

Courant. County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Poprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

NUMBER 24.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-

ceedings.

DION BOUCICAULT and Louise E. Thorn-dyke were married on the 7th in Mr. Bou-THE WORLD AT LARGE. cicault's home, on Fifty-fifth street, New

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Executive Session.

would be absent during the day. Mr. Sherman moved that Senator Ingalls be elected Presi-

dent pro tem., and Senator Harris moved to

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IT is said ex-Senator Riddleberger is not

pleased because the Senate on motion of

Senator Daniel, expunged from the Con-gressional Record all reference to the

to adjournment, when, by order of Presi-dent Ingalls, Mr. Riddleberger was ex-

pelled from the chamber. THE display of fireworks at Washington

in honor of President Harrison's inaugu-

ene which took place the night previous

appointments.

Monday.

bill

recently.

vessels.

Chief Justice McAdam. THIRTEEN out of thirty-three members

of the New York Chamber of Commerce voted against the admission of ex-Presi-THE Senate on the 4th after closing un dent Cleveland as an honorary member of its work passed a resolution of thanks to Presi-dent Ingalls, and at noon stood adjourned sine that body. THE Pennsylvania House Judiciary

York. The ceremony was performed by

die. The Senate of the Fifty-first Congress was immediately called to order in special session.Business in the House amounted to but lit-Committee has reported back the Single Tax bill unfavorably.

The striking employes of the Ames shovel works, Northeaston, Mass., have been ordered to vacate the company's tle. One or two conference reports were agreed to and one private bill passed. Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Carlisle were offered by Mr. Reed (Me.) and adopted and the House ad journed sine die. houses. Owing to slow collections the Bufford

Sons Lithographing Company, Boston, has THE Senate was in executive session a short time on the 5th, and there being no objecsu-pended for a time. The assets are \$175,-000 and the liabilities \$100,000. tion to any nomination made by President Harrison, unanimously confirmed his Cabinet CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON, the noted engineer and inventor, died at New York on

the 8th. He was born July 31, 1803, in the THE Senate simply met on the 6th and Province of Wernland, Sweden. immediately adjourned. [After adjournment a caucus was held to re-arrange the committees.] THE WEST. WHEN the Senate met on the 7th a note was read from Vice-President Morton that he

CHARLES WELLS was killed and George Shoop was seriously injured by a prema-ture explosion of a cannon at Elizabethtown, Ill., on inauguration day. J. H. BAKER, a man employed to make

amend by substituting the name of Senator Voorhees, which motion was lost by a party vote of 27 to 29. Mr. Ingalis was then chosen public exhibitions with a self-acting fire escape, fell from the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., recently and was fatally injured. and sworn in. The Senate then adjourned until

THE Haymarket monument, which is to be dedicated May 4, the coming anni-versary of the Anarchistriot, will not bear SIX MILLION acres is the amount of land the names of the policemen who were opened to settlement by the Oklahoma amendments to the Indian Appropriation killed by the bomb.

Miss Dow, a young school teacher at White Bear Beach, Minn., was run over by a train while walking on the track in a cut recently. A companion escaped. CAPTAIN CHARLES RUSSELL, for twentyone years a citizen of Minneapolis, Minn., committed suicide recently on his return home from a winter's trip. Cause, insanity produced by illness.

THE Farmers'Union, a mercantile firm of Livermore, Cal., has failed with \$145,000 liabilities and unknown assets. THE late Hiram Kelly of Chicago left

ration, which had been postponed, was made on the night of the 6th and was pro-\$20,000 to the Chicago library and \$15,000 each to the Home of the Friendless, Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, Old Peoples' nounced a grand success. An important conference of State Railway Commissioners with the Inter-State Commissioners was held in Washington

Home and Illinois Humane Society. MRS. WALTERS, living on a ranch near Bozeman, Mont, was found dead in her Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and family left Washington on the 6th for their fu-ture home in New York. ROBERT S. CHILTON, a clerk in the State bed recently with her throat cut and her body horribly mangled. Her husband and

eldest son have been arrested. THE employes of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company have struck because Department, has been appointed private secretary to Vice-President Morton. of an order for a reduction of wages. HON. WILLIAM WARNER, of Missouri, has

THE funeral of Newt Watt, the brakebeen offered one of the three commissioner ships for treating with the Cherokees for their rights in the Cherokee outlet. man who died in prison, took place from the Langley avenue Methodist Church, Chicago. The pastor bitterly reproach d the detective system for securing the con-SUITS against the Standard Oil Company, based upon charges of depredations viction of Watt, whom he evidenty thought innocent of the murder of Exon certain lands in Louisiana to obtain turpentine and which have been pending in the Interior Department for some time, have been settled by the company paying 502 000 demonstration press Messenger Nichols. MISS ADA FULLER, living near East St. \$63,000 damages. The first official act of Secretary of the

Louis, 111., is reported to have eloped with her father's negro farm hand. By a vote of 59 to 39 the Minnesota House

Navy Tracy was to postpone from March 15 to April 3 the time for receiving pro-Representatives refused to submit to the people an amendment in favor of pro-hibition of the liquor traffic. posals for the construction of coast defense By the ditching of a passenger train NEARLY \$10,000,000 was appropriated by

the Fiftieth Congress for the construction

GENERAL.

THE annual report of the Bee line shows a decrease of half a million in earnings. A BERLIN dispatch says that Herr Stuebel goes as a special commissioner to re-

store order in Samoan waters. He is reputed to be an able diplomat. The American account of the terms of the armistice arranged by Herr Knappe and Mataafa are not believed in Berlin

THE First Lord of the Admiralty has submitted a scheme to increase the English navy by expending £21,5:0,000.

IT was again asserted by a Berlin paper on the 7th that the German corvette Olga had sunk an American man-of-war in Samoan waters. The American vessel was said to have fired at the Olga, when the latter sunk it with all on board by exploding a torpedo.

A STRIKE has occurred among the weavers at Armentieres, in France. The strikers attacked the factories and soldiers patrolled the streets to preserve order.

THE 270 ton British vessel Eldorado has ucceeded in going fifteen miles up the Panama canal. firmed:

It is reported at Suakim that the Alyssinians are besieging Kassala and that Senousis' army is marching on Khartoum. KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has accepted the new Cabinet formed by Premier

Crispi. It is a combination affair. EL TIEMPO, a conservative journal of the City of Mexico, says it sees in President

Harrison's inaugural address a menace to the peace of the Spanish American Republics, especially Mexico. The same journal also expresses a fear as to the policy which Secretary of State Blaine may adopt.

GENERAL BOULANGER in a letter to an Italian paper declares his earnest desire for friendship between France and Italy. THE decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale has been rescinded by the French Cabinet. REV. DR. O'REILLY, treasurer of the

Irish National League, denounces as false stories concerning a schism in the league. IN an interview M. Zankoff said the

Czar had emphatically declared that he would not meddle forcibly with Bulgaria, the expulsion of the Prince being an internal affair. THE blast furnace men propose to apply

for admission to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. WHILE a party of Swiss students were

making bombs at Zurich recently an ex-plosion occurred, killing one and woundng others. THE French Court of Appeals has de-

clared the Panama Canal Company a civil association, reversing the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce.

It is reported that the Vanderbilts have recently bought 15,000 shares of the "Big Four" railroad stock at 100, with the intention of ultimately securing the Chesapeake & Ohio railway.

THE seventieth anniversary of the entry of Count von Moltke into the Prussian army was celebrated on the Sth.

BULGARIAN newspapers are of the opin-ion that the abdication of King Milan was the best thing he ever did.

PARNELL received an ovation at a ban-quet given by the Eighty Club to Lord Spencer at London on the 8th.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were reported in near Coshocton, O, the other night, a dozen persons were slightly injured. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 7 numbered 281, compared with 232 the previous week and 253 the corresponding week of last year. THE LATEST. BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.-Reports from towns throughout the northern and western portions of Maryland gives an account of a severe earthquake shock about half past seven o'clock last night. In Carroll, Baltimore, Hartford and Cecil Counties the effect was very perceptible, sharply and the windows being rattled crockery in some cases being thrown from shelves. In the town of Westminster a number of women were badly frightened and rushed panic-stricken from their houses. The shock was felt very slightly in the northern portion of this city but no damage is known to have resulted. YORK, Pa., March 9.-A pronounced earthquake shock was feit here last even ing at 6:40, which had the effect of frightening nearly everybody in the city and suburbs. Houses trembled for nearly a minute and articles of furniture were moved. Each citizen thought an explosion or some such accident had happened in the use of his neighbor, and it was not until they ran out of their houses to find everybody else outside that they found that it was an earthquake shock. It was a loud report with very distinct vibrations, and was the most violent shock ever felt here. WILMINGTON, Del., March 9 .- What is believed to have been an earthquake shock was noticed by some people here about 6:45 p. m. There was a perceptible shake, accompanied by a rumbling noise. Telephonic inquiry shows that the shock was felt in the surrounding country and in neighboring towns. The shock lasted about three seconds and was from west to

KANSAS LAWS. President Harrison's Cabinet as Finally WASHINGTON, March &-The Senate met

Some of the Work Accomplished by the State Legislature. TOPEKA, March 6 -Following is a summary of the work of the late Legislature:

President Morton in the chair. President Two hundred and seventy-two bills and Harrison sent in the following Cabinet three joint resolutions have been signed by Governor Humphrey. Of these bills 182 originated in the House and minety in the Senate. The following list comprises the more important measures. It does not include the bills making appropriations

for State institutions: An act to cede jurisdiction to the United States over the territory of the Fort Riley military reservation.

An act to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Kansas river at Kansas City, Kan.

An act supplemental to an act to authorize mutual fire insurance companies to provide for a guarantee fund to increase the security of its policy holders. Authorizing an additional justice of the

peace in each of the cities of Kansas City, Kan., and Wichita.

An act preventing persons from unlawfully weating the badges of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion.

An act to enable Wichita to issue scrip for sewer purposes. An act establishing a State Industrial

school for girls at Beloit Changing the name of the city of Meade

Center to Meade.

Making appropriations to pay the sev-eral counties of the State the expenses in-curred n the maintenance of destitute in-sane persons for 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890,

To create the court of common pleas for Sedgwick County. An act to provide for and regulate the

enforcement of liens for labor and material and repealing section 2 and 4 of chapter 14, laws 1872, and sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of chapter 97, laws 1871. An act to amend section 2, chapter 149,

of the laws of 1881, relating to schools of cities of the first class.

Prohibiting the selling, giving or furnishing of tobacco, opium or other narcot-ics in any form to minors under sixteen

years of age. For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

To authorize City of Holton to issue bends for aiding Campbell University. Changing the name of Davis County to Geary.

Making appropriation to pay bounty on sugar manufactured in the State in 1887 nd 1888.

Making appropriation for paying militia for services in Stevens and Gray Counties. For the relief of destitute soldiers and sailors, their wives, widows and children. Relating to insurance, amendatory of ection 34, chapter 132, laws 1885, relating to the organization and control of mutual fire insurance companies.

To encourage the erection of mills and the manufacture of sugar and syrup from sorghum cane and authorizing township id and subscription of stock.

charitable purposes.

Making appropriation for the maintenance of two forestry stations. An act to prohibit the mortgaging of

THE Senate on March 1 passed the Miscellances and so in factor i passed the Mis-cellances Appropriation Bill and concurred in the House amendments to the Blind Asylum bill reducing the salary of superintendent and matron. The Interest bill passed, with only two negative votes. It reduces interest from

wo negative voice. It reduces interest from seven and twelve per cent, to six and ten per cent. Bills-passed to prohibit the mortgaging of exempt personal property without the joint consent of hu band and wife: the General Rev-enue bill; the Penitentiary and Osawatomie Asylum bills. for two forestry stations in Ford and Trego Counties; for the G. A. R. building at Fills worth, the amenomiality for the fills that for Ellsworth: the appropriation for the silk station : for the Beloit school At the evening session bills were rapidly passed until the calendar buils were rapidly passed until the calendar was cleared....The session of the House was also a busy one. The Interest bill was agreed to. The bill passed making an appropriation for a commissioner to the Paris Exposition: also the bill establishing a State soldiers' home, besides a host of local and private bills. The Senate amenaments to the Legislative bill were concurred in, and the bill passed mak-

ing it compulsory for assessors to enroll all soldiers, their widows and orphans. The House worked until midnight on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

THE proceedings in the Senate on the 2d were uninteresting, that body only remaining in session to receive messages from the Governor. The various nominations sent in by the Gover-nor were confirmed in executive session.... The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the House agreed to the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and gold watches were presented to Speaker Booth and Hon. J. F. Legate, Canes were pre-ented to others and the session was one more of hiliarity than business, there really being no business to transact except to await the signing of bills. by the Governor. At midnight the House took a recess until Monday morning. THE Legislature was only nominally in

session on the 4th to receive messages from the Governor and close up the business of the session. There were but few members present in either House. The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted in each House and at 100n the Legislature adjourned sine die.

TROTTERS' TRUST.

The American Racing Association Meets to-Arrange Rules, Etc.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Owing to a failure to report on the part of the committee on credentials the congress of the American Trotting Association did not finally organize until yesterday afternoon. The forenoon was taken up in an informal discussion of certain proposed changes in th rules, which the congress will probably adopt this season. These changes are extensive enough to cover fifteen closely type-written pages, and are designed to remedy defects in the existing rules and to cover a large number of individuai cases which have arisen during the year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, Charles Green of St. Louis; first vice-president, D. C. Beaman, of Ottumwa, Iowa; board of dlrectors, C. L. Benjamin, of M chigan; W. P. Ijams, of Indiana; O. C. Lewis, of Illinois; G. B. McFall, of Iowa; John Faraid and subscription of stock. Making appropriation for the erection of buildings at Elisworth for G. A. R. and Missouri; Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Kansas; J. J. B. Dubois, of Colorado; C B. Goodell, of Wyoming; Marcus Daly, of Mon-

tana; D. T. Moon, of Nebraska: T. S. Mul-lov, of Utah: T. J. My bben, of Kentucky; Robert A. Nisbitt, of Georgia; T. A. Ryan, of Texas; Colonel H. T. Tarney and John B Benton, of Dakota, Seventy-eight associations are represented, including those at Kansas City and at Topeka, Fort Scott, Winfield, Newton, Salina, Wichita, Em-poria and Lawrence, Kan., and St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.



Jeremiah Rusk. ermont.

James G. Blaine.

Blaine, of Maine.

Franklin Tracey, of New York. Secretary of the Interior-John Willock

Noble, of Missouri. Postmaster-General-John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

William Windom.

John Wanamaker. Secretary of War--Redfield Proctor, of

THE CABINET.

sent to the Senate and Confirmed.

in executive session yesterday with Vice-

nominations, which were promptly con-

Secretary of State James Gillespie

Secretary of the Treasury-William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of the Navy-Benjamin



Redfield Proctor. W. H. H. Miller. Attorney-General-William Henry Harson Miller, of Indiana. of Agriculture-Jeremiah Secretary of A Rusk, of Wisconsin.

provem ublic buildin

THE decrease in the circulation in Feb. ruary was \$4,313,796, while the money and bullion in the treasury increased \$2,788,-158

QUITE a hot debate was had in the Canadian House of Commons the other night on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. Sir Charles Tupper opposed the project. THE Inter-State Commerce Commission

has issued an important circular contain. ing the full text of the law as amended by the past Congress and pointing out and explaining important changes.

REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, was reported lying critically ill with pneumonia at the Riggs House, Washington, on the 8th.

THE EAST.

SARAH C. LELAND, & niece of the late Chief Justice Chase, has been arrested in New York, charged with theft.

MRS. MARY L. BOOTH. editor of Harper' Bazar, died at New York on the 5th. She was born at Gaphank, L. I., in 1831. THE failure of the Reading (Pa.) iron

works was announced on the 5th. Twentyfive hundred men were thrown out o work.

THE Columbia avenue market house, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$150,000.

MANY coke ovens in the Connellsville (Pa.) region have been closed, the slack season having commenced.

MRS. CATHERINE TAYLOR, an ageo vidow of West Troy, N. Y., was struck on the head with an axe by an assassin the other night and died next day. Her son William aged twenty-five is under suspi-

DAVID and Joseph Nicely have been identified and held for trial for murdering Farmer Umberger near Jamestown, Pa. and robbing him of \$18,000.

THE three leading breweries of Roches ter. N. Y., have been bought up by the English syndicate.

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THE labor organizations which took side with the strikers in the recent tie-up of the Atlantic avenue railroad in Brooklyn, N. Y., have placed a boycott on that co ation. Their members have been forbidden to ride on the cars under penalty of heavy fines or expulsion.

THE rolling mills at Naomi and Gibraltar. Pa., have been closed because of the failure of the Reading iron works.

THE Bellefonte Window Glass Compan at Bellefonte. Pa., has failed, due to the extremely low price of window glass in this country during the past few years. The amount of the failure is not known.

SIMON CAMERON celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 8th. THE Missouri Pacific directors at their recent meeting in New York City declared the regular quarterly dividend of one per

cent. payable April 15. AUSTIN CORBIN, president of the Read-ing Railroad Company, is seriously ill at

his home in New York City. A SERIOUS quarrel, in which knives were used, is reported to have occurred at Lyon near Platisburg, N. Y., between mountain. a gang of Swedish and Hungarian laborers employed in the mines. One man was stabled.

THE British vessel Port Gordon was wrecked on the coast of Washington Territory recently and four of the crew lost. The survivors were cared for by the Indians.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Illinois State Senate providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment for the raising of all taxes by ass sments on lands only.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has reduced flour and wheat rates from Minneapolis to Chicago 5 cents per 100 nounds.

By the fall of the roof of a cyclorama building in Cincinnati recently two laborers were baily injured and a rag picker probably fatally burt. ANNIE ROCHE, of the town of Ida, Doug-

las County, Minn., has committed suicide by hanging. She was the sweetheart of Lee, recently hanged at Alexandria for murder, and since that event has been exeedingly despondent and at times partially deranged.

THE SOUTH.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, who is still at Fortress Monroe, is almost well again and will return to Washington as soon as the weather becomes settled.

FIRE in New Orleans the other morning destroyed fourteen small cottages, causing \$20,000 losses.

THE citizens of Houston, Tex., have presented a handsome gold medal to Annie E. Dowling, daughter of Captain Dick Dowling, Confederate, who with forty. two men at Sabine Pass was said to have held at bay 1,000 Union men September 8 1863.

MITCHELL PEEBLES, his wife and two children, are reported to have been murdered in bed by robbers near Paducah.

GENERAL GOFF has brought suit against Wilson for possession of the Governor' office of West Virginia.

Four colored men were drowned reently by the breaking of Mike Kelly's log boom, eighteen miles up the bayou from Jefferson, Tex.

A DISASTROUS wreck on the Louisville & Nashville railway occurred on the night of the 7th near Milldale, Ky. A number of people were reported killed. THE trial of the famous lynchers at

Pickens, S. C., resulted in the conviction of Haywood, Bolton and Williams, who were sentenced to be hanged April 5.

THE Brazos river near Houston, Tex., is booming and the country for miles around is submerged. The Central railroad tracks are four feet under water. There has been a heavy loss of horses and cattle.

FIRE recently destroyed the clothing house of Kleinhaus & Simonsin, Market street, Lou sville, Ky., with adjoining premises. The losses aggregated \$400,000; naurance about \$200.000.

A DISEASE resembling cerebro spinal meningitis has made its appearance in Kent County, Md., and is creating terrible havoc among horses and mules.

MARTIN TORPH and William Garner, leaders of a gang of twelve or more counterfeiters in Conway, Perry and Saline Counties, Ark., have been arrested and a huge sum of bogus gold coin captured.

east. CINCINNATI, March 9 .- A wreck occurred on the Louisville & Nashville road between Morris Station, Ky., and Independence, Ky., six miles back of Covington, about 6:20 last night. A freight caboose on the Cincinnati-bound train broke an arle and was thrown from the track. Three men were buried in the debris, One was Conductor Rogers, another Brakeman Bell and another a brakeman whose name s unknown. All are severely injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9-Mis. Clara Cougher, wife of J. G. Cougher, assistant State Labor Commissioner, began a suit for divorce yesterday afternoon. She mar-ried Cougher in 1873 and they have three children. She caims that her husband left her some time ago and contributes but \$20 a month to her support and that of their children, although he is in receipt of a good income.

VICK-BURG, Miss., March 9 .- A freight train on the Mississippi Valley railway, which left Memphis yesterday morning, was wrecked 150 miles above Vicksburg. Ten cars were derailed and badly broken up. Part of a carload of lime was thrown in the water, causing a fire which destroyed eight cars and their contents.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.-The boiler of Warner's saw mill, at Wayne, exploded with terrible force yesterday morning. Engineer Martin Westfall was instantly kided.

James Gillespie Blaine, the most problematic and interesting figure in the new Administration, was fifty-nine years old on the 2 st of January. West Brownsville, Wash-ington C unty, Pa., was his birth place, and Washington College his educator. He con good American family, and his grandfath.r,



John Wullock Noble. Be jamin F. Tracey. Ephraim Blaine, fought in the revolution Mr. Blaine's history is well to the ocuntry

William Henry Harrison Miller, Attorney General of the new Administration, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., nearly forty-eight year ago. He was graduated by Hamilton College and studied law with Judge Waite, of Toledo, O., who alterward became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. For eight years he practiced law in Fort Wayne, Ind., and then was invited in 1574 to become General Harrison's law partner in Indianapolis. In the partnership Miller prepared the impor-tant cases and sought out the intricate last points and Harrison presented them to the court.

General John Willock Noble, Secretary of the Interior, was United States District Attor ney at St. Louis from 1867 to 1870, and had the duty of enforcing the revenue laws which, at that time, were held in turbulent disfavor in Missouri. One of General Nobles' agents was killed and his own life was frequently threatened, but he pluckly stuck to his task un-til the law was fully asserted. In 1870, with the hard work finished, he personally visited President Grant and asked to be relieved. The President complimented him warmly in the presence of the Cabinet for his services, and reluctantly accepted his resig

Redfield Proctor, ex-Governor of Vermont, Secretary of War, is the greatest producer and manufacturer of marble in the United States. He has done more than any other man to develop the famous marble quarries of Vermont. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury,

held the same position in Garfield's Cabinet. He was born in Ohio, in 1827, and he was ad-mitted to the bar in 1850. Knox County made him prosecuting attorney in 1852 and three years later he removed to Minnesota. In 1859 he began ten years of service in Congress. In 1870 he was appointed to the Unite i States Senate to fill the vacancy and was re-elected. Benjamin Franklin Tracey. Secretary of the

Navy, is about fifty-nine and was born on a farm in Tioga County. New York. In 1851 he was ad-mitted to the bar and three years later became district attorney at Tioga. He was Theodore Tilton's attorney in the celebrated Beecher 'ilton trial

Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, is fifty-eight-two years older than the President. He has been elected Governor of Wisconsin hree times and Representative in Congress hree times

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, the new Postmaster-General, spends \$1,000 a week in idvertising his big stores and pays his superin-endent of advertising \$10,000 a year. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838, was educated in a common school and began store-keeping in 1861.

empt personal property without joint consent of husband and wife.

An act accepting a memorial gift from Jane C. Stormont, of Topeka, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State medical library. Regulating the rate of interest (6 and 10

per cent.), prohibiting usury and providng penalties.

Authorizing the payment of bounties pon woif, coyote, wild cat, fox and rabbit scalps. Declaring unlawful trusts and combina-

tions in restraint of trade. Providing for a State inspector of oils.

Enabling irrigating companies to condemn right of way and to take water for irr gating purposes from any streams in he State.

Dividing the county of Wyandotte into three commissioner districts. Amending the laws of 1885 providing

for the organization and control of mutual fire insurance companies. Providing for the sale of the present

county jail site in Wyandotte County and the purchase of a new site and erection of An act creating the State soldiers'

home.

An act relating to mortgages on real property and providing a penalty for committing wa te by removing buildings or other improvements therefrom.

An act providing for the appointment of a State commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

An act to prevent the writing of fire insurance policies by non-resident agents.

More Appointments. TOPEKA, March 6.—Before the Legisature adjourned the Governor made the ollowing appointments which were conirmed:

Members of the Board of Pardons, Tell W. Walton, of Lincoln; J. C. Galdwill, of Copeka, and R. B. Stevenson, of Iola.

State House Commissioners, Ex-Senator W. W. Smith, of Lincoln; Eban Baldwin, Lawrence, and N. A. Adams, Manhattan. Hon. Frank H. Betton, of Wyandotte County, was re-appointed Labor Commisioner.

Hon. Charles Collins, of Hutchinson, and Hon. John T. White, of Ada, were cappointed members of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission.

Dr. W. H. Going, of Fort Riley, was appointed State Veterinary Surgeon. A new board of regents for the State

University was appointed. Under the law enacted by the Legislature just before adjournment for the government and control of the University, the terms of all the members of the old board of regents xpired and it became necessary for the Governor to appoint an entire new board. He appointed Senator Joel Moody, of Mound City (to succeed Judge A. G. Otis, of Atchison); Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, to succeed himself; W. C. Spangler, of Lawrence, (to succeed C. W. Smith, of Lawrence, (to succeed C. W. Smith, of Stockton); Hon. J. F. Billings, of Clay Center, to succeed himself, and Hon. C. R. Mitchell, of Geuda Springs, to succeed nimself, and M. P. Simpson, of McPherson, to succeed himself. Moody, Gleed and Spangler are appointed for three years, and Simpson, Billings and Mitchell for two years. two years.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

All Kinds of People Continue to Visit the President. WASHINGTON, March 8.-The callers at

the White House yesterday outnumbered those of Wednesday. It was about half past nine o'clock when the President made his appearance in the official part of the house and received the Inter-State Commissioners with the State Railroad Commissioners now in the city. Follow-ing these were about 100 persons whe wished to shake the Presidential When this task was over, the Preshand. ident climbed the stairs only to find himself connected with Senators, Representatives and office-seekers in scores. The great number of them really called to pay their respects, but another and not inconsiderable number could not let pass the oppor-

tunity to whisper a word in favor o particular candidates for various offices. Soon after noon the Michigan delega-

tion called by appointment. As they have not agreed upon the man and the place they want, they did nothing more than exchange formal courtesies with the head of the new Administration. After that, and until luncheon, the President's time was taken up in handshaking with the public.

Among those received were the colored editors and a Texas delegation. Ex-Postmaster-General Key, ex-Minister Schenck and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, were also among the morning callers.

GRAND ARMY.

Considerable Increase Reported in the Membership.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7 .- The State reports from the Arkansas and Dakota departments of the G. A. R. were received esterday at the National headquarters, these departments being the only ones remaining to be heard from. A summary of the reports shows that the total membership of the organization is now 384,553, representing over 6,000 posts. Ohio claims the most members with 43,252, closely followed by Pennsylvania with 42,081 and New York with 39.845. Illinois has 30 944: Michigan, 21,418; Massachusetts, 20,916; Kansas, 17,096, and Missouri, 16,346. The principal gain in members and the most activity is shown in the West and South, Missoari gaining nearly 2,000 members. The State of Alabama has recently been organized into a department, and Mississippi is knocking at the door. The official reports show that \$75,945.85 were expended in giving aid to old soldiers and their families

Representative Laird in Washington

WASHINGT N. March 8.-Representativa Laird, of Nebraska, who was very iil during the whole of last session of Congress, has reached Washington much improved in health, although he has not entirely recovered.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY.

There's many a nobleman dwells in a cot, The palace holds many a clown; And the princes have beds of the tamarind

bark. While beggars have couches of down.

Brave kings are in cotton, seris glory in silk, While slaves like an emperor show; For the worth of a title is stamped on th

heart-But the world doesn't look at it so.

Here misers are prodigally flinging their gold To spendthrifts who hoard in their wake; There numbles a rake in the gown of a priest To a priest in the garb of a rake. Sreet saints there are living in hovels of sin And sinners in Sanctified Row; The heart in the breast is the only true test-But the world doesn't look at it so

There are Generals lying in graves unmarked And privates with monuments grand: The ignorant stalk in the chambers of State, But the quiet mind ruleth the land. A shadow divergent each object of earth O'ercasts from one sun in the sky; And fancies are many as beings have birth, But the one God ruleth on high.

So I laugh at the title; that's only a sham; And at caste—but a silver-washed plate Stuck up on the door of a tenement grand, Belonging to nature's estate. Its inmates are constantly changing and pass

Each year out of sight, like the snow, Whose going but stirs up the filth of the

streft-And the Saviour will look at it so. -Charles E. Banks, in Arkansaw Traveler.

LONE HOLLOW Or. The Peril of the Penrovs.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

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

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CHAPTER VIL-CONTINUED

"This is madness," declared the young hunter. "To quarrel thus on account of a girl. Must the softer sex always bring woel I gave you credit for better sense, Captain Starbright."

"But that young mudsill assaulted me like a coward.'

"He made the first assault?"

"He did."

"Over Miss Penroy?" "He has pretended to have some claim on

"And you make the same pretention," Fingal interrupted, with a peculiar twinkle

of the eye. "It seems to be a foolish quarrel at best. You will do well to take my advice and give ap thoughts of winning the girl."

"And leave her to that mudsill-never!" cried the Captain, still hot and foolish from his recent encounter. "I have sworn to make Grace Penroy my wife, and no greasy mechanic shall stand in the way."

"Perhaps not, but there may be a gentle-man who will win the prize in spite of you both '

"How is that?"

"I believe that Miss Penroy has become thoroughly disgusted with both you and Austin Wentword, in which case I am just conceited enough to imagine that I stand the best show," and young Fingal smote his breast with his clenched hand, and straightened his form until he looked the

"None of the gentlemen na leeling. are aught to me. "Not one?" Lura Joyce seemed surprised. "That is the truth, Lura. I beg you to

say nothing about any of these for hunters." there's the rub!" exclaimed Miss "Ah. path or the dusty road to Stonefield?"

Joyce, with a merry laugh. "I understand the situation exactly. You don't encourage one of these fellows for fear he is looking only after your fortune. I've no doubt your fears are not ill-founded. I have been and Lura laughed. at Lone Hollow but a fortnight, yet in that comparatively short space of time I have "You say yes, good Romeo. Well, I'll think on it, as the old Romans would say."

made a discovery." Lura Joyce threw herself into a rocker and clasped her hands over one of the arms, peering up from under sandy brows

at her cousin. As Grace made no remark Lura went on: "I have spotted one fortune-hunter at least, cousin mine, the handsome, heartless Captain Starbright. Have you ever thought of his attentions seriously, Grace?" " Never."

"That is good," ejaculated Lura, with evident satisfaction. "Captain Starbright is a fortune-hunter in every sense of the cossing her head until the ostrich plume on "Captain Starbright her jaunty hat danced like a thing of life in term, and as heartless as a demon. Have the breeze. I met him before? I thought you knew that he once pleaded with me on bended knees to marry him. It's a fact all the same, and into the woods on the path that was quite plainly visible at this time. Progress through the woods was necesyou know it now. He was after my fortune, which proved a myth, and so the gallant sarily slow, however, and Lura began to suspect that she had been little the gainer Captain ran away from that part of the country to seek out the granddaughter of old Morgan Vandible, and if possible win a by leaving the road. Nevertheless she would not retrace her steps now. fortune and wife at one and the same time He has not yet succeeded and never will, if guich, and a little later she came upon a

you are wise, Grace." "I shall be wise enough not to wed one I do not love," answered the heiress, simply.

"Well said, cousin. I hope you will stick to that text." "You may be sure that I will." "Now tell me, is there one that you do

love, Grace?" The girl at the glass busied herself with her toilet without seeming to notice this question. It was repeated, with still no

answer. Then Lura Joyce came to her feet, and crossing the carpet, peered into the face of her cousin. She was not wholly surprised to find the honest gray eyes brimming with

tears. A smile flitted over the countenance of Lura. Was it possible that she rejoiced in the trouble that was growing in the heart of her cousin?

"See here, Gracie, is it this that you are feeling bad about?" Lura laid a gold ring on the dresser in

front of her cousin. "I found it in the grass yesterday. I imagined that you might have dropped it-I am sure that I saw it on your finger a few

lavs since." It was her ring indeed, the one she had given back to Austin Wentword but a few

days since—her engagement ring. Doubt-less he had flung it away that day when they had quarreled. The sight of it only the more embittered her feelings. Grace did not offer to touch it. but continued her

occupation with increased nervousness. "It is not my ring," asserted Grace, try-ing to speak firmly, indifferently.

"Are you sure?" The smile deepened on the face of Lura.

"Yes, I am sure." "Now, how could I have been so deceived?

was sure that I saw this ring on your finger not a week since-" "It was mine then, but-"

"Just read this, Grace. I think you have made yourself miserable for nothing." Lura thrust a letter into the hand of her cousin and then stole from the room. What

a thrill shot over Grace's being as she recognized the well-known chirography of Austin Wentword. Sinking to a chair, she tore open the letter with pervous fingers, and read : "DEAR GRACE: I am ashamed of the tem-

per I exhibited at our last meeting. I be-lieve I was wholly in the wrong, and if you can forgive me and take me back into your affections you will never have cause to re-She examined the hand in hers for some gret it. I will never distrust you again whatever may happen. A word or a line from you, in token of forgiveness, by the bearer of this will be eagerly looked for. "AUSTIN." Grace pressed the note to her lips, while tears flowed freely. She breathed easier then, and a happy smile touched her face as she came to her feet, after concealing the precious letter. A few minutes later Lura came in and stood regarding her cousin with a smiling, half-questioning look on her face. She seemed to realize at once that Grace was in a more pleasant mood, and this was sufficient assurance that the young mechanic's letter had been welcome.

"I've heard there is a short cut to the She must needs return now, since there town," mused the young girl as she rode out of the hollow at an easy pace. "And they do say that it leads past old Mother Cabera's hut, the gipsy fortune-teller. I've a good notion to take that route. I should could be no object in continuing on to Stone-field withou Grace Penroy's letter. "How could have lost it?"

This was the burden of the young girl's thoughts as she rode slowly on the return. Eagerly scouring the ground until darkness save time, and might see the old hag, to boot. What say, Romeo, shall we take the fell Lura rode, and then she drew rein with a low exclamation of impatience and cha She patted her horse gently, speaking to grit

"I don't suppose the letter amounts to much after all. Grace can write another, and there are other days to come in which it can be delivered, but it is provoking after all. I wonder if old Mother Cabera had a hand in the mischief. I'll interview the lady when I again strike her mansion."

Then, uttering a seemingly merry laugh, which had in it a ring of defiance for the fates, the maiden touched Romeo with her whip and was once more borne on her way. Innumerable stars came out and dotted heaven's blue orb. The threatened storm did not come, and when Lura found herself once more in the vicinity of the fortuneteller's cabin she began to breathe easier. The trail she was following ran along near the edge of a deep gulch, which assured the girl that she could not be far from Mother Cabera's cabin.

Suddenly Romeo came to a stand. In vain did Lura urge, he refused to move another step, and soon began to snort with fear.

"Something is wrong, surely. I never knew Romeo to act so strangely before.' Peering torward Lura gave utterance to

a sudden, startled cry. A human hand had grasped her bridle-rein, and a pair of glittering eyes peered up into her face. For the moment the girl was paralyzed

with a dreadful fear. "Miss, you'll have to get off the hoss."

Quickly Lura raised her riding-whip and dealt the speaker a blow in the face with all her strength, at the same time speaking to her horse. With a mad crythe man recled back. He

clung to the rein, however, and as the horse forged shead dragging him forward, another hand grasped the arm of Lura and snatched her from the saddle.

"Never mind the hoss, Bill, I've got the gal." And then Lura heard Romeo tearing

wiftly down the bridle-path while she was left struggling in the arms of a man. "Release me. villain !" Then Lura was not permitted to speak further. A broad palm was pressed over her lips, and strong arms lifted her from her feet. Struggle as she would, escape

was impossible. "Jest keep quiet!" hissed a voice in her ear. "Mebbe you'll fare bettar if you quit your tantrums."

"Don't bother with the she cat," said a

voice. "Here's the place to dump the crit-ter, and no questions eaked. It'll be an accident and the Cap'n will doc over the cash when he hears on't.' "Aye! that he will. Sure we've got the

right one?" "In course I be. Didn't Mane tell who

she was?" "True for ye, Bill. Now lend a hand."

The helpless girl, unable to cry out or help herself in the least, was lifted high in air and held a moment suspended. The next came the swish of a falling body; two faces peered over a dark precipice into black depths.

A duil, sickening thud, then all was still save the moan of the wind through the trees. After a brief minute the two rufflans turned from the spot and hurried away in the darkness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SOLAR CYCLONE.

The Sun Composed of Columns of Intense-ly Hot Metallic Vapors. Those who have looked through a large

lescope under favorable atmospheric con ditions at one of those immense cyclones which occasionally break out on the sun, have derived from what they saw a very good idea of the origin of sunlight. They have seen that the brightest portion of the intensely hot metallic vapors, averaging about three hundred miles in diameter, ris-ing from its interior and glowing with extreme brilliancy, from the presence of clouds formed, probably, of shining parti-cles of carbon precipitated from its vapor as the tops of the columns reach the sur-face and lose heat by expansion and radiation. (A good idea of such a precipitation is had by observing the particles of water condensed from transparent vapor, in unusually high thunder-heads, where the ac tion is in some respects similar.) Be tween these ascending columns are seen descending masses of cooler vapors, rendered dark and smoky by relatively cool and opaque particles of excessively high temperature in the condition of transbaked in a square loaf. parent vapor. In the immediate region, however, where the cyclone is raging, these bright ascending columns are drawn out horizontally by the inrushing metallic winds (which often reach a velocity of a thousan miles per hour) into long filaments, pointing in general toward the center of the disturb ance, which is always occupied by a huge cloud of smoke (frequently twenty thousand miles in drameter), rapidly settling back into the interior of the sun. Over and across this great central black cloud are often driven long arms of the shining carbon-clouds, which, when the cyclonic action is very strong, bend round into slowly changing spiral forms, very suggestive of intense action. A striking illusion, invari-ably connected with this sight, is that the observer seems to be viewing it from a position quite near the scene of the disturb ance, whose minute and complicated details are seen with exquisite distinctness-Christian at work.

FEEDING A CITY. Where and How New York Procures Its Supplies of Food.

The business of producing and pro-

viding food for mankind furnishes a livelihood to a majority of the race. Generals in command of armies of 20,-000 or 50,000 men have been brought to ignominious defeat and flight for the lack of power to supply them with food; and yet a population of 2,500,000 people in and around New York is supplied with food every day and for every meal from all parts of the world. Ten thousand head of cattle are slaughtered every week to provide New York with beef, and that is not more than one-half of the beef that is consumed there. Some of the beef comes in on foot: the rest comes in refrigerator cars from the West. Swine are brought in dressed; but sheep are all killed in the city. The greater part of the fresh fish sup-

ply of the city comes in refrigerator cars from Boston and Gloucester; the rest comes to the markets in fishing-boats. Enough fish is kept ahead in the cold store-house to last the city two or three weeks. The vegetables come from almost every. where. Lettuce is mainly brought from near Boston, where one firm ships \$100,000 worth of it each year. Enormous amouts of celery come from Kalamazoo, Mich. The South supplies the early vegetables, and some of them come from Florida. They come on refrigerator cars and because they can be safely shipped and easily kept, they no longer command fabu-lous prices. But the bulk of the green vegetable business is still done in the old way by farmers who come in from their places five to thirty and more miles away and sell their produce from their wagons. Some of them start in the afternoon and drive all night, often sleeping on their wagons and only waking when their trained horses have brought them to the ferries at one and two o'clock at night. The Gansevoort. market is the only place where they are allowed to expose their "truck" for sale in the city, and there it is sold to dealers. In summer time as many as 3,000 wagons a day are driven in. The cattle on a thousand hills daily contribute the milk that New York consumes the next day. The farmer

gets from one and one-half to two and one-half cents a quart for it and the consumer pays eight and ten. The difference is divided among the railroads, commission merchants and peddlers, the latter getting several cents a quart. One of the curious things of the provision business is that eggs laid in Holland and Germany get to New York in less time than from some Western States and are actually cheaper than fresh eggs laid in this country, the reason being they are rated as "limed eggs."-Good Housekeeping.

PRINCELY DINNERS.

The Comparatively Plain Table Kept by Royal Households.

In our day royal households keep a comparatively less sumptuous table use the thing to decorate your Christan many private individuals. Queen Victoria is fond of Scotch cookery, and commences her repasts with oatmeal broth and cream porridge. She drinks pale Domech sherry from a silver cup of marvelously-delicate workmanship that originally belonged to Queen Anne. The Queen's manner in the evening is complete. The table is lighted by golden candelabra holding wax candles, and masses of orchids placed in epergnes reach up to the ceiling. Her Majesty eats a special kind of meal bread highly

LEARNING THE TRICKS.

How the Wife of a Congressman Received Her First Lesson in Fashion. There is nothing better for the culti-

vation of taste than the atmosphere of Washington.

Members from the hay-seed districts, who look as if there old-fashioned, long-tailed broadcloth coats were of home manufacture, and there cravat a piece of "wife's best gown," and who can not tell the difference when they take their seats in the halls of Congress between a dish of terrapin and stewed turkey livers, soon becomes fastidious enough to be enrolled among the followers of Berry Wall and John Chamberlin: while their wives burst the chrysalis in which their taste for dress has lain dormant, and develop into butterflies of fashion who set the styles for the district at home. A member of this description had spent his first winter here in bachelor quarters, had been converted to the ways of polite society, and the second winter, when his wife joined him, coached her. Among other things which did not suit the now fastidious husband was her bonnet, a production of the spinster milliner at home, which had the cold, "nippy" look of its creator. Madame was bidden to go to a swell establishment and supply herself with a stylish covering. The obedient wife studied the papers, and selecting the firm which had the biggest advertisement, promised all kinds of bargains, and announced itself as an "emporium of fashion," went there for her bonnet. When the production arrived at the hotel it did not suit the taste of the critical member, who said he would be hanged if he knew what the matter with it was, but he would wager his seat in Congress that there was something the matter with it, and advised her to consult some of the women folks in the hotel. "Some of the women folks" were ladies old in official life at the Capital, and there was a struggle between amusement and breeding when they had their first glimpses of the "creation" sent out by the "Emporium of Fashion;" but with the diplomacy for which women of the world are celebrated, they suggested she should go across the street to a fashionable modiste, and have her make some slight alterations in the poor, despised. bonnet, which was of course very pretty, but did not suit madame's style. Sadly, because her purchase had not received the indorsement of her more experienced sisters, the ambitious member's wife wended her way to the mil-

"emporium of fashion," but had for years made all of Society's bonnets. "Can you do any thing with it?" pathetically asked the disappointed woman.

liner who did not pretend to keep an

"No," answered the madame, "I can not.'

"What can I do with it, then?" said the member's wife.

"I would advise, madame," respondthe fashionable milliner, after turning the poor bonnet about in her hands. eveing it with much the same expression that a French chef would look at a corn-pone, "I would advise that you has tree and order a new onnet The new bonnet was ordered, the member and the "women folks" were charmed: and thus one of the bestdressed women in Washington received her first lesson in fashion .-- Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

"Ten mile or thereabout." The old woman had found her tongue at "Goodness!" ejaculated Lura. "I don't seem to be making much headway. I must be near two miles from the main road, and when I left that I was but nine miles or less from town. Can it be that I have been going backward?" The old woman rose, and taking her cane hobbled forward. "Is missy goin' to Stonefield?" "That's my intention."

"Are you from Lone Hollow?" "I am."

him as though he were human

A low whinney answered her appeal,

When she came to the path that turned

from the main highway, Lura drew rein

and sat for some moments in a brown study.

She glanced up at the sun, then into the

The sun was long past the meridian, a

should she follow the road it would set long

ere the goodly town of Stonefield was

reached. Lura was of an adventuresome

disposition, and seldom weighed the conse

"Who's afraid !" she at length exclaimed.

Then she guided her horse deliberately

Presently the path led along the edge of a

rude log cabin but a few feet back from the

path. In front of this cabin sat an old

woman smoking a black clay pipe; against the wall at her side leaned a heavy staff.

gypsy fortune-teller now!" exclaimed Lura, drawing rein within a tew paces of the old

woman. "My good woman, am I on the right road to Stonefield?"

without uttering a word.

Stonefield."

"I reckin."

" How far is itf"

The crone removed her pipe and stared

Lura felt just a little queer when she

caught the gleam of the old crone's black

eyes. There was a serpent glitter in their depths, and the wrinkled face seemed to take on the aspect of a goblun.

"I asked if I am on the right road to

"Mercy on us, here we have the old

ed Lura,

woods, which looked cool and inviting.

"The new mistress, 1 s'pose?"

"Not exactly," returned Lura, laughing. "I am only a visitor there, a friend of the family.'

"You are Miss Joyce?".

"Yes, and you are--" "Mother Cabera. Cross my palm, good lady, and I'll tell your fortune." Then a wrinkled hand was held up to the gaze of

the fair equestrienne. "Good! I've been wanting my fortune told for a long time. Here. Now tell me the truth and nothing but the truth, on your honor, or I'll haunt you."

Lura dropped a gold coin into the palm of the old wood witch. The recipient's eyes sparkled, and the bony fingers closed quickly over the precious metal. Thrusting the money from sight in the folds of her dirty gown, Mother Cabera grasped the small brown hand held down for her inspection and glanced at the various lines crossing it. There was no revelation of her thoughts in the parchment face of Mother Cabera.

picture of a young Prince of the blood. Captain Starbright regarded the youth in astonishment. He seemed to realize for the first time that Louis Fingal was dangerously handsome.

"In faith, youngster, I should hate to believe that one so tender had entered the lists against me," retorted the Captain, forcing a laugh.

"You may find me tougher than you " declared Fingal, solemnly. imagine

You handed me a note a few days since, on the occasion of our first meeting. Was it of your composition ?"

The Captain regarded Fingal keenly as he put the question. His gaze had not the effect intended. The young hunter was not the least disconcerted. "I shall make no denials, august Captain,"

answered Fingal, stroking his mustache with a grave look.

"I am then to understand that you mean to interfere with my plans?" "Understand any thing you please, my

dear Captain.'

"Confound you!" muttered Starbright, angered at the cool impudence of the young hunter. "I warn you to keep away from this vicinity and leave me to myself, or you may rue your impertinence in the time to You understand?"

"Certainly." "And you will heed the warning ?"

"Certainly." "I am glad to find you sensible." "Always that, Captain Starbright," as-sured the young hunter. "Fair means you will be permitted to use in a suit for Miss s hand, but when you step beyond that look to yourself. The eagle will see that the hawk harms not the pretty dove."

Then, bowing low, Fingal turned and darted away with the fleetness of a deer. Captain Starbright stared after him in rage and astonishment.

> CHAPTER VIII. A LETTER.

A few days later. Grace Penroy and Lura Joyce stood together in the room of the former. Grace had just loosened her waving masses of yellow hair, and stood by the glass combing the golden strands, while her cousin leaned against a richly-carved mantel over the narrow grate and regarded the pretty girl before her with no attempt to conceal her ad-

"I do not wonder that so many men arein love with you, Grace," said Lura at length, after full a minute given to silent admiration. "If I was half as beautiful I should feel proud as Lucifor, and-"

"Lura, please don't."

"It's nota bit of flattery that I am giving you, young lady. You are the most beauti-ful human creature I ever beheld, and I say again it's no wonder the men love you so, and are ready to cut one another's throats through their infatuation. There's the gallant Captain, and handsome Austin entword, and -

'Lura, will you cease?"

9

Grace turned now and faced her cousin, pained expression on her white face and lurking in her honest gray eyes.

"Don't you like to hear the truth? Are facts so repugnant to you that you feel hurt at their utterance, pretty cousin?"

"You do not understand, Lura," said Grace, in a low tone, slightly tremulous with

"Shall I carry the answer to-day, Gracie?" Miss Penroy turned with a beaming face

toward her cousin. "You did not bring this from Stonefield, Lura?

"Certainly. Why not? I would delight to carry your answer to-day, for, to tell the truth, the foolish boy is about distracted over the thought of losing you-and a fort-

nne. "Lura Joyce!"

"Well, didn't you say they were all fort-une-hunters, Miss Penroy! Don't look at me so with those gray eyes. I was only taking you at your word. "But I did not mean-" "Well?" as the girl hesitated.

"I did not mean Austin."

"No, it seems not. Well, hurry and pre pare an answer." "But you can not go to Stonefield to-day. The stage will take the letter over in the

morning. "It will never do to trust that mode of conveyance; besides, the boy expects an answer to-night. A ten-mileride is just sport for Romeo and I."

Thea Lura danced up to Grace, embraced and kissed her, and quickly rushed from the room.

Grace, full of happy thoughts at this unexpected reconciliation, proceeded at once to pen an answer to the letter she had received that would bring joy and peace to the eart of the anxious young mechanic. Grace was sealing the letter when her cousin returned. "All ready, Grace? Romeo is anxious for

a race over the hills, and I am fully as impatient to be off. Ah, won't the boy's eyes snap when he reads this?" The last words as Grace placed the letter

in the hand of Lura were: 'I would not send you-

"Of course not, Grace," the irrepressible Miss Joyce interrupted. "Iengineered this expedition myself." Then snatching a kiss Lura darted from the room and the house. Fate willed, however, that the letter thus consigned to the hand of Lura Joyce should never come under the eye of the Stonefield mechanic. A dark tragedy was soon to astound and horrify the inmates of the old stone house at Lone Hollow.

> CHAPTER IX. THE TRAGEDY.

It was ten miles to Stonefield, through : comparatively unsettled country. During her two weeks' sojourn at Lone Hollow Lura Joyce had been twice over the road on the back of her own animal, a

fleet black gelding she was pleased to call

moments in silence.

"I see clouds ahead, trouble, a life sacrificed to the greed of one man," uttered the fortune-teller, at length, in a solemn voice.

The smile that had rested until this mo-ment on the face of Lura Joyce vanished, and a cooling sensation crept over her gay spirits.

'I will not tell you more, the picture is too black. Poor child! poor child!" and Mother Cabera dropped the girl's hand and turned away her head, as if to shut out some terrible vision.

"Tell me all," demanded Lura, half angrily. "But it is too bad-"

"Then refund the money."

Once more Mother Cabera looked into the piquant face of the girl on horseback. There was a look akin to pity on the parchment face, then she once more grasped Lura's hand and proceeded: "The black cloud that I saw has been dis-

pelled, pushed aside to make room for the last scene; it is one of blood. A man, dark and handsome, treads on a human heart. I hear a woman's wail of woe, see his hand

upraised against her, and then she falls! Oh! it is wicked. She lies in a darksome place dead, and he goes out to win the great heiress, smiling as ever, with no one to know that he has murdered the girl who foolishly thought to thwart his will."

Again the witch paused.

Her words, spoken in a solemn tone, were not without their effect, and brave Lura could not repress the shudder that crept swiftly over her frame.

"That is all."

Mother Cabera at once moved away ward the cabin.

With a long, quivering sigh, Lura resumed her journey. She was not supersti-tious, but, nevertheless, the words of the old wood witch had a deep effect, and brought unpleasant thoughts to the mind of the orphan girl.

"Of course there's nothing in such things," argued Lura. "I thought I had more sense than to allow the sayings of such a toothless hag to trouble me in the least.'

Then she urged her horse to greater speed. The path soon became ill-defined. nd she began to fear that she might los it altogether. She now realized that it was a mistake, her turning aside to seek a short cut to Stonetield

"I do believe I shall have to turn back as it is," sighed the bewildered girl. Then she glanced up at the sky to note the fact she glanced up at the sky to note the fact that it was almost night, and that clouds were gathering adown the western horizon. "Night and a storm coming."

There was a solemn ring in the words, and at that moment Lura would have given a goodly sum to have been safely housed at Lone Hollow. She found herself in an open woods, the ground level and grass-grown The place was pleasant enough, but the solitude was depressing. Remembering her letter she thrust her hand into her

bosom to draw it forth. A low cry escaped her lips.

The letter was gone!

Quickly Lura wheeled her horse and gianced eagerly down the path she had folglanced eagerly down the path she had lol-lowed. No white object met her vision. Then she made a thorough examination of her person, satisfying herself that the let-ter, on account of which she had undertaken

the journey, was lost

His Monthly Shepping.

Farmer-How many yards o' that truck will it take ter make ther ole woman er iress?

Clerk-About twelve, I should say. "At three cents er yard it comes ter thirty-six cents. I reckon twelve's er leetle mor'n she'll need. Just cut off six wards. limes is mighty close an' we hev ter be er leetle savin'."

"Any buttons or thread?"

"No, I reckon not. She kin scratch up ernuff o' them at home. Craps wan't extry this ye'r and we kain't erford ter fooi no

money erway." "Is there any thing else!"

"I guess yer may wrap up er quarter's wuth er sugar an' er dollar's wuth er chaw-in' terbacker. 'Pears like er sin ter fool rway money fer sugar, but ther ole woman thinks she kaint live thoutin it, an' ther habit o' usin' it's got sech er helt on 'er that she gits erway with er quarter's wuth ever month. Say, mebby you'd better put up two dollars wuth o' that terbacker, for I cayn't tell of I'll be down here ergin fer es onth, and I want plenty ter do me."-Time.

rived from the English word "battel, bunch or a bundle of straw. The word is in ommon-use in the Eastern States in the sense of the whole lot, as "the boodle of them," and from this usage has got to nean the whole pile or amount of a man's

BARBERS must be great travelerstinually working from poll to p

The Queen of Sweden keeps a tempt ing table. Soup, nearly always clotted cream and barley; steak, and one of her favorite dishes, balls of hashed meat, cooked in oil and surrounded by poached eggs. Then at almost every meal follows the national and natural viand, salmon preserved in the earth.

At the German Court the Grand Duchess of Baden keeps the most refined table. She has a French cook and the best of French cuisine, a little too white, perhaps, too many dumplings and jellies, but still a refined kitchen, and excelent wines. The Grand Duchess makes her own coffee in a Russian coffee-pot of enameled gold.

The Empress Victoria lives in English style, and added a great deal of milk to her cookery when the first symptoms of the Crown Prince's illness appeared. She has a preference for mashed vegetables, with gravy and pastry of every kind.

In Italy the court dines at a table covered with magnificent hammered gold plate, the only luxury visible. There are no flowers, and the dishes of the country prevail. especially the fritto, a mixture of artichokes, hearts, liver, brains and cock's combs

At the Comte de Paris' the cuisine is English and bourgeoise. The peculiar feature is that soup is served at luncheon. The wines are Asti, Zucco and Pontet-Canet. In the morning English and in the evening French silver plate is used.

The Duc d'Aumale favors French cookery. Onion soup for lunch, with coarse, almost military bread. One delicacy is permitted, a marvelous kind of cream cheese.-Paris Gaulois.

It Wasn't a Mistake.

Proof-reader-Isn't there a mistake n this sentence: "Connecticut manufactured a larger quantity of tobacco than usual last year?" Should'n it be "raised a larger quantity?"

Editor-No. I used the word manufactured advisedly .--- Chicago Tribune. Bright God of Self-Restraint.'

The Great File Invention.

When I lived in Chicago a queer chan invented a cheap way to make files. A bit of hot steel went into his machine, and the file was made at a single blow, and fell into a tank of strong mineral water to cool. Then a bare-armed workman thrust in his hand and felt around, and brought it up for inspection. The files thus made were a little imperfect, but were good ones, and he explained that the machine was a small experimental one, and could not, of course, do perfect work as a large and powerful machine would. Capitalists went around and examined the machine, and saw him heat the steel in a hand-forge and put it in the machine and saw the red-hot file come out and drop into the water, and they tried the file with their own hands on iron which they had brought from home, and found it excellent. The only secret was the chemical water into which the files dropped and which gave them edge. A company was formed and money was paid in freely to enable the inventor to make a set of large machines; and when that was done he disappeared. It was a fraud. He had bought good files and defaced them a little, and stocked his tank with them. His machine stamped the bit of steel into file shape, and it dropped into the water with the files, and his workman, who was in collusion, felt around and brought up a file instead of the steel.-Cor. Portland Argus.

Not Likely to Interfere.

Mr. Lard (to garcon at hotel in Padua)-What is there to see here? Garcon-There are some famous pictures by Giotto.

Mr. Lard-Do you suppose he will let us see them?

Garcon-Well, he certainly will not prevent you, sir.-Harper's Bazar.

-For a generation a certain Japanese family had a box into which they put percentages. Said one of them: "If want to buy a garment that costs \$1. I buy it for 80 cents; or give a feast that would cost \$5, I give it for \$4; or to build a house for \$100, I build it for \$80, and put the balance in the box. At the end of the year we meet, open the boxes, and give the contents to the poor. It costs us some self-denial, but we are always prosperous and happy.' They call this worshiping "The Great

THE word "boodle" is thought to be de

noney.

Chase County Courant

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

HOW I COURTED ROSE.

I took her little hand in mine; It quivered like a bird; And as I felt its touch divine A trembling sigh I heard. Momentous time! Should I propose? I knew not what to say: As I beheld my blushing Rose I felt my hair turn gray!

There was a passage in Lucile Just suited to my case; I knew 'twould melt a heart of steel If quoted with true grace. Istarted—stammered—shufiled—blushed, And though I am not brave, O then I would have gladly rushed To glory or the grave.

I thought of Byron, Scott and Moore; Ah, could I but recall A bit of their poetic lore! I once had known it all. "O woman, in our hours of ease," I blunderingly said, And then I thought my tongue would freeze, And wished that I were dead.

My heart was beating like a flail, And yet my lips were dumb. The clock that hung upon a nail Ticked louder than a drum. I could not see; for, strange to tell, The air seemed full of smoke. Then from my tongue the fetters fell, And then—and then I spoke.

"I love you, dear," I said, in haste; "I love you too," she said; And then I clasped her dainty waist, And kissed her lips of red. Then came a flood of poetry; I spouted yards of rhyme; I spouled yards of highly me And she is going to marry me In apple-blossom time. --Samuel Minturn Peck, in Harper's Bazar.

MAD. BUT NOT CRAZY.

Actual Experience of a Drummer Faithfully Recounted.

On the platform of a little station which has been known as Shandees ever since old Mr. Shandees, in exchange for the glory of the name gave the railroad company a right of way through his farm, was an animated scene on the date of this narrative. which was not so very long ago. A choleric traveler, red-faced and perspiring, stormed and swore, fumed and fretted, and did nearly every thing he could to make a visible display of disgust and disappointment. Had he been a woman this traveler could have simplified matters and saved much wear and tear to his mental and physical organization by sitting down in a heap and taking a good, long cry.

As he was not a woman, and he wouldn't cry, he did the natural thing for most men to do-he swore. He poured maledictions upon the rapidly vanishing north-bound train, which he thought the trespasser, but they acted had winded himself in striving to catch; perfectly natural, as did also the wohe poured confusion and dismay upon the heads of the railroad officials, the train men, who luckily were out of hearing, and the station agent, who unfortunately was not, and, moreover, was too small a man in stature to resent the left-handed blessings.

poration, he meekly received the col- to travel in all manners at all hours, lective remarks, as he is paid to do. brave the terrors of country hotels, The station agent's most onerous duty and meet many rebuffs and disappointis to serve as a target for general com- ments; yet he thanked Heaven that he

taken on. "Ye gods I am crazy enough to ride with that crowd."

"You're pretty crazy, but I don't believe the conductor will let you ride." Thoughts crowded thick and fast through the man's brain. Should he remain here in this clearing over Sunday, or should he make a bold stroke for liberty?

"Will the train stop here?" he asked. "Not at the station, but it will have can count on that."

"My friend, I am desperate. Rather than stay in this hole in the woods I would agree to live with maniacs a a month. You check my grip so it will follow me on the Monday train, and I'll go to Toledo to-night with the crazies.' II.

The traveler was really desperate enough to brave almost any thing in the endeavor to reach home. The train stopped exactly at the point where he was awaiting it in hiding. He had hastily torn off his standing collar, turned up his coat collar, battered some big dents in his Derby hat, rolled up his trousers an inch or two, disheveled his hair and brushed the order out of his well-kept mustache.

Thus disguised, he thought, any train men who should espy him would take him for a guard, and the guards would easily suppose him to be an employe of the road. Fate favored him, as he climbed up the steps of the coach, for no one noticed him, and his lucky star seemed very bright when he found that no locked door prevented his en-trance to the car. Boldly walking in, he sat down near the rear door and affected the nonchalant air of a brakeman, while he furtively gazed at his

fellow-passengers. He had a car-load of human nature to study, and he anticipated amusement.

Lemuels thought to himself that, had he not been previously posted, he could not have told, by their appearance, that all these people, over forty were in the car, were unfortunates whose reason had tottered on the throne and fallen into the dull void of insanity. The wo-man who persisted in wanting to raise a window, to chill her neighbor in the next seat back, acted as sane as many other, women do who travel without a keeper. The man who tried to spread himself over two whole seats, to the exclusion of all others, did not act different from many other men who would be more at home in a cattle car.

Both of these people might be crazy, man who repeatedly changed her seat from one part of the car to another, and the one who did her best to stare her neighbors out of countenance.

In his new-found interest the commercial traveler, who was so lately exhe left-handed blessings. As the hired representative of a cor-His condition in life might require him

said the operator; "it's a train load of in the metaphysical, while the body is crazy people going to the asylum at To- but mortal the mind exists forever and it and disclosed the photograph of a ledo, and no sane passengers will be holds dominion over all matter?"

"Yes-ah, yes; to be sure," said Lemuels, who really was not quite sure. "And yet," continued the narrator,

'we have among us some positivists who assert that, contrary to the existence of abstract entities supposed to inhere in various substances and capable of engendering phenomena, the mind affirms the futility of theological and metaphysical inquiries and abandons

as useless the investigation of the to stop this side of the crossing up causes and essences of things. "Now, there; but they won't let you ride; you tell me," said the doctor, earnestly, button-holing his audience, "don't you

recognize in that little fallacious theory which, if carried out, forever extinguishes the search for knowledge?" "You are certainly right," said the commercial traveler, who was trying to think of a funny story to tell the lecturer in order to change the subject.

But the harangue continued. "If, then, the positivists are right, which you agree they are not, all our resoning is useless, and all the philosophers, from Aristotle down to myself, have worked in vain. The mind, as the sovereign of matter, must and will reign, and-don't you think so?-don't you know it is so? The audience of one became exceedingly uneasy.

"But, doctor, you are too deep for me," he said.

"The mastery of the mind, the reduction of the soul to a tangible, appreciable condition, is the aim of modern philosophy," continued the lecturer. "To me it has lost its complexity, and my theory of immortality is based on truth as solid and old as Mount Olympus." Then, sinking his voice to a harsh whisper, he continued: "I have mastered the problem of so disengaging the soul from its mortal case that it remains a knowing, thinking, seeing, omnipotent creation, which exists un-

changed at will in whatever portion of the universe, celestial and terrestrial." "That is a valuable discovery," remarked the now frightened commercial

man; "why don't you put it into practice?' "Because," said the philosopher, in

an ominously hoarse voice; "because I must demonstrate the truth by experiment. I must have a subject!" "A subject?"

"I must have a subject who, like you, is a believer in the philosophy, and is willing to go through the form of dying in order to become immortal! For science-philosophy-immortality-" Lemuels saw the black eves flash like

fire, felt the man's sinewy fingers close with a claw-like grip on his neck before he could utter a cry, and then the car and people seemed to whirl about him with a terrific roar. Then before him passed the vision of his weeping widow, his orphaned children; he saw his own funeral, he heard the oration over his coffin, he saw his own body lowered

to the grave, heard the clods fall upon his breast. "His soul-his soul-it must not esape," hissed in his ear. Then all was blank.

III. As the train was entering the city of

turn of life and op

ation he drew out a gold watch, opened baby.

"My dear sir, let this prove to you that I am not a lunatic, and only a dead beat. This baby and her mother wait me at home. Here is my name engraved, and the simple fact that I have such a watch proves that I am not a patient. Here is my order book-see an order I took at Shandees this afternoon-see my thousand-mile railroad ticket-see my pocket-book-see all

though I am mad. I am not crazy!" To be brief, the proofs were convincing, and after a small financial transaction between Lemuels and the guard, by which the latter was five dollars richer, the duly accredited repre-sentative of Todde, Rodde & Co., was allowed to go his way, thanking his stars for the escape and trying to convince himself that the burly doorkeeper had been effectually bribed to keep quiet .- Wilhelm Reinwald, in Toledo Blade.

PLOWING UNDER CLOVER. Case Where It Did Not Pay-An Eastern

Farmer's Experience. I was quite interested last fall in watching the growth of a piece of wheat sowed upon the ground bearing a crop of clover plowed under in July. The field contains nine acres, about one-half of which was in fair condition and the

other half quite poor. The clover was rank and heavy on the upper or rich portion, and light and spotted on the low ground. Altogether, there was probably ten tons, if it had been cut and cured. Before plowing, the owner asked the writer's opinion about the advisability

of plowing it under for wheat. I re-plied that I was not much of a believer in growing two crops to produce one; that the clover was a "bird in the hand," while the wheat that would follow the plowing would be the "one in the bush." The clover hay, once in the barn, would be worth not less than \$70,

there would be a balance of \$60, which could be turned into cash nine or ten months sooner than the wheat could. and judging the future by the past, this amount was larger than could be cleared from the wheat. "But the lot was poor and needed bringing up." That is true, but would it not be wiser to devote the bringing-up process to the poor parts

first? By plowing under the present crop of clover, the main benefit will go to the parts that need it the least. The rich portions will grow richer while those parts which are so poor that little or no clover is growing upon them will be farther with no possible benefit from the green manuring, because they will get none of it. If it were mine I should make the hay, feed it out, and apply the manure to the poor spots, spreading as fast as made in the winter. The following year I would again mow the richest parts of the field and then plow it up, turning under the manure and

the increased growth of clover gained by its application, and by an additional year of root growth. My advice was not followed, and I

its destination Lemuels first felt a re- rather think my friend regrets it, as tage.-N. O. Picayune.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. -Commissioner White, of Massa-

chusetts, reports finding factories where twenty per cent. of the children could not read in any language. This is the banner State of the Union in respect to compulsory education."

-Counterfeit coin can never succeed in spoiling the character of gold, it only compels one to ring every piece on the counter. So pretense and sham never injure religion, but only make men more watchful.-Christian Standthese proofs, and then believe me that ard.

-A Christian movement among the Jews of Siberia is reported, the leader being a Polish Jew, Jacob Sheinmann. Exiled to Siberia twenty years ago because of avowal of belief in Christianity, he there began to proclaim the Gospel.

-The president of Michigan University remarks, in his annual report, that "a larger proportion of women than of men are taking by choice the full classical course," for the practical reason that there is a demand for their services in teaching Greek in preparatory schools.

-Where there is zeal and devotedness, and enthusiasm, and love, such qualities have a marvelous power in driving away the weariness which comes from an idle and listless attitude towards our work. "Let us not be weary in well-doing."-Church Sunday-School Magazine.

-A season of public prayer is, to many persons, very pleasant, as it is also strengthening and fraught with that which stimulates them to better service. But if the results are to be permanent, they must be secured by prayer at home, and in such other private ways as are becoming and convenient.

-Columbia College has decided to add an electrical course to its curriculum. It is to be a post-graduate course of one, two or three years, at the option of the student, thus allowing those who have completed the rudiand allowing \$10 for cost of making, mentary studies in electricity and magnetism in the School of Mines, and also outsiders who wish to do so, to continue their studies.

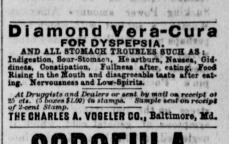
-It is in Sophocles that we strike the modern spirit of the ancient classics. It is strange, yet true, that students will stumble on through the Greek authors during four, five or six years, groping about for something tangible, and coming finally to Sophocles or Euripides at the very end of their course will, in a month, have their eyes opened to the fact that the Greeks were really men of flesh and blood, with passions good and bad, with aspirations high and noble, with sins exhausted by another crop of wheat, and follies, as men are to-day. It is a proof of the old saying that when one has finished his college course he is ready to go to school.--University (of Vermont) Cynic.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy. -When the fool-killer comes around

we all send him next door.-Puck. -It is all right to have crank notions

if a man can turn them to good advan-



· BALTO-MD . THE CHAS A VOGELER CO.

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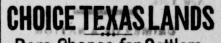
Of all the ills that human flesh is heir to, Scrofula is most prevalent. Very few, indeed. are entirely free from some taint of Scrofula. Young people of delicate constitution are often afflicted by this disease, which manifests itself in various forms. The glands of the neck, groin, abdomen, etc., become enlarged, either persistently, or with slight impairment of health.

Swellings in the Neck

sweinings in the treeck the second se



and health will follow. Be sure your Druggist sells you only that prepared by J. A. MAGEE & CO., Lawrence, Mass.



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200,000 ACRES In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the carliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are dapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oat, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the variou domestic grasses. Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Fanhandle of Texas, they possess a general elivante, favorable to man and beart, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late trosts or of destructive "blizzards." Population is fast pouring (u, and local government is already established, with achools, churches, dc. TERMS SALE. One-fifth cash, belance in four ogual yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments. For further information as to these and lands in edjacent counties, apply to

J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,

C. C. CIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex. -SAME THIS PAPER every time you will)



plaints against the company.

The reader has probably surmised While thus felicitating himself upon that this traveler was "left." He had his good luck, temporal and mental, he called on a customer of his in the little noticed a man coming toward him village, taken a small order for goods, and hoped to catch the next train home. He missed it by fifteen seconds, and in his chagrin he gave himself the best possible opportunity for bursting a blood vessel or dropping in an attack of apoplexy, and thus permitting his As the man came to where Lemuels wife to realize on his life insurance. There is no mistaking the fact that

he was in a frame of mind.

To some people death is almost pref-erable to a long enforced stay in a little cross roads hamlet, where there are no train. hotel accommodations or any thing else provided for non-residents, and it was nearly so with Lemuel E. Lemuels, of ready working a calculation of the the firm of Todde, Rodde & Co., who on this particular Saturday evening found himself stranded in the woods, two hour's ride from home, and no way of encompassing the intervening looking quite well distance.

no more trains until Monday morning. His fits of agitation revived at every

thought of his direful situation. When Lemuels was so fatigued that

he could swear no more at the cloud of smoke which remained in sight after chief physician. the train had disappeared, he came to his senses and endeavored to be reasonable.

"In the love of Heaven," said he to the station agent who was also operator and other functionaries in one, "is there any way I can get away from here? Anywhere, anywhere is better than this."

"No more trains north till Monday morning."

"Any south?" "Sunday night, eleven forty-three." Lemuels groaned.

"No freights?"

"North-bound freight to-morrow afternoon, 6:50."

"When does it reach Toledo?" "Monday morning, 2:20." Another longer groan. Then some

more maledictions on his ill luck. The operator had heard a call on his

instrument, and at this juncture went to receive a dispatch. When he came out again he called to a man who was near by to go and see that the south switch was all right, as he had received orders to look out for a special.

"A special train!" almost yelled the traveling man; "which way is it go-

ing?" "North." Lemuels.

It won't do you any good, though."

was not as these poor creatures.

While thus felicitating himself upon from the front of the car, walking with stolid. slow dignity down the aisle, scanning each face as he passed. He was bareheaded, and the wavy hair that flowed in classical curves about his forehead shaded a pair of brilliant dark eyes. was sitting he stopped, gave the commercial traveler a look that seemed to pierce through him, and made the

guilty trespasser feel that his trick was discovered and he would be put off the

"One of the physicians in charge," thought Lemuels, in whose mind was alprobable distance he would have to walk to town.

"I am glad to see you," gently remarked the sharp-eyed man; "you are

The commercial traveler felt that the Saturday night, too, remember, and pleasure was not mutual, but he was glad to know that his countenance did not expose his inward agony of apprehension.

"Are you going far?" said the man who, Lemuels was sure must be the

"I am headed for Toledo," was the non-committal though inelegant reply of the man, who really could not tell how far he was going, though he had no doubts about how far he wanted to go.

"I will sit besides you awhile," was the next remark, which was reassuring and did not signify any immediate in-tention of expulsion. When seated, the doctor looked straight into the commercial traveler's eyes and said: "This is my school-my peripatetic

academy-and I want to assure you, sir, that in us you see a community that is a chosen one. These are my pupils, my apostles"-waving a long, white hand about him-"and among us we have all knowledge, all power. To us cosmic science is but a primer; the system of law, harmony and order in the

universe is but fundamental." "You teach them scientific knowledge, then?" said Lemuels, who already felt mystified.

"To us the problem of the relation of mind to matter is no longer one of dispute or struggle. The nature of our knowledge of existing things, of the external world, was a puzzle to the ancient philosophers who first began the

is established. Don't you see, sir, that it should have done before. In desper- was met by her husband at the whart ducing .- N. Y. Ledger.

ned his es. Above clover hay is worth \$12 per ton at this him stood two men who had been workwriting, and the "bringing up" of this ing upon him with restoratives, and field has cost the equivalent of \$100. about him were faces of his fellow-The work of putting in the wheat was passengers, some sympathetic, others very thoroughly and nicely done, and two weeks after it came up and looked

"He's all right now." said one of the beautiful, but before winter set in the men, a muscular keeper, "he'll get over poor spots fell behind visibly, and as his choking well enough." might be expected, promises a very un-"Yes, but it was a pretty close call," equal yield. Then there will be the cost replied the other; "five seconds more of reseeding in the spring and the risk

and he would have been a goner. You of getting a good catch, so the bird in caught the 'philosopher' just in time." the bush does not promise to be near The two men went away, leaving the so large and fat as the one that was alstill dazed man where he sat. With lowed to fly away. If it was not desirreturning consciousness of what had happened he saw, at the further end of the car, his murderous assailant bound able to sell the hay it could have been fed in winter dairying; and with milk at 13 cents per gallon should bring its

fast, but still furious. Then appeared a realization of the fact that he came near . being a victim to a violent maniac. When the train stopped, Lemuels

started to go out of the car and escape unnoticed. At the door he was stopped by a burly guard, who told him to go back and sit down.

"But I am near home now, and am willing to say good-bye." "Yes, yes; that's all right," said the

guard, "we're all near home now, and we'll soon be all right. Go sit down like a good fellow and I'll give you an orange after awhile."

The commercial traveler's face first blanched, then flamed fiery red. "Sir! I demand that you let me out

of this car at once. I am Lemuel E. Lemuels, traveling for the house of Todde, Rodde & Co., and my home is in Toledo."

"Yes, that's all right," said the guard in a manner meant to be quieting; "yes, we all know that, but go back and sit by the King of Sweden and William Shakespeare for a few minutes longer, and we'll soon be home.

"Ye gods!" almost shrieked the now Post. really alarmed commercial traveler; "you don't think I'm crazy, do you?"

"Oh, no, no!" replied the guard, who held the door; "oh, no; of course not-we are none of us crazy; we are all kings or poets or philosophers ordrummers. But go back and sit down steamer for a wedding trip to Baltimore

Todde, Rodde & Co. sank down on the him.

-Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.-Charles Kingsley. -Ceremonies are different in every

country; but true politeness is every where the same.-Goldsmith. -Who is free? The man who mas

ters his own self. Who is powerful? He who can control his passions. -Some people make a dollar's worth

of trouble in accomplishing five cents worth of good.-Atchison Globe.

-All these inconveniences are incident to love-reproaches, jealousies, quarrels, reconcilements, war and then peace.

-A weak mind is like a microscope which magnifies trifling things, full cash value, besides its 12 of 15 tons but can not receive great ones.-Chesof rich manure worth not less than \$2 terfield. per ton. As the owner already takes

- "Mockery never degrades the just," says a philosopher; but it often makes the just awfully mad.-Sommerville Journal.

-The hill has not yet lifted its face to Heaven that perseverance will not Hitherto the almost invariable rule gain the summit of at last.-Charles in combination has been to associate a Dickens. brocaded, striped or embroidered fab-

-A loving heart carries with it. ric, with a plain one, but the rule is under every parallel of latitude, the now very frequently broken. Two emwarmth and light of the tropics. broidered materials are often combined, Whittier. one a brocade in which the design is

-Nothing is more pitiful than a life spent in thinking of nothing but self; yes, even in thinking of nothing but one's soul.-Farrar.

-Goodness of heart is man's best brocade. Two sorts of striped goods are intermixed, and sometimes a large treasure, his highest honor, and noblest plaid, a small check, and a stripe, all acquisition. It is the ray of his divinity which signifies humanity. in the one costume. A model in this

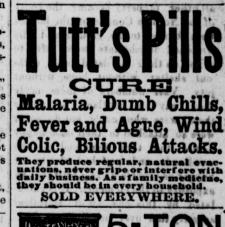
style was shown, and the arrangement --A wise man shall overrule his stars. of the three patterns looked far more and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the constellations attractive than they read, as there was and planets of the firmament .-- Jeremy a fine blending of different shades of similar colors, which, as a whole, pro-Taylor.

duced a really artistic effect.-N. Y. -Disagreement in matters of principle when conscience is alive, separates brethren. Disagreement in what is -The lady principal of the school mere expediency should never separate. and the village doctor and druggist at -Christian Instructor.

Crompton, Md., were married the other -Truth is said to be as precious as day, and at the conclusion of the cerea diamond; but it has a value that no diamond can have-the power of continuaRy unfolding into new and higher forms. We can not compute its worth and lock it up like a precious stone; we may rather regard it as the seed that contains within itself the promise of continuous harvests for the ever-increasing needs of future generations. Frugally should we preserve it, liberally should we dispense it, prizing it "Saved! saved!" tragically exclaimed inquiries into man's cognizance of ex-emuels. inquiries into man's cognizance of ex-probably have to go to the asylum!" bride went on to Baltimore. After three days' absence she returned, and is but it is capable of profor what it has been and is, but still

my county pay JOHN WILLIAMS, Ler

FT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a veget











ALNEER BROS., R



9





desire to be violent, "or I'll put the was reached, however, the bridegroom jacket on you." The astonished representative of

coal-box, his knees weakening beneath his bride on the steamer, with many

emphatic injunctions to the officers to "Great Jehosophat! To think that I look after her comfort, he slowly am kept here as a crazy and will wended his way home, while the lonely

now or-" noticing Lemuels' evident and Washington. When the steamer

concluded that he could not desert his practice and his drug store even for the pleasure of a bridal tour; so, placing

some milk to the factory there are no

far-fetched suppositions in this scheme.

-L. B. Pierce, in Country Gentleman.

Combinations for Spring.

outlined with threads of of gold, cop-

per or silver; the other a plain textile

that is heavily embroidered with fig-

ures outlined in metal like that in the

mony drove in a fine team to take the

The Guase County Courant, |great?" Or were his cruelties more W E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Babyhood for March devotes considerable space in an article by Dr. struction. This being a thickly set-Nathan Allen on "The Decline of Sucking Power amoung American want. The game in the forests were Women," a subject with which he is protected by laws far more severe than perhaps more familiar than any other those that protected the lives of human writer in the country. Another medical article of value is Dr. Cha- atone to the law by the payment of a pin's "Pneumonia in Infants and small fine; but he who killed a deer or Young Children," which lays great a rabbit had his eyes put out. stress on the importance of certain symptons of general cold, which, if year 1190, under Richard I, is a blot neglected, are likely to develop into and a stain on the pages of English graver diresses. Dr. Edwin A. Clarke History. The hatred which Richard furnishes "A Medical View of Nursery Discipline," illustrating graphic- massacre of the Jews in that year. ally, by examples taken from his The rabbel attacked and killed all the practice, the necessity of enforcing Jews on the street; and over five hunobedience on the part of the little dred Jews in the town of York shut ones., The department of"Nursery themselves up in the castle, with their Observations" contains many enter- families. Finding they could no longer taining and instructive accounts of defend themselves against the inchildren's traits, under such headings furiated and blood-stained mob, the "The Record of a Fond Brother and men of this unhappy and persecuted Sister," "Another Precious Four-Year- [band killed their own wives and chil-Old," "Youthful Obstinacy," "How dren, and threw their corpses over the the Ladies go to Sleep," "Sensitive- walls and, then setting fire to the ness to Strange Sounds," "The Vagaries of Thumb-Sucking," etc. rather than to submit to the tortures Other interesting topics, discussed in the departments of "Nursery Prob- their enemies. The hollow pretence lems" and "Mothers' Parliament," are "Sudden Development of Tim- through with by Richard I, but idity," "Musical Precocity," "Arvested Eruption of Teeth," "Nursery Maids versus Claenliness," "Sleeping-Car Discomforts," "Keeping Children Still in Bed," etc., etc. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 per year. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman Street, New York.



PART I.- ENGLAND.

In approaching this subject I do with some hesitation, as questions are involved which, in my humble judgment, will be of considerable importance to our own cour try, as well as affecting the principles of free government elsewhere; therefore, in placing my idea before the public, [shall do so with candor and truthfulness, and, as a justification, will say that to speak my mind and act as my conscience directs are two branches of liberty which no freeman ought to had only impugned the chastity of his

sister-in-law; now he passed beyond litting to those of Satan himself? all ordinary villainy of the world, and William had taken up his residence imputed frequent and familiar horlotat Winchester, and, desiring to have ry to his own mother. Not only that, a spacious forest in the immediate he instructed his henchmen and zealvicinity, he caused an extent of ous tools to publish it to the nation country thirty miles square to be laid that his own mother was false to waste, to form one. History says that her marriage vows. He did this damhouses, whole villiages, churches, connable and unnatural act in order to vents, in fact. all was doomed to deexclude any pretentions that his halfbrother might have had to the throne. tled country, thousands perished from He perpetrated these slanders while his own mother was yet living and highly esteemed by all who knew her. The farce being ended, the tragedy bebeings. He who killed a man could gins in the life of Richard. The vile crime of murder was about to be perpetrated. Not feeling safe in possession of the throne as long as the two The persecution of the lews in the Princes, his nephews, were alive, he

sent orders to the Constable of the Tower to murder those two innocent children. On that fatal night, three bore the Jews culminated in a terrible men by the names of Slater, Dighton and Forest were let into the chamber in which the Princes slept. They were buried in innocent sleep, and in that sleep the young victims were dered his wife and married the Queen Dowager, really his niece, after murdering three of the Queen's sons and a brother. place, chose to perish in the flames to which they would be subjected by of an investigation was gone no one was brought to punishment, as it was shown that officials in ster in human form. the government were inciters to the

acts perpetrated. When Bichard I approached the Castle Chalus the commander offered to surrender on terms, but Richard replied that he would take the garrison and hang every man; and he fulfilled his threat to the letter.

The next act that we will refer to is the persecution, and the confiscation of the property of the Jews, and the final banishment of this unfortunate people. Upwards of fifteen thousand were at one time seized. plundered of their property, many of them murdered and thrown into the sea, "and does this history set the mark of infamy and cruelty which no after age can obliterate?"

Edward III, in the year 1349 took possession of the District of Calais, n France, he thought that every Frenchman was an enemy, and he banished every one of them from that district, and colonized it with his own subjects. Was it just to deprive

DIED. In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, March 3, 1889, of old age, James R. Timmons, in the 81st year of his age. The subject of this notice was the last living uncle of the editor of this paper, and assisted in rearing him after his parents had died; in fact, the writer of this lived with this uncle three years, and was sent to school by him during all that time, and until he began to make a living for himself, and, in fact, when he began the battle of life for himself his uncle wanted him to continue in school a year or two longer, so anxious was his uncle to give him a good education. The subject of this notice was born in the county Cavin, Ireland, of Catholic parents, and he held to the faith of his fathers, receiving all the rites of that Church before his death. Requiescat in pace.

REQUIEM DEFUNCTIS Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, Miss Kate Wicks departed from this life to meet her Saviour, in the land of the blessed. Strengthened and fortified by the rites of her Church, she passed smothered by the assassins. If histo- away at an age of 16 years, 3 months ry is correct, this inhuman person mur- and 10 days.

Miss Katie came to this county on visit to her grand-father, Mr. Geo. Gamer, Sr., on Diamond creek, about

a year ago, since which time she made The next character we will notice in hosts of friends in this community. the great drama of this nation is Before her contemplated return to Henry VIII, the oft married monarch, her home in Erie, Pa., she stopped at he having had six wives, two or three one of her uncles', near this city, Mr of whom he caused to be beheaded, M. Gamer, where she took sick one divorced, and two died a natural Every possible care was taken of her. death, perhaps by poison. A Lord The condition of her illness becoming Hastings and numberless others paid critical her parents were called for, the penalty of the caprice of this mon- and, as mentioned in last week's COURANT, her mother arrived from

We will now notice a few of the acts Erie, Pa., a week ago. As a faithful f Elizabeth, with the affix of "Virgin I and true member of the Catholic Queen," which is as hollow a compli- | Church, she made preparations in due ment as it is untrue, as she was noted time for the great journey, and pafor her criminal indulgances. She had tiently bore the trials of sickness. her paramours, a Burleigh, a Norfolk, Every possible medical assistance etc. With all its guilded coloring her was at her disposa', but the Heaven's character was as immoral as the fifth chose a different course. Miss Katie wife of Henry VIII; in fact, her char-acter had the vicious, immoral taint of the House of Tudor, and taint was as fully characteristic in Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," as in any one of them. The unatural crime which Elizabeth committed in the murdering of her own cousin makes her stand forth in history as the most cruel and unfeel-was a model of kindheartedness and self denial to her last; ever ready to assist where her assistance was called on. At the last moment her dear the unatural crime which Elizabeth where a dear father, three brothers and three sisters bewail her loss, she was pacified to receive the best of the best of the sum or full stock covers: Horses well trained, and know just what to do. wife of Henry VIII; in fact, her char- was a model of kindheartedness and history as the most cruel and unfeel- was pacified to receive the best of ing of all who ever sat upon the throne friends, from the hands of her pastor, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels an

of this country; devoid of of the dic- her Crucified Love, Jesus. The tates of humanity; caloused by crimi- funeral took place from the Catholic nal indulgences, hardened to such an church, at Strong City, on Monday, extent that the common instinct, or where Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus love of kin of our blood, was dead in O. S. F., sang a requiem mass for her her, virtually the executionor of her departed soul and spoke a few words. A cousin; can imagination paint a more number of friends cast their last looks iberty which no freeman ought to part with. While I shall be sincere I may err in my conclusions. It may oven seem harsh and not justifyable: yet, when a record is made that record should stand on its merits or demerits. Was it just to deprive thousands of those Galic inhabitants of their homes, where they had lived bling brook, the vineyard, the ancient church, the graves of their father,

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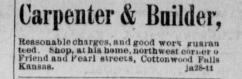
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zine devoted to the hygiene and care of infants and young children, and all that pertains to the routine of the nursery. It is now in its fifth year. The Congregationalist recently said of it :

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And the Chicago Advance : "No mother but must apprecia and helpful suggestions, and be g the solving of perplexities and ti over hard places which every one who has the care of young chill commend it to every mother in the Also the New York Graphic:

"Th. success of this periodical has beer enormous. It makes young mothers fee that the only subject worthy of attention is at last being recognized."

Every intelligent father and mother should read it regularly. Their children will be healthier and happier. It will reduce the work of caring for them, nursing them, dressing them, amusing them. Letters from subscribers frequently contain

such testimonies as these. lately received : "I am grateful to BABYH OD: I have seen but two numbers, but have harned so much from those that I feel I should be doing my children a wrong if I should fail of the op-portunity to learn more." "The help it has wrong to to learn more. would have asto beforehan ine is

You want a sample copy-Or to subscribe for a year-

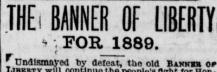
\$1.50. On our part we wish to know that you have seen this advertisement ; and in order to induce you to mention this paper when writing us,

We have arranged to have manufactured for us a large quantity of Hudnut's celebrated Sachet Powder, and will give a packet, free (either "Violet" or

"White Lilac," as preferred). (quantity sufficient to elegantly perfume Baby's clothing for months), to every person who sends us either \$1.50 for a year's sub-scription or 15 cents for a single copy, and mentions this paper. (Note the condition. The powder is in ho sense a "premium," but is thered simply to aid us in tracing the re-state of our advertising in various uts.) Addr

BABYHOOD PUBLISHING CO., 5 Beekman St., New York.

Do not confound BARTMOOD with picture-b for the amusement of children. It is a mot magazime-a nursery help. Its list of contribu-on medical subjects comprises many specialis the highest subjects comprises many specialis the springfield (Mass.) Union says: "It is r a question what the mothers of little babies use do before the excellent little magazine BARY was published. No number can be missed with the loss being felt."



Undismayed by defeat, the old BANNER of IBERTY will continue the people's fight for Hon-st Government and Lower Taxes during the coming year. The Trusts and Monopolies, now feel 1529 Arch Street, Philad's, Pe.

should stand on its merits or demerits. It is history which fixes the seal of im-mortality upon actions truely great, And sets a marx of infanty on vices which no after age can obliterate.

Under the reign of William the Conqueror many acts of cruelty and oppression were perpetrated. Having by force thoroughly subjugated the country he showed his true colors as a tyrant. The Saxons were to feel the full force of his malignaty. Between the rivers Humber and Tees an expanse of country of sixty miles, as fortile as it was beautiful, was by his stern order laid waste; the cattle and all other property became the booty of the Norman Conqueror; the houses were burned to the ground, and the faggots crept slowly up, and scorched wretched inhabitants were left to and seared the pale and trembling lips perish on their desolated lands, withof the mother as she appealed to Heavout shelter, without hope, without en for merey, was thrown ruthlessly pity. Vast numbers of them made into the flames, to perish. Are these their way into Scotland, but many details saddening, sickening? Do they there were who could not do so, or create feelings of horror and disgust? were so attached to their once happy Yet, for a partial justification for them, homes that they remained in the read the quotation of the historian: woodlands and perished slowly by t is tistory which fixes the seal of immor tality, etc. hunger or terrible disases produced by exposure to the elements. It is calculated by this one act of merciless the acts of the different actors in the severity that over one hundred thoumaking of English history, eyen if the sand perished. Was it pleasant to see recital is abhorent and disgusting to one hundred thousand perish by starour senses; but, in order to fasten the vation? The aged, the blind, the sick. obloquy of the crimes of a nation, and the cripp'ed, the mother with her babe, that the responsibility may rest where all dying from starvation! Pity was it belongs, it seems necessary to critinot on the catalogue of the feeling of cise the acts of the officials of that the merciless Conqueror; if it had government. We will refer to Rich' have been, the plea of the freezard III. It matters but little, for the inc. starving babes of that vast object we have in view, whether Richmultitude would have touched the ard was the heir to the throne or an tender cords of mercy, and cruelty usurper. Whether or not his acts would have been relaxed. Was it a were such as fills the chain of evidence. crime of a nation? "Was this the seal I will leave the reader to judge. Fearof infamy which no after age can ing violence. Edward's widowed Queen. obliterace?" Under William the Conwith the Duke of York and five queror began the entailments of Princes, had taken sanctuary at Westestates, only in a different form. The minster. Richard, in order to get poslands then were held as fiels, for session of the heir apparent to the which military services was to be renthronc, claimed that the Queen had dered. I will speak more hereafter of insulted the Church. Finally, through the evil effects of entailing estates. the aqvice of friends. she was prevailed

upon to part with her darling boy. In the revolts of the Sixons to throw off the Norman yoke were Her-The account, as related, was truly af fecting. It says, with lamentation wood, Walthof, Herford and others; large numbers were slain after being and tears which were too phrophetic. she delivered the young Prince up, taken prisoners, and those not slain had their right feet and right hands bidding him, as she did so, farewell eut off, and vast numbers their eyes put out. Was it a crime to main and establish himself on the throne he had D. C: put out the eyes of these unhappy an act passed deelaring certain chil- JD Caldwell, Goodland, carpet fas

9

were Williams acts in regard to the forest laws, such as "fix the seal in immortality upon actions truly on a strong pitch of infamy. Hitherto he

It may be proper to refer to some of

church, the graves of their father, Burleigh her (Elizabeth's) paramour. yea, their all? Sad to contemplate. The fact still remains, Mary Queen of Yet, "was this the act that affixed the Scotts was the frightened bird that had seal of immortality to actions great?" escaped the clutches of the hawk to be or was it an act of "degredation, slaughtered by the vulture and half tyrany and infamy." Was it a crime? gorged cormorant, an unnatural cousin: The names of Richard III, Henry and what her character for morality VIII, Bloody Mary, Elizabeth and and virtue may have been is of little Cromwell are names that carry the consequence for the object we have in mind of man back to the most revoltview, to-wit, to show that the official ing crimes, crimes before which imagipower of a government makes the nation pales in its most vivid concephistory of that government either for tion. The stake and the axe, the torgood or bad; and that nations should tures and the madening gloom of the stand by the record so made. dungeon mark nearly every page in We will only notice one more char their histories; even the babe that was acter under this part, and that is born while the flames from the lighted

Oliver Cromwell, whose first act was murder, and, in fact, nearly every act of his rule was written in blood. Thousands perished by the sword, and thousands gave up their lives for their religious beliefs, at the stake. When victorious he frequently gave the orders "no quarters," and massacres of the conquered occurred that can hardly find a parallel in barbaric warefare. The gibbet and the stake were the fate of many of those that were spared from these cruch massacres: yet, "God Save the King." WAITING.

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

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

SALINA DISTRICT. . PHILIPS vs. G. W. Wells. S. PALMER vs. H. R. Hilton. HOMESTEAD PATENTS.

4118, 4141, 4204, 7965, 8224 8322, 8391, 8685 and 9808.

MARY J. TRUM vs B. F. Burn-

JONATHAN E. LATIMER VS

Henry Small vs. JAS: KIRLAND Jas. Kirkland vs. UNITED S'T'S

The following patents were granted for the week ending February 26, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of Ameriforever. In order to the more securely can and foreign patents, Washington.

Sond stamps for circulars. A. Bass & Co., McPherson, Kans.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY, 28th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his inten-ion to make final proof in support of hi hiatm, and that said proof will be made be ore Ceo. M. Hayden Clerk of the District ore co. m. Hayden Clerk of the District court of Chase county, at Cettenwood Falls, m April 13th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 8076 of charles Lacoss, of Chase county, Kansas, or the East of NEX of section 13, township 1 south, of range 6, east.

or the Eastly of NE% of section 12, township south, of range 6, east. He names the following witnesses to prove is continuous residence upon. and cultiva-on of, said land, viz: Joseph Winters, oseph Robinson, Bert Law and Hiram C. arnum, all of Clements, Chase county, ansas. J. G. MCCOY, Register. ver ver, Philadelphia. lev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Bochester, New York. Jon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean,

HUMPHREYS Birmingham, Ala, Idge H, P. Vrooman rs. Mary Livermore Idge R S. Vorhees, udge R S. Vorhees, New York City. 2. C. Knight, Philadelphia Frank siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia. are in f Phila. Photo. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. AlexanderBitchie, Invences, Scotland Mrs. M. V. ortegs, Freshille

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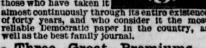
or hides

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, Feb. 18th, 1889. Motioe is hereby free that the following-manded settley has filed rotice of his inter-tion to make final proof in support of his file absence, before G. M. Hayden, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, Kans, on April 1st, 1889, iz: H E No, 7693, of James L. Elijs, of fil-key, Chase county, Kans, for the N's of New York, and N's of NW's of section 12, town-wing 21 south, of range 7 ease to of said land, viz. :G. W. Yeager, Dwish to no faid land, viz. :G. W. Yeager, Dwish chapel, G. J. Yeager, of Birley, and E. T. Baker, of Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kan-tan, J. G. McCor, Register. Dklahoma A BOOK giving a full de scription and information containing three MAPS.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarth, Hay Fever, Headache Deblity, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street Philadeiphia, have been using for the last sevenceen years, in a scientific ad-justment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen Insuralized and the compound Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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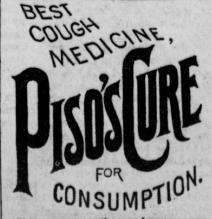
whether built up behind high-tariff walls or through unholy combina-tions of capital. Its col-umns are kept free from sensational and indecent matter, and it is the best home 'journal for all classes of people. It num-bers among its among hundreds hose who have taken it



Three Great Premiums.

Three Great Premiums. The price of the BANNER (weekly) is \$1.00 per year. As a special inducement to largely in-crease its circulation, it will send to every sub-scriber for 1889 who remits \$1.15 (the fifteen cents to pay postage and packing) his choice of the following premiums: BRAUTHUL PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRS, CLEVELAND.-Each on heavy cardboard, size 123 16 inches. Printed by Moss-type process. Ab-solutely perfect and the best portraits to be se-cured. Worth fully \$1.00 per pair. 90 PAPERS GANDER SKED (with extras).-Enough to supply any family with a first class gar-den. All leadingkinds of vegetables, and good sized packages. Worth \$1.30. A splendid opportunity for all to provide themselves with seeds without cost.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persone who have tried their treatment: Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phila. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Obser and miscellaneous reac-ing and political in-telligence. Its Democ-racy is the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison, and it is the fee of every form of monopoly, whether built up behind high-tariff walls or Chicago, Ills. H. Worthington, Editor New South,

BANNER



TOPEKA DISTRICT. hap, transferee. Aaron Canott vs. UNITED STAT'S. Chas. E, Caldwell. William H. Whitted vs ERICK NELSON. KANSAS PATENTS.

the Shuse County Courant.	LOCAL SHORT STOPS.	several months past, is still very low,	H. F. CILLETT,	ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1839.	Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for sach subsequent insertion.	with but little hopes of her recovery. The names of following parties have been added to the COURANT subscrip-		JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
V. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop	Wood taken on subscription. Spring like weather this week.	tion list since our last issue: J. A. Doering, city; Hermon Pipper, Elm-	CAMPBELL & GILLETT,	Topeka, Kansas,
No fear shall awe, no favor sway; ew to the line, let he chips fall where they may."		dale. The money having been subscribed		(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
Terms-pervear,\$1.50 cash in advance ; at- er three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00, or six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.	Mr. D. A. Loose has left for Baxter Springs.	by the people in and about Matfield Green for the erection of a Methodist church at that place, work on the same		THOS. H. CRISHAM
ADVERTISING RATES.	Mr. W. P. Martin was down to Em- poria, last Friday.	will soon be begun.	and the second	ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
11n. Sin. Sin. Sin. % col. 1 eol.	Mr. W. R. Holden and wife left for	Miss Minnie Mitchell, step-daughter of Mr. Sam. Stepenson, of Cedar Point,	COOKING & HEATING STOVES	Office upstairs in National Bank but Idin
reek. \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 reeks. 1.50 \$2.00 2.50 4.00 7.00 18.00 reeks. 1.75 2.50 3.00 4.50 8.25 15.00 veeks. 2.00 3.00 3.25 5.00 9.50 17.00 nonths 3.00 4.50 5.25 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.50 14.00 25.00 8.00 8.00 8.50 14.00 85.50 8.50 14.00 82.50 8.50 14.00 82.50 8.50 14.00 82.50 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60 85.60	Emporia, last Monday. Mr. Joe Baril, of Boston, Mass., is	has returned home from the Emporia Normal School, much prostrated with		COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS
veeks. 2.00 3.00 3 25 5.00 9 60 17.00 nonths. 3.00 4 50 5 25 8 50 14.00 25.00 nonths. 6.00 6.00 7.50 11 00 20.00 82.50 nonths. 6.50 9 00 12 00 20 00 82.50 55.00	stopping at the Central. The Railroad Co, has torn up one of	pulmonary sickness. Mr. Edgar Jones, of Larned, was in	WOOD-:-MOWER	C. N. STERRY,
		town, Monday, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, while on his way to		ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in- rtion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent isortion; Jouble price for black letter, or for ems under the head of "Local Short Stops."	Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week.	Herrington, Dickinson county, where he has a clothing store.		Will practice in the several courts in Lysa, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-
No due bills for patent metterness of other bods taken on advertising: that is, we will	Mr. H. G. Bundrem, of Emporia, was at Strong City, last week.	Mr. C. B. Hunt has torn down his	and the second	connties, in the State of Annsas; in the Su- pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 tf.
hen pay them, in addition to the advertis- ng, as much cash, if not more than the arti- les advertised are worth. for the privilege of	Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield	old residence, and is erecting a new and larger one on the old site, and, in	STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.	PHYSICIANS.
dvertiseming their goods.	Green, was in town, yesterday. Miss Mattie Eskridge, of Emporia,	the mean time, he is living in the old Congregational church.	COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.	J.W. STONE. I. M. ZANE
	was visiting at Strong City, last week. Miss Stella Kerr was down to Em-	Mr. Geo. B. Carson and wife went to		STONE & ZANE,
	poria, last Thursday; also on Monday.	Carson to visit her parents while Mr.		Physicians and Surgeons.
TIME TABLE.	Master Paul Schriver, of Cedar Point, has been very sick, with lung	Carson went on to Kansas City, to lay in a stock of goods for his store.		Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.
EAST. AL.EX.L PASS. E.EX. NY.EX. t ft	fever.	Mr. I. M. Goshen, who has been one of the most faithful employees of the		nov12-tf
edar Gr.10 57 9 53 11 30 12 12 5 32 ements 11 10 10 04 11 40 12 23 5 58 indale11 30 10 20 11 53 12 37 6 37	Wednesday of last week, for New	Street Railway Co. every since its es-		A. M. CONAWAY,
Nans 11 35 10 25 11 58 12 42 6 48 rong 11 47 10 35 12 06 12 50 7 10 linor 12 05 10 47 12 16 1 05 7 40	Mexico. Mr. D. C. Raymer returned, last	tablishment, will leave for Colorado Spring, Col., on the 20th instant.		PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
ford12 12 10 53 12 22 1 10 7 55 WEST. Cul.x. L Pas. Dea.X. Col.x. Timeft	Friday, from a winter's trapping in Ar-	Messrs. J. E. Harper & Co. have purchased the Colorado City Eagle and		Residence and office, a half mile north o
am pm pm am ford3 40 3 35 4 45 2 56 7 30	Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh is visiting her	have taken charge. Mr. Harper is a thorough business man, and we be-		Toledo. iy11-ff
trong 3 57 3 52 4 53 3 15 8 00 yabs4 05 4 00 5 05 3 30 8 17	daughter, Mrs. Prof. W. C. Stevens. at Emporia.	(Col.) News.		DR. R. M. WILSON,
lements.4 27 4 21 5 21 3 53 8 55	Mr. Sam. Baker, formerly of South Fork, but now of Illinois, was in town,	Mr. John Kelley, of South Fork, who had been in California for several		Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for
C. K. & W. R. R. Pass. Frt. Mixed.	last week.	months past, returned, Saturday night. He says he saw Mr. Leroy Martin	ERIE MEAT MARKET.	several months and will guarantee a per- manent cure of all
RAST. 11 22am 4 47pm .ost springs	Mrs. Wm. C. Giese, who has been quite sick for several weeks past, is	while at Los Angeles, and that Mr. Martin was suffering from a cold.	SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.	CHRONIC DISEASES,
ymer 19 98 7 08	improving. City Marshal N. A. Dobbins and	J. N. Nye has purchased two lots on	All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.	with the exception of Rheumatiam. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to onre what he undertakes; he also treats
tottonwood Falls 4 32 Hadstone	wife returned, Monday, from a visit at	West Colorado Avenue, and will im- mediately commence the erection of a large, substantial residence. He has		FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.
wgst. Pass. Frt. Mixem 540pd.	Mr. T. L. Upton was out to Marion,	ordered a car load of lumber for that purpose.—Colorado City (Col.) News.		City, Kansas.
6 20 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 7 6 7 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9	last week, as a witness in the Ryan "boys" case.	Since our last report the following	HEADQUARTERS FOR	MISCELLANEOUS.
wans	Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, was here, this week, visiting friends	to the Country Bet Int ward. Intitudate	Viillinepv - Goods	NEW DRUGG.
urdick	and relatives.	-E. C. Holmes, to Oct. 1. '89: Rolla-	anggane as 1 - al a a acto	
POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.	argest and best paper published in	Ed. J. Raymond, to Feb. 1, 88; City- K. Humbert, Oct. 24, 89.		The TEL
otice to the contrary are considered as rishing to continue their subscription.	Chase county.	The Rev. G. W. Stafford, who has so	B. S. WHEELER & CO.'S	
eld responsible. Notice should always be	one of the Lyons houses in the south-		NEW STORE CLEMENTS KANSAS	E HE LE
3. Any person wishing his paper discou- nued must pay up all prrearage, or the	west part of town. Mr. Seth Hadley, who was recently	past two years, has been transferred to Waverly, Coffey county; and the	Our Millinery Department is under the Management of MRS. CORA	AT
ayment is made, and collect the whole mount whether it is taken out of the office	burned out, on the Lee ra sch, has	Rev. J.W.Wright, of the far west part	E. SNYDER. We will Exchange Goods for Butter,	THE OLD STONE STORE.

HOW IT WORKED.

has returned home. Capt. R. W. Wylie who has been visiting his old home in Missouri, returned, last Thursday. Miss Lucy Kempton, of Dunlap, was vititing at Mr. Jas. O'Byrne's, in 13th. Strong City, last week.

noved to Elmdale.

Mrs. J. C. Dwelle. of Cedar Point. this charge. who had been visiting in New York,

burned out, on the Lee ra ch, has Rev. J.W.Wright, of the far west part of the State, has been appointed to Sheriff Worster came in, yesterday from Cottonwood Falls, with W. W. Siegler. on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pre-

HOW IT WORKED. "Good morning Jack! why 1 haven't seen you for a mon'h past. what in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have ronewed your youth." "Well, Phil, I have. Don't yon re-member the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he teels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil." "Not so bad as that, I hope, at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty." "Thank goodness, noi or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommen-ded that remedy to me so persistently. and I was first vexed and th'n halt con-vinced?"

vinced?" 'I remember it perfectly, and you ncedn't say another word upon the sub-ject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."

medicine." "No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but the old style you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finish-ed the bottle in about two weeks and was greatly improved, so much so that I deter-mined to change off and try the new style." Born, on Thursday, Februar 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Set of South Fork, a 10-pound boy. Mr. E. W. Brace is confined bed with dropsy, from which H been suffering for several month

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

"Well, how did you like in"" "You told me your wife preferred the new style. I believe; well, I must say I agree with her. I like the old style very much, but the new is a finer, smoother

agies which here new is a finer, smoother more expensive preparation." "I believe it is; in fact, I have heard sol and I wonder the McDonald Drug Com-pany sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation." "well, that dosen't concern us. who was it said that people fancied themsolves plous sometimec they were only billious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believed people often seem wicked, when it is only their liver or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried." "And it slit the miserable dyspepties and

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

"I should recommend the new style." "I never go back on the old style." "well, they can pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



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

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

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

Mr. J. M. Patterson shipped a car load, each, of hogs and cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Mr. Paul Byram is now assisting his brother, Ed., on the Guthrie ranche, on Peyton creek.

Born, on Thursday, February 21st. 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner,

Mr. E. W. Brace is confined to his bed with dropsy, from which he has been suffering for several months.

Presbyterian College, at Emporia.

Died. at Plymouth, Lyon county, on Wednesday, March 6, 1889, of dropsy, Mrs. Levice Burgess, aged 75 years.

Mr. F. P. Cochran and Mrs. J. C. Davis went down to Emporia, Monday, to attend the G. A. R. encamp ment.

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams and J. M. Kerr went to Emporia, yesterday, to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

In the Ed. Ryan case, tried at Marion, last week, the jury hung, and the case will come up for trial again, to-

morrow. Messrs. W. J. Way and Jim Ken, of Ottawa, have been in the city for the panied by a copy of the agreement past few day buying horses for the eastern market.

Died, in this city, on Monday, March 11, 1889, of whooping cough, the infant homesteaded. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cosper, aged 16 days.

C. R. Turner, adjudged insane by the Probate Court, was taken to the Insane Asylum at Topeka, Tuesday, by ly bound in engraved cover and con-Sheriff E. A. Kinne.

Married, at Cedar Point, on Wednesday, February 20, 1889, by the Rey. S. Martin, Mr. Thomas Cubit and Miss Anna Frank.

Mr. John Doering, a first class barber, has opened a shop in the room north of Mr. William Rockwood's meat market, and he solicits a share of the patronage of this people.

Mr. J. V. Evans returned, Monday, from Topeka, where he had been inves-tigating the sugar works there. We will publish his report, next week. Mrs. 'Squire Mitchell, of Matfield Green, who has been seriously ill for

tenses. He was arraigned before Jus-John Fogarty, to be placed in the Catholic cemetery, by a friend of the deceased. The stone chosen is native Cottonwood, and pleases all who have tice Evans and bound over. He gave

A lot of Chase county people came

marble or granite. down on Thursday morning's train to attend the trial of Pat and Ed. Ryan. Mr. G. Huntington, anexpert among R. R. engineers, is a guest of Mr. B. Prominent among them were John Madden, County Attorney Cochran, County Clerk G. M. Hayden, Sheriff Kinne, Deputy Sheriff Dobbins and Palmer the big stock man.—Marion Lantry. Mrs. P. Schepner was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Pat. Stapleton had his hand hurt at the Rettiger quarry, last week. Quite a number of windows have record

Among those from this county, who went to Emporia, Tuesday, to attend

Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Cedar Grove, was visiting friends in this city, last the G. A. R. encampment at that place, were the Hon. C. I. Maule and wife, Mrs. Jabin Johnson, Miss Luella week

P. Pugh, Messrs. A. B. Watson, Hugh on Sunday, to honor St. Patrick. Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Kilgore, E. D. Forney, Thos. Hinote, Point, has returned home, from the C. W. Jones, J. C. Davis, H. D. Edmiston, D. S. Gilmore, J. F. Shaw and East. wife.

Our young friend Mr. R. D. Rees, was admitted to the bar at the late was admitted to the bar at the late session of court at Cottonwood Falls. He has entered in partnership with that well known lawyer, Mr. J. San-ders, of Cottonwood. R. D. is a hard student and will make his mark in the profession he has chosen. We

sincerely wish him success .- Florence Bulletin. OKLAHOMA: We are in receipt stone house. of a fine sectional map of the territory as thrown open for settlement. They can be procured of C. P. Walker,

under? Coloney, Kan., at a cost of 50 cents

each or 4 for \$1.00; each map accomunder which the lands were purchased flowered?

The young O'Reiley was christened from the Creek and Seminole Indians and the law under which they can be Henry Charles.

OBITUARY.

eulogy of St. Patrick.

Charles Gregory peacefully passed away, at his home on Rock creek, Feb. 19, 1889. He died of consumption, and was buried at Bazaar cemetery, Feb. 21, 1889. He leaves a father and We have received a copy of the new Kansas farm journal, the Rural Kansan, an elegant sixteen page monthly, printed on fine book paper, handsomemother, sister and brother to mourn aliteat. taining matter of interest to every farmer, stockman, horticulturist and breeder. No department of agricul-ture or stock raising is wanting, each being filled with well selected and the back in March 1888, his oldest

sister came back with him and had been living with him until his debeing filled with well selected and parture. The rest of his relatives re-side in England. carefully edited information. Its field of usefulness in Kansas is unlimited,

it being the only monthly publication of the kind in the State.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

NOTICE. On account of failing eyes 1 am

Eggs and Chickens. Call and Examine our

SPRING

obliged to drop photography, but will run the Gallery until April 1st, and no longer. Parties wishing work should not wait until the last week in a look at it, in preferance to foreign March, but come early and avoid the rush. As good negatives can be made in cloudy weather as when the sun is

shining. N. A. RICE.

feb16-tf

E. C. LUPKIN.

CARD OF THANKS

STOCK

I extend my most heartfelt thanks to all who kindly assisted during my been maliciously broken in several of brother's last illness. Mr. Hugh Harvey's houses here. ELIZA GREGORY.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Will not the boys turn out in green, Brown & Roberts have the

Miss Mary Foly entertained a numhearse in the county. ber of friends, last week, from the Ladies' gold watches, of all grades A gold mine would be just the thing

and prices, from the cheapest to the \$1,500 kind, at Ford's jewelry store. to strike Chase county at this time. Ladies call an inspect his stock whether you buy or not.

A grand celebration of St. Patrick's Day is looked for at the Catholic church. All the Pats, Mikes, Mo's. O's and excrybody else should attend service at 10:30, a. m., and hear the EMPORIA, KANSAS. Paul M. Pierson & Co., Topeka, Kan DEAR SIRS:-The roses ordered for Easter came on time and in excellent condition, and were very satisfactory. Yours, etc.

Mr. Virgil Brown and wife have returned from their Eastern trip, and This is the universal testimony, have made their home in the Emslie

Send us your orders for roses, cut flowers and funeral designs. Our Will not the boys turn out in green prices are moderate and satisfaction on Sunday, to honor St. Patrick?

Where is the A. O. H.? Snowed guaranteed. PAUL M. PIERSON & Co.

The largest assortment of ladies' diamond and solid gold rings to be found west of Topeka is at Ford's Where is the Pacific Slope in the Cabinet? What about Kansas, Sun-flower Oscar Wilde and Plumb? Sunjewelry store.

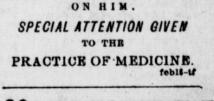
We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun. Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

ture 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 Spezi-

aug5-tf 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.

Everything in the line of musical instruments, from a Jew's harp to a piano, from a brass whistle to the largest brass horn, from a mouth organ March 12th, 1689.) My sons, Charles H. and Thomas to the largest accordeon; violins, gui-tars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale



DR. F. JOHNSON,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

KANSAS

ELMDALE.



We will send the entire list of Twenty Val summarated and described below, to every s his paper for the ensuing year, who remits m addition to the regular subscription p the finest works ever written and most popular written, to Each one is complete in itself

No. 216. The Aust Magnire Decuments. By the s

Bijah Beanpole's Adventures in New York, alber of "Tan Men PLIMMERS Parma," Full of

A great humorous book. No. 217. Perfect Etiquette; en, How To Banav Recurry. A complete manual for ladies and gentlemen, Perture A complete maintain indice of deportment for an indice of deportment for an effective of the second second effective among the Lillpottans and effective and Guillyer among the Lillpottans and effective and the second second second second work-this the only cheap second second and interact with mental second second

No. 220. The Peopleticus, ectations. A large collection of the No. 222. Modern Rectations

Nos 225. Malwa's Hevenge. A Novel. By H. Hann

Wall Flowers. A Novel. By MARION HARLAND. The Merchant's Crimes. A Novel. By Menatic

a. Ja. 194. Ivan the Serf. A Novel. By Strivanus Cass, Ja. 195. Mesperia: or, Tax Liuxusous Stat. 197. The Misselventures of John Nicholson. A By Borgar Louis Strivanov. By Total Kissen. A Novel. By the author of "Dere

No. 206, Brend Upon the Waters. A Novel. By Miss

No. 204. Page Ninety-two. A Novel. By MARY CREEK 212. A Vagaboad Heroine. A Novel. By Mrs.

No. 215. Olende and Sunshine. A Novel. By OKABLER Reads. No. 200, The Dream Woman. A Novel. By Withm

Detains, Ro. No. George Gaulfeld's Journey. A Noval, By Miss M. R. Banpoor, No. MS. Mary Hardwick's Mival. A Sovel, By Mrs Russi Woop,

By Bear in mind that we agree to send the entire list of Twenry valuable books, be solve, by mail, post paid, to every new sub-scriber to the CouRany for the ensuing year, who remits the regular subscription price. Start and 20 cents extra, \$1.76 in all, and to every old subscriber who pays up all arrear-ages and renews for one year in advance. A sample set of the books may be seen at this office.



NOTICE. MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS, March 12th, 1689.

RUSTLER.

BABY'S TALK.

I'm a very little baby, Little face and hands and feet, And my mamma says she never Saw a baby half so aveet. It is nice to hear them falking In that way, but I can see-Oh a lot of little babies Oh. a lot of little babies That look and laugh like me

When I look out of the windo There's a baby in the glass And he waves his hand as I do To the people as they pass; When I put out hands to touch him And to pat him on the cheek, He will look and act as I do, But he'll never, never speak. There's a baby in the mirror,

There's a baby in the spoon, And there's one in front of mamma When we play a little tune. These are yeny funny babies: Where I go they always come, But I never hear them talking So I guess they're deat and dumb, -O. C. Hooper, in Columbus News WAR TATENSIO

CONCERNING DOLES.

English Custom.

Its Origin—Object of Distributing Boles Funerals—Some Odd Bequests Made by Charitably Disposed Peo-le of Wealth.

Feasting at funerals may be traced back to remote times in the history of various nations. Amongst the Jews at an early period we find a commendable custom prevailing. It was the practice when one of their race died for the friends and neighbors to prepare the feast for the burial, so that those in the house of mourning might be spared additional trouble in their days of sorrow. Under the Greeks and Romans, the feasting in course of time took the form of sumptuous banquets. A redeeming feature of the usage was the practice of giving a portion of the provisions to the poor-a charitable custom, which in-duced the early fathers of the church notes to continue funeral feasts. "Doles were used at funerals," we gather from St. Chrysostom, "to procure the rest of the soul of the deceased, that he might find his Judge propitious." The Chris-tians were not content merely to give food; other alms were also distributed. St. Chrysostom observes in one of his homilies: "Would you honor the dead? Give alms." Under the early Christians "this festival," according to Mrs. Stone, in God's Acre, "was of quite a religious character, generally at the tomb of the deceased. There was divine service; the holy sacrament was administered, and a collection of alms made for the poor. There was a feast, shared, both by the clergy and people, but more especially bestowed on the widow and orphan. The softening influence of grief was over directed by the church into heart-opening channels of charity and good-will. In time the amount and quantity of such doles came to be specially described and appointed in the will of the dying person." 'The distribution of doles in Eng-land at funerals has come down to comparatively recent times. Even to the present day, in not a few instances bread is given at the graves of the persons who bequeathed it, and in this manner a custom is maintained which was instituted before the Christian era. Her task being completed, she was recarers usually attended funer als in the days of old; they were poor men and women, who carried lights before the dead, emblematic of the glorified existence the departed were to enjoy beyond the grave. These people often received articles of dress in addition to food and money. Some interesting details have been recorded in which torchbearers played an important part. We find it stated that "Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1399 appointed that fifteen poor men should bear torches at her funeral, each having a gown and hood lined with white, breeches of blue cloth, shoes, and a shirt, and twenty pounds amongst them." At some places, doles were sent to Strathern, in Framland Hundred, it is stated: "In 1790 there were four hundred and thirty-two inhabitants, the number taken by the last person who carried about bread, which was given for dole at a funeral; a custom formerly common throughout this part of England, though now fallen much into disuse. The practice was sometimes to bequeath it by will; but, whether so specified or not, the ceremony was seldom omitted. On such occasion, a small loaf was sent to every person without any distinction of age or circumstances, and not to receive it was a mark of particular disrespect." Of the many doles to be distributed on the tombs of donors, a few may be named. On the 8th of October, 1708, died at Hull, William Robinson-agentleman who had formerly filled the of-

twenty-one sixpences on a certain lady's grave. The money is picked up by the same number of widows kneeling, having previously attended services at the church where a sermon is preached. The details of the other charity are singular. Peter Symonds, a native of Winchester, who followed the trade of mercer in London, by his will, dated 1586, left a sum of money for a sermon to be preached in the parish church of All-Hallows, Lombard street, London; and at the close of the service, sixty scholars of Christ's Hospital are to be presented with a bunch of raisins and a bright penny. He further left property for purchasing sixty loaves of bread to be given on Whitsunday to poor persons on his grave in Liverpool street. The railway now covers the site of his tomb, and the bread is dis-

tributed in front of the schoolroom in Bishopsgate churchyard. Robert Dowe, on the 8th of May 1705,

Interesting Review of an Old of St. Sepulchre's Church, London, fifty pounds on the understanding that through all futurity they should cause to be tolled the big bell the night before the execution of the condemned criminals in the prison of Newgate. After tolling the bell, the sexton came at midnight, and after ringing a handbell, repeated the following lines:

"All you that in the condemned hold do he, "All you that in the condemn of hold do he. Prepare you, for to morrow you shall die: Watch all and pray; the hour is growing near That you before the Almighty must appear; Examine well yourselves; in time repent, That you may not to eternal fiames be sent; And when St. Sepulchre's bell to morrow tolls, The Lord above have mercy on your souls!" Next morning, when the sad process sion passed the church on its way to Tyburn, a brief pause was made at the gate of St. Sepulchre's Church, and the clergyman said prayers for the unfortunate criminals, and at the same time the passing-bell tolled its mournful

Sir Roger de Tychborne was a valient knight who lived in the days of the second Henry. He resided in a stately Hall in Hampshire. His wife, Lady Mabella, was the means of the celebrated "Tichborne Dole" being instituted. "This dame," so runs the old legend, "being bedridden and extremely ill, petitioned her husband for the means of establishing a dole of bread, to be given to all poor persons who might ask for it on every succeeding feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He promised her as much ground as she could walk round in the neighborhood of the house while a certain brand or billet was burning, supposing that, from her long infirmity, she would only be able to go round a small portion of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being de posited on the ground, she seemed to acquire a renovation of strength, and to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where the pilgrimage might end, she crawled round several rich and goodly acres. The field which was the scene of her extraordinary feat retains the name of the "Crawls" to this day. It is sit-uated at the entrance of the park, and conveyed to her chamber. wh New York and Indiana, they did not moning her family to her bedside, she predicted the prosperity of the family while that annual dole existed; and left her malediction on any one of her decendants who should be so mean or covetous as to discontinue it, prophesying that when this happened, the family would become extinct from failure of heirs-male, and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons being followed immediately after by a generation of seven daughters and no son." Mr. Tuke of Wath, near Rotherham, d ed in the year 1810, and he bequeathed one penny to every child that attended his funeral. Nearly seven hundred were present. To every poor woman in Wath, ten shillings and sixpence. Inthe homes of the inhabitants; and bear-ing on this subject there is an import-ant note in the History of Leicester-shire by Nichols. In the account of which were to strike off while he was being put into the grave. He left seven of the oldest navigators one guinea for "puddling him up" in his grave. Several other bequests were included in his will, including forty dozen penny loaves to be thrown from the church leads at twelve o'clock on Christmas Day for ever. Doles of bread are given every Sunday in the parish church of Hesole and in several other churches in the neighborhood of Hull. We have observed the same custom in other parts of the country. - Chambers' Journal.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

BY A REPUBLICAN. During those dark and gloomy days my thought Often was with him. While the air Itself seemed heavy-charged, as if it caught Infection by suspense, my chiefest care Was not for him to whom my vote was cast, But for the fearless man of right. Spread out before that searching

science-light Whence nothing can escape his penetrat-ing sight.

Oh! unto me this thing they call defeat Is tather victory-added proof That never duty's call he failed to meet; And if some thousands so-called friends Stood on the fateful day, the shame nt with them. Reckon not as lost

An office that corruption's name Atome could hold for him, at such a cost Fame's threshold had been better never crossed.

Insult and flattery have alike in vain Leveled their poisoned shafts against his breast:

In vain self-interest knocked there, and the gain Has been his country's: we have taken his best. In common fairness let it now be said That faithfully his duty has been done; Brave, honest, upright; heart and head Well-balanced; just to all and one; His course with highest honor has been run.y Bartinia

An adversary's praise is no unmeaning thing, And truth has always its peculiar ring; Whate'er the sound of this poor song may be Convinced am I, from party-feeling free,

Only of his successor would I ask-"Be thou as true as Clevsland to thy task!"

REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY.

How the G. O. P. Proposes to Maintain Its Hold on the Country. "What are we here for?" is a question no longer asked in Republican circles. It is perfectly well understood that where two or three Republican politicians are gathered together the object is to get office. It is quite true that the hunger for office is not wholly confined to any one party. Even among Democrats, who

are, politically speaking, the salt of the earth, there sometimes may be found men possessing a generous ambition for the honors and emoluments of office. But it is among Republicans that the appetite has attained its highest development. To them it is the breath of life.

By a curious miscarriage of our electoral system, the Republican minority in the United States have captured the offices for the ensuing four years. They are not satisfied with this unexpected and undeserved favor of fortune. Having secured the patronage for one Presidential term, they are resolved to hold it forever. To this end they have formed an elabo-rate and far-reaching conspiracy, the N. Y. Evening Post. details of which are developing from day to day.

The creation of new States out of such of the Territories as are considered reliably Republican, and a refusal cent. - Chicago Leader. to admit those likely to be Democratic, is one element of the scheme. In this Whistler of the Waba A, makes as way the Republican majority in the good a private secretary as Daniel S. House and the Senate will be increased, and the chances of controlling the Electoral College greatly augmented. But this is not enough to make Reablican success at the polls a certain-Four new Republican States ty. would add, perhaps, twelve electoral votes to the Republican column. Last year, when King Boodle gave them man, dating back to 1884 - Boston

INCREASING TAXES.

The Republican Scheme of Decreasing the Revenue by Raising the Tariff.

The official analysis of the Senate substitute for the Mills bill shows how the Republicans have aimed to decrease the revenue by raising the taxes. In the sugar schedule where \$9 of every \$10 paid in taxes are for revenue, the ad valorem tax has been reduced from 76.91 to 40.37, and in chemical products, wood and earthen-ware thore has been a reduction not averaging them in vain, and there is no longer over 2 per cent. in the ad valorem any doubt that they fell victims to a re-

- -

the island.

limbs broken by being swept off their

It is a noteworthy fact that the na-

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

feet and dashed against trees.

Sun.

rates. In all other schedules the ad valorem rates have been increased by making the tax specific. The following table from the report of the Treasury experts shows the proposed increase in the thunder. A few minutes a sea receded

average ad valorem rates of tariff tax-ation: from the shore in an unheard-of man-ner, and revealed to view, six feet Existing House Bill.

Lave. Bill. Lave. Bill. A.-Chemical products....33.47 27.07 B.-Earthenware and glass-ware.......58.08 50.61 C.-Metals.......40.56 40.28 D.-Wood and wooden-wares1827 30.00 15 75

the south coast of New Britain, eighty miles away. The captain could not at syndicates and trusts, the rate of taxation on metals and articles of metal, though it is already excessive, is to be increased 15 per cent. On some articles in the schedule, as on cotton ties, the proposed increase is from 100 to 300 per cent. over present rates of tariff taxation. the south of New Britain. No more audacious demand on the

This wave, judging from its effects, patience of a people was ever made than is made in this Republican feet high. All the villages that lined measure, drawn and offered for adoption by the Republicans of the Senate in disregard of the constitution and in usurpation of the powers reserved by the constitution to the Where the force of the wave began to House. Some such measure will pass the next Congress and then the issue found lodged in the branches of trees will be ready for settlement. It is between a plutocratic government for plutocrats and a free government for heaped great fragments of coral rock free men. The "Communism of Wealth" forces the issue, and it will strewed the ground. Many of the nabe forced to abide the result.-St. Louis Republic.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

-The irresistible tide of enlightened public opinion sets more and more strongly against the spoils system. -

-John Chinaman has no reason to complain of the inequalities of the tariff. Joss sticks are on the free list; Bibles pay a duty of twenty-five per ----If Elijah Halford- the Winsome

good a private secretary as Daniel S. Lamont, he will be second best private secretary on record. -- Utica Observer.

----A Mr. St. John is now booked as the next British Minister to this country. This will be rather unpleasant for Secretary Blaine, who will have to receive him. The name has disagreeable associations for the Maine

A WALL OF WATER.

Two Explorers Lose Their Lives in a Wave Forty Feet High. In March last two German officials Unsuccessful Tillers of the Soil.

Farming don't pay. Let us go to landed on the southwest coast of the town and get a clerkship or drive the big island of New Britain to explore street cars and make some money the island. They had gone there from where we can have some fun. That is Finchhaven, in neighboring New the talk of the country boys. Is that Guinea, with a considerable force of naso? Let us see. I have just eaten my country breakfast and sat down on the tives. No tidings whatever have been heard of them since, Search parties porch to pick my teeth and look about sent out from Finchhaven have sought me. The thing I saw was the little farm of a Dutchman and the greenness thereof. It at once occurred to me: Does farming pay? If not, how do the Dutch live? This Dutchman always markable phenomenon that occurred two or three days after they reached has money and spends it freely; sends his orders to Philadelphia, New York, On the morning of March 13 a sound was heard at Finchhaven as of distant anywhere for seed, and he moves about over his farm of fifty-seven acres, and every thing responds to his movements. He feeds the land, and the land seems above its surface, a reef at the harbor so grateful it can not do too much for entrance that had never been seen him. He passes me every day. What are you doing, Buchi? Nothing much. above water before. Then the sea came I am hauling in my turnips; don't you back, enormous waves dashing far up on the land and deluging a part of the want some to feed your cows on? No? little settlement. Awhile after fine ashes Cheap, only 25 cents per barrel; first began to sift over the coast, and the rate for cows. Plenty of my own, don't German colonists knew there had been a want them. Mighty cheap at 25 cents per barrel. Well, what is that field dovolcanic outburst northeast of them. ing for you this year? Not much. Two days later the little vessel Ottillie, sent from Finchhaven, reached You see I was a little fast in the spring and the frost got my potatoes and cut me short, but I got \$50 to the acre on

first recognize the coast, though he had the fruit crop. I then seeded down the seen it often. The aspect of Vulcan second crop of potatoes and millet for Island off the west end of the big island, my stock, and turnips, I have sold \$25 had entirely altered. The top of it had worth of turnips off the acre, and am disappeared, and it is supposed that a hurrying to get rid of them so as to volcanic eruption blew it into the sea, take out my second crop of and that this was one of the causes of potatoes. I want to get them the mighty wave that spread ruin along out before it rains. They are fine, and I will get \$50 to the acre on most of them. Good gracious, that is is believed to have been about forty \$125 to the acre, boy, besides your crop of Hungarian millet. That's so, but the beach had entirely disappeared. you know I had bad luck with the frost For ten or twelve miles along the coast and drouth. If I had a fair chance I a belt of timber about three-quarters | could pay for a farm in a year. Think of a mile wide had been swept away. of it, \$125 to the acre, and the work is done by himself mostly. He drives the abate the bodies of a few natives were wagon and does the gathering and selling, with an occasional hand. Nobody twenty to thirty feet from the ground. to feed but himself and family and they

Here and there on the ground were feed high and work hard. The most efficient and hard worker on the farm and trees, and thousands of dead fish is his mother, near seventy-five years of age. She looks to the plant beds, tives were killed, and others had their flowers, transplanting, etc., advising, and Jacob does the cultivation and buying and selling. He knows nothing of laziness, and Tuesday when he received tives who saw the wave approaching his deed he issued a check for \$5,000 and paid for the land. When he

thought it was caused by the evil spirit in the volcano of Akaie, and attacked purchases a mule or any thing, he pays. it with showers of stones and clubs just No myth about this. I see his farm and before it engulfed them. The German crop every time I look west, and every explorers, it is supposed, had not yet morning I see him come in with his started inland, and they were over- load of produce and market stuff. One whelmed in the common destruction. hundred and twenty-five dollars to the The great wave which overwhelmed acre, and from his own labor. Well, many thousands of people after the some say this is not farming; and if a eruption at Krakataua is said to have few of us were to go into this potato traveled several times around the world. | and turnip business we would glut the It is probable that this enormous wave market. Glut nothing; you would only at New Britain extended its effects in a make the market. You would always slight measure to every ocean .- N. Y. | have a good market for potatoes at \$1 per barrel, and turnips at 25 cents per barrel. That is like the wheat question a few years back when I was try-The Curriculum at Annapolls Described in ing to boost up the crop. Oh, if a few

an Interesting Way. Outside of the technical studies, the course of instruction at the Naval Acadnothing for it. Now when everybody emy is comprehended in the one word, is at it, the price has increased four "Math." "Math" is the cadets' abbretimes. Much to learn yet .- Tennessee viation for mathematics, the rock upon Farmer.

DOES FARMING PAY?

Pleasant Chat With Disgrantled and

Induction on Good-Friday. quick to point out the evil in another, he is bitter publican. Efforts to prove to the over the discovery that the President contrary will not be successful. -Chi-Great." Smithfield, drovs in a row criticises -S. S. Times. Ing woor saturb bas your a-

GOOD AND EVIL

How to Strengthen the Former and Neutralize the Latter.

In every character there is both good and evil. As a rule, the evil is easier fice of sheriff of the town, a position only held by the leading inhabitants— left sufficient money to purchase a doz-so predominates that the character is uten loaves of bread, costing a shilling terly unworthy of confidence or o each, to be given to twelve poor widows companionship, it is a simple matter to at his grave every Christmas Day. | turn away from it, or to counsel others John Smith, of Acklam, Yorkshire, to do so. But if the character is to be died in 1681, and left two pounds per tolerated at all, then it is both wiser annum to the poor of the parish, to be and nobler to recognize the good in paid on his tombstone. Over the re-mains of another .Yorkshire man, in ence to the evil which is there. This the churchyard of Kildale, is a tomb recognition of the good in a character bearing the inscription as follows: is an incentive to well-doing on the part "Here lyeth the body of JOSEPH DUNN, of the one thus generously considered, who dyed ye 10th day of March, 1716, and it tends to the developing of the ob-aged 82 years. He left ye poor of Kil- server's hobler nature; while the giving dale, xxs.; of Commondale, xxs.; of of prominence to the bad side of another's Danby, xxs.; of Westerdale, xxs.; to be nature and conduct tends to lower both paid upon his gravestone by equal por-tions on ye 1st May and ye 11th Novem-ber for ever." he who is quick to perceive another's better side, is a means of good to him-Two quaint customs are still enacted self and to another, while he who is

Thus at a the state of the

need these votes. On the other hand, in 1884, when Cleveland obtained 219 electoral votes to 182 for Blaine, twelve additional votes would have done the Republicans no good. Here is a contingency that has to be provided for. To guard against any such untoward

accident as Democratic success in Presidential or Congressional elections, the plan is to take charge of the election machinery in the States. Give the President power to re-elect himself at will, or what comes to the same thing, to count himself in. Give him the right to control, through his appointees, all elections for members of Congress. Subsidiary to this scheme is the proposition to subject the Southern States to some sort of discipline by which some of them may be forced to give Republican majorities. Precisely how this is to be done is not yet apparent, but no doubt a plan has been matured for the purpose, and will be developed when the opportune time arrives.

Will this conspiracy be successful? Unquestionably there are elements of danger in it. The Presidency was stolen once, and there is a possibility that the crime may be repeated. But the chances are altogether the other way. Efforts of this kind are pretty likely

to come to naught. In very close elections fraud and conspiracy not infrequently may defeat the people's will. But when there comes a popular uprising, when the people awake to the danger of losing their sovereignty, the most elaborate plots count for nothing and the conspirators come to grief. The Republican plot to hold on to power is too elaborate, and is likely to work out its own destruction. - Louisville Courier-Journalies thereased grouped astrad

Edgerton's Asinine Kick.

The "kick" of ex-Commissioner Edgerton is precisely what was to have been expected. During his entire occupancy of a place on the Civil-Service Commission he was the round man in a square hole. He never had in which Clayton was killed is, in the any real sympathy with the reform it same sense, "new" and "tough." was his official duty to promote, and Some of its people are not unlike the the most earnest speeches he ever Western desperado. The shot-gun an made concerning it were in ridicule of the revolver settle most of the dis it. Measuring it by his own narrow estimate he believed the whole system to be a farce, and it is doubtful if he ever gave President Cleveland credit section of Arkansas is no more Demofor any real faith in the plan or any honesty of intention in carrying it out. Northwestern Territories named is Re-

Globe. -History will count the Cleveland Administration as honest, patriotic and remarkably industrious. The country is the better, for it, and the which many an aspirant for naval honors is wrecked. Of course there is incountry will more and more clearly recognize the fact as the years go on. struction in other branches-modern languages, English studies, natural -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

---Men engaged in the business of sciences, etc. --but a cadet soon real-canning vegetables, meats, etc., are at izes that the great stepping-stone is mathematics. When a graduate looks last awakening to the fact that the back on what he has passed through, Senate bill by more than doubling the. tax upon the tin plates they use will his most vivid recollections are of this hydra-headed "Math;" of the algebra greatly injure their business. A petition is being circulated through the and geometry that worried him as a country protesting against this increased and unnecessary tax. -Albany (N. Y.) Argus. weed out all youthful imagination from -The number of working-men the mind, and to plant there only those who believe that a high tariff is detrimental to their interest has been ideas that could be expressed in mathematical formulæ! And yet "Math's" swelled considerably since the 6th of November last. The promise made importance is not overrated, for it previous to that time that the defeat is the ground-work of many of the of President Cleveland would increase the compensation of the working-men and infuse new life into industrial es which teaches them how to guide this tablishments seems to have been an empty one. The reductions of wages ship across the trackless ocean; ordand the idle workshops have put the nance, which teaches them the methods stamp of fasehood on it -Harrisburg of constructing and using the great

(Pa.) Patriot. Not Democratic Crime.

great motive power-all require thor-It is a singular fact that from the avough knowledge of mathematics. erage Northern stand-point lawlessness While the theoretical part of the eduoccurring in the West and Northwest cation may prove irksome to those who is never attributed to party spirit or are filled with a spirit of adventureto party influence. Murders, lynchwho might have succeeded better in the ings, mob law, terrorism and every conceivable form of outlawry in the Western and Northwestern States and these will find the practical instructions Territories are complacently set down more to their liking. Here they can as wild westernisms, the natural outsatisfy their longing to hang by their growth of a new and semi-barbarous heels on a royal-yard, or to put a pistol society, which excuses are always at shot through a wooden soldier at twenty hand for such manifestations of disor- paces. These drills are based on the der and crime. The country in which general principle that before a cadet they occur is nearly always spoken of can become an officer he must be thoras "new" and "tough." Better things oughly familiar with all the duties of those who will be under his command. shall have been fully organized and The only way to attain this familiarity law shall have been established in all is by actually performing these duties its strength. The region of Arkansas

in every detail. The drills afloat, in which there is quite a large fleet engaged, are par-ticularly novel and interesting. Every Saturday the cadets embark on the "Wyoming," a ship-rigged steamer, do all the work. Down in the fire-room some of them are heaving coal putes there, as they do in many sections of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho. Crime in that into the roaring furnaces, others are in into the roaring furnaces, others are in the engine room looking out for all the machinery. On deck, youthful sailors are running up and down the rigging, ready, at the call of the boatswain's cratic than crime in some of the pipe, to handle the light spars or heavy sails.-John H. Gibbons, U. S. N., in

States and Transport transfer denis de

CROPS THAT PAY.

Profit to Be Found Only in the Production of the Best.

The gradual filling up of all departments of rural industry, and the consequent closer competition, is bringing us rapidly to the time when profit will only be found in the production of the best. Light draught horses do not pay. "plebe," and of the applied mechanics Cows that average 150 pounds of butter that took away half the pleasure of his do not pay. Steers that sell for 3:1-2 senior year. What a struggle it was to cents fat do not pay. Sheep for wool alone do not pay. Ill-kept hogs do not pay. Twenty-five bushels an acre of corn does not pay. More than two acres to graze a cow does not pay. And yet, what proportion of farmers get no better returns. We have farmers who professional studies. Naval architect- raise 1,600-pound draft horses and sell ure, which teaches the cadets how to them for \$200. We have farmers who design and build a ship; navigation, get 400 pounds of butter from their cows. We have farmers who sell 30-months-old steers weighing 1,400 pounds, others who make lambs 100 pounds at 6 months old and get 6 guns; steam engineering, which teaches cents a pound; some who graze a cow them the many applications of that all summer on one acre, others who get 80 bushels of corn an acre. The former set are hard up; the latter are in easy

circumstances. What one does, all may do. But it requires study to reach the top. The horse-breeder must know how to breed; the dairyman must know how to select and breed cows. The feeder must re-ject scrub bulls if he would reach the top in weights and prices. Only the most careful hog-raisers avoid diseases. Only the man who has a pasture to plow up gets a big corn crop from the old land. Only the well-bred muttonsheep produce the 100-pound lamb. No mortal man can reach the top in any farm department unless he be as thorough in his business as the men we elect to the Supreme Bench are in theirs .- James Wilson, in Iowa Homestead.

-A best man asked at the conclusion of a marriage service in South Kensington what fees were due, and received this statement: Vicar, £4 4s.; chancel fee, £1 1s.; clerk and sacristan, £1 1s.; organist, £2 2s.; blower, 5s.; red cloth, £1 11s.; total, £10 4s. And the vicar was not present at that. The best man refused to pay it, and inquiry revealed the decision of a case in 1868 which held that a fee of ten shillings to the rector and three shillings to the clerk was unreasonably high.

When Source divided on Marrold on Peres Dame Revealing a new mar a share to the test when and the rest ment of the second of the test when the rest when and and the second of the test when when and and the second of the test when when and and the second of the test when when and and the second of the test when when and and the second of the test when when and and the second of the test when and the second of the second o

ELLER TOTAL CONTRACTOR

was in earnest, --Detroit Free Press. | cago Herald. | St. Nicholas.

To make the sport

are looked for by and by, when society

THE BOWSER FAMILY.

Mrs. B. Discusses the Ever Interesting Topic of Family Finances.

In spite of what I have written about Mr. Bowser's short comings I have no doubt that he compares favorably with the average husband, and in some attributes I know he excels. Before our marriage mother insisted that we settle one important question, viz., what allowance I was to have weekly. When I broached the subject Mr. Bowser promptly replied:

"Half of all I have or earn is, or will be, yours. When you want money you will simply go to the family pocketbook and take it and use it as your judgment dictates."

When I told mother what he said she replied:

"That is too generous. I never knew a man to make such an offer that he didn't afterward pinch his wife down to fifty cents a week."

When the question incidentally came up again, later on, Mr. Bowser took occasion to observe:

"There will always be money in the house, and I don't want to marry a woman whom I could not trust to use it for our best interest. It will belong to you as much as to me, and you need never ask for a dollar."

A few weeks after our marriage an agent called at the house with some fancy work, and I took five dollars from the wallet in the bureau drawer and made some purchases. 'That evening when Mr. Bowser came home I proudly pointed to my tidies and mats and said:

"Those were purchased with our money, Mr. Bowser."

"How our money?"

"Why, I took a bill from the family wallet." "You did! Who gave you permission

to fling my money around for gimcracks?"

"Doesn't half of it belong to me?" "Not by a long shot!"

"But before we were married you said it would." . "That's in theory, of course. I will

see that you are not tempted again. When you want money ask me for it. I can then put the amount down on my cash-book and figure our expenses."

The next week I wanted a new bonnet, and I asked Mr. Bowser for fifteen dollars.

"Fifteen what?" he gasped as he looked up.

"Dollars."

"What for?" "To buy a bonnet."

"Fifteen dollars to buy a bonnet! You must be crazy! I can't afford any such extravagance.

"But you said you could trust my judgment.'

"Never did! No woman on earth has judgment enough to use a tendollar bill."

"And you said I had only to ask you when I wanted money."

"But I meant to have explained to you, Mrs. Bowser. There are times

"Don't I have a weekly salary?" "Not that I ever heard of."

"But you said-I thought you were oing to-to-"

"Going to Texas? Oh, no! Mrs. Bowser, you have been exposed to the measles, and you are over-excited. If you want a quarter or fifty cents here it is, but please control your nerves a little forest and approached the children, better.

"But don't I get \$5 a week?" "Not that I know of."

"And you go back on your word, do 7011 2'

"Mrs. Bowser, the term 'go back' is slangy. Please don't use it at our fireside. If occasion should ever arise when you felt the need of money, don't hesitate to ask me. Here are a couple of street-car tickets now. I always have change with me. Let us now drop the subject."-Detroit Free Press.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Far-Away Lands That Are Being Penetrated by the Locomotive.

A report from Alexander R. Webb. United States Consul at Manila, to the State Department, announces the opening of the Manila and Malabon railway, the first railroad built and operated in the Philippine Archipelago.

It is a narrow-gauge road, something over five miles in length, connecting Manila with Malabon, a town of about

3,000 inhabitants, on the southwest shore of Manila Bay, where a large sugar refinery, owned by an English corporation, is in active operation.

Between the termini there are two or three small villages, consisting of a few "nipa" huts, a church and a tribunal, but at present they are not important trading points. It is expected, however, that the railway will prove a strong incentive to their rapid growth, and that it will cause Malabon to speedily develop metropolitan proportions.

The Consul says: "The equipment consists of four locomotives of German manufacture and eight or nine passenger coaches and baggage vans. The entire equipment of the road comes from German and English factories. and might just as well have been supplied by American manufacturers if a proper effort had been made to accomplish that end."

The station accomodations of this pioneer railway of the Philippines are very primitive. The passenger station at the Manila end of the line is situated in the pueblo of Toneo, one and one-

half miles from the business center of the city, and contains very poor accommodations for, perhaps, one-fourth of the passengers who go out on each

train. It is a one-story frame structure with an arched roof of corrugated iron. and the floor of the waiting room is the bare ground. Passengers stand in the street and purchase tickets through a large iron-barred window. At Malabon there is no depot, but the conductor of each train sits by the roadside and sells

tickets over a small table until just before the train starts, when he blows a when the best of us may be hard up. horn as a signal to start and a signal to start and board. The fare from Manila is twenhorn as a signal to start and steps on Mever ask me at tax-time. Never ask me when I have coal to buy. Never class and five cents third-class. The auspicious opening of this road has aroused a great degree of interest in railway matters among business men, and quite a number of new lines to various ports of the island (Luzon) are being built on paper. A project which finds much favor is a proposed line from Manila to Cavite, the naval port which faces the entrance to Manila Bay, on the southeast shore. This is a very important port. and communication between it and Manila is had only by means of a small steamer, which makes two or three trips daily. A railway line connecting the two ports would be about thirty or thirty-five miles in length, and it is quite confidently felt that it would be a very remunerative enterprise. It is probable that in view of its military and naval interests the Spanish Government could be induced to make a very liberal concession to such a project. Of special interest to the manufacturers of the United States is the following paragraph in the Consul's report: "For the next few years there will undoubtedly be a rare field in the Philippines, not only for the sale of American railway supplies and rolling stock, but for the investment of American capital railway enterprises. It has been der onstrated by Spanish and English ca italists that a street car line and narro gauge railway can be built and ope ated profitably in and near Manila, an public interest is fairly aroused upo the subject of railways as investment There is, apparently, no good reas why the Philippine Archipelago, wi more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, a va expanse of rich and productive terr tory, and a rapidly increasing con merce with all parts of the worl should not have at least four or fiv well-built railways paying large divi-dends. This is the idea that is now be ing generally discussed here, and this discussion will, no doubt, be productive of results, the profits and general advantages of which American capitalists and manufacturers may share if they will make proper efforts. The work of constructing the Manila and Dagupan railway, one hundred and twenty miles in length, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, but work has not yet been commenced on the proposed line from this city to Antipolo, eighteen miles. I have, as yet, heard no American having any connection, near or remote, with railway projects here."-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

An Unpleasant Playmate.

Two Indian children, a boy and a girl, eight or nine years of age, were sitting among the grass near the village of Atures, in the midst of a savannah. It was two in the afternoon, when a jaguar issued from the gambolling round them, sometimes concealing itself among the long grass, and again springing forward with his back curved and his head lowered, as is usual with our cats. The little boy was unaware of the danger in which he was placed, and became sensible of it only when the jaguar struck him on the side of his head with one of his paws. The blows thus inflicted were at first slight, but gradually became ruder; the claws of the jaguar wounded the child, and blood flowed with violence; the little girl then took up the branch of a tree, and struck the animal, which fled before her. The Indians, hearing the cries of the children, ran up and saw the jaguar, which bounded off without showing any disposition to defend itself .- Zoological Notes and Anec-

A Silent Appeal for Help.

dotes.

A Silent Appeal for Help. When your kidneys and bladder are in-active, they are making a silent appeald for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hos-tetter's Stomach Bitters safely impei them to activity. They are in imminent danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you ex-perience manifestations of dyspepsia, ma-laria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal add zest to it. to it.

The California Legislature has evolved a new word. It is "difficquibble," meaning a flank attack on a main question by criticis-ing some minor detail.

Engravings of Buildings, Portraits, Etc. If you want Engravings of any descrip-tion — Buildings, Portraits, Machinery, Maps, Plats, etc., —write to us for samples and prices, Only photo-engraving estab-lishment west of the Mississippi run by

electric light. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER Co., Kansas City, Mo.

THERE were only 254 daily newspapers in the country in 1850, only 387 in 1860, but 574 in 1870, 981 in 1880, 1,423 in 1828 and 1,583 January 1, 1889.

PICKETT, LOUISIANA, Nov. 11, 1887. MESSIG. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & CO. Rochester, Pa., Gents.—The sample bottle of pills you sent me last April I gave to a neighbor lady, and it cured her of a very obstinate case of third day chills, which every other remedy failed to do. Truly yours, JOHN PICKETT.

A FUND is being raised in San Francisco to found a memorial Garibaldi school, where Italian history can be taught to young Italian-Americans.

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

JOHN CHINAMAN has no reason to com-plain of the inequalities of the tariff. Joss sticks are on the free list; Bibles pay a duty of twenty-five per cent.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

A COUNTRY editor, closes his financial re-view with the remark: "Money is close, but not quite close enough to reach."

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Purify Your Blood

When spring approaches, it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season im-purities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It ex-pels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and sives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health. Now is the time to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My daughter suffered terribly with sore eyes caused by scrofula humor. We were obliged to keep her out of school for two years. We had medical attendance, but she failed to gain relief. At last, knowing that Hood's Sarsaparilla had cured my mother of rheumatism, and believing it must be good for the blood, I concluded to have my daugh-ter try it, and it has entirely cured her." CORNELIUS YEAGEE, 412 East Main Street, Marshalltown. Iowa. Marshalltown, Iowa.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of sait rheum, which I have had for years. I do think it is a splen-did medicine. I am 40 years of age and my skin is just as smooth and fair as a piece of glass." MRS-LULLA CLARK, South Norwalk, Conn.



OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that an be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCHOFLOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF

CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. For Sale by all Dreggists. PSond for Pamphieton Wasting Diseases. Ad-dress, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.



A DELIGHTED YOUNG WOMAN.

Look a	t m	y face	e and	my	hands-I	lot a	pim-
pl	le,						
Such	88	vou	Baw	ther	e some	time	26.2

- See my fresh cheeks, and I'm getting a dim-

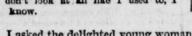
I asked the delighted young woman what she referred to, and she answered, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best beautifier in the world, because it purifies and enriches the blood, and pure rich blood gives good health, and good health-beauty.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as Blotches, Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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ple, I don't look at all like I used to, I



- My face was all blotches-complexion like
 - a fright; No one need have nimples and skin gray and
 - If she'll take what I took, ev'ry morn, noon, and night.
- tallow ; No wonder they thought me and called me sallow,

ask me in the spring when I shall be making repairs. Don't ask me during the holiday season, for then I am buying presents. In fact, when I can spare any money I will give it to you without you asking.

"But you once said a wife must feel mean without money, and that you believed in a weekly allowance," I protested.

"I still say so and I still believe so. I think it would be more satisfactory to both of us. Mrs. Bowser, name the sum you are willing to take." "For pin-money?"

"Of course. Women are always wanting little trifles, and I shall give you a weekly salary to buy them. How much?

"I-I hardly know."

"Could you get every thing on \$5 a week?"

"I think I could."

"Very well. This is Saturday. Here's your salary. When Saturday comes hold out your hand for your money. I don't believe in a wife crawling and begging for money.

The next week I held out my hand and my salary was promptly handed over, but when the succeeding Saturday arrived Mr. Bowser observed:

"Let's see! You have had \$10. I presume every red cent of it has been squandered. Let's figure a little and see what you have bought."

"But wasn't it mine, to use as I thought best?"

"Theoretically, yes; but should you become a spendthrift who would be responsible for it? The possession of plenty of money has been the ruination of many women."

"Never ruined a man, I suppose?" "Possibly, but that's not the question. Let us figure."

"So we will, Mr. Bowser! Your income last week was \$40. You gave me \$5. How have you used the rest?" "Are you crazy?" he gasped.

"No, sir! How did you use that money?"

He looked at me a long time and then handed me my salary and the sub-ject was dropped. The next week, however, he cut me down a dollar, and the the second week I got but two.

"I-I don't understand," I said as looked at the bill.

"It's all I can spare."

"Then it's all right, and I'll try and make it do.'

At the end of the sixth or seventh week I asked for my salary and arrears, and Mr. Bowset jumped up and demanded.

"What salary? What arrears? If

A Todd County (Ky.) couple were recently married after having been engaged a quarter of a century. During you want money why don't you ask for | twenty-two years of the time the genit, the same as other wives do. What are you trying to get at.⁹¹ issee his bride-elect Sunday.

Nor a single baby has been born in Lib erty, Ky., for thirteen years. Liberty has a population of 700.

ARE unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

A society has been formed, for the study of American dialects.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompsor's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 257

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 8 KANSAS CITY, March 8. CATTLE—Shipping steers..... \$ 3 00 @ 3 85 Butcher steers..... \$ 50 @ 3 95 Native cows....... 2 00 @ 2 75 HOGS—Good to choice heavy. 4 35 @ 4 55 WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 2 soft..... CHEESE-Full cream 10 @ 6 @ 7%@ Shoulders.....

Sides..... LARD 6 @ 30 @ LARD..... POTATOES..... ST. LOUIS.

or	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	60	@	4
in	Butchers' steers				.4
m-	HOGS_Packing	4	90	a	
1000	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	90	æ	5
p-	FLOUR-Choice	3	50	0	5
w	WHEAT-No. 2 red		93	1/200	
er-	CORN-No. 2		28	40	
nd	OATS-No. 2				
	RYE-No. 2		44	0	
on	BUTTER-Creamery		24	500	
ts.	PORK	12	00	0	12
on	CHICAGO.				
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	. 4	00	0	4
th	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	4	50	õ	4
ist	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	50	10	5
ri-	FLOUR-Winter wheat	5	00	(a)	6
12	WHEAT-No. 2 red		98	400	
m -	CORN-No. 2		341	400	
d,	OATS-No. 2			0	
ve	RYE-No. 2		43	10	
	BUTTER-Creamery				
vi-	PORK	12	05	0	12
-90	NEW YORK.			10	

WHEAT-No. 2 red 95%@ CORN-No. 2. 43%@ 29 @ 19 @





SEEDS LIVEN AWAY. PERM dis, GUIDE, and loc. Certificate fo our choice, all for 2 stamps (4 cents lower lover delighted. Tell all you 6. W. FARE, FANNETTEBURG, PA IT Send at once. This notice will not appear again TNAME THIS PA ER every time you write.

EMPLOYMENT PROFITABLE, EASY. Address LOVELL MYG. CO., FRIE, PA.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President.

Mr. Morton Sworn in as Vice-President-Dignitaries and Distinguished Citizens Present-The Inaugural Address-The Parade.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-In the presence of all of the wisdom and authority em-bodied in the co-ordinate branches of the Government and surrounded by the representatives of all the great Nations of the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison was yesterday inducted into the highest



office within the gift of the American peo

ple The exercises preceding the inaugura address and the inauguration of Mr. Morton as Vice-President took place in the Senate chamber.

In front of the clerk's desk stood three large leather covered chairs for President Cleveland, the President and Vice-President elect. In the semi-circle in front of the Presiding Officer's dosk were arm chairs and lounges for heads of the departments, commanding officers of the army and navy and those who have received the thanks of Congress by name, the end sea on the center alshe being especially marked for Hon. George Bancroft. On the right were ample chairs for the Justices of the Supreme Court. To the left of the desk were chairs for the Committee on Arrangements, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, and opposite to them was the place reserved for the ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, represented by Hon. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. The first two seats to the right back of the Supreme Court were reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and back of them were the seats set apart for the members of the House of Representative and members-elect. Opposite sat the Senators in the year, Governors of States, ex-Senators and Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others.

The President's and Vice-President's seats in the gallery adjoining the diplomatic gallery on the north were arranged as follows: Front seat to the right, President's family; second seat to the right, family of the President pro tem.; first seat on the left, family of the Presidentelect; third row, relatives of the Presiden and President-elect. The first one to tak a place in that seat was Mrs. John V. L Findlay, of Baltimore, whose husband is General Harrison's cousin. The first ar-zival in the diplomatic gallery was that of Assistant-Secretary of State G. L. Rive and wife. They were soon followed by Mrs. General J. W. Foster and her cousin,

Mrs. Dr. Bacon, of this city. At a quarter before eleven, the air was exed with rumors that there was an ex-

headed by Marshal Wright and Clerk Mc-Kenney. The latter carried in his hand General Harrison's fam-ily Bible on which he afterward took the oath of office and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Miller walked together, followed in pairs by Justices Field, Bradley, Harlan, Gray, Blatchford and Lamar. Ex-Justice Strong and Re-porter Otto brought up the rear. As they passed down the aisle the assemblage on the floor arose and remained standing until the Court was seated.

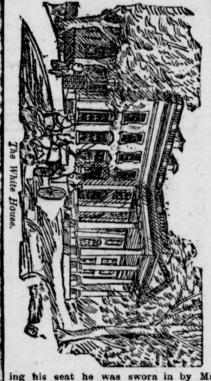
At 11:15 the executive gallery doors were opened to admit the party of the President-elect. The persons compris-ing the Presidential party were as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, her father, Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott; her sister, Mrs. Lord; Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKee, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; Mrs. R. S. McKee and daughter,

of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Har-rison, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Devon, of Iowa, and Mrs. Eaton, of Ohio, half sis-ters of the President; Mrs. Bettie Harrison, of Chicago, and son, Will Harrison; Lieutenant and Mrs. John Parker; Judge John Scott; Mrs. A. T. Britton and Mrs. George B. Williams, wives of members of the executive inaugural committee; Private Secretary Halford, wife and daughter. Mrs. Morton was accompanied by J. K. McCummon, of this city, and the young ladies of her family.

At one minute to twelve Captain Bassett announced the President of the United States and a great hush fell. President Cleveland entered arm in arm with Senator Cockrell, and preceded by Captain Bassett and followed by the members of his Cabinet, he walked to the seat assigned him in front of the clerk's desk. The eight heads of departments. Byard, Endicott, Fairchild, Whitney, Garland, Dickinson. Vilas and Colman, seated themselves opposite the Justices of the Supreme Court the assemblage standing until all were

General Harrison on the arm of Senator Hoar appeared at the door and was introduced by Captain Bassett as "The Presi-dent-elect of the United States," and walked with his companion to a seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again rising to their feet.

The same ceremony was repeated with Vice-President-elect Morton. Before tak-



Ingalis At 11:59 President pro tem. Ingalls

Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of

The of the smaller States in 170. The center of population, when our National apital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than west ward. Yet, in 1860 it was found to be near Cin-cinnati and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to torri

But our growth has not been limited to terri tory, population and great wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people have been better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have uven recent proof of their continued pres-ence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet' offices of charity have greatly in-

The Eastern Port co of the Capitol.

reased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But on the whole, the oppor-tunities offered the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found else where and largely better than they were her

00 years ago. The surrender of a large measure of sovereign ity to the General Government effected by th adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative

The divergent interests of peace speedily de-manded "a more perfect union." The mer-chant, the shipmaster and the manufacterer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial pol icy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its and and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial ma-rine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so o secure the American market for their ships and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pur ued with the most selfish vigor.

Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war was en ergetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independ ence by making its people self dependent. So cieties for the promotion of home manufacture and for encouraging the use of dome tics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. Many of the revivals at the end of a century of the patriotic interest in the de velopment of domestic industries and the de fense of the working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of at tention. It is not a departure but a return what we have witnessed. The protective pol icy had then its opponents. The argument wa made as now that its benefits inured to particu arclasses or sections.

If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery ex-isted in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of co ton tabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the min eral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposin hill sides.

by the Constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws and general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and excute embraces the Constitution in its en-tirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations and communities to nuflify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger not

interests or prejudices, is full of danger not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to es-cape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will present-ly themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny the use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupu

loasly observe their leval invitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent uniawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The com-munity that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad center both ways, it demonstrates and on the section of the section of the section to the section of the section of the section of the section is demonstrated by the section of the section It demoralizes those who practice it, and de-strovs the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been dark-ened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient can not become a per nanent condition of government. If the edu cated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience. what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause

or lawlessness has been well learned by the gnorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field or business investments and honest labor. Our naturalization laws should be so amended

is to make the inquiry into the character and as to make the induity into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizen-ship more ca eful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an un-impressive f and often an untelligible torm. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privi leges of the American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist on a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be

hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoid ing all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their content! ns in diplomacy and war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace but never obtruding our advice and never attemptin / unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers in-to commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European be the American will



esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligen

by proper method; and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consid eration But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an applica-tion for office,

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected there-with, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something to advance the reform of the civil service something more ideal. even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however,



The Parade on Pennsy'vania Avenue. am sure, be able to put our civil service upon non-partisan basis until we have secured an in cumbency that fair minded men of the oppos tion will approve for impartiality and integrity As the number of such in the civil list is in creased, removals from office will diminish. While a treasury surplus is not the greates

evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less impera-tive, demands which arise now and then. Ex penditures should always be made with economy and only on public necessity. Wasteful ness, profigacy and favoritism in public ex penditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that any thing presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should

It will be the duty of Congress wisely to fore-cast and estimate the extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expend-itures to exhaust our revenues that no consid-carble anyuel surging will sample. erable annual surplus will remain.

We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or un-forseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an in crease of the public debt. It is quite pos-ible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domest iterests

The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships and of their necessary arma-ment should progress as rapidly as is consist-ent with care and perfection in plans and work manship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient a rating greatly beyond that of the nava That they will again do so upon occasion guns a rati I do not doubt, but they ought not by premedi-tation or neglect, be left to the risks and ex-igencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe every thing to their valor and sacrifice It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dekotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and the access of these new States will add strength to the Nation.

It is due to the settlers in the Territories wh have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by

Honorable party service will certainly not an esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency It is entirely creditable to seek public office It is entirely creditable to seek public office

tion, which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the Nation's increase. And, when the harvests from the fields, the

cattle from the hills and the ores from the earth shall have been weighed, sounted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education virtue, justice and patriotism among its people.

The Procession, WASHINGTON, March 5.-With wonder-ful patience the expectant specta ors waited for the procession while the inauguration ceremonies were in progress. The rain had abated somewhat and taken the form of a fine driving mist. It trickled from thousands of umbrellas and ran in rivulets down the backs of those unfortunates who did not possess these useful implements. Despite all of the unoward surroundings the crowd preserved its good humor and passed the long inter-val in flinging jokes and jibes at self important and isolated members of the pa-rading organizations, who were hurrying along in undignified haste to join their comrades. Finally the head of the great procession turned into Pennsylvania avenue on its march to the White House, and interest ceased in all else.

Forty-eight years ago William Henry Harrison, on his white horse, headed a procession of 4,000 patriots on this same route. At that time Admiral Porter, then a Lieutenant, said that it was the finest pageant in the world. Yesterday prob-ably 40,000 men were in line to honor the grandson, many of them coming from sections of the country which in 1841 were uninhabitated tracts of territory. The elements warred upon them, but they held

their own bravely. Looking eastward from the treasury with the Capitol forming a bazy, yet stately background, the sight was inspir-ing. The broad expanse of the avenue glistened beneath the dull sky, and, like giant mushrooms, the umbrellas of the multitude covered the sidewalks. The crowds strained against the confining cable, but the wires held firmly and the

avenue was kept clear for the troops. General Beaver rode in advance and his head was uncovered a great part of the time in acknowledgment of the greeting of the great multitude. The long line of troops and militia and civilians with banners and guidons flying in the northern wind completely filled the vision, its marching step varying with the time of the numerous bands of music. Over all was heard a continuous roar made up with the voices of thousands and thousands of spectators as they cheered the Presidential party or greeted some particularly fine looking body of troops.

When the head of the procession reached the treasury a halt was called and the Presidential party in its two carriages turned off and drove rapidly to the White House

When a hasty luncheon had been taken the party, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland, repaired to the reviewing stand and the President and the Vice-President had their first view of the grand pageant in which they had taken so conspicuous a part.

The stand at this time was filled with the exception of the seats reserved for the President's party. When the President and Vice-President took their places at the front of the stand they were at once recognized by the crowd gathered beneath them and a mighty shout rent the air. The steady downpour of rain did not seem to have dampened the enthusiasm of the crowd and the cheering lasted for several minutes. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton raised their hats in response and bowed right and left to the crowd. They stood side by side and the remainder of arty took seats behind the The review began immediately after the President's arrival. General Beaver, chief marshal, headed the line, with Gen eral Hastings as chief of staff. followed by a great number of aides. As they approached they bared their heads and gave the President a marching salute. The President and Mr. Morton returned the compliment by removing their hats. At the same time the band played "Hail to the Chief" and the crowd cheered vociferously. The first division presented a splendid appearance. It was composed of United States troops, marines, naval apprentices and the National Guard of the District. The President recognized the salute of each commanding officer by raising his hat and he also uncovered his head as each flag was dipped in salute. He spoke frequently to Mr. Morton in commendation of the marching of the different regiments and inquired particularly as to the identity of Colonel Cecil Clay, commanding the Second District regiment, who raised an empty sleeve in giving the usual salute. The National Guard of Pennsylvania composed the Second division. It was commanded by Major-General John F. Hartranft, and as usual, when the guard has appeared at the capital, it created a sensation. The perfect asgnment of the marching columns as they passed the President's stand, the soldierly bearing of the men, and their "ready for any emergency" equipment, called forth from the great crowd cheer after cheer of admira. The third division was commanded by Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, and a the accompanied by his staff, approached the President's stand, was cheered to the echo. As the Fifth Maryland Regiment Band of this division was opposite the stand it played the "Star Spangled Ban-ner," and the thousands of people occupy-ing the President's stand and the one immediately opposite rose to their feet and cheered again and again, and when the band, after passing the President's stand, struck up "My Maryland" the same scene of enthusiasm was repeated. The only full regiment in the Third brigade was the famous Seventh New York, which, as heretofore, was received with tremendous cheering. The fourth brigade was com-posed of unattached companies of in-fantry, the National rifles of Washington, acting as escort to the brigade commander. The fourth division, consisting of G. A. R. posts, was commanded by General William Warner. The procession comprised, in addition to the military contingents, innumerable po-litical and social clubs, distinguished by characteristic uniforms and banners. The procession wound up with colored clubs from Virginia. Immediately after President Harrison grasped his umbrella and with his son Russell proceeded to the White House. The inaugural ball was held at night in the court of the new pension building. one of the largest rooms in the world. The attendance was estimated at 10,000. The appearance of General Harrison was the signal for an outburst of applause. President Harrison left the building before midnight and many others followed, which left room for dancing, which then

citement in the House over an alleged refusal of Senate employes to honor tickets issued to members of the House and by them given to their families and friend and consequently a resolution had been passed directing the sergeant-at-arms of the House to force a passage way through to the galleries. Rumors were repeated that a surreptitious issue had been made and sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$5 a piece but these evidently had no good foundation. That tickets had been sold was true, but they were not of surrept



The Vice-President.

tious issue. At 10:50 the House resolution was reported to the Senate by the chief clerk and its reading caused a lively sensation

Mr. Edmunds' prompt action, moving acquiescence in the order of the House, nder such regulations respecting ident ity as the President of the Senate may prescribe," was looked upon as a clever move, effectually spiking the guns of criticism and disappointment, and it was agreed to without delay. Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-

Vice-President, was escorted to his seat at the right of President pro tem. Ingalls by his o d friend Captain Bassett, and as he moved across the chamber over which he presided for four years, he was greete i by a generous capping of hands, the first demonstration of the day. Mr. Blaine came in at this moment and

modestly took a seat at the extreme end of the Senatorial body, but could not escape discovery and a ripple of applause ran over the chamber. This was increased to a wave as Senator Hale went down and escorted him to a more prominent seat.

General John C. Fremont only shortly preceded the entrance of General Sherman and Major-General Schofield and personal aides, the three latter being gorgeously uniformed in gold and blue. General Sherman wore a black Prince Al-bert with his G. A. R. badge on the lappel of his coat.

At eleven o'clock Messrs, McMillan, Kelly and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, the members of the House committee ap-pointed to wait on the President and ask if he had any further communication to Sherman and Saulsbury joined them and

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upon the relinquishment of the chain by Senator Ingalls, Vice-President Morton ascended the forum and called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order in special session.

The Inaugural Address.

A procession was formed and proceeded to the platform on the east capitol steps where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller and President Harrison delivered the following address Fellow Citizens: There is no constitutional o Fellow Citizens: There is no constitutional of legal requirements that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appro-priateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the peo-le to whose service the official each conseple to whose service the official oath conse-crates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant-the officer coven ants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor the power of com-binations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or collectore

selfshness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret this occision when I assume that the whole body of the peo when I assume that the whole body of the peo-ple covenant with me and with each other to day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedi-ence to all the laws and each to every other cit-iner bit could be and each to every other cit-iner bit could be and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights.

Entering thus solemnly into covenant with ach other we may reverently invoke and con-Adentity expect the favor and help of Almighty God-that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which be gins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of Presi-dent Washington took place in New York. where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1739, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the Electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution: and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the insti-tution of the judicial department by the organ-ization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will 'e, our Na-tion will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold of its second century of organized existence under

country as it steps over the threshold of its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely or-dered young Nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institu-

the incidents which accompanied the institu-tion of government under the Constitution or make, appeared at the main doors and were announced, whereupon Senators Sherman and Saulsbury joined them and assoutate, and hope and courage in the con-

Sherman and Saulsbury joined them and retired. Two minutes later the Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and with becoming solemnity were escorted to their seats to the right of the presiding officer, seats to the right of the president

Mill fires were lighted at the funereal pile o slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky, men were made free and materia thin s became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been elim inated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving tha diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the produ t is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every w mine, furnace and factory is an extensio of the productive capacity of a State more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slaver continue to hang upon the skirts of progress How long will those, who rejoice that slaver;



President Harrison Taking the Oath.

no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the

no longer exists, cherish and volerace the in-capacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our pro-tective system and to the consequent develop ment of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agricult are as a potent influence in the perfect unifica tion of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shops or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of inter-

Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manu-facturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without dis-tunction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if these men of the South who now accept the tarif views of Clay and the constitutional exposition of Webster. would courageously avow and de-fend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient

and safe ally not only in establishing cor-rect principles in our National Administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and

Slausibly urged I have altogether rejected the suggestion of

The Reviewing Stand.

European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers nabitual y observe and enforce in matters af ecting them that a shorter water way betwee our eastern and western seaboards, should b dominated by any European Government that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future as in the past use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb

any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and staple Governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to ex-pect therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependenci s upon the territory of those independent Amer-ican States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasona

bly willing to f rego, It must not be assumed, however, that our nferests are so exclusively American that our entire in ttention to any event that may trans-pire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privi-

eges. These and other traing privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consist-ent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the con

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly Nation or the just rights to its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The officer of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbi-tration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace. which no Nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the Nation that ruthlessly breaks it

The duty devolved by iaw upon the President o nominate, and by and with the advice at consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowl edge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The Preside t must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those

the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be ylausibly urged I have altogether rejected at

It is very gratifying to observe the genera interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not yet taken control of elec-tions in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws or an unfait or participant of the State laws or an unfair or partisan ad ministration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Con-stitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life and no power vested in Congress or in the executive to secure or pervetuate it, should re main unused upon occasion. The people of all the Congressional district

have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in othe districts that they shall be pure and free do not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of States the public security is though be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is educa-tion. The sympathies and help of our peo-ple will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarra sments or dif ficulties connected with the suffrage, if the rem edies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation o good citizenship? The man who has come to re gard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has re

nounced his allegiance. Let us exalt patriotism and mederate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle, give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and just tice A party success that is achieved by un-fair methods or by practices that partake of rev-olution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having sub mitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor

No other people have a Government mo worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reigns of power and that the up-ward avenues of hope shall be free to all the

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Pas-sion has swept som of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and independent metuods, without protest