth. Many of our ablest orators have received their elementary training in these associations. They have been the preparatory schools of our most eminent lawyers and statesmen. We, therefore, advise young men, and especially those who desire to figure in public life, to organize under the regulations adopted by legislative bodies for the purpose of debate.

Every young man ought to be capable of taking an active part in public affairs. He is an integral portion of the sovereign authority, and it is his business, so far as in him lies, to see that its prerogatives are wisely and justly exercised. The opinions that he entertains on local and national questions, he should be prepared to explain and defend temperately and clearly. He should also be willing to listen patiently to arguments on the other side, and to yield to them when he feels that the other side is right.

This ability to argue, this readiness to listen, this willingness to give way when convinced, are at once the graces and the merits of debate, and they generally characterize the graduate of debating societies in which the elicitation of truth has been made the grand object.—N. Y. Ledger.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To wash smoothing-irons in dish-water after washing your skillets, will make them smooth and prevent rusting.

—Never light a nearly empty lamp, as the space is filled with explosive gas. Neither is it best to blow down a chimney when nearly empty of oil and turned up high. The practice is said by good authority to be very dangerous.

Berkshire Cookies.—One cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda; dissolve in a half-cupful of cold water, a dessert spoonful of salt; a table spoonful of melted butter, one dessert spoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll out to the thickness of an inch. Bake in a quick oven for about ten minutes.

—It is generally known what a wonderfully soothing effect rubbing or stroking the sole of the foot has in that terrible nervous uneasiness that many invalids suffer from? It also will oftentimes prove of great relief in severe nervous headaches. Only try it and you will find the relief wonderful.—Detroit Tribune.

—Orange Cream Pudding.—Make in layers, cake of one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Spread between: One egg, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of boiling water, cook thick and add juice and rind of one orange. Ice top layer.—Good Housekeeping.

—A wire basket to drain dishes in is a great convenience. A substitute may be made by punching holes in the bottom of an old dish-pan and setting it on two sticks in one end of the sink. Pour hot water over the dishes in this pan, and after they have drained a few minutes the pan may be carried to the pantry, and the dishes will need but little wiping before putting away.

—For all the ordinary ills of life, the old-fashioned roots and herbs remedies are more effective and much safer in results, than modern doctors' pills and potions. These latter are so radical in their effects that, while they may better meet the modern desire for quick results, they frequently permanently injure the system, nature rebelling against the unnatural methods employed.

—Jam Short-Cake.—Make a dough as for cream tartar biscuit, only using more shortening. Roll half an inch thick and bake two layers in a pie pan, sifting flour between them. Make two of these double cakes, or four layers. Bake, and when done, part them by slipping a knife between and lifting the top layer. Spread raspberry jam over them as for layer cakes, only thicker. Serve with sweet cream.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FAMILY FASHIONS.

Novelties in Sheer Woolen Dress Fabrics, Millinery and Wraps.

The new veiling, or voiles as importers now name them, are shown in cream and pure white in the old plain goods and with the newer silk and silk-brocaded stripes. These dresses will be chosen for young girls who wish a simple evening dress of white wool and in some cases for graduation dresses. Almost as light in weight as these goods are the silk and wool flannels which are shorn of the nap so they will not catch the dust. The prettiest of these flannels are woven with indistinct hair line stripes of silk and will be in special demand for yachting dresses, as this intermixture of silk renders the flannel more durable and more easily laundered. English storm serges are a new goods in our market. The storm serge before shown, is an inferior fabric to the genuine article, which is so color proof, that a sample wrung out in salt water will lose none of its color by the process. These goods are made only in the standard blue of English navy, black and white and will make the best materials for bathing dresses, yachting or for serviceable gowns for general seaside wear.

There is no startling change in millinery. Small bonnets for general wear in the city and large hats for driving and country wear are the rule. The use of a face trimming of roses or other flowers with or without foliage is a feature of many of the new bonnets. Flowers have lost none of their popularity and will continue to trim bonnets for spring and summer, as they have even in the depth of winter trimmed those intended for dressy wear. Violets, lilies, crocuses, dandelions and other flowers of spring will be in demand for Easter bonnets, but afterward roses, orchids and rare blossoms will no doubt be sought after. The return of Neapolitan and chip bonnets to favor is apparently one of the certainties of the season. Milan straws remain the standard choice for ordinary wear. It is even now too early to tell what caprice may change every thing. The general belief is, that sheer trimmings, gauzes, laces with flowers and light bonnets will be in greater demand than last season. The veil for spring is of real Chantilly, already described, or a white or black masquerade veil.

There are no novel shapes yet introduced in wraps for spring. Long Russian cloaks of faced cloth in fawn and gray trimmed in various ways are shown for the first cloak after taking off heavier winter wrappings. This same shape will no doubt be repeated for summer traveling cloaks. The first jacket for young ladies wear is the sailor jacket introduced into last season. It is fitted to the back, made straight around, and furnished with loose fronts and pockets. These jackets are made of dark blue and other dark-colored face cloths, or cloths in melanges of color.—Good Housekeeping.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WYATTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

LOST AT SEA.

Good-night, beloved; the light is slowly dying
From wood and field; and far away the sea
Moans deep within its bosom. Is it sighing
For those whose rest can never broken be;
For those who found their way to God, yet
Beneath green sod may rest; the sea holds
Them forever?

Yes, deep and still your grave; the ocean keeps
What'er it gains forever in its hold.
I know that in its depths you now are sleeping.
Quiet and dreamless as in churchyard mold;
But I have no still mind, as others, only
The memory of times past, 'mid days that now
Are lonely.

Buried deep with you in the sea forever
Is all the brightness earth had once for me.
The spring returns; flowers bloom again; but
Never

I feel the joy in bird and flower and tree;
I see, but feel not as in days of yore,
Those days that can come back to me, ah,
Nevermore!

But yet I know that I am not forsaken.
"Lend Thou me on," I now can calmly say.
None know the bitterness of sorrow taken
From out my heart, when I that prayer could
Pray.

In His own time God took you in His keeping.
All earthly sorrows past, where there is no
More weeping.

—Florence Peacock, in Ballou's Magazine.

LONE HOLLOW; Or, The Peril of the Pennoys.

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 XVII.—CONTINUED.

"It was cruel in him to remain away
when he must have known that you were
suffering. It's always so, however, in love
affairs. Of course Austin did not get the
letter I undertook to convey that awful
night on which I came near bidding a final
adieu to this mundane world. Had he
received that letter all would have been
well between you. I fear tell you for a cer-
tainly, however, that you have suffered
even less than Austin, who, not receiving
a reply to his forgiving note, deemed you
unyielding, and that a reconciliation was
now out of the question.

"How could he think so when—"

"Of course it was strange," interrupted
Lura, with a covert smile, "but it will all
come right in the end if you just refuse to
countenance that villain, Clinton Starbright.
I shall see Mr. Wentworth and tell him all
about it, and then the crooked paths will all
be made straight."

"You are very kind."

"No, I'm not. I am utterly selfish," as-
serted Lura; "I do all this to gratify my
own heart. I've set my mind on outwitting
a villain, and I mean to do it or die trying.
I came near it, too, that night. I will tell
you about it, for I know you are anxious to
hear the wonderful story."

"I am deeply anxious," assured Grace.

"You all thought me dead?"

"I had come to believe so. Romeo came
home riderless, and a search failed to reveal
anything. Of course we were puzzled to
know what had become of you if Romeo had
flung you from his back. Each living or
dead you ought to have been found, but
was the puzzling part of the whole affair."

"Exactly, and Captain Starbright was as
deeply puzzled as the rest."

"Certainly."

A low laugh fell from the lips of Lura.
The red curls danced on her forehead, and
a fierce light burned in her eyes. "The con-
summate hypocrite," she cried, in a wither-
ing way that thrilled Grace to the quick.
"But I won't indulge in invective against
that creature now. I mean to hunt him to
his hole and then see that he meets with
a just punishment."

Lura proceeded to relate how she had
taken the path leading along the edge of
Hangman's Gulch, past the cabin of the
witch, Mother Cabrera, whose name she had
since learned; how she had become bewildered
and turned about to retrace her steps,
and then of her meeting the two ruffians in
the immediate vicinity of Mother Cabrera's
cabin; of her being jerked from the saddle
and lifted high above the precipice.

"Did you ever go up high way, up to the
tree-tops in a swing, Grace? You know, if
you have, what a scary feeling shoots all
over you; that was just how I felt when
those ruffians lifted me over that abyss. I
was too frightened to utter a word—it was
the first instance in my life that I got so far
up as that. Presently I felt myself
going down, down, shooting like a rocket
through the air; then a bush switched
against my face, a terrible scratching on
hands and limbs, then a crash and utter
blackness."

Lura paused in her narration.

Grace Penroy was breathing deeply, her
face pale, her great, honest gray eyes
dilated with the intensity of feeling aroused
by the words of her cousin.

"Go on, Lura, I am listening," aspirated
the heiress after a brief moment of silence.
"You wish to hear all about it now—you
are not too tired?"

"No, no, go on; I am dying to hear the
whole story of your adventures, dear
cousin."

"It seems wonderful, something like a
fairy story to me now," proceeded Lura,
"but I have evidence of its utter truthfulness.
I might have been dead, but was not.
In descending the sixty feet to the
hard ground below, I had passed through
the bushy top of a tree which, it seems, had
the effect to break my fall and land me
stunned and bruised, yet alive, on the stones
and leaves at the foot of the declivity.

"I must have lain there several hours ere
a strange creature came by, saw me ap-
parently dead on the ground, and in the
kindness of his heart lifted and carried me
nearly a mile in his strong arms. When I
opened my eyes the glow of flame filled
them and I was nearly blinded. I was very
weak and could not sit up. Soon, as I spoke
of water, there which Judge Lynde has
knotted for the murderer, your thank do-
ced no one, and even the wide expanse of
a continent between you and your crime
will not save you. Murder! That seems
to be your calling, and it is one befitting
your character."

At this moment the moon illuminated the
scene, and the stranger's face was fully re-
vealed.

Captain Starbright interrupted him with
a great cry.

"My God! it is Karl Vandible!"

"Aye! and the avenger of the wronged.
I've trilled you to your lair, impostor,

made an examination of my quarters, to
find quite an extensive cave. To me it
seemed to have been fashioned by the hand
of man. Inquiring of the old man, he as-
sured me that his name was Don Benito,
once a subject of the Doge of Venice, but
now an exile, and that the cave had been
excavated by men many years before for a
hiding-place from the wrath of the Doge.
Of course, I knew that this was but the
wild tale of a madman, in whose power I
had fallen after escaping from death at the
hands of tramps, as I then supposed my late
assaults to be.

"Of course I felt uneasy, and was anx-
ious to make my escape, but this I could
not do, since Don Benito kept a close watch
upon my movements. In my opinion the
cave was excavated by horse-thieves or
other robbers; and I am of the opinion that
the present dweller may have been at one
time a member of the band. I made no
such suggestion to him, however. He was
constantly harping about his wrongs, and
assuring me that the Doge had attempted
to murder him with his own hand. To
prove his assertion, he showed me a scar
on his right ear, where the assassin's blow
had been delivered.

"Of course I humored his hallucination,
and so we got on swimmingly together. Of
course he left the cave occasionally, and
went in quest of provisions for his larder.
On these occasions he looked me in a room
opening from the main cave; the door of
which was made of heavy oak. I presume
it had been used as the prison-room of the
outlaws who once inhabited the place.

"It was not until very recently that I
persuaded my keeper to permit me to ac-
company him on a visit to Stonefield, made
in the night and on foot. It was then that
I gave him the slip and managed to keep
safely out of his clutches. I have met
Austin Wentworth since, and learned from
him that Don Benito has been known to
him for a long time. He considers the old
fellow harmless, but decidedly a lunatic."

It was a strange story indeed that Lura
Joyce told Grace Penroy, under the glow of
the evening lamp in the privacy of her
own room. It did seem much like a fairy
tale, and yet the presence of Lura was
proof that she had escaped death. It must
be true; in fact, Grace never thought to
doubt for one moment.

"It is a strange story," breathed Grace,
at length. "It seems like a dream to me,
and I can not be too thankful to have you
back, alive and well."

"To you I am alive and well, to others I
must yet be as one dead," said Lura, in a
low, guarded tone, as though she feared the
walls might have suddenly acquired the
gift of hearing.

"Why is that?"

"That I may the better frustrate his
wicked schemes."

"To whom do you refer?"

"Surely you can guess."

"I can not."

Lura regarded her friend in apparent as-
tonishment.

"Is it possible that you do not yet under-
stand the true character of Clinton Star-
bright?"

"I understand him perfectly," answered
Grace. "He has been very kind to me
since grandpa died, and has taken all the
responsibility of my hands of looking after
affairs about Lone Hollow."

"And he will gladly assume control of
the million or more your poor grand-
father left," returned Lura, grimly.
"That is what he is after. Don't trust him,
Grace. He is a serpent, two-sided and
treacherous. I beg you to beware of that
man, who is evil from the sole of his foot to
the crown of his head. You will beware of
him, tell me you will?"

"But once Lura Joyce seemed in deadly
earnest, and there was an intense pleading
in voice and mien as she bent toward her
cousin.

"I do not fear him, but regard the Cap-
tain as a friend," returned Grace. "Yet,
to please you, I will be ever on my guard."

"Thanks. Do not mention the fact of your
seeing me to a living soul. Keep my secret
until I bid you speak, and you will never re-
gret it. Promise me this, Grace."

"I promise, certainly."

Then Lura sprang up, embraced and
kissed her cousin, and turned toward the
door.

"I must go now, dearest, but we shall
meet again ere long. Good-night."

Quickly turning the key Lura opened the
door and glided from the room. Swiftly
she passed down the stairs and thence out
into the night.

Barely had she gained the gate on the
road when she felt a touch on her shoulder.
The moon just then disclosed its face.

"Ha! I thought so, Lura Joyce! Not
dead, but you shall die in another minute."

A pair of digits, cruel as death, closed
about the throat of Lura, and she felt her-
self sinking, fainting, dying, to the ground.

CHAPTER XVIII.
FRIENDS AT WAR.

In vain Lura Joyce tried to cry out. The
terrible fingers about her throat shut off all
articulation.

"Yes, you shall die!" hissed the voice of
Clinton Starbright, as he crushed her to the
ground, and clung to her throat with the
fury of a madman.

He did not know how she came to escape
from the doom of the gulch, he only knew
that she was alive and ready to do him the
utmost harm. He saw her enter his house,
he guessed the truth, although he had not
seen her face, and had lain in wait until she
came out.

He had come too near the goal of his
ambitions desires to falter at trifles, or at
the sacrifice of human lives. There was no
merry in his heart as he pressed the slender
girl under his hands to the earth.

Poor Lura!

She grew faint, and myriads of strange
lights flitted before her vision. Was this
death? Would no one come to the rescue?

These thoughts flitted through the be-
numbed brain of the dying girl, and then
the darkness of insensibility crept over all.

"Scoundrel, I have you at last!"

A hand clutched the arm of the wicked
assassin, and the next instant he was buried
rudely from his victim.

Captain Starbright uttered a low, alarmed
cry. It was no ordinary affair to be caught
in such a position, and he realized his danger
at once.

Drawing his hat low, he attempted to
escape, but a stern voice held his steps, and
sent a chill of alarm to his craven heart.

"Run, or offer to, and I fire!"

Then the Captain saw that he was cov-
ered by a gleaming revolver. His own
hand fell to his hip. To his chagrin, how-
ever, he discovered that he was unarmed.

"I know you, Clint Starbright," hissed
the stranger. "The gold hills of California
have waited for your return in vain. There's
a bullet there which Judge Lynde has
knotted for the murderer. Your thank do-
ced no one, and even the wide expanse of
a continent between you and your crime
will not save you. Murder! That seems
to be your calling, and it is one befitting
your character."

At this moment the moon illuminated the
scene, and the stranger's face was fully re-
vealed.

Captain Starbright interrupted him with
a great cry.

"My God! it is Karl Vandible!"

"Aye! and the avenger of the wronged.
I've trilled you to your lair, impostor,

CHAPTER XIX. THE WIDOW HEARS A REVELATION.

Mrs. Penroy hesitated a moment about
rings, until the Captain had made good
his escape from the house, then she rang,
and to the servant who answered she called
for Grace.

The latter was in her room preparing to
retire. For some reason she had not heard
the pistol shot, and was utterly oblivious of
the dangers that had menaced Lura Joyce
after her departure from Lone Hollow.

Grace at once went to her mother.

"So you can answer when I call," uttered
the woman, in a tone most unpleasant.
"I always do, mother."

"Do you!" with a sneer. "Real dutiful
all at once, aren't you? Have you seen
Captain Starbright this evening?"

"I have not."

"Did you hear that his life had been
assailed?"

"I did not."

"I heard some commotion outside, but do
not believe it was any thing serious. The
Captain has been carrying affairs with a
high hand here of late, and I am determined
to put a stop to it."

Grace regarded her mother in surprise.

It was through Mrs. Penroy that Captain
Starbright gained a footing at Lone Hollow,
and Grace had seen the two much together
and believed them the best of friends.

There is little wonder, then, that she re-
garded the present outbreak with wonder.

"I supposed Captain Starbright was a
welcome guest here, mother."

"Nevertheless he is not," retorted the
faded widow, taking a pinch from her gold
snuff-box. "I wish you would turn him
the cold shoulder hereafter. He is simply a
fortune-hunter of the worst type. It is my
will that you do not countenance him
further."

"It has been to please you that I have
countenanced him at all," declared Grace.
"Oh, it is! You have been very dutiful.
Let us see if you can be as much so in the
future. I have ordered the Captain to re-
main away from Lone Hollow in the
future. He certainly will not return if he
does not have encouragement from you."

"Has he gone away voluntarily?"

"No. I ordered him to leave, I tell you."

"But I thought—"

"No matter what you thought, it's settled
here. I will call in advisers and settle your
grandfather's estate to suit myself as my
only heir."

Grace was silent.

She was puzzled to know what had come
over her usually docile mother, but she re-
fused to gratify her curiosity by asking
questions.

"You may go now, but remember that I
brill you having ought to do with Captain
Starbright."

Grace was to leave the room. She had
reached the door when Mrs. Penroy said:
"One word further. It is possible that
you have some sneaking regard for Austin
Wentworth. You may be mistaken in this,
since I have not seen him about in some
time; but let me warn you that he must re-
main away as well. I'll have no sneaking
leaves about—they're all fortune-hunters
to the last man."

Grace's cheeks reddened with indigna-
tion. Her mother had always treated her
laxly, and now she felt that it was wholly
unjust to treat her as though she were a
little child to be reprimanded at will.
Grace was like her father, honest and gen-
tle with a trusting nature that made friends,
not rendered her easily imposed on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FROG'S BEGINNING.

One of the Most Interesting Studies in
Natural History.

Any one looking near the mud at the bot-
tom of the clear water will observe a num-
ber of the sleekest, brightest and queerest-
looking little creatures imaginable. Com-
mon enough they certainly are in their
natural haunts at this time of year, but
they are interesting on that account.

We will have one of them out for examina-
tion. He does not suffer in the least from
a short absence from the water. Not that
he seems to like it now that he has been
landed, for he lashes about with his tail
furiously, and even jerks himself in his
struggles some considerable distance
with his aid, but this is by way of pre-
text. Now that he has got on his side,
and the same tail has betrayed him, for
his enormous surface, semi-transparent and
delicate in structure, adheres like a sheet
of jelly to the paper and firmly anchors
the owner in a good position for observa-
tion. One with no previous information as
to the nature of the animal before him
could not fail to be both interested and
puzzled. A soft, olive-green tinted
creature, dotted in the under parts with
golden yellow spots; a plump round-shaped
body only slightly longer than it is broad;
no fins or limbs of any sort; a little horny
beak and two bright eyes in front, and be-
hind a long wavy tail, nearly twice the
length of the body. Even the popular
classification of fish, dash or fowl seems to
be at fault. Inside the outer covering of
the little creature a peculiar simple intes-
tine of great length lies coiled up exactly
like a watch spring, and it can be seen
filled throughout its length with fine mud,
composed of the decayed and decaying
vegetable matter on which the owner lives.
He has a simple heart, like a fish, and, like
the fish also, breathes with internal gills.
Such is the tadpole in the third month of his
existence. Although this same creature
has lived in the water since he was born
and has not changed his habits in any im-
portant respect, he would not have been
recognized a few weeks since for the same
animal. He started life with external gills
which developed up to a point at which
they jutted out from behind the head at
either side in great leaf-like processes.
These then gradually decreased in size
until they were at length absorbed and
were succeeded by the internal filaments
with which the creature now breathes.

—Longman's Magazine.

Explanation Didn't Help.

A Waterbury (Conn.) business man wit-
nessed a funny scene on a Naugatuck train
the other day. He was seated in a corner
when a man came in and took a seat three
pews in front of him, depositing his grip on
the seat by his side. Soon after the man
left his grip in the seat alone and went for-
ward to enjoy a cigar in the smoking car.
At the next station man No. 3 came in and
sat down by the lonesome grip case, man
No. 4 taking a seat next in the rear. At
the next station the man by the grip left
the car, and No. 4, seeing the grip for the
first time, supposed it belonged to No. 3,
and he at once raised a window and threw
the grip out at him, yelling: "Here, you!
Here's your baggage," and away the car
skurried before the Waterbury onlooker
had time to stop the fun. When the owner
of the grip sauntered back to his seat from
the smoker and could not find his baggage,
the explanation of the affair made the in-
cident rather aggravating.

It is proposed in the future to manufac-
ture the ammunition required for the Jap-
anese navy at home, instead of getting it
from abroad as heretofore.

The czar of Russia wears a ring in which
is embedded a piece of the true cross.

CHINESE IMPLEMENTS.

They Are Exceedingly Crude and Should
Be Superseded by American Tools.

"I have just got back from a trip to
China," said an American the other
day, "and the one thing that struck
me most forcibly of all the queer
things to be seen there was the
wretched agricultural implements the
people use. I am in that line of busi-
ness myself, you know, and that is the
reason, I suppose, why the want of
good tools impressed me so much. If
the Chinese are as shrewd and invent-
ive as they claim to be, why have they
used for thousands of years a plow
that is simply a broad blade fastened to
one rough handle and never cuts the
ground deeper than six inches, gener-
ally two or three? They thresh yet
with a stone roller and winnow by
tossing the grain into the air. For a
harrow they use a hoe, and every
thing else about the farm is on a sim-
ilar scale. The nation is largely com-
posed of farmers, and there ought to be
a splendid market there for Ameri-
can implements. One great obstacle
in the way, of course, is the conserva-
tive spirit of the people and another
their extreme poverty; but if they
could once be waked up to the possi-
bilities that lie in the use of decent
farming tools the magnitude of the
demand that would ensue would well
repay the pioneer manufacturer who
risked some money in the endeavor.
If I could only pick up some cute
washe-washe man in this city, who
could speak enough of English for me
to understand him, and who had busi-
ness capacity enough to go among his
countrymen and show them how to use
and sell the machines, I think I could
make my fortune and his in a short
time."—N. Y. Tribune.

Enormous Fortunes.

Notwithstanding the enormous fortunes
accumulated through the use of printer's
type, large sums of money are annually
wasted in ineffectual and unremunerative
advertising.

The merits of a really valuable commodity
properly portrayed in the columns of an in-
fluential and widely read newspaper, like
this, will speedily become generally known
and appreciated, while the returns reaped
by the advertiser will be like those of the
wise husbandman who "planted his seed in
good ground, wherein it bore fruit and
brought forth, some an hundred fold, some
sixty, some thirty."

The wording of an advertisement is an
all-important matter.

Clearness, attractiveness, brevity and sin-
cerity must characterize any announcement
intended to catch the public eye and appeal
to public confidence. An advertisement in-
serted in a London journal a few days ago
brought instant and multitudinous replies
accompanied by an almost unlimited sup-
ply of bank notes, simply because it
touched the chord of nature which makes
all mankind akin. Its simple pathos and self-
identical truthfulness appealed to every
heart.

The advertiser sought for a lost relative,
and, giving his name, said: "I am ill and
friendless. My last half crown is expended
in paying for this advertisement. Write me
at—(giving the address). As already
stated, nearly every one who read the an-
nouncement hastened to relieve the neces-
sities of the sufferer—a real sufferer in this
case, though many swindlers are perpe-
trated in the divine name of charity.

Thus it is with a really meritorious com-
modity or preparation; if its virtues be
properly and truthfully set forth in the pub-
lic press, its success is prompt and certain.
On the other hand, the public is quick and
unerring to detect deception and charlat-
any; and, accordingly, no amount of "puff-
ery" will force a vile nostrum into public
esteem and patronage. Untold sums have
been sunk in vain efforts to advertise into
popularity so-called medical preparations
which did not possess the virtues or prop-
erties claimed for them.

Valuable medicines, however, like War-
ner's Safe Cure and Warner's Log Cabin
Sarsaparilla, carry their own best com-
mendation in their power to cure the particu-
lar diseases for which they are a specific.

They require no labored panegyric to con-
vince the people of their power and efficacy,
for they have been tried and found perfect.

Nature's remedies, by their own intrinsic
merits have conferred a lasting upon man-
kind, and they have secured an enviable
reputation and unlimited sale through-
out the civilized world.

Manufacture of Celluloid.

The French manufacturers of cellu-
loid now claim to produce the finest
possible description of that article
now made, and by the simplest process
yet attained. By this improved
method a roll of paper is slowly un-
wound, being at the same time saturat-
ed with a mixture of five parts of
sulphuric and two parts of nitric acid,
which falls upon the paper in a fine
spray. This changes the cellulose of
the paper into pyroxyline or gun
cotton, and the excess of the acid hav-
ing been expelled by pressure, the
paper is plentifully washed with water
until all traces of acid have been re-
moved, when it is reduced to a pulp,
and passes to the bleaching trough.
It is this gun cotton which gives it its
explosive character. Most of the
water having been got rid of by means
of a strainer, the pulp is mixed with
from twenty to forty per cent. of its
weight of camphor, and the mixture
thoroughly triturated under mill-
stones. The necessary coloring hav-
ing been added in the form of powder,
a second mixture and grinding follows;
and this pulp is spread out in thin
slabs, which are squeezed in a hydrau-
lic press until they are dry as chips.
They are at this stage rolled in heated
rollers, coming out in elastic sheets,
and from this point they are worked
up into every conceivable form.—N.
Y. Sun.

An American who recently heard
Bismarck deliver a speech in the Ger-
man Reichstag says: "The old Chan-
cellor stands without a stoop. His
broad shoulders are very square. His
head is thrown back upon them. His
fine eyes (his eyes, very large and
piercing, are what one first remarks
on seeing Bismarck) glare out from
under his shaggy brows as the Chan-
cellor faces his bitterest enemy in
German politics."

Spring Medicine

Everybody needs and should take a good spring
medicine, for two reasons:
1. The body is now more susceptible to benefit
from medicine than at any other season.
2. The impurities which have accumulated in
the blood should be expelled, and the system given
tone and strength, before the prostrating effects of
warm weather are felt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best spring medicine. It purifies the blood,
it sharpens the appetite, it tones the digestion. It
overcomes dizziness. It builds up the whole system.
Hood's Sarsaparilla has driven off rheumatism
and improved my appetite so much that my board-
ing mistress says I must keep it locked up or she
will be obliged to raise my board with every other
boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla. THOMAS
BUTLER, 29 Tillary St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tones and Strengthens

"When in the spring I felt all run down and de-
bilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medi-
cine to build me up. My wife also, after much
physical prostration, and in its use now life and
lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been
sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous,
entirely removing the poison from her blood and
restoring her to good health." G. STRATTON,
Swampscott, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

A Word to Consumptives

It matters not if the dreadful disease be inherited
or contracted by exposure, the effects of MAGEE'S
EMULSION will be apparent after a short course of
treatment. We have seen so many marvelous cures
wrought by our Emulsion in nearly every form and
stage of consumption, that we fearlessly maintain
that it is WITHOUT AN EQUAL as a specific
for every kind of lung difficulty. A patient who is
so far gone in consumption as to be unable to retain
any other medicine on his stomach must resort to
MAGEE'S EMULSION.

Without the least inconvenience. This we guaran-
tee, and what is more, we authorize all druggists to
refund the purchase money to any patient who is in a
reasonable condition, and who, after taking two
bottles of our Emulsion, does not gain in weight. It
is plain that if a consumptive patient continues to
gain weight, a permanent cure must result.

A CASE OF HEREDITARY CONSUMPTION CURED.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

J. A. MAGEE & CO.: Sirs—I have been a long and
patient sufferer from a lung difficulty; have taken
a great amount of medicine, and been under the
care of several physicians, all of which finally
failed to benefit me. I had lost two sisters and one
brother from the dread disease of consumption,
and when the doctors gave me up I thought I should
follow them by the ravages of the same disease. I
was terribly reduced in weight, and had coughed
100 pounds where I once weighed 150. I took your
Emulsion and at once began to experience relief,
gained strength, and now weigh 150 pounds. No
other medicine could have done as much for me
if I am sure, and I can recommend it without
hesitation on its own merits. Yours truly,
W. J. MORSE, Publisher,
No. 151 E. 10th St., New York.

MAGEE'S EMULSION

PREPARED BY
J. A. MAGEE & CO., Lawrence, Mass.



BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa

Warranted absolutely pure
Cocoa, from which the excess of
Oils has been removed. It has more
than three times the strength of
Cocoa mixed with sugar, and
contains no sugar, and is therefore far
more economical, costing less than
one cent a cup. It is delicious,
nourishing, strengthening, easily
digested, and admirably adapted
for invalids as well as for persons
of health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

NOTHING IS SO GOOD FOR CHILDREN

SUFFERING FROM
Cold in Head
SNUFFLES
OR
CATARRH HAY-FEVER

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CURES COLIC
HEAD-ACHE
HAY-FEVER
BRUISES
BURNS
SCALDS
SORE THROAT
RHEUMATISM
DIPHTHERIA
DIPHTHERIA
DIPHTHERIA

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious
habit will derive great benefit by tak-
ing one of these pills. If you have been
DRINKING TOO MUCH,
they will promptly relieve the nausea,
SICK HEADACHE
and nervousness which follows, re-
store the appetite and remove all morbid
feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SSSS

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick
with a disease for which a doctor had
no name. The name came off his lips,
and the fingers came off to the
middle joint. For 3 days he suffered
dreadfully; I was getting well and I
am satisfied with the result of the
chief cause of his improvement.
JOHN DRYDEN,
Peru, Ind.,
Jan. 12, 1889.

POISONED BY A CALF—My
little boy broke out with sores and
ulcers, the result of the salt of a calf
contact with a cut finger. The sores were deep and pain-
ful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave
him Swiff's Specific, and he is now well.
Feb. 15, '89.
JOHN F. HEARN, Auburn, Ala.

Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases,
free. SWIFF SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

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

SHORTHAND Unsuccessful Home Instruction.
BARNES' SHORTHAND COLLECTOR,
Leslie, Mo. An old-established office. Write for circular.

AN OPEN LETTER
TO THE PRESS OF KANSAS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS:—Inasmuch as the Chase County Leader and the Chase County Republican have had their say in regard to the late election in this city, and each of them has said, in substance, that "the women's ticket had been prepared by a lot of 'bums,' as a joke, and was intended as a slur on women who have been foremost in every work of charity, public interest, temperance and morality," and, whereas, the editor in control of one or both of said papers, or some one else, has seen fit to send to the Kansas City Journal and the Kansas City Times and to different daily papers of this State telegrams to the same effect as the foregoing, and that there was great rejoicing among the better class of our citizens over the result of the election, and that anvils were firing, etc., on the night of the election, some of the dispatches mentioning only the name of the Mayor-elect, and none of which anvil firing was heard by any one in this place, I propose to place before the public the true reasons why said ticket was gotten up, and how the whole affair was managed on the part of its projectors, and then leave you to judge whether or not it was perpetrated by "bums" as a joke, and to cast a slur on women who had done many good and noble works of kindness for suffering humanity.

In the first place, at the city election, two years ago, a ticket was being run, which, up to noon, had received but about thirty votes, and some of our enterprising citizens, not wishing it to go to the world that there was a city in Kansas that would cast so small a vote on that day as the vote at noon seemed to indicate Cottonwood Falls would poll, got up a ticket with my name at the head of it, as the candidate for Mayor, well knowing the great dislike the present Mayor of this city, has for me, as she once bought two notes against this office and had it shut up for nearly two weeks; and the scheme had the desired effect, and, as the Leader of April 7, 1887, said: "Ladies with buggies, were going in every direction, and soon after the polls closed 82 of the best women of the city had voted." Yes; they had voted, many of them not knowing whose names were on the ticket opposed to the one which they had voted, but, in the goodness of their hearts, trying to protect their fellow beings from the success of the ticket they had been told by the Leader outwit was the "whisky" ticket. Yes; some of the women went to my home and wanted my wife, who knew nothing about the ticket, to "come and help to defeat the 'whisky' ticket."

Then again, at the city election, last year, there were two tickets in the field early in the morning, one of which I assisted in getting up, and which stood a fair chance of election, but, as in the case of the year before, at noon very few votes had been cast, in order to get the women out, a ticket was got up with my name on it for Mayor, and a few copies of said ticket were handed to the editor of the Leader as he went home to dinner, and, in the afternoon of said election day, a ticket had been gotten out with my name on it, and that in the forenoon, but the count was elected in both cases as if, as they were made to believe they owed their election to the ladies, to ignore any claim of mine to do the city printing during their respective terms of office, and made the Leader the official paper of the city during the last two years.

Therefore, I determined if I was to be put out of the field, that I would just as soon that women would give the public patronage to that paper as for men to do it; and, although I am no woman's suffrage man, I had thought for some time if woman's suffrage is a good thing the only way to find it out is by trial, and the only true way to give it a test was to elect some of the best women such as they could hold under our laws, and, for this reason, I determined to talk the matter up some time ago for the purpose of putting such a ticket in the field at our coming election and naming it "Miss Lee," and before the election a few men, among whom was myself, "chipped in," and I sent an order to the Emporia Democrat to print a certain number of tickets with the names of the successful candidates at our election on them, and said tickets were mailed to Mr. Henry Bonebrake, proprietor of the Kureka House, and received by him Saturday afternoon, and, Sunday, I bought the envelopes and postage stamps at Emporia, and a nephew of Mr. John S. Gilmore, editor and proprietor of the Fredonia Citizen, directed and mailed the envelopes, each containing from three to ten tickets, each, according to the amount of good for the ticket it was thought each person addressed could do, and there was no need of any fear that the tickets would run out, as we still had a large supply on hand at the Emporia office, but in order to have Mrs. Morgan print some more of the tickets with the same names on them, parties were told, at noon, that the women's ticket was becoming scarce, and to go and see if they could not get some printed at the Leader's office, and the rest of the tickets were printed at that office that afternoon. I voted for this ticket, early in the morning, with the exception of the candidate for Mayor, and I worked all day for its election, hoping it would be elected entire, but that the head of it might not receive as many votes as any other candidate on it, and the rest of the parties interested with me worked all day, and for its election, although they did not vote for the head of the ticket.

We have been asked why the parties who got up the ticket failed to vote for the head of the ticket of their own making, if they desired its election. The reason is very plain. We know, or thought we knew, that Mrs. Morgan—like the proud cow that would not go into the stable at all unless she went in first—would fight the ticket unless her name was at its head, and we were so anxious that it should be elected that we were willing for her to be our next Mayor, in order to have an entire female municipal government, though there were some of us who would vote for her to hold such office.

Then again, there are men in this community, as elsewhere, who are women's suffrage men, who will curse women and call them all kinds of hard names behind their backs, but to their faces they are all smiles and gallantry, and some of whose wives are sometimes in a way from their expressing, and the settlers up of this ticket wanted to give these men a chance to live under a female government. Most respectfully,
W. E. TIMMONS.

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,
April 4th Strong City.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Pursuant to announcement the Chase County Agricultural Society met in the District Court room, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and, in the absence of E. T. Baker, President of the Society, was called to order by W. G. Patten, the Vice-President, who made a brief speech, reviewing the history of the society during its last administration. At the close of Mr. Patten's remarks, the reports of Secretary Dr. P. Johnson and Treasurer G. W. Hays were read and, on motion, accepted and adopted.

A supplemental report of J. P. Kuhl, to the Secretary's report, was then read and, on motion, accepted and adopted.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the election of the following parties as Directors: W. G. Patten, H. N. Simmons, G. W. Hays, R. Matti, Geo. Drummond, J. P. Kuhl and Jabin Johnson.

The stockholders' meeting then adjourned, and the Board of Directors met and organized by electing W. G. Patten as President, Jabin Johnson as Vice-President, Robert Matti as Secretary, G. W. Hays as Treasurer, and Geo. Drummond as Auditor.

On motion Jabin Johnson was appointed to attend to getting up the fair book and to solicit subscription of additional stock in the association.

On motion the President was directed to proceed to have quarry contract annulled; and if the parties now leasing the quarry wish to still lease the same, to let them settle up, and re-lease the same.

The Board then adjourned to meet again, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, April 20, for the purpose of visiting the Fair Grounds and seeing what may be necessary to put the same in good condition for holding the fair next fall, which event by a vote of the stockholders before their adjournment, was fixed to take place the first week in September.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS

MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., April 9th, 1888.

James Rogler is building a nice residence near the old site.

Our city is making some few improvements.

Elder Haskin has gone on a business visit to Greenwood county.

The health of our town and vicinity is good.

Mrs. John Jones has presented her husband a five pound boy.

Mrs. Mitchell is no better.

Mr. John Degman is suffering with white swelling. Dr. Waltz says he can cure him.

Dr. Bocook has discharged our Bazaar measles case.

Two gentlemen from Iowa are stopping with Jeff Huffman, one of whom is an infidel and offers the Christians of this city a debate, which, will, no doubt, be argued upon. Dr. Allison thinks himself able to defend the bible in all its fullness.

Mr. G. T. Myers has returned from Missouri, and reports times better there than in Kansas.

Elder T. J. Jackson has procured a patent on a bosom or ironing board that's paying him big. It retails for \$1.00.

FROM THE FLORENCE HERALD.

Wm. Penn, of Cedar Point, was in town, last week, visiting Frank Holmberg and other friends.

Miss Cleo Lee visited, a few days, this week, with Mrs. Will Martin. Miss Lee is a daughter of Mr. A. R. Lee, a well known ranchman of Clements.

Miss Louis VanDeren and Miss Reynolds, of Cedar creek, after a few days visit with Miss Pearl Duncan, went home, Monday.

C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, while digging a well drilled through a nice vein of coal. Some excitement prevailed, and a company is being formed for the purpose of making further explorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, were in our city, Tuesday, taking advantage of the bargains our merchants are offering.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver and Mrs. A. B. Emerson, of Cedar Point, were in town, on Monday, soliciting and collecting money to aid in the finishing of the new Presbyterian church at that place. We are pleased to say they met with considerable success. The ladies enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Marlin, on Monday night.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school-house at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, April 27th, 1889. Commencing at eight o'clock, a. m.

J. C. DAVIS, Co., Supt.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Mrs. Oliver has just received her stock of spring millinery goods, m23-1f

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

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-1f

We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug6-1f

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

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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-1f

THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS
102-1f

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

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Orego counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-10 1f

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 102-1f

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY
New and Complete Stock
OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT
HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS
OLD CUSTOMERS CALL
ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

FINAL NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss
County of Chase, ss
Office of Co. Treas. Chase co., Kas.
Cottonwood Falls, March 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the following described lands and town 126 in Chase county, Kansas, sold in the seventh day of September, 1886, for the taxes, charges and penalties of the year 1886 will be decided to the purchaser thereof unless released on or before the 7th day of September 1889, and the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 7th day of September 1889, is set opposite each description and lot:

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Name	Description, Sec. Tp. R. acres Amt.
J. Cannon	5 acres 4 22 8 1 8 1 27
West side, lot 28.	7 22 8 1 8 1 27
COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.	
John Thompson 8 1/2 of	23 22 6 40 23 74
8 1/2 of no. 1.	23 22 6 40 23 74
George Carey 8 1/2 of	23 22 6 40 23 74
8 1/2 of no. 1.	23 22 6 40 23 74
FALLS TOWNSHIP.	
M. Moore commencing at	16 19 8 1/4 5 43
1/4 of NW 1/4 of section east 80 feet; thence south 750 feet for a place of beginning; thence S 0 1/2 N on said line 100 feet; thence S 1/4 feet; thence N 100 feet; thence W 3/4 feet to place of beginning.	16 19 8 1/4 5 43
L. E. Crawford lots 20, 21 and 27.	6 20 8 120 119 38

TOLBRO TOWNSHIP.

E. S. Shaw 8 1/2 of NW 1/4	32 18 9 80 16 15
W. P. Force NW 1/4 of	4 21 9 40 17 08
Walter Noble 1/4 of	30 21 9 80 21 00
NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.	
Let Block Amount.	
Mrs. N. M. Starnard	16 6 1 40
J. N. Nye 1/2 section 11	2 8 73 00
E. A. Hildreth	18 15 11 63
EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.	
Isaac Ellis	19 14 7 80
Charles Larkins	5 15 19 16
E. A. Hildreth	18 15 11 63
CARTTER'S AD. TO STRONG CITY.	
D. S. Conacher 1/4 of	20 6 11 40

SAFFORD.

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B. Scott	5 1 1 48
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A. M. BREWER, County Treasurer.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET
IN CLEMENTS.

H. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r
Eats, Bacon and Bologna always on hand.
Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides.
apr12-1y

Carson & Frye,
Successors to D. A. Loose & Co.

We want to call your attention to a few SPECIAL BARGAINS that we are offering. We don't intend to tell you about all of them that would take up too much of your time.

Nearly everybody buys more or less Chambray, gingham and the price usually paid is 15c to 20c per yard. We have them in stripes and plain colors, real Manchester chambrays at 12c per yard. Challie cloths are very popular dress goods and we have them in half wool goods at 15c per yard. Others sell same quality at 20c.

Satines—We have in all prices from 10c to 50c per yard. We bought an extra good bargain in Men's cotton checked shirts and we are selling them at 40c each, these goods have never been sold for less than 50c before.

We have a few of those mens' 50c plow shoes left, but none of them larger than size 6.

Ladies opera toe slippers at 50c per pair, guess that is cheap enough for you.

We think that no other merchant will sell you a pair of men's shoes for \$2.00 that is any better than our \$1.50 shoe. We have them in button lace and congress.

Now don't wait until these bargains are all sold, and then say that we haven't got what we advertise.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,
CARSON & FRYE,

(Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, etc., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD-MOWER
And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

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



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS
ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.
—Dealers in—
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, March 28th, 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 the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 27th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 8076 of Charles Lacoss, of Chase county, Kansas, for the East 1/2 of NE 1/4 of section 12, township 31 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Pracht, Charles Joseph Robinson, Bert Law and Hiram C. Varsum; all of Clements, Chase county, Kansas.

J. G. MCCOY, Register.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. S. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advt. Publishing Bureau (to Bureau B), where selections therefrom may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, I. M. ZANE
STONE & ZANE,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in Central Drug Store.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
nov12-1f

A. M. CONAWAY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1y11-1f

DR. R. M. WILSON,
Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES, with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.
OFFICE in Newman Block

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
 How to the line, let be chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, this week.
 Wood taken on subscription.
 Subscribe for the COURANT.
 Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday.
 Commissioners' proceedings, next week.
 Mrs. Wm. Hillert is visiting in Emporia.
 Mr. J. C. Davis has been granted a pension.
 Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.
 Mr. Chas. Cosper was at Hutchinson last week.
 Mr. Chas. Gregory was down to Topeka, last week.
 Mr. Arthur Lee arrived at the Lee ranch, last week.
 Mr. C. ("Dick") Watson returned to Nevada last Monday.
 Dr. J. W. Stone was down to Emporia, last Saturday.
 Mr. S. A. Breese has been appointed postmaster at this place.
 Cottonwood Falls postoffice has been made a Presidential one.
 Rain, Sunday night and Monday morning; also, yesterday.
 Mr. Guy Johnson returned, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia.
 Wm. Reifsnider, of Strong City, was at Superior, Neb., last week.
 Mr. Bernard Carlin, of Strong City, has been granted a pension.
 Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week.
 Mr. Chas. Cosper has gone on a two weeks visit at Sedgewick City.
 Mr. G. K. Hagans has been appointed post-master at Strong City.
 Squire F. B. Hunt is building a two-story addition to his residence.
 Mr. Ed. Brown returned from Kansas City, Thursday, last week.
 Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT.
 Mr. Walle Harvey, of Strong City, has returned from a visit in Iowa.
 The M. E. Mite Society met at Mr. G. E. Finley's, one night last week.
 Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, is visiting friends and relatives here.
 Mr. Wm. Hillert has had a wooden awning built in front of his shoe shop.
 Mr. S. A. Perrigo has moved into his residence north of the COURANT office.
 There was a very enjoyable surprise party at Mr. J. S. Stanley's, Monday night.
 The residence of Mr. C. B. Hunt, east of the COURANT office is nearing completion.
 Mr. F. L. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, was down to Topeka, last week, on business.
 Mrs. R. C. Johnston, of Kansas City, is visiting at her father's, Sheriff E. A. Kinne.
 Subscribe for the COURANT the argest and best paper published in Chase county.
 Born, on Sunday, March 31, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holmes, of Clements, a daughter.
 Mr. Hugh Jackson and family having moved back to this city, will occupy their old home.
 Misses Carrie and Lula Byram, of Strong City, have returned from a visit at Superior, Neb.
 The Vernon school, for some cause, has been running since the 1st of the month without a pupil.
 Edgar was reared and educated in Cottonwood Falls, and the COURANT also wishes him success.
 H. F. Gillett still has plenty of cane and millet seed on hand; also, garden seeds in bulk and in papers.
 Be sure to read the advertisement of E. F. Holmes, "the one-price clothier," to be found elsewhere.
 There was a "mum" meeting at Mr. W. W. Sanders, Tuesday night, for the benefit of the U. P. Church.
 Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Emporia, was visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, in this city, last week.
 Paul M. Pierson & Co., Florists, will be in this city, on or about April 13th, with a choice lot of plants.
 There were two Italians in town, last Thursday afternoon, delighting this people with bag pipe music.
 The Dakota Early Dent corn made from 60 to 70 bushels per acre, last year. Plenty of seed at Gillett's.
 Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, has been appointed local physician and surgeon for the Santa Fe railroad.
 Mrs. Douglass Raymer has appointed Mr. W. T. Foreman as the guardian of her son, William, aged 14 years.
 Mr. P. S. Jones, of Ennis, Texas, a brother of Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week.
 Mr. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, who had been at work for SooySmith & Co., Arizona, has returned home.
 Mr. A. C. Cox, of Strong City, is carrying his right hand in a sling because of having it snagged by a nail.
 Mrs. B. Lantry, and daughter of Strong City, were shopping in town yesterday.—Emporia Democrat April 5.
 The peach trees are in bloom, and, if nothing happens to prevent it, there will be a large yield of peaches, this year.
 The infant son of Mr. Robert Maxwell, of Prairie Hill, died on Wednesday, April 4, '89, of bronchial pneumonia.
 Word has been received here that Mr. M. H. Pennell and his family, at Colorado City, Col., are sick with smallpox.

Mrs. Mary Wicks, of Erie, Pa., daughter of Mr. George Gomer, Sr., of Diamond creek, started back home, last Tuesday.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver and Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, attended the Presbytery held at Council Grove, week before last.

Mr. T. C. Raymer has opened up a coal yard at the old stand of Somers & Trimble, and he solicits the patronage of this people.

Mr. P. C. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, who had been visiting in Canada and a number of the Eastern States, returned home, last Friday.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson says that he is not going away, as some of his enemies have been reporting, but that he intends remaining here.

Mr. F. Drake, brother of Mr. L. T. Drake, returned from Kansas City last Saturday. He reports the city in a flourishing condition.

Mr. John McCarthy, of Prairie Hill who had been visiting in a number of States back east for several weeks past, returned home, last Thursday.

Mr. H. V. Simmons and wife accompanied by their niece Miss Simons, came in from Cottonwood Falls to-day.—Emporia Democrat April 6.

Mr. Ed. Gregory, of Howell, Mich., arrived here last week, on a visit to his brother Mr. Charles Gregory; and he will remain here during the summer.

The barber shop of which Mr. Geo. Campbell has charge, has a new sign post, which looks very artistic, the painting being done by Mr. Campbell.

There will be trees from the Chase County Nursery on sale at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, for the next week or ten days, and parties wishing trees can get them there.

The Republican Congressional Committee for this district will meet in the parlors of the Everest Hotel, Osage City, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, for the purpose of calling a convention.

Mr. C. J. Cook brought in from New Mexico, last week, 500 head of cattle for the Berry ranch, on Diamond creek, and returned home to bring in 500 more this week, for the same ranch.

Mr. Walter Inman, correspondent of the Kansas City News, one of the best papers published in the Missouri valley, was in town, Tuesday, soliciting subscription for his paper, and to write up the town.

Mr. Edgaa Jones was admitted to the bar, on Wednesday, and will move at once to Oklahoma to practice law before the land department. Success to Edgar, he is one our best ones.—Larned Chronoscope.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her father and brother, Messrs. S. K. and A. L. Harrow, of Shenandoah, Iowa, who were on their way to Oklahoma, to look at the country.

Married, on Monday, April 1, 1889, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Campbell, on Peyton creek, Squire C. W. Jones officiating, Mr. Joel A. Cosper and Miss Rhoda Ann Campbell, daughter of Mr. Campbell.

Dr. H. R. Schmidt, of Strong City, has gone to Alma, Waubesaunsee county, to locate, and his family will follow. Dr. Schmidt is a skilled physician and a gentleman, and the COURANT wishes him success in his new home.

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.

Mr. C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, has not only found a good quality of coal in one of his wells that he was drilling deeper, but he has found that another one of his wells contains a mineral that, upon investigation, has proved to be 90 per cent. gypsum.

Mr. Arthur Gray, of this city, was in the southwestern part of the State last week, where he made a contract with Messrs. George & King, of Wellington, for the services of his celebrated horse, Harry Herr. He reports everything in good condition in that locality.

The lady who is Police Judge at Cottonwood Falls, tried her first case the other day, and fined a plain drunk \$5 and costs.—Emporia Republican.

Yes; Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, Police Judge of this city, tried her first case, last Friday morning, and did as the foregoing says.

Mr. B. F. Graham has severed his connection with Mr. Julius Remy and has bought an interest in the barber shop with Mr. John Doering. Both gentlemen are first-class workmen and solicit the patronage of the public. The shop will hereafter be known as the "Star Barber Shop."

We are pleased to know that there are some Republicans who will not take advantage of their official position to be placed on an election board when they are candidates for office. Squire D. C. Ellsworth, late candidate for Police Judge in this city, refused to act as one of the Judges at the late election.

The assertion of the Strong City Republican that "the man who gets drunk in Cottonwood Falls, under the new administration, will be sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary" is an insult to our new Police Judge, inasmuch as the lady holding that position is well educated and knows she can inflict no punishment greater than the law allows.

The Mayor of this city has been very conservative in her appointments, distributing her favors about equally between the Democrats and Republicans, which conservatism has pleased the members of the City Council; and therefore, the COURANT can consistently hope for fair treatment at the hands of the new city government.

A delegation from Strong City called upon Roland Lakin, Saturday, to interview him upon the canning question.—Emporia Republican.

Yes; and the COURANT asked several weeks ago, how it would do to start a canning factory here? and Strong City seemed to take the hint, while our business men seem not to have cared whether we had a canning factory or not.

On Friday, March 29th, ultimo, the residence of Mr. J. G. Farris, near Clements, caught fire from a defective flue, and was entirely consumed, the loss to Mr. Farris being about \$500, consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel, etc., everything in the house being destroyed, thus leaving Mr. Farris in a bad condition; but good neighbors came to his assistance and relieved his immediate necessities. Mrs. Farris was the only person about the premises at the time of the fire. Mr. Farris being away from home, and the children being at school. The house belonged to Mr. J. G. Hill, of Hillsboro, and he will re-build soon.

Last Thursday night, as Mr. W. L. Graham, of Cedar Point, was coming home from Kansas City, where he had been taking some cattle, he took a "sleeper," and during the night he got out of bed and walked off the car, in his sleep, between Reading and Lang station, and was picked up, the next morning, by the trainmen of the east-bound local freight, on the Santa Fe railroad, and taken to Osage City, where he was placed in charge of Dr. Shaw, the Santa Fe surgeon. His skull, above the right eye, was crushed and laid open, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He was identified by Coronor Peak, an old friend and neighbor, and Mrs. Graham was sent for and she went immediately to her husband's bed-side, who is slowly recovering, and it was hoped, he would be able to be brought home by to-day, but it is feared he will lose an eye.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
 COUNCIL CHAMBER, Cottonwood Falls, APRIL 1st, 1889.

The City Council met in pursuance of law, with the following members present: Mayor—S. A. Perrigo; Councilmen—G. E. Finley, G. W. Estes and George George, for the purpose of canvassing the vote polled for city officers, at the city election held April 1st, 1889. The following is the result: For Mayor—Mrs. W. D. Morgan, 105; J. W. McWilliams, 55; Scattering, 1.

For Councilmen—Miss Alice Hunt, 123; Mrs. Sadie Grisham, 132; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 132; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, 132; Mrs. Barbara Gillett, 132; H. F. Gillett, 34; J. K. Crawford, 34; F. B. Hunt, 30; G. N. Kerr, 28; C. M. Frye, 33; Scattering, 13.

For Police Judge—Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, 112; D. C. Ellsworth, 55; Scattering, 3. All the women whose names here appear were elected.

The Council then adjourned as a board of canvassers and re-organized for the purpose of transacting business. Bills to the amount of \$100.75 were allowed.

Ordinance No. 181 allowing bills against the city, was read by sections, and passed unanimously.

The City Treasurer made a report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending April 3, 1889.

Receipts from all sources...\$1341 45
 Disbursements.....935 14
 Balance on hand.....\$406 31
 Adjourned.

April 3d, 1889.

The city Council elected April 1st, 1889, took the oath of office.
 Mayor—Mrs. W. D. Morgan.
 Councilmen—Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, " " " M. E. Johnson, " " " Barbara Gillett, " " " Sadie Grisham.

Meeting called to order by the Mayor.

On motion, S. A. Breese was appointed Clerk for the ensuing year.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow.

April 4, 1889.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Mayor Mrs. W. D. Morgan, and Councilmen Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Mrs. E. Porter, Mrs. Sadie Grisham and Mrs. Barbara Gillett.

The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Mayor made the following appointments:
 S. A. Breese.....City Clerk,
 Wm. Forney.....City Marshall,
 T. H. Grisham.....City Attorney,
 C. M. Frye.....City Treasurer,
 which said appointments were duly confirmed by the council.

Whereupon the Mayor appointed the following committees:
 FINANCE COMMITTEE.
 Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Mrs. Sadie Grisham and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter.
 COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND ALLEYS.
 Mrs. Sadie Grisham, Mrs. Barbara Gillett and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter.
 ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.
 Mrs. Barbara Gillett, Miss Alice Hunt and Mrs. Sadie Grisham.
 LICENSE COMMITTEE.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Mrs. M. E. Johnson and Miss Alice Hunt.
 Mrs. Sadie Grisham was unanimously elected president of the council.

On motion the City Marshall's salary was fixed at \$6.35 per month, in addition to the fees allowed by law to such office, and \$2.00 per day for services on public occasions.

The City Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$1,500.

On motion council adjourned.

HAVE YOU A SISTER.
 Mother, wife or lady friend to whom you desire to give that most acceptable of all presents—a handsome black silk or satin dress? Or do you wish one for yourself? In another column of our paper is the astonishing offer of a reliable silk manufacturing establishment located in Mansfield Centre, Conn. Read it carefully. Selling as they do, direct from their looms, and thus saving all intermediate expenses, they are in a position to offer, at a merely nominal price, goods that can not be excelled for richness of color, durability and pureness. We recommend our readers to write for samples to O. S. Chaffee & Son, Mansfield Centre, Conn., sent free on application. Do not be deterred by the thought that a purchase of this kind is beyond the limits of your purse; it is not, as a silk dress bought from this firm will cost you no more than many ordinary cloth suits. On ordering from the samples, the pattern you select is sent to your residence; and if you are not pleased with it in every particular, it will be taken away again without expense to you. Try them; it will pay you to do so.

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 \$3.00 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 BEING SO
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 nice.

Our Hat Stock will be
 found in perfect keeping with our suits, and embraces everything needed in mens 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 will
 find the line complete in every department, and when you want to really dress up, come to our store where you will find everything to match and feel assured you can get the correct styles and the **RIGHT PRICES.**

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

E. F. HOLMES.



ALL LADIES KNOW the great value of a BLACK SILK OR SATIN DRESS, and many consider their wardrobe incomplete without one, and with good reason—for it is appropriate and adapted to so many uses for which a well-dressed lady requires a becoming and handsome dress: for house-wear, as hostess or guest, to make calls, attend church, receptions, weddings, parties, lectures, amusements and entertainments of all kinds; besides, it retains its beauty and fine appearance so many years, outlasting and outwearing half a dozen ordinary dresses. No wonder all the ladies, whether young or old, middle-aged, married or single, feel they must have one. It is ornamental, useful, very economical, and retains for many years its superior finish and elegant look which so gratifies a lady. Black Silk or Satin goods are well worth the attention and admiration which they receive the world over.

WE PROPOSE to put it in the power of every lady in the land to secure one of Chaffee's Famous Dress Silks direct from our looms, warranted as represented, and for richness, superior finish and wearing qualities not excelled by any make of Black Silk or Satin. We are manufacturers of over fifty years' standing, and sell direct from our looms a class of goods it is impossible to secure from any other source at anything like our prices, for the reason that you get the benefit of the money usually spent in selling through commission houses, jobbers and retailers. It is a well-known fact that we sell the very best Silks and Satins way below the price commonly charged for a much poorer quality. We want you to see our samples of Silks and Satins (mailed free to all). This will cost one cent for a postal card. We send

SAMPLES FREE!

If not as represented, we don't want our goods purchased, but returned at our expense.

We Guarantee perfect satisfaction. We will sell direct from our factory a dress pattern that is a model of purity and beauty, and which commends itself to every lady in the land who believes in economy and wishes a dress guaranteed perfect in make, finish, and possessing all those admirable qualities which are the pleasure and pride of a handsomely dressed lady.

O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.
 We refer by permission to the First National Bank, William National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, and Willimantic Savings Institute, of Willimantic, Conn.

Recollect with each Dress Pattern we present the buyer with 100 Yards Sewing Silk, and enough silk thread to bind bottom of dress.

NEW ULM, MINN., Feb. 25, 1889.

O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.
 Gentlemen: The goods ordered of you arrived here promptly and in perfect condition. They are in every way satisfactory and surpass our expectations. Accept our thanks for the extras. Whenever we need anything in your line you shall have our order. Thanking you again for your fair and liberal dealing, I am yours respectfully,
 BENEDICT JANI, for Mrs. B. JANI.

BATTLE LAKE, MINN., Jan. 9, 1889.
 O. S. CHAFFEE & SON,
 A friend of mine would like to purchase on the same terms.
 M. A. PUTNAM.

Please read above letters, you will be as well pleased if you secure samples, and order of us, our Black Silk which will prove better than you expect and we give more than we promise. The express and mail facilities in the U. S. are so great that we deliver the goods by mail or express all

CHARGES PREPAID.

DEARER EVERY DAY.

They said I would cease to love her
When her freshness showed decay;
They were wrong, for as the river
Wears its channel more away,
Deeper grew my love, and clearer
Seemed her beauties in display.
She grew older, she grew dearer—
Dearer every day.

Had I loved her for her beauty,
Had her light been simply clay,
Then might mine have ceased its worship;
But her truth's resplendent ray
Filled my soul and drew me nearer
To the fount where sweetness lay.
Still the older, still the dearer—
Dearer every day.

Age has laid its hand upon her—
Do I size it? Nay,
Her youth's bloom my heart remembers—
Years her faithfulness portray,
And it shall be mine to cheer her,
So her winter shall be May.
Still the older, still the dearer—
Dearer every day.
—William Lytle, in Detroit Free Press.

VALUE OF PURE AIR.

Why People Have Headache and Nausea.

Unpleasant Sensations the Result of a Lack of Ventilation—The Destroying Element, Impure Air, Continually Sapping Our Life Blood.

The atmosphere we breathe has in its natural state a nearly uniform composition of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid and watery vapor. It is conceded that in each inspiration four cubic inches is taken into the lungs, one-half of which disappears in the act of inspiration. This consumption of oxygen is greater when the temperature is low than when it is high, and during digestion, it is greater than when the stomach is empty.

Dr. Smith gives the quantity of air ordinarily present in the lungs as about twelve pints. The volume of air taken in the lungs in an ordinary inspiration is one pint, while the expired air is little less than a pint. The amount of air received in the lungs at one inspiration is decomposed by "one action of the heart," and this is decomposed in the five-sixths part of one second of time.

These circuits are performed every eight minutes; 640 circuits then are performed in 24 hours. The whole volume of air decomposed in that length of time is 22,882 cubic inches, exactly 540 times the volume of lung contents. In 24 hours 57 heads of air flow to the lungs; in the same time 24 heads of blood are given to the lungs in this quantity of air.

In the action between the quantities of air and blood, the air loses 328 ounces of oxygen, and the blood 10 ounces of carbon. All the respiratory apparatus co-operate in bringing the air and blood nearly in contact. The all-wise Creator thus gives us the means to purify our dark "blue blood" and turn it into bright "red blood" which contains the principles essential to life and good health.

Two theories hold good to explain the formation of carbonic acid and vapor of water given off by the system. 1. The carbon is converted into carbonic acid and hydrogen into watery vapor in our lungs by mixing with the oxygen of the inspired air.

2. In the lungs the oxygen separates from the nitrogen and unites with the blood; in the general circulation a chemical union of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen is effected, by which the carbonic acid and watery vapor eliminated from the system through the lungs and skin are formed.

Try the following simple experiment and it will explain the interchange of fluids in the lungs: Put a mixture of water and alcohol in a bottle and leave uncorked, the water and alcohol have a greater affinity for air than for each other. Alcohol having the greatest affinity for the air will be diffused through it more readily than the water when there is no intervening obstacle; but tip a piece of bladder over the mouth of the bottle, let it stand a few days, the water will leave the alcohol and pass through the bladder.

The presence of carbonic acid and watery vapor in the expired air can be proven by the following: Breathe into lime water, and in a few minutes it will become a milky white color. This is owing to the carbon given off by the breath uniting with the lime, forming the carbonate of lime; second, breathe upon a cold, dry mirror, and it will quickly be covered with moisture. This is condensed vapor from the lungs, which in warm weather is invisible in the expired air, but on a cold, dry morning in winter is quite obvious. The lungs give off other impurities beside carbon, the qualities of which vary in different persons. The disagreeable and offensive breaths of people may be caused by decayed teeth, but more often by secretions in the lungs of substances which previously existed in the system.

Riding in the steam and horse cars, we are compelled to breathe not only the air from people's lungs, but the exhalations from their skins and clothing. Fancy riding in the steam cars for a long distance in the winter time, with two large stoves heated almost red-hot with anthracite coal, in a space of say fifteen feet wide and ten feet high. This space will contain about eighty people, and is closely shut up. Every one knows the stove uses up oxygen with great rapidity, and what is left is breathed over and over again by the people, who are giving out from their lungs constantly a gas utterly unfit to be breathed.

Is it any wonder headache and nausea steal over them? They must either sit in a draught or endure the poison, as the ventilators are not enough to carry off the foul air.

Visit some school-houses after a walk in the fresh air, and the odor is something disgusting. These unpleasant sensations come from want of greater

ventilation. Here again the air is vitiated by the breaths, clothing; many of the pupils scarcely know the luxury of a good bath and plenty of clean under-clothing. Now, can the air be any thing but bad under such circumstances? If the windows are opened long the teacher and children take cold, and some are afraid and think they can not stand the smallest breath of fresh air. A school-room 30 feet square and eight feet high contains 7,200 cubic feet of air. This room will seat 60 pupils; allowing 10 cubic feet of air to each pupil per minute, all the air in the room will be vitiated in 12 minutes. Now, granting that every means is used regarding ventilation, and a good supply of soap and water to scrub the floors instead of sweeping. A recess of five minutes ought to be given every hour, so that the children could move about, have the windows and doors wide open, and let them breathe in freely the pure air of nature, to repair their mental and physical condition.

Effects are proportioned to causes, and if an atmosphere filled with five per cent. of carbonic acid will produce death in a few minutes, what must be the effect of breathing for 10, 20 or 40 years, the much smaller proportion which must be present in every inhabited room where there is not a constant incoming and outgoing of air? It must and does lower the standard of health and shorten our lives. Let a person who is in good health with a sound nasal organ take a brisk walk in the open air, then come at once into the inhabited room, and if there is any unpleasant odor the air of that room is hurtful.

How many dwellings, sitting-rooms or bed-rooms would pass such an ordeal in the early morning after being occupied all night?

Bad air being heavy always sinks to the floor, and to be got rid of must be drawn from the floor, either by open fireplace, or some means of ventilation. A room 10x12x12 contains 1,440 cubic feet of air, the available oxygen of which is used up by one person in half an hour.

What to breathe then becomes the great question, especially for persons unaccustomed with the only way of producing good health and long life. Breathe in our life—more to us than food. Breathe pure, fresh air day and night. You can not get too much of it. Fresh air is the one mighty disinfectant. It certainly is its own purifier; nothing can take the place of pure ventilation.

We suffer most in winter from want of ventilation; the outside cold makes us close all the apertures in the rooms, while in summer the heat makes us open all the doors and windows. I think it preferable from my standpoint to have less heat in the rooms, to air them every two hours, to get rid of the furnace gases, and in the evenings to get away with the deadly carbon from our gas jets. Let cleanliness be the watchword in every home, from attic to cellar. Keep plenty of disinfectants around the wash-bowls and water-closets. In damp cellars keep charcoal always. It is simple and cheap. Let in the blessed sunlight everywhere you can. Never mind the fading of furniture or carpets; better that than our lives and those of our children be the forfeit. Sunshine not only gladdens our hearts, but it steals into the corners and makes the surroundings pure. Where sunlight enters, every room will be healthy. Get the musty odor out of your offices, stores, every place of business. Better stand cold air than breathe slow death. Live in open air all you can. Take a brisk walk countrywards every day. Go to the hill tops, but remember "God breathed into your nostrils the breath of life." So learn to keep your mouths closed. 'Tis a good thing to practice. Breathe through your noses at all times, as mouth breathing is only unacquired habit and brings thousands of evils.—Boston Globe.

The Intelligence of Toads.

Toads, in the presence of snakes, usually remain perfectly still. In this is their only safety, for did they make the least movement they would immediately be caught. I have known a hungry snake to lie waiting for over an hour for a frog to move, and even push with the nose to stir him up. This has been called "snake charming," and indeed it looks like it, but the toad is the charmer and the snake the charmee. I remember one day I dropped a toad in the midst of a pit of snakes I had in my back yard. He at once became perfectly still, though surrounded by more than a dozen hungry snakes. There was a circle of fierce heads and glaring eyes around him, but he would not move. The circle narrowed until the protruding tongues almost touched him, yet he was immovable. Just then I was called away for over half an hour, but on returning found the toad, in grave dignity, still holding the fort by most masterly inactivity. This lowly, helpless creature, strong only by adherence to a natural faith thus baffling enemies numerous and powerful, brought Daniel before the mental vision more vividly than Rivier's celebrated picture.—Forest and Stream.

A chimney in Middlesbrough, England, was lately taken down brick by brick from the top downward. A long chute, one-half an inch longer and wider than a brick in its cross-sectional dimensions, was first erected within the flue. It was air-tight and rose from an air-tight box placed at the bottom of the chimney. The bricks were dropped one by one through this chute, and were cushioned by the air so that none were broken or injured. From time to time the box was opened and the bricks that had accumulated were removed.

BAGGING AND TWINE.

A Trust Which Proposes to Grow Rich at the Farmers' Expense.

Jute bagging and iron ties are essential to the proper and economical marketing of cotton, the staple crop of the South.

Twine is just as essential to the proper harvesting of wheat, the staple crop of the Northwest.

The protective tariff on bagging is 54 per cent; on twine it is 40 per cent.

By the Mills bill bagging was placed on the free list, and the duty on twine was reduced to 25 per cent.

When this question came before the people the cotton-planters voted to sustain the Mills bill, but the wheat farmers of the Northwest were so afraid of the "Southern brigadiers" that they could not trust them even to reduce taxes, and so the Mills bill failed, and the farmers North and South were handed over, body and breeches, one to the twine trust and one to the bagging trust.

Last autumn the bagging trust robbed "under the forms of law" the Southern cotton planters of about \$1,000,000, and they are preparing to repeat the game when the cotton-picking begins.

The "twine trust" is now getting ready for its harvest. It has not only secured control of the twine product, but also of the raw materials from which it is made. This raw material—hemp—is now taxed \$25 a ton; the "rebel brigadiers" proposed to put it on the free list, but the plutocrats defeated this proposition, and now no relief is possible.

We do not think the trust will be able to put the price up to 25 cents, for such an advance would lead to heavy importations, and, as with copper, defeat the purpose of the combine. Still the fact remains that under the protection of the tariff a monopoly has been established and the Western farmers must pay the piper. The following dispatch from Minneapolis is worth reproducing:

"Slowly but surely the binding twine trust is tightening its coils about the farmer. Already the effect of it is seen here in Minneapolis where most of the twine in stock has been bought up for the trust, and now lies in a Minneapolis warehouse and where the price has already advanced materially. An agent of the Dakota Farmers' Alliance, which last year bought its twine direct from the factories, was sent East to contract for this year's supply. He discovered that the whole output had been bought up by the trust. Further, he discovered that the twine which last year could be bought for nine cents a pound would cost twenty-five cents this year. The only remaining plan left the farmers is to boycott the trust, and this they seem inclined to do. Minneapolis twine dealers are in the same fix as are the farmers. About two months ago a young man, dressed as a frontier farmer, came here and bought up all the twine in the hands of the dealers. It was discovered too late that he was an agent of the trust, but the twine had been sold. The local dealers are now kicking, while the twine, five hundred thousand balls of it, is packed away. If the farmers get no twine it is likely to have a bad effect upon the wheat crop, as that can not be harvested in a good condition without the use of twine."

This is one result of the defeat of the Mills bill and of the election of Mr. Harrison; the strike at Fall River is another; the Reading failure is another. For four years longer the people must bear the burdens of which the Mills bill proposed to relieve them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ANOTHER SALARY GRAB.

How the Plutocrats of the Senate Propose to Reduce the Surplus.

The Republican Senate of the United States is the seat of American luxury, extravagance and ostentation. It follows as a matter of course that all salary grabs should have their first orators in the upper chamber. Since the catastrophe of 1874, when so many statesmen were retired for their personal meanness, the only salary raid on the Treasury has been the hiring of a private clerk for each Senator. This was accomplished in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress. It was abetted by the House because its members expected to soon share the plunder.

Now the Senators, in the person of their poorest colleague, a rich man named Platt, stand forth and ask for more money. They declare that a Congressman can not live on a salary of about \$5,500 a year, paid for less than six months' labor. There are a hundred millions in the Treasury, and yet a Senator, on whom the people lean to be taxed, must live at the humble rate of \$100 a week. He, the magnate of sixty millions of people, the ambassador of a State, must dwell like any prosperous grocer, must forego horses, carriages, grooms, opera boxes, presidencies, honorary dignities—all those delights of modern life which are on sale to liberal buyers.

Of course, if Senators received \$40,000 a year this cry of to-day would be for \$80,000. The protective tariff has shown us there is no limit to human greed, and these same Senators are the high priests of the protective tariff. They want this money to swell the social splendor of the capital. They delight in the vulgar exhibitions which are so faithfully reported to the press, where men fight for first place at tea table—where women's rich apparel is torn and their persons jostled as no hoodlum of a Western town would jostle a defenseless creature. Money, always a god in America, has become a jealous and terrible god at Washington. Those Senators, standing before their idol, like opera choristers before the shining Pthah, in "Aida," want the people to bear the expense of a heathenish offering.

Whether or not the tax-payers will be as choleric as in 1874 remains to be seen. The Senatorial speeches of the other day were feeble. If there shall be no exhibition of public anger we may count on early action in the Fifty-first Congress. Put these envious old men in their best light, and

yet their greed is unconquerable. They are money-makers by profession. "They have," like the Duke of Graton, "done good by stealth." Their thrift is on record.—Chicago Herald.

CLARKSON'S CRIME.

The Shady Record of Brother Wagnall's First Assistant.

The attention of the New York grand jury has been called to the robbery in which Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson was an accomplice before the fact, and if it does its duty he will be called away from Washington to show cause why he should not change the Post-Office Department for Sing Sing.

The proof of his guilt is conclusive. The property stolen as a result of the robbery was of great value. It was the mailing list of Funk & Wagnalls, containing the names of the subscribers to the New York Voice. As Clarkson was, no doubt, afraid of being shot by the watchman if he entered the office with burglarious intent, he hired two young men, Charles A. Durfee and James I. Jansen, to commit the theft. Dudley was also in the conspiracy, and during its progress he wrote Durfee as follows:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor just received. In reply I would say that as soon as I am ready I shall be glad to have your services in the matter that Mr. Clarkson and I were talking to you about. It will necessitate your coming here, and I can arrange, I think, for you to have a room to sleep in the headquarters building. We will settle about the details when I am ready for you to come.

In explanation of this, the other young man employed as Clarkson's accessory says in his confession:

Mr. Clarkson and I had an interview. I showed him the circulars and lists. . . . For these lists already furnished Clarkson asked what price I wanted. I said \$50. He said the price was fair if the work was effective.

This young man, a deaf mute employed by Funk & Wagnalls, naturally felt that after robbing his benefactors it would be unpleasant to remain in their employ. He told Clarkson that he would have to leave them. Clarkson urged him to remain "in order to gain more information" and promised to "make it \$250." Promises of Government clerkships in the event of Republican success were also made as further inducements for the commission of the theft.

The crime committed was a felony. As thieves employed by Clarkson and Dudley were in the employ of Funk & Wagnalls, some legal complications might be created to enable Clarkson to escape if he should be indicted, but there are no complications to obscure the moral aspects of the case, and morally Clarkson is guiltier than the deaf mute he paid for the commission of theft and breach of trust.—St. Louis Republic.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

—Republican jackasses are still kicking at the lion they suppose to be dead.—N. Y. Herald.

—When Bismarck sees Mr. Phelps' bang, he will understand that he might shoot if driven to do so.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—One hundred and thirty-one out of one hundred and forty of General Harrison's Indiana regiment have applied for office.—Chicago Mail.

—Whitelaw Reid has achieved the objects of his ambition—wealth, power, social station and official preferment. But at what a fearful sacrifice of conscience and manhood.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—Perry Belmont is Minister to Spain. He is the first foreign Minister to be superseded. It was Perry Belmont, we believe, who undertook to investigate James G. Blaine.—Boston Traveller.

—To protest against the appointment of Frederick Dent Grant to the Austrian mission will do no good; yet there are thousands of intelligent people who are curious to know when (if ever) in all the course of his life, Frederick Dent Grant did an honest day's work.—Chicago News.

—The Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress intend to eviscerate the Treasury. They may make a salary grab a part of the process, but if they do, they will hear the truth about it and themselves in language that will not accommodate itself to any delicacy they may feel as they fill their pockets.—St. Louis Republic.

—We can not undertake to furnish a careless, an extravagant, a gambling, or a vicious Senator or Congressman with all the money he can spend in Washington. To do so would simply demoralize society there, and the growth of luxury would be so rapid that Congressional salaries would soon be inadequate at \$100,000 a year.—Rochester Post-Express.

—Whitelaw Reid thinks on the whole that if he can so arrange his business, and if he can wholly recover from his surprise, and if it really must be done, why, he will go to Paris as requested. The affection of diffidence or indifference made by these fellows who have been yearning for place as a hart panteth for the brook is an evidence of that charming culture now so very much affected by our very best people.—Chicago Times.

—It looks as if the twine monopoly would succeed in squeezing the farmers a good deal this year, in spite of their kicking. An increase of from eleven cents to twenty cents, or more, on several million pounds ought to satisfy the greed of an ordinary trust. Of course, none of the farmers voted in favor of the tariff that protects the monopoly with its high rate on the imported sisal which is the larger constituent of the twine. But trusts are mostly private affairs.—St. Paul Globe.

RAISING GOOD STOCK.

Why It Does Not Pay to Keep Scrub Cows or Scrub Poultry.

It is a constant source of surprise when one visits the prominent markets for live stock, that so very small a proportion of the animals show evidence of having, to any considerable extent, the blood of well-bred stock. A very few are high grade, a larger number show some traces of good blood, but the great proportion are very evidently only common scrub stock. The sellers have the evidence before them in the much better prices realized for the best stock, of the advantages to be gained by the use of improved blood, and this should be a convincing argument and work a rapid change. The large extent of country over which the business of raising live stock is carried on, and the too common lack of enterprise on the part of those engaged in it, explain the slow progress made. It is still more a matter of surprise that in other countries of so much smaller area there is the same condition found. Of the stock in Scotland it is said: "Astonishing as have been the improvements effected in most of our breeds of live stock within recent years, it can not be denied that well-bred animals are often in the minority in many of our public markets. The little leaven has not yet sufficed to leaven the whole lump. Hence, instead of the symmetrical and early-matured animals which the modern show-yard has accustomed us to expect, we find local markets too often filled with coarse, unshapely, and ill-thriving beasts."

It would make a vast difference in the returns from the farm if men could be impressed with the advantages to be gained from the use of improved blood, and induced to use only well-bred sires, no matter what the breed of stock they raise or the number in their collection, large or small. The same writer mentioned above says: "It is of the utmost importance to the stock-breeder, who is working even on the most limited scale, that the animals he raises should be of the most improved type and blood. This is well understood as regards horses, and still more so, perhaps, as regards cattle that have to be prepared for the butcher. The dairyman also knows full well that a good milk cow is an animal that can not be produced unless the dairy qualities are encouraged and perpetuated in the race, generation after generation. It is the same whether we are breeding for milk, butter, cheese, beef, early maturity, symmetry, weight of flesh, and lightness of bone, or any other object; if we would strengthened and perpetuate any good quality in our animals they must be bred up to it. Even among poultry, some hens are better layers than others, and this is a quality which the poultry breeder can encourage, just as much as he can the production of fine-fleshed table fowls, and on the same lines and principles as the herd, stud, or flock breeder adopts in order to increase the milking, butter-making, meat-producing, wool-growing, or other qualities of his animals."

SILO AND ENSILAGE.

Information Based on the Experience of Well-Known Dairymen.

We are having numerous inquiries about the silo and ensilage, and we will answer them in the following, repeating, perhaps, some things we have recently said, that more recent inquirers may find their answer here. Wood is better than masonry for the silo; at least just as good. We think the first statement correct. Construct it of any dimensions desired, and as much as twenty-five feet deep, if you like. The greater the depth, the more perfectly the ensilage will settle of its own weight. Be sure to build strong, remembering that there is considerable pressure upon the walls. We recently gave directions for building air-tight walls. It is said that the reason that ensilage sometimes spoils at the corners and on the sides is because it is trodden so hard that it does not heat up in those locations as it does in the center. John Gould says that the remedy is to tread it a little in the corners and leave it at night heaped up right in the center. The third day when we get ready to fill again, throw this corn from the middle into the corners; that does away with the whole bother. Have your carrier carry as near the center of your pit as you can, and distribute through the day, and then the last three or four loads heap in the center.

Do not tramp the corners as much as the center. After the ensilage is put in, and left until it shows a temperature of 125 degrees, throw on wilted hay and place on it some boards, or put on tarred paper. When you begin to feed it there is no danger of it spoiling. You take it from the top. In regard to its effect upon the quality of the milk, experience shows that it improves the quality. One man recently, in giving his experience, said that before he fed ensilage it took twenty pounds of milk to make a pound of butter in winter, but that with ensilage it took but eighteen pounds.—Western Rural.

—Among the names of the mistresses of the White House have been three Marthas, two Marys, two Abigails, one Eliza, one Elizabeth, one Margaret, one Sarah, one Jane, one Harriet, one Dorothy, two Julias, one Letitia, one Emily, one Angelica, one Louisa, one Lucy, one Frances, and now there is a Caroline, though she calls it "Carrie."

—A London surgeon says that business men who occupy offices above the third story get flighty after a few years, and, unless making a change, become mildly insane.

CHRONIC BORROWERS.

Revelations by a Lady Writer Who Knows All About Them.

If you are buying a house in a neighborhood unknown to you, you will naturally ask all kinds of questions. You will want to know if the drainage is good, if the air is pure, if there has ever been malaria, how far it is to the depot and post-office; but ten to one you don't inquire if there are any borrowers in the neighborhood.

Now, a chronic borrower is a deadly nuisance in a community. A woman who is always "just out" of saleratus will stir up more trouble in a neighborhood than a mad-dog, and a flock of fifteen hens, and a rooster.

She will run in on you at any and all hours, and want to borrow just a little sugar, or spice, till she can send to the grocer's. She really did not know she was anywhere near out, till she went about her cooking, and then she found that she hadn't a dust of sugar in the house, and not a soul around anywhere that she could send out after any!

And she will tell you that she does so hate to trouble you; for if there is any thing on earth that she dislikes to do, it is to borrow—and she never does it when she can help it; but now her pie crust is all on the plates, and she was obliged to, because she could not spare the time to run to the grocer's. And she will sit down in your kitchen, and stop half an hour, and talk about every body in town; and, meanwhile, she will take an account of every thing her eyes fall on, and she will see behind your stove the cobwebs that you forgot to brush down this morning; and she will notice the old books that your husband lent to the wood-box to dry, and she will see that your lamp chimneys have not been washed, and that your dishes are in the sink, and that you had ham for breakfast, by the spatter of grease on the stove; and when she goes into some other neighbor's house, on a borrowing expedition, she will give a report of what she saw in your kitchen, and swear the neighbor over to eternal secrecy regarding it; and the consequence will be that in a week it will be all over town that your folks live on ham, and that you are the most untidy house-keeper on the footstool.

When the borrower returns what she borrows, it is always in a little smaller measure, if, indeed, she returns it at all. And you may congratulate yourself if you get half what belongs to you.

A regular borrower will borrow every thing from a piece of salt fish for breakfast, down to your boy, if you have one.

The book borrower is even a greater nuisance than the woman who borrows household supplies. She never hesitates to ask for the choicest or costliest books in your house. And she seems to think that she confers a favor on you by so asking.

And if you are fool enough to lend, the possibility is that you will have to go after the books in question, and will find on doing so that she has lent them to some friend of hers, who wanted to read them; and she will tell you that she knew you would be willing—you are so good-natured.

In the course of our life we have been asked to lend every thing in the book list that ever we owned, except our Bible, and somehow nobody has ever seemed to care about borrowing that; and in nine times out of ten, when we have complied, our literature has come back to us in a shape that fitted it only for kindlings—if, indeed, we were lucky enough ever to set eyes on it.

So we say to all our friends, if it be possible to avoid it, never have a borrower for a neighbor.—N. Y. Weekly.

HEAD TO THE NORTH.

Why We Should Sleep with Our Bodies Lying North and South.

Scientific investigation proves that there is the best possible foundation for the belief that we should sleep with our bodies lying north and south. Each human system has magnetic poles, one positive and one negative. It is true that some persons have the positive pole in the head and the negative pole in the feet, and others the reverse. In order that the person sleeping should be in perfect harmony with the magnetic phenomena of the earth, the head, if it possess the positive pole, should lie to the south, or if the feet possess the positive pole, the head should lie to the north.

The positive pole should always lie opposite to the magnetic center of the continent and thus maintain magnetic equilibrium. The positive pole of the person draws one away, but the magnetic pole of the earth draws the other way and forces the blood toward the feet, affects the iron in the system, tones up the nerves and makes sleep refreshing and invigorating.

But if a person sleeps the wrong way and fails to become magnetically in sympathy with the earth, he will then probably be too magnetic and will have a fever, resulting from the magnetic forces working too fast; or he will not be magnetic enough and the great strain will cause a feeling of lassitude, sleep will not be refreshing, and in the morning he will have no more energy than there is in a cake of soap. Some persons may scoff at these ideas, but the greatest scientific men of the world have studied the subject.—Globe-Democrat.

—Dr. Chaille, the well-known statistician, states that the average life of woman is longer than that of man, and in most parts of the United States woman's expectation of life is greater,

OUR COW'S MILK.

How to Manage It Profitably to the Farmer's Advantage.

The woman who sells the most milk or butter is not always realizing the most benefit from one cow, but rather the one who secures the most nourishing and palatable additions to the daily fare, additions which take the place of desserts for which money must be paid out.

A pint of milk, one egg, two table-spoons of sugar, one of coconut, and a tablespoon of flour, baked in one crust till it creams, not curdles, will make a delicious pie; but if you sell that pint of milk for four cents, and in its place purchase berries or some other expensive dessert, the money will be on the wrong side of the balance sheet.

Nor is it policy to go to the other extreme and try to use all the milk fresh by placing it on the table, when tea or coffee are prepared.

I will outline my plan, which works well at our house. The calf at three days old, might be sold for a dollar; but at four weeks, can be sold for eight and perhaps ten. That is getting a good price for a month's milk. I make butter through the spring. Four deep pails are enough for the milk. I set them into a tank through which the tubular well water passes, or hang them in the well. The two pails of the previous day's milk I have brought in each morning before breakfast, skim the oldest into the cream jar and leave the milk for fowls and pigs, once a week or oftener making "Dutch" cheese. From the other pail I take a cup of cream for the breakfast oatmeal and coffee, adding the rest to the cream jar, and keep the cool sweet milk for various custards, puddings, fritters, cake, bread sponge, and baking powder biscuit, or to cook rice in, and prepare numberless "fixings," and as for feed milk for the table, it is rich enough. I churn every other day, rinse the butter clear, salt it, and the next day work and pack it in a gallon jar, keeping out a roll for use. When the jar lacks an inch of being full, I put on brine and cover. I make enough for use later; for in July, I scald up the churn in salt and water, dry and put away. Then begins an entire change of program.

The night's milk is hung in the well as before, brought in in the morning and the cream taken off. The days for string beans, peas, terris and peaches are then come, and that quart of cream will keep the dinner and tea table up to the perfect mark. The cold milk is warmed and added to the new milk (from which a large basin full is saved out for household use), and the whole is curdled for cheese. I curd three days' milk before putting in the press. Very little outlay is needed for cheese-making. A small tub, a large dishpan for a vat, strainers, tin hoops, box and lever. See a good cheese made, then don't salt or scald too much, and rival the factory foot-ball article. Cheese-making is neat, light work, an hour in the morning and another at night being sufficient for it.

With milk, cream, butter, cheese, vegetables and fruit, one can set a tempting table with but little outlay of money.—Cor. Minneapolis House-keeper.

Deep or Shallow Plowing.

For many years I have found it a great advantage to plow in the following way: For corn I plow in spring as near five inches deep as I can, if it is sod manured. Thus I get the use of the manure early in the season. I can work the ground, and by capillary attraction the moisture can come from below, which can not occur when the plowing is done eight inches deep or more. This is a very important point. In plowing deep it takes three horses, when the ground gets hard, and often the farmer can not get the third horse. I have never failed to beat my neighbors in crops of corn when they plowed deep, say eight or ten inches. The following spring plowed for oats from eight to ten inches deep, turning the corn stalks down and keeping the manure in the middle of the furrow, as it were. At this time of spring it is easy on a team, and can be done well. The next fall, when the ground is hard and the weather is hot, I plow for wheat, five inches only, and plow the manure up. The ground will be mellow then and easily packed to that depth for a seed bed. I have found by following this course that good crops followed.—J. B. Machamer, in Ohio Farmer.

How to Make Devonshire Cream.

The easiest and surest way to make this delicate dish is to steam it. Have a wide tin pan for the milk that will fit tightly into a vessel in which water can be boiled, and in such a way that the bottom of the tin will be two or three inches above the water. Pour three or four quarts of milk, fresh from the cow, into the tin pan and let it stand in a cool place twelve hours or more. Have the water boiling and set the tin of milk carefully on top. Do not touch the milk, the water must boil all the time until a rim of bubbles half an inch wide forms all around the pan of milk. The milk must not boil. Take it off and set it in a cool place for twelve hours or so. Just before the cream is wanted, take it off with a skimmer and serve in a glass dish.—Good Housekeeping.

—What an awful balance some of us will find against us on St. Peter's ledger when we close up our earthly accounts. Luring fellow mortals hither to despair and self-murder will be charged against us—and will our contributions to the support of churches balance the account?—Los Angeles (Cal.) Porcupine.

STORAGE OF LIFE.

Various Ways in Which Men and Women Waste Years of Their Existence.

Within each ton of coal was stored, long before the creation of man, a definite amount of heat, which, by the chemical process of combustion, may be made available for man's use. A barrel of wheat contains a fixed amount of food. Electricity can now be stored, and bought and sold in measured quantity.

Each person has a definite amount of stored life, normally equal to about one hundred years; but, in most cases, our ancestors have squandered much that should have come to us, and we ourselves waste not a little that we have actually inherited.

This wasting of our store of life is as serious a thing as it is common. It may be done thoughtlessly or ignorantly, but the waste is just as irremediable. Tens of thousands of children die annually, and as many more survive with a sadly-wasted vitality, simply because their mothers do not exercise enough care in the matter of food, pure air and sunshine.

Our schools waste this store by drawing too largely on the brain and nerves of their pupils through the competitive systems, the worry of public examinations; through exacting the same tasks of the bright and of the dull, and through lack of adequate and persistent attention to the sanitary condition of the school-rooms.

Some parents allow their children to waste their supply of nervous force by the incessant reading of sensational books, or by frequent attendance at exciting evening parties, and some by not insisting on regular and sufficient sleep.

Women waste it by overwork and worry in their homes, and it is a very rapid waste. Gay young ladies and fast young men waste it at a fearful rate in their rounds of pleasure. Only next is the waste of high-living, conjoined with excessive devotion to business.

Of all the professions, the medical wastes the life-store most rapidly by irregular and broken sleep, night exposure and the constant drain on the sympathies and the nervous system. It seems a pity that those whose great work is to save and prolong the life of others should have to do it at the expense of their own.—Youth's Companion.

IN THE STAR-LIGHT.

Young Love on Its Way Home on a Bright Summer Night.

Overhead glittered the stars of a cloudless sky in June, and the full moon beamed enchantingly on a landscape wrapped in repose. Not a breath ruffled the leaves of the trees that lined the avenue along which Bolivar Pyke and Buenavista McCorkle were wending their way slowly homeward from a meeting of the Gynecological Society. Not a ripple stirred the surface of the romantic frog-pond on the left in whose bosom was mirrored the glorious firmament, and not a sound came from the suburban farmhouse on the right, whose inmates were sleeping the deep, dreamless, reposeful sleep of deliverance that follows an evening spent in reading one of Trollop's novels.

"Bolivar!" exclaimed the maiden, as something by the roadside that seemed to reflect the pale radiance of the moonbeams caught her eye, "what is that on the ground?"

"The young man stooped and looked at it.

"Is it nothing but a snail, Buenavista," he said. "The beauty of the night has tempted it forth. It is a wonder," he continued, dreamily, "that all animate nature is not out for a moonlight stroll. The night is too lovely to be spent indoors, even in the restful slumber that tired nature exacts after a day of toil."

The enjoyment of the wondrous loveliness of the evening seemed too deep for words, however, and in silence the young couple proceeded slowly on their way, commencing only in that voiceless yet eloquent language that expresses itself in a glance of the eye, a pressure of the hand, or the softly-breathed sigh that is felt rather than heard. O, glorious season of youth and hope, when—but we digress.

Long had they walked on thus in ecstatic silence when the gentle girl again spoke.

"Bolivar," she said, "I think I see on the ground another snail."

The young man stooped to inspect it. Raising himself and slightly quickening his steps he said: "No, Buenavista, it is the same snail!"—Chicago Tribune.

Pathways in Tropical Africa.

Prof. Drummond's recently published book on Tropical Africa shows that though traveling there is easy, it is slow; and that, therefore, Mr. Stanley's friends need not despair of the gallant explorer's safety. Says the Professor: "Probably no country in the world, civilized or uncivilized, is better supplied with paths than this unmapped continent. Every village is connected with some other village, every tribe with the next tribe, every State with its neighbor, and, therefore, with all the rest. The explorer's business is simply to select from this network of tracks, keep a general direction, and hold on his way. Let him begin at Zanzibar, plant his foot on a native footpath, and set his foot towards Tanganyika. In eight months he will be there. The native tracks which I have just described are the same in character all over Africa. They are veritable footpaths, never a foot in breadth, beaten as hard as adamant, and rutted beneath the level of the forest bed by centuries of native traffic."

Honesty and Intelligence.

It pays to be honest, you say. Granted.

Yet how many are dishonest through ignorance, expediency, or intentionally. One can be dishonest and yet say nothing.

A clerk who lets a customer buy a damaged piece of goods, a witness who holds back the truth which would clear a prisoner, a medical practitioner who takes his patient's money when he knows he is doing him no good,—all are culpably dishonest.

Speaking of the dishonesty of medical men reminds us that only the past week there has come under our personal observation a form of dishonesty which is almost too mean for narration.

It is generally known that doctors bind themselves by codes, resolutions and oaths not to use any advertised medicines. Now, there is a medicine on the market which, for the past ten years, has accomplished a marvelous amount of good in the cure of Kidney and Liver diseases, and diseases arising from the derangement of these great organs,—we refer to Warner's Safe Cure. So wide-spread are the merits of this medicine that the majority of the doctors of this country know from actual evidence that it will cure Advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease.

The medical profession have put themselves on record as admitting that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians base enough and dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure in a surreptitious manner, put the same into plain, four-ounce vials, and charge their patients \$2.00 per vial, when a sixteen-ounce bottle of the remedy, in its original package, can be bought at any drug store in the world for \$1.25.

Perhaps the doctor argues that the cure of the patient justifies his dishonesty, yet he will boldly stand up at the next county medical meeting and denounce Warner's Safe Cure as a patent medicine, and one which he can not and will not use.

The fact is that the people are waking up to the truth that the medical profession is far from honest, and that it does not possess a monopoly of wisdom in the curing of disease, doctoring the many symptoms of kidney disease, instead of striking at the seat of disease—the kidneys themselves,—allowing patients to die rather than use a remedy known to be a specific, simply because it has been advertised, and when patients are dead from Advanced Kidney Disease, still practicing deception by giving the cause of death in their certificate as pneumonia, dropsy, heart disease, or some other accompanying effect of Bright's Disease.

All this is *prima facie* evidence of incompetency, bigotry and dishonesty. We speak but the truth when we say that Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. have done a most philanthropic work for the past ten years in educating the people up to the knowledge they now enjoy, especially of the Kidneys and Liver, and are deserving of all praise for their honesty and straightforwardness in exposing shams and dishonesty of all kinds.—E.

The Tariff on Pharaoh.

M. Maspero, the eminent Egyptologist, told an amusing story of an early experience with custom-house officials in the course of a lecture which he delivered recently at Brussels. He had landed a case containing a superb mummy, an authentic Pharaoh of the sixteenth century B. C., at some European port—which, he did not say—and, having declared the nature of its contents, he counted on seeing it passed without further trouble. But the officer insisted on opening the case; and after a minute inspection of the article inside it, of which he could make nothing, though he concluded that it must be valuable from the care with which it was packed, he told the archeologist that he would have to levy duty on it. "What! duty on an Egyptian Pharaoh?" asked M. Maspero, laughing heartily at the notion. The official searched the tariff-table carefully, but of course it threw no light on the matter. "It is true," he said, "that Pharaohs are not mentioned in the tariff; but they are dutiable all the same, for they come under the head of 'unclassified articles,' and are subject to the maximum rate as such." And great Pharaoh dead, if not exactly turned to clay, was passed through the custom-house as "dried fish," the most highly taxed of imports.—London Times.

—Mrs. De Culture—"Horrors! Going to marry that young Mr. Hayseed! Are you crazy? He eats pie with a knife." Miss De Culture—"I know it, ma, but I love him."—"You'll die of disgust."—"No I won't. I'll never have pie."—Philadelphia Record.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, Flour, and Butter.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wretched, convulsive and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, therewith is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

FIFTY-FIVE women of Utica, N. Y., have signed an agreement not to let a man crowd past them in a theater "unless he is going out on some other business than that of drinking."

Engravings of Buildings, Portraits, Etc.—If you want Engravings of any description—Buildings, Portraits, Machinery, Maps, Plans, etc.—write to us for samples and prices. Only photo-engraving establishment west of the Mississippi run by electric light.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWS PAPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

AN American flag, claimed to be the first one used, was carried in the Harrison inaugural procession at Washington. It is owned by a Mrs. Stafford, of Edgartown, Mass.

The prevalence of Malaria in large sections of country where, until recently, it has never been known, is not easy of explanation. If you are a sufferer, it will be more interesting to you to know how to get well. A few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will do the work, and do it immediately. The medicine is prompt in destroying the poison, and always safe; even for young children. Sold by Druggists.

FENCING has become so popular among ladies upon the continent that many converts include it in their curriculum.

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

SPENDING the crops before they are made is working to disadvantage; so far as possible, pay as you go.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The guitar is becoming very fashionable in England.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Halo's Honor of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The rarest and choicest of precious metals is gallium. It is valued at \$8,350 an ounce.

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

The sale is reported of a piece of property in Chicago at the rate of \$1.30 a square inch.

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

Advertisement for Dr. JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, IT CONQUERS PAIN. Lists ailments like Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, etc.

Advertisement for Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPESIA, AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, etc.

Advertisement for Ladies' SHOES, OUR LADIES' FINE DONGOLA and GOAT HIDE SHOES, \$2.50. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., CHICAGO.

Advertisement for 20 PRIZE STALLIONS, Percherons and French Coachers, RESERVED FOR SPRING TRADE, On Sale March 25, 1889.

Advertisement for WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, A LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

Advertisement for NORTHERN PACIFIC, LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS, FREE Government LANDS.

Advertisement for ORATORS, say Pio's Cure for Consumption is the best for keeping the voice clear, 25 cents.

Advertisement for 5-TON WAGON SCALES, \$60. HAMILTON, HAMILTON, N.Y.



AN HONEST DRUGGIST, when asked for the best blood-purifier, always recommends Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because he knows it has by far the largest sale and gives the best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from a common blotch, or eruption to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

WARRANTED. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Result of the Spring Elections in Various Cities of the Country.

LEAVENWORTH, April 4.—The city election passed off quietly yesterday, and the largest vote ever known here was recorded. Unusual interest and excitement prevailed, and voters, both men and women, stood in long lines at the various polling places, awaiting their turn to cast their ballots. The women worked with greater zeal than the men, but good-natured rivalry predominated and there was no disturbance or quarreling of any kind. A bitter fight was made on Colonel Anthony, Republican candidate for mayor, and he was scratched to a great extent in every ward of the city and ran considerably behind the ticket. In the middle part of the afternoon the Democrats became alarmed, and E. Jameson, the independent candidate for mayor, withdrew from the field and threw his support to Hacker, the Democratic candidate. Hacker is elected by about 600 majority, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected with the possible exception of Carroll for Council in the Fifth ward, and Caldern, councilman for the Third ward.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Monday's municipal election in Ohio had many mixed results. The Democrats elected a mayor in Akron, Springfield and Zanesville, and carried the principal offices in Middletown, Akron, Norwalk, Bucyrus, Fremont, Circleville, Chillicothe, averaging, Lancaster, Waplington, St. Mary's, Hamilton, Tiffin, Zanesville, Newark, Kent, Canton and Sidney. The Republicans were entirely or nearly successful in Logan, Lebanon (where local option was defeated), Troy, Mount Gilead, Kenton, Urbana, Piqua, London, Cambridge, Ripley, Van Wert, Sandusky, Wooster and Fostoria. In Kent the issue of prohibition was prominent and carried by one vote. In the election at Cincinnati Republicans and Democrats divided the offices, a Republican being elected mayor. Columbus went solidly Democratic. Cleveland elected Republicans to all the city offices but two, which the Democrats gained.

A CHICAGO AVALANCHE. CHICAGO, April 3.—Returns from nearly all the precincts in the city are in and show the election of the entire Democratic ticket for city officers and a majority of the aldermen, giving the Democrats full control of the city government in both executive and legislative branches. Dewitt C. Cregier, the Democratic candidate for mayor, has a total majority of 28,000 over John A. Roche, Republican, the present incumbent. The weather was perfect and a large vote was polled. Universal interest was manifested in the day's contest, but no disturbance of any kind occurred. Nearly every office in sight was captured by the Democrats, all their candidates on the city ticket being elected by a comfortable majority. About 12,000 of the North and West town tickets of the D-mocrats go in and they secure the circuit judge. The only Republican success was in hanging onto the South town offices by a very narrow majority.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Complete returns from the twenty-eight wards of the city show that Judge E. A. Noonan (Democrat) for mayor, has a total majority of 28,000 over J. Butler (Republican) 27,000. Noonan's plurality, 1,626. The Democrats elect Auditor, inspector of weights and measures, register and but one of the five councilmen, while the Republicans secure collector, comptroller, treasurer, president of the board of public improvements and four councilmen.

AT KANSAS CITY, MO. KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The Republicans were successful here yesterday, electing nearly all their ticket with the exception of treasurer and an alderman in the First, Second and Fifth wards and two in the Seventh. The vote cast was light. The following were elected: J. Davenport, mayor; William Peake (Democrat), treasurer; S. B. Winram, auditor; Michael Boland, recorder; W. K. Hawkins, city attorney. The proposition to increase the annual rate of taxation for school purposes to forty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation was also carried.

AT ATCHISON. ATCHISON, April 3.—The election yesterday was very interesting. B. P. Waggener, Democrat, was elected mayor by a good majority. The Republican ticket carried four councilmen and the Democrats one. Gilbert, the independent candidate for mayor, who was feared by both parties, will probably come out third in the race. The votes of 800 women were divided between the Democrats and independent candidates. In the Fourth ward Joe Bell, Republican, was elected to the school board over his wife, who ran on the independent ticket.

KANSAS CITY, KAN. KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The Republicans elected their entire ticket yesterday, excepting councilmen in the First and Sixth wards. W. A. Coy's majority for mayor over Frank Merstelle, Democrat, will probably reach 800, while the three justices, three constables and the six members of the school board on the Republican ticket will have majorities ranging from 600 to 1,200.

AT FORT SCOTT. FORT SCOTT, April 3.—What was everywhere conceded to be a big Democratic victory was recorded at the city election today. The Republican party nominated George Myers for mayor and he was snored under by between 300 and 500 votes, together with the entire Republican ticket.

AT TOPEKA. TOPEKA, April 3.—The contest over the majority yesterday was the warmest ever witnessed in the city. About 8,000 votes were cast, of which over 2,000 were females. The vote is very close. The indications are that Metzker, the Republican nominee, has about 250 plurality.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—The returns are coming in very slowly from the election yesterday. A light vote was polled, but the indications point to the election of Hemmingway, Hughes and Sanders, Democrats, for Supreme Judges over Mitchell, Cregg and Hill, Republicans, by safe majorities.

AT JEFFERSON CITY. JEFFERSON CITY, April 3.—In the city election held here yesterday the following candidates were elected: Mayor, Ott, Republican, by 105 majority; city attorney, Lucnett, Democrat, 136 majority; city marshal, Schi-mer, Republican, 151 majority; recorder, Payne, Republican, 129 majority; collector, Roor, Democrat, 93 majority.

DEMOCRATS CARRY SPRINGFIELD, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—The Democrats of this city yesterday elected their candidate for mayor, Hon. Charles E. Hay, and the entire city ticket. They also elected their candidate for county clerk to fill vacancy and a majority of the board of supervisors.

FURIOUS PRAIRIE FIRES.

Destruction in Dakota and Other Portions of the Northwest—Many Lives Reported Lost.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—Leona, county seat of McPherson County, Dakota, thirty-five miles northwest of Aberdeen, was destroyed by prairie fire during Tuesday's whirlwind. The fire came from the west and was not noticed until it struck the town on account of the terrible dust. Eight dwellings and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of \$150,000. The only buildings remaining are the court house, two stores and six dwellings. C. W. Olds and Thomas Wardwell were burned and a courier from the demolished village says they can not live. Leona is an interior town with no railroads or telegraph and further particulars can not be obtained. Many farm houses are in ashes and the carcasses of dead animals are seen along the roads.

Word has reached Vermillion, Dak., of a very destructive prairie fire north and west of there. A number of casualties are reported. The whole country about Blunt, Dak., is being devastated by prairie fires. The most devastating prairie fire ever known raged over the prairies north of Lake Benton, Minn. The wind was a hurricane for nearly twenty-four hours and swept the fire along with resistless force, passing the widest fire-breaks as nothing and leaping plowed fields with a wild bound, inflicting losses upon houses, barns and in some instances lives. The greatest destruction of property and loss of life is in Dakota. Dempster, a station on the Waterson branch, is reported destroyed. Spaulding's ranch near there is also reported consumed. Crossing into Lincoln County over a tract of land comparatively little settled and covered with a heavy growth of grass, it swept on with renewed velocity. It is reported that Henry Koith, M. G. Moon and others near here lost nearly all their buildings with contents.

About Jackson, Minn., the prairie fires prove more general than at first believed. Additional losses are reported from all directions and messengers bring news of stubborn fights to save property. Fires were raging in every direction and each seemed to pursue a distinct course of its own.

Prairie fires below Miller, Dak., destroyed about forty houses, many barns, a large number of cattle and houses, and left about forty families destitute in the southern portion of the county. A storm of wind added to the terrors of the situation. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. In Sully and Hughes counties \$200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Near Highmore Miss Sweeney was burned to death, and near Lawrence Mrs. Babcock perished in the flames.

OF INTEREST TO SETTLERS.

Oklahoma Land Seekers Will Do Well to Peruse the Following. WASHINGTON, April 4.—E. Henry Copp, who has published several works on public land and mining law, states that actual personal settlement on the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory will give precedence over a soldier's declaratory statement filed in the land-office. All papers presented at the Guthrie and Kingfisher land-offices April 22 will be treated as filed simultaneously. There will be no changes in the blank forms used in making soldiers' and other homestead entries, except in form 4,093 two new affidavits will be required—one where the entryman has made a previous entry and the other to the effect that the entryman did not settle prior to twelve m., April 22, 1889. Soldiers and others who have heretofore made homestead entries of less than 100 acres can make entry of such quantity of Oklahoma land as added to previous entry, will make 100 acres each. No land scrip of any kind can be used. Acts of violence in forcing other settlers off the land will prejudice the department against the settler who commits the acts of violence. The heirs of a settler who is killed in defending his land have the same rights as the settler would have had if living. Any settler who makes a pretense of residence and improvement and fails to comply with the law will be liable to have a contest commenced against his entry. The General Land-office promises to issue printed instructions and the new forms to-day.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The Election Very Close—Democrats Make Considerable Gains. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The election of Governor is very close. This city shows almost unprecedented Democratic gains, every ward but one going Democratic and Davis' plurality piling up enormously. His majority in this city amounts to 1,038. East Providence and South Kingston are yet to be heard from. The Democrats do not claim Davis' election and close figuring shows that he will lack about 600 of a majority. Attorney-General Slocum, Democrat, is the only man on the State ticket who is elected. The Democrats have hopes of getting the Legislature with the help of the towns where new elections must be held.

The Legislature figures up, Senate, Republicans 19; Democrats 14; House, Democrats 34; Republicans 30. Neither branch is full. "No election" occurring in many places. The election of Slocum, Democrat, over Rogers, Republican, and other two parties for Attorney-General is conceded. Rogers was largely scratched by the Republican Democratic gains along the Blackstone valley from Pawtucket to Woonsocket are large, probably owing to the new voters.

The Proposed Change in Atchison.

BOSTON, April 4.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. publicly announced that the time had come for a radical change in the management of the Atchison, and called upon the stockholders to send them their proxies for the annual meeting. They say: "These proxies will be used in our best discretion to secure a conservative and economical management with frequent, prompt and candid reports to the stockholders of the company's earnings and expenses, and of all other matters of interest. It is important to every stockholder that his stock should be represented."

Bismarck Watchful.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Washington special to the World says that the German Minister yesterday received a telegram in cipher from Prince Bismarck instructing him to cable at the earliest moment the names of the vessels ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Samoa, together with a full description of them and their equipment. He was also asked whether the sending of reinforcements to Samoa will weaken the American navy in any other part of the world to any considerable extent. The Minister was also instructed to report without loss of time the condition of the new vessels in process of construction.

RUSH OF SETTLERS.

Settlers and Boomers Congregating on the Border Ready to Move into Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 2.—All the trains that came into the city yesterday were filled with passengers who came to await the opening of Oklahoma. Forty-one boomers wagons came in and joined the camp upon the Walnut. A colony of thirty men arrived on the train yesterday morning from Utah, on route for the promised land. They endeavored to purchase tickets to Guthrie, Indian Territory, and the Santa Fe agent refused them, according to instructions of the company. They purchased tickets to Purcell, but their intentions are to get off at Guthrie, whether the trainmen permit or not. All freight for stations in the Oklahoma country along the Santa Fe line is refused excepting it be billed to Indian agents or traders. As a consequence the freight matter at this point is accumulating very rapidly awaiting transportation. In the last twenty-four hours fifteen trains were made up in the Santa Fe yards and nineteen came in. To handle all this freight matter the agent has quadrupled his force and they are almost unable to take care of it. That gentleman informs your correspondent that by the 22d he will have at least seventy-five men handling household goods and other freight arriving here for Oklahoma, and that also his company will have 100 trains ready to carry settlers and freight into Oklahoma.

DISSATISFIED CHIPS.

St. Louis and Buffalo Carpenters Get Up a Strike. ST. LOUIS, April 2.—About 1,200 of the 2,000 carpenters in this city went on a strike yesterday morning for an eight hour day and forty cents per hour. The bosses have generally conceded the eight hour day but are divided about the wages, many of them being unwilling to give more than 30c per hour. The men are much agitated over the fact that the bosses persistently ignore the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and they say they are determined to have recognition as an organization. W. H. Kliver, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been in the city several weeks and has been active in working up the movement. He will have charge of the strike.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—About 600 members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union and 200 members of the Painters' Union struck work yesterday because the bosses refused to allow nine hours as a full day's work. The bosses are willing to concede nine hours beginning June 1, but not before. Both striking organizations have established headquarters. No disturbance of any sort is apprehended. The bosses have not yet decided what to do.

SAD CALAMITY.

A Mother and Three Children Burned to Death. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—Margaret Klein and her three children were burned to death in their home yesterday morning. The house is a small frame building. Mrs. Klein, with her children, occupied the three rooms on the lower floor. Upstairs an old man named Lawrence Jung lived. The small of smoke, a hole having burned through the floor, had been tightly closed, the charred bodies of Mrs. Klein and two sons, aged six and four years respectively, were found. The body of the infant son, aged two years, was found in the basement, a hole having burned through the floor through which the body had fallen. There was every indication that the mother had deliberately burned herself and children to death. They had all occupied the same bed. The smoke from the fire built beneath it had smothered them all. The bodies were terribly disfigured. Mrs. Klein's husband died ten months ago, and Mrs. Klein had supported herself by taking in washing.

TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope Thankful For Sympathy From Archbishops. BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Pope Leo has sent the following letter to the American Archbishops. The letter, which is a reply to the advocacy by American Bishops of the Pope's temporal power, is as follows: "We have read your powerful and impressive letter of December 4. It does honor to you, whilst it affords us no little satisfaction. Nothing could be more appropriate to the time or more worthy of your high office, than the public defence of the liberty and rights of the apostolic see and the devoted clergy of Italy against the attacks of those who, holding forcible possession of our city, endeavor by threats of punishment to stifle the very voices of those whose duty it is to proclaim the law of the church; and because you have made this defense with prudence and vigor, both justice and religion owe you a debt of gratitude, and this the more because your defense has the merit of constancy. These striking proofs of your faith and zeal serve to bind our hearts in closer union."

To Sell or Not to Sell.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., April 1.—The people are worked up over the question of selling the Strip lands. The United States Commissioners are expected about May 1, and the question is whether the Chief will call the Council or the people together to take the matter into consideration. The questions for the people to decide will be: Sell or not sell; for what price, and whether invest the money or divide it per capita among the people. Some people are discussing the propriety of allotting not only the Strip but all the lands, but the majority are opposed to it. The Downing party will declare positively against the sale of the Strip lands provided the Indians can get what they have been offered or none (that is \$3 per acre) and allotting the balance. That would give all a chance to improve the land owned in permanent reservation east of 93 degrees.

Old Ben Getting Cross.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Hon. Benjamin F. Butler came to Washington to be present in the equity court where he is arguing the case of Butler vs. Strong. F. F. Browning, counsel for the other side, had the floor and had paused momentarily to refer to some letters, when Butler interrupted to address the court. Browning interrupted him with "I have not yielded the floor." Butler made several vain efforts to fix the attention of the court and falling said, "Your Honor, I don't propose to be snuffed at by a cur." To this Browning replied, "And may it please the court, I don't propose to be bullied by a bulldog." The contestants quitted down when the judge threatened to fine them.

UNUSUALLY GOOD.

The Outlook For This Year's Crops in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 4.—The Kansas Farmer presents to its readers this week a comprehensive report from special correspondents in nearly every county in the State, showing the condition of things generally among the farmers on the first day of this month. Summarizing the reports it says: The outlook is unusually good. The acreage of wheat is very large and the condition is extra good. Winter wheat acreage was considerably enlarged last fall over previous years since 1884, and there has been more spring wheat sown this spring than ever before in any one year. The feeling among farmers is that the outlook is good, and that the crop will be unusually large. Every county report except one gives the condition good and very good. The oats acreage will be larger than in any previous year; it is up nicely all over the State and doing well. The corn acreage will be larger than ever before. Most of the corn ground was plowed in the fall and is now in good order for spring work. The fruit prospect, except peaches, is good, and the peach crop will be much larger than in any of the last five years. An unusually large quantity of feed was saved last fall. Feed is now abundant and stock of all kinds in good condition. Grass is started nearly and is growing fast. In all the western counties sorghum, alfalfa, milk-maize, broom corn and sweet potatoes will be grown largely, as experience has shown them to be well suited to the climate and soil of that region. The prospect is encouraging all over the State.

PENSION RULINGS.

A Ruling That is of Interest to Heirs of Pensioners—A Decision Reversed. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Commissioner Tanner, of the Pension Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has issued the following ruling: "Pursuant to the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1887, whenever a pension certificate characterizing original increase, restoration, arrears or otherwise, shall have been issued by this bureau and the beneficiary mentioned therein is found to have died before payment, the amount due on said certificate to the date of said pensioner's death will be paid to the widow of such pensioner. If there be no widow the said amount will be paid to the minor children of said deceased pensioner. If there be neither widow nor minor children then the amount due said deceased pensioner will, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate."

REVERSED THE RULING.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey has reversed the decision of his predecessor, Judge Hawkins, in the Ammerman pension case. The latter was a soldier of an Ohio regiment during the civil war and one day while skylarking with some of his comrades was thrown down, breaking several bones and sustaining other injuries from the fall. A few years ago Ammerman applied for a pension, which was refused by Judge Hawkins upon the ground that the injury of the applicant was not received in the line of duty. The reversal of this decision entitles Ammerman to a large amount of back pay.

HOPE FOR THE WEARY.

Good Fruit Yet Left For Industrious Place-Hunters. WASHINGTON, April 4.—There are a number of important offices yet to be filled by nomination of the President and appointment by heads of departments. These include the following: Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Public Printer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Minister to Germany, Minister to China, Consuls-General to Liverpool and Paris and all the consulates, the officers of the District of Columbia, including two commissioners, marshal, recorder of deeds and register of wills, two assistant United States Commerce commissioners, local officers at New York and Philadelphia—postmasters, collectors and surveyors of the port, etc. This list is sufficient to keep the place hunters in Washington for several weeks yet, and they will be accompanied by Senators and Representatives who are not satisfied to leave the selection of the fortunate nominees to the executive department without their advice and suggestion. Developments indicate that the office of Public Printer will be bestowed upon none of the gentlemen who have been so far named in connection with it.

THE BROOKLYN IN DISTRESS.

The United States Man-of-War Relieved By a British Steamer. PENSACOLA, Fla., April 4.—The information that the United States man-of-war Brooklyn was found at sea in distress and out of provisions was brought to this port by the British steamer Falshaw, Captain Bennett, yesterday. On Tuesday, March 26, the Falshaw sighted a vessel flying a flag of distress and signaling for the Englishman to come closer. They were then in latitude 23.42 north, longitude 63.37 west. The Falshaw bore down upon the vessel and learned that the stranger was the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn had broken her main shaft, and other machinery was out of order. In addition to this they were short of provisions and asked the Englishman to assist them. This Captain Bennett did most liberally. The Brooklyn was proceeding under sail from Honolulu to New York and had been at that time 157 days at sea. All aboard the Brooklyn were well, and as the ships parted company the Yankee tars made the ocean king with their cheer and the Britisher. The Brooklyn had encountered three severe gales, one of which lasted for three days.

MISSOURI FINANCES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 4.—State Treasurer Nolan has made the following report of the condition of the Treasury Department for the month just ended: Balance on hand March 1, \$2,235,148.59; receipts during March, \$251,212.63; disbursements for the month of March, \$146,619.50; balance on hand April 1, \$2,429,741.72.

Boulogne's Flight.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—General Boulanger and M. Arose, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, arrived at Mons, Belgium, yesterday morning. They were met at the railway station by M. Rochefort. The party then repaired to the Hotel Monarque where they held a conference. General Boulanger has issued a manifesto from Brussels to the French people. He says that he will not submit to a trial by the Senate, but that he is willing to be tried before magistrates or a jury. In conclusion General Boulanger says he will await the elections which will make the Republic habitable, honest and free.

May Go To London.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—General Boulanger informed a reporter yesterday that he would go to London if he was expelled from Belgium. General Boulanger said he was about to send a communication to the procurer's agent at Paris in which he would offer to appear at the assize court and meet any charges that might be brought against him in proper legal manner. He declared he would never submit to the Senate. He denied that he had harbored designs against England. General Boulanger paid a visit to M. Bernaer, the Belgium Prime Minister. The North German Gazette says: "Boulanger prefers to pose as a pretender to risking arrest."

THE NEW COURT.

Jurisdiction of the Court Established in the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The jurisdiction of the new court for the Indian Territory extends over the Indian Territory bounded as follows: North by the State of Kansas, east by the States of Missouri and Arkansas, south by the State of Texas and west by the Territory of New Mexico. The judge holds his office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The salary is \$3,500 a year. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the Indian Territory not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor; also jurisdiction in all civil cases between citizens of the United States who are residents of the Indian Territory and citizens of the United States, or any State or Territory, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found in the Indian Territory, and when the value of the thing in controversy or damages or money claimed amounts to \$100 or more, providing that nothing contained in the act creating the court shall be so construed as to give the court jurisdiction over controversies between persons of English blood only and all laws having the effect to prevent the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Nations, or either of them, from lawfully entering into or leasing or conveying land for a period not exceeding ten years are repealed and the court has jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of the mining leases or contracts and of all questions of mining rights or invasions thereof where the amount exceeds \$100 and the provisions of chapter 18, title 13, of Revised Statutes, govern the court so far as applicable, and all practice pleadings and forms of proceeding in civil causes must conform as near as may be to those of the courts of record of the State of Arkansas, and the plaintiff is entitled to like remedies by attachment or other process against the property of defendant and for like causes as are now provided by the laws of the State. The final judgments and decrees of said court in cases where the value of the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, to be ascertained by oath of either party, or of other competent witnesses, exceeds \$1,000, may be reviewed and revised or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of error or appeal in like manner and under the same regulations as final judgments or decrees of a circuit court. Two terms of court are to be held each year at Muskogee on the first Monday in April and September and such special sessions at such times as the judge may deem expedient for dispatch of business, and he may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a regular term. In all criminal trials held in said court in which a jury shall be demanded and in which the defendant or defendants shall be citizens of the United States none but citizens of the United States shall be competent jurors and the judge shall have the same authority to issue writs of habeas corpus and injunctions, mandamus or other radical process as exists in the Circuit Court of the United States. All proceedings in said court shall be had in the English language and bona fide male residents of the Indian Territory over twenty-one years of age and understanding the English language sufficiently to comprehend the proceedings of the court shall be competent to serve as jurors in the District Court, Western district of Arkansas.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

Why General Boulanger Fled From Paris—To Be Tried For Treason. PARIS, April 5.—The Government having made application to the Chamber of Deputies for authorization to summon General Boulanger before the Senate for trial on the charge of treason, a special committee was appointed to consider the subject. It consists of ten in favor of and one against the request. The result is a foregone conclusion. The General will be accused of conspiracy to subvert the Republic. In making the request the Government submitted a statement to the Chamber, in which it reviews the case of General Boulanger since the commute, and charges him with attempting the destruction of the Republic. It declares that his offenses come under the sections of the penal code dealing with conspiracy and attempts to overthrow the established Government. The Ministry have asked the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the prosecution of General Boulanger. The Boulangerists and members of the Right denounced M. Meline, the President of the Chamber, for reading the Government's statement relative to Boulanger and urged upon the Minister of Justice to read his own work.

HOLINESS HORROR.

An Awful Story of Religious Fanaticism. FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, April 2.—A terrible tale of religious fanaticism comes from Southeast Missouri. Minnie Lasseter and wife, an ignorant pair living in Wayne township, Bollinger County, a wild and remote part of the southeast section, have been laboring under the peculiar form of religious excitement of the sanctification sect. A few days ago they claimed to receive a direct communication from God to kill their eighteen-month-old girl baby, for their own redemption and that of the world. After some benighted ceremonies the old man told his wife to act as crucifier. She took the child in her arms and pressed her to death, after which she rested Saturday and died. They were arrested Saturday and jailed at Marble Hall. They had their examination yesterday and were held for murder without bail. Their incoherent statements led many to believe that the guilty couple were insane.

Fatal Tornado in Texas.

Hico, Tex., April 2.—Sunday about two p. m. a cyclone struck the house of Jesse Young, two miles northwest of Hamilton, literally destroying it and blowing away every article of household goods. Thomas Doloff, wife and two children were driving by Young's when the storm came up and immediately sought shelter in the house. Doloff and family were near a chimney when the house blew down and all of them were caught under the chimney as it fell. Mrs. Doloff and two of the children were killed outright and Doloff was so badly injured that he will die. Young and his family escaped with slight injuries.