Commty

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Poprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

NUMBER 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate on the 25th passed a large number of bills of local interest only. Sever conference reports were agreed to, among them that granting a pension of \$2,500 a year to Mrs. General Sheridan. The bill was amended and passed ratifying an agreement with the Ute Indians of Southern Colorado. Pending consideration of the Army Appropriation bill official notice of the death of Representative Burnes, was received from the House After. al notice of the death of Representative Burnes was received from the House. After the delivery of eulogies and adopting of resolutions of respect the Senate adjourned.... In the House Mr. Booher appeared and was sworn in as the successor of Mr. Burnes (deceased) from the Fourth district of Missouri. The day in the House was uneventful except that fillibustering was the principal tactics during which several conference reports were sandwiched in. The California contested election case was finally reached, and after several hours of further fillibustering the House got tired of itself and quit.

ing the House got tired of itself and quit.

THE Senate on the 26th adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of his action toward discontinu-ing land-offices. The House amendment to the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of General Kilpatrick (reducing the amount from \$100 to \$75 per month) was agreed to. After further consideration the Army Appropriation bill was passed. Several private and local bills passed and the Senate went into executive session...The morning hour in the House was as usual devoted to fili-bustering and when eleven o'clock arrived Mr. Randall reported the Sundry Civil bill, upon which a conference was asked, and the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed. The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but the debate had no reference to the bill. but the debate had no reference to the bill

THE Senate on the 27th agreed to the conference report on the Agricultural Depart-ment bill. Senator Platt reported from the Committee on Territories bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming. The House amend-ments to the bill to amend the Inter-State ments to the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law was taken up but no agreement reached and private bills were considered....

The House concurred in Senate amendments to the bill requiring United States Judges in certain cases to instruct juries in writing. After passing several private bills, the House, in Committee of the Whole, further considered the Indian Appropriation bill, and agreed to the amendment appropriating \$1.912,000 to pay the Seminoles for lands ing \$1,912,000 to pay the Seminoles for lands (2,007,000 acres) ceded in the Indian Territory. An amendment was also adopted directing the commissioners authorized to treat with the Cherokees to also treat with Pottawatomic and Kickapoo Indians of Kansas for the sale of a portion of their reservations, and the bill then passed, being the last of the appropriation bills.

In the Senate on the 28th, after referring

the House amendment to the bill in regard to the salmon fisheries of Alaska to the Committhe saimon fisheries of Alaska to the Commit-tee on Foreign Relations, bills authorizing the construction of bridges and granting rights of way were taken up and all on the calendar passed, among them being the Leavenworth (Kan.), the St. Charles (Mo.) and the bridge across the Osage river in Benton County, Mo. The Post-office Appropriation bill, after slight amendment, was passed. The House amend-ments to the Inter-State Commerce bill were disagreed to. After an executive session disagreed to. After an executive session Appropriation bills... The House appointed a committee of three to act with the Senate Committee to take charge of the in ugural proceedings. The conference report on the Agri-cultural bill was agreed to, also the report on ference ordered. Several other conference re ports were presented. At the evening session resolutions were adopted accepting from the State of Pennsylvania the statues of General Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton, and from Mich igan the statue of Lewis Cass, and the conference reports on the Fortifications and Army bills

In the Senate on March 1 the credentials of Senator Kenna (W. Va.) were placed on file. Conference reports were presented. The House amendment to the bill relating to the salmon fisheries in Alaska (extending the privileges to the Behring sea) was disagreed to. All the pension bills on the calendar (fifty in number) wer ssed. After an executive session the De-iency bill was further considered... The House passed the joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. Senate amendments to a large number of local bills were concurred in, among them the amend-ments to the bill for the sale of a portion of the Fort Dodge reservation to the State or Kansas for a State soldiers' home. The House by vote of 147 yeas to 103 nays failed to pass the Des Moines River Land bill over the President's veto, and at the evening session passed thirty-five private pension bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE internal revenue collections of the year aggregate \$74,262,596-\$2,661,264 more than for the corresponding time last year. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 26th con-

voked an extra session of the Senate to meet at noon on March 4.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON visited Gen-

eral Harrison at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, on the 27th. According to Senator Stewart's report on the investment of foreign capital in the mines in the Territories, the capital invested by aliens is \$20,503,750 and the an-

nual dividends are \$4,737.800. COLONEL EDWARD MCCLURE, appointed clerk in the Post-office Department, was found dead in his bed at Washington recently. He was from South Carolina.

THE last Cabinet meeting of the Cleve-land Administration was held on the 28th and was attended by every member. The session was devoted to a discussion relative to closing up affairs. At its close each member received copies of a photograph taken of the Cabinet meeting.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the sole surviving ex-Vice-President, was on the floor of the Senate on the 28th. He was attending Washington for the inauguration cere-

THE public debt statement, issued March 1, showed an increase during the

month of February of \$6,443,345. THE EAST.

Gould & Co., dye stuffs, Boston, have failed for nearly a million.

POLICEMAN FRANCIS J. GERAGHTY, who was thrown from a patrol wagon during a riot at the recent New York strikes, died

ROBERT SIGEL, son of General Franz Sigel, an agent of the Pension Office in New York, has been arrested, charged with frauds. He had taken money from pensioners on the pretense of claims for services in making out checks.

THE strike at the Republic iron works. Pittsburgh, Pa., has been settled and the men have resumed work.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred at Plynouth, Pa., at noon on the 25th. A mysterious explosion occurred at the squib powder works of John Powell and was followed by others, the result being the shocking burning to death of eleven girls, who had remained in the building to eat their meals. Had the explosion occurred when the full force was at work the loss of

life would have been far more terrible. Two natural gas explosions occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 27th. Five buildings were wrecked and one person was fatally and two others seriously injured.

THE bomb explosion at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., originated from a series of mistakes. Lackaberry, the freshman who threw the bomb, asked his father to send him some harmless bombs for the celebration, and the latter sent some "cannon salute" bombs obtained by a messenger. They were exploded at the college and wrecked a portion of the building.

GENERAL GRANT'S birthday, April 27, will be celebrated in New York by a grand banquet. Ex-Governor Long, of Massa-chusetts, will be the orator.

THE WEST.

JUDGE HORTON, of the Chicago Superior Court, has appointed Ira Greer receiver for the Union Trust Fund Mutual Life Insurance Company on information of the Attorney-General and Auditor of State of Illinois.

Bolls & Griffiths, dealers in carpets, etc., Minneapolis, Minn., have assigned. Liabilities are placed at \$100,000 and the assets will not amount to over \$75,000. The firm was one of the oldest in the city, having been in business here for over twelve years.

THE village of Blooming Prairie, Minn., was a most entirely destroyed by fire on the 27th. Loss, \$25,000.

SETH COOK, a noted San Francisco mine operator and capitalist, died recently after long illness. He made a fortune from the Comstock mines.

RICH discoveries of gold are reported in Southern California. It is said to average from \$1 to \$2.50 per pan.

A NUMBER of gentlemen representing the starch manufacturing industry held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, recently. No details were made public.

DAVID BARKEY, aged eleven years, of Wooster, O., has been seized with hydrophobia. During one yiolent paroxysm he bit off two of his fingers.

A DOZEN men were buried by the falling of a roof in a fire at the millinery store of Jenner & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., recently. They were all rescued more or less hurt.

By a premature explosion in the Norway mine at Marquette, Mich., Albin Heavy lost both his arms and one eye and Ed-ward Rudder had both eyes blown out of their sockets and his face terribly torn. They were fatally injured.

THOMAS R. VINES, the clerk who had

himself shipped in a trunk to St. Louis with \$4.062 stolen from his employers, Adams, Westlake & Co., was acquitted at Chicago on the ground of insanity and taken to an asylum.

GOVERNOR charges Rev. Sheldon Jackson and other Presbyterian missionaries with being responsible for the "vile slanders" concerning white residents of that Territory.

THE grand jury, after investigation, threw out the bill against the Chicago Times for criminal libel as charged by Police Officers Bonfield, Schaack and Lowenstein.

GIBSON, PARISH & Co.'s furniture trimnings establishment on Randolph street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire the other night, entai ing a loss of \$100,000. Kranz's candy factory adjoining was badly damaged. Two men were fatally injured by a collision while driving to the fire, another seriously, and a third was burned about the head while at the fire.

CONGRESSMAN LAIRD, of Nebraska, was to have left home for Washington on the 1st, but at the last moment stubbornly refused to board the train and his friend were nonplussed.

GEORGE MORLEY, wholesale lumber dealer, of Detroit, Mich., has assigned with \$100,000 liabilities and \$70,000 assets.

THE SOUTH.

THOMAS CASSONEE, colored, and Annie Abbott, a white girl of eighteen, were married in Jeffersonville, Ky., recently by Rev. Ezra Miller, a negro preacher. The preacher and the married pair were afterward arrested on a charge of miscegenation. The groom was the hired hand of

the girl's father.

THE striking mill hands at Moss Point Miss., negroes, have resorted to a bulldozing scheme to prevent those who want to work from doing so, and Sheriff Lewis has appointed over thirty deputies to preserve order. A number of negroes have been shot and whipped. The other night the sheriff and posse arrested five

men who are charged with the crimes. THE other night L. P. Goldman, a merchant of Oak City, La., was fired upon by an unknown person. A hundred and fifty squirrel shot and several larger shot entered his back, inflicting wounds which were probably fatal.

NEAR Springfield, Ky., the other night Robert Mullen shot and fatally wounded Robert Moore, his brother-in-law. Moore's home is at Bird's Eye, Ind. THE National League of Republican Clubs met at Baltimore, Md., on the 28th.

President James P. Foster was in the ROBERT WATKINS, who was arrested for

complicity in the Plummerville (Ark.) election frauds has been discharged, there being no evidence on which he could be A DUEL was to have taken place between Lieutenant-Governor Knobloch and Sen-

ator O'Sullivan on account of an encoun ter between them at Thibodeaux, La., recently, but the seconds announced that an amicable settlement had been reached. Two thousand employes of the Tennes see Coal and Iron Company, at South Pittsburgh, Tenn., struck recently

cause of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their

wages. ERNEST HUDSON, his wife and seven children, were drowned recently near Paducah, Ky., while trying to ford a creek. THE boilers of A. M. oskent's saw mill. near Tangipahoa, I.a., exploded the other day, demolishing parts of the mill and of adjoining buildings, and injuring several will act as persons. The boiler was thrown 210 yards. Harrison,

GENERAL.

THE German Government has received information from Washington that there is no prospect of the United States complying with the demand for the prosecu-

tion and punishment of Klein.

A BILL has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament giving the Government authority to hand over refugee criminals to their respective countries, treaty or no

It is reported that General Desbordes, the French commander, has been mur-dered in Tonquin. No confirmatory advices have been received by the Govern-

THE German Government has forbidden the issue in Germany of any part of the Bulgarian loan, on the ground that Bul-

garia has no recognized government.

THE London Times of the 28th published an apology for the forged Parnell letters. The apology also included the letters attributed to Egan, Davi:t and O'Kelly. THE Sultan of Morocco is arranging to send a mission to Queen Victoria.

THE business portion of the village of Lostant, five miles north of Wenona, Ill., was destroyed by fire early the other morning, entailing a loss of \$50,000. There was no insurance.

AT Kewatin, Manitoba, recently, Indian boy, fifteen years of age, was fed with whisky until he refused to drink any more. He was then laid on his back on the floor and the liquor poured into him. He was found dead on the following morning, evidently choked to death.

A BOLD move to break up Boulangism was made by the French Ministry on the 28th by the suppression of the Patriotic League and the arrest of its leaders. THE Italian Ministry, under Premier

Crispi, has resigned. THE report of the Milwaukee & St. Paul shows a disbursement of \$4,689,703 over the gross earnings. It was the most unfavorable exhibit of any Western road.

It is reported that the Czar is scandal-ized by the irregular life of his brothers and has ordered Grand Duke Vladimir to resign the commandership of the guards. It is rumored that the Minister of War and

the Minister of Justice will resign.
THE report of Sir Julian Pauncefote's appointment as British Minister to the United States is semi-officially confirmed. A DESERTER from Wady Halfa reports that Emin Pasha has again vanquished the dervishes with heavy loss in the Bahr el Gazel Province.

RICHARD PIGOTT, the forger and per-jurer, committed suicide immediately after his arrest in Madrid after flying from Paris. Asking his captor permission to obtain his cloak he seized the opportunity to blow his brains out. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 28 numbered

232, compared with 270 the previous week and 244 the corresponding week of last A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says: The Afghan forces are advancing from Herat, and the Emir of Bokhara is preparing to attack them. The Russian papers

all adopt a warlike tone in commenting upon the situation. IT is stated at Ottawa, Ont., that John MacDonald will soon retire from the Premiership of Canada, and Sir Charles

Tupper will form a new Cabinet. GENERAL GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, at one time Minister to Japan and later organizer of a financial system for that country, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the order of the

Rising Sun. THE LATEST.

PESTH, March 2.-A stormy scene was enacted in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, the resumption of the debate on the Army bill, giving rise to a violent demonstration by the members of the opposition. After several members had presented their objections to the bill. Prime Minister Von Tisza rose and attempted to reply, but his voice was drowned by a torrent of hisses and groans from the opposition. The disturbance was continued for several minutes in spite of the repeated protests of the President of the Chamber. When order had been in a measure restored the Prime Minister began his reply. He charged the opponents of the bill with attempting to drag the Crown into the struggle and declared that the youth of Hungary had been led astray by false issues. During his remarks Herr Von Tisza was repeatedly interrupted by the opposition and finally, amid a great uproar, the debate was adjourned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.-J. P.

Smith, editor of the Furniture News of this city, has been the recipient of fourteen letters all signed "Whitecaps," with the usual skull and cross bones and all threatening summary vengeance unless he should leave the city immediately. Smith gave no heed to the letters, and last evening as he was sitting in his office the door was opened by a man muffled up to the ears in a heavy coat and wearing a broad brimmed slouch hat pulled well down over his eyes. Without a word he presented a pistol at Smith's head and fired. The bullet pierced Smith's ear, but being of but 22-calibre was flattened against his

skull. The would-be murderer fled and no trace of him has as yet been found. HANNIBAL, Mo., March 2.-While Jacob Girmann, of this city, was thawing out nine sticks of dynamite in a pan of on a stove at Lagrange yesterday an ex-plosion occurred, by which his head was blown off and Jacob Fitzgibbons, James Fuller and Frank Jetson were seriously njured. It is thought Fuller will not recover. Girmann was alone in the room at the time, the others being outside the house, which was completely wrecked.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 2 .- The wife of Joseph Ledbetter, a miller, and her two little boys, in a two-horse wagon going to the town of Republic, attempted to cross Wilson creek, which was greatly swollen by the recent rain, but were carried down by the swift stream and drowned. Their bodies have not yet been found. wagon tracks were traced to the water's edge but could not be discovered on the opposite side.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2 .- One hundred and sixty survivors of the Seventieth Indiana regiment, which was commanded by General Harrison, left yesterday afternoon for Washington under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill and accompanied by Marshall's military band of Topeka, Kan. On inauguration day they will act as the personal escort of President

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Appointments.

The Governor has made the following appointments: Members of the State Board of Charities -L. K. Kirk, Anderson; T. F. Rhodes, Marshall; Harrison Kelley, Coffey, and R. F. Bond, Rice. Hon. Jake Stotler remains at the head of the board.

State Board of Health—D. C. Jones, Shawnee; W. D. Schenick, Osage; Robert C. Musgrove, Elk; S. W. Jenny, Saline; H. D. Hill, Butler; Frank Swallow, Jefferson, and R. A. Williams, of Johnson. State Fish Commissioner-John Brum-

baugh, of Cloud County.
State Commissioner of Forestry—Martin Allen, of Ellis. Adjutant-General - J. N. Roberts.

Douglas. Assistant Adjutant-General - W. D.

Ford, Crawford.

The Present Incumbents of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College
—John E. Hessin, Riley; Morgan Caroway, Pawnee; A. B. Forsythe, Montgomery, and Joshua Wheeler, Atchison.

Board of Regents of the State Normal Institute—J. S. West, Bourbon; Rudolph Hatfield, Sedgwick, and C. W. Hull, Phillips.
Major-General-Hon. T. M. Carroll,

Brigadier-Generals-A. M. Fuller, Topeka; Adam Dixon, Belleville; Murray Myers, Wichita, and S. L. Patrick, Ottawa. Quartermaster-H. F. Best.

Paymaster-General-F. M. Bonebrake. Lieutenant-Colonels and Aides-de-Camp -G. C. Loghlin, M. E. Callahan, H. W.

Miscellaneous.

THE other evening Herman Roadiger, of Manhattan, who had been helping parties haul wood, went to a brush pile where he had left his shotgun and pulled it out with the muzzle pointing toward him. The trigger caught in a twig and discharged the gun, the entire load entering his heart. He did not utter a word after being shot but dropped instantly. He had lived in Manhattan only two months. He was twenty-six years old and his father re-.

sides in Germany. THE Senate has passed the bill and it is now a law, giving insurance companies the right to appeal to the courts from the rulings of the Insurance Department.

On the 28th Mr. Legate introduced in the House a resolution which passed unanimously that "we send greeting to Charles Stewart Parnell at his complete vindication and the consequent downfall of the aristocracy of England and the approach of home rule for Ireland."

On the 27th the Senate confirmed the nomination of George H. Case as warden of the penitentiary and Hon. T. M. Carroll to be Major-General.

JOHN BUCK, one of Eudora's oldest and most respected citizens, dropped dead the

other evening while carrying a bucket of coal. He was a member of the G. A. R., and seventy-four years old.

A RECENT fire at Pratt destroyed T. E. Simpson's elevator and a large quantity of wheat. The loss was estimated at nearly \$10,000. There was no insurance.

A. BROMMELSICK, a well-to-do farmer of Douglas County, recently committed suicide. No cause known. He left a wife and four children.

THE bill to prohibit trusts, pools and combinations has become a law. It provides that all arrangements, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation or transportation of articles imported into the State, or in the product, manufacture and sale of domestic raw materials, or for the use of money, or to fix attorney fees, and all arrangements, trusts or combinations between persons of combinations designed or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer of any such articles, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, are against public policy, unlawful and void. The bill provides a penalty of imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$1,000 for viola-

tion. JOHN NELSON, who is said to have defrauded merchants of Topeka, Lawrence, Atchison and other places with bogus checks, was recently captured at Omaha. Neb., and when closely pressed broke down and confessed.

CONGRESSMAN PETERS has secured the passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Kansas the Fort Dodge military reservation for a State soldiers' home.

BURGLARS blew open the safe of the Riverside Coal Company at Leavenworth the other night but only secured \$16 for their trouble. KID SAFFORD, a tough who recently es-

caped from the jail at Hutchinson, was later arrested at the home of his mistress where he was concealed in her trunk. THE large flouring mill of Kelley & Lyle at Leavenworth, was destroyed by fire bout one o'clock the other morning.

10,000 barrels of flour were consumed. The total loss was estimated at \$200,000 with \$50,000 insurance. On the 26th Governor Humphrey sent to the Senate the nomination of George H. Case, of Jewell County, as warden of the penitentiary, to succeed Warden Smith. W. H. McBride, of Osborn, and D. E. Cor-

nell, of Kansas City, were nominated as directors to succeed Richter and Mc-Dowell, terms expired, and William Martindale, of Emporia, to succeed Hiatt, resigned. cose works in Leavenworth the other morning, the contents flying over a workman named Rosenthal, who was fearfully

burned about the face and hands and his

clothing destroyed. THE Superintendent of Insurance has revoked the authority of the Kansas Home Insurance Company and the Topeka Insurance Company for non-compliance with the laws of Kansas, and those companies have raised quite a breeze at the capital. S. W. CASE, delegate in the Legislature from Scott County, died at Topeka on the

In the United States Senate on the 25th Senator Plumb offered an amendment to the Deficiency bill to pay the State of Kansas \$43,790, on account of the five per cent. fund, arising from the sale of public lands.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Piro-

But little business was transacted in the Senate on the 22d. The House amendment providing that the superintendent, matron and attendants shall be women was adopted. The resolution memorializing Congress to set aside the Fort Dedge and Fort. House military resolutions the Fort Dodge and Fort Hays military reservations for the use of old soldiers passed. A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourned it be to April 10 to consider the action of the Anti-Beef Combine convention. The House bill to prevent the removal of buildings from mortgaged lands was adopted....In the Heuse Mr. Rankin's bill for the building of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Rawrence was considered in Committee of the Whole and inconsidered in Committee of the Whole and in-definitely postponed. Mr. Martin's bill making appropriation to pay bounty on sugar passed; also Mr. Guthrie's bill prohibiting the sale of unsound, diseased, adulterated, impare and un-wholesome articles of food. In Committee of the Whole the Penitentiary Appropriation bill and a large number of local bills were recom-mended for passage. At the evening session appropriation bills were further considered.

No bills were introduced in the Senate on the 23d. Messrs. Bentley, Schilling and on the 23d. Messrs. Bentley, Schilling and Moody were appointed on the Jont Conference Committee agreed upon by the House to consider the grand jury questin. after which the reports of the committee on the beef combine were read. The bills making appropriations for construction purpose at the blind institute, soldiers' orphans' home and imbecile asylum passed, also the appropriations for Emporia normal school, Topeka insane asylum, the reform school soldiers' orphans' home and normal school, Topeka insane asylum, the re-form school, soldiers' orphans' home and for sending a commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The bill also passed appropriating \$70,000 to the Hutchinson reform-atory. The bill to apportion the State into Insane Asylum districts came up for third reading and action was deferred for one day. The bill passed providing for the appointment of a mine inspector by the Governor, the in-spector and assistant to be practical miners of spector and assistant to be practical miners of at least five years' experience. The Metropoli-tan Police bill was killed in Committee of the Whole... The House in Committee of the Whole considered the bill to amend the law to provide for the health and safety of miners,

provide for the health and safety of miners, which was finally lost, but a reconsideration was secured. The death of Delegate Case, of Scott County was announced, and a committee appointed to arrange for the funeral. Adjourned. In the Senate on the 25th several local bills passed. The House University bill was amended and passed. Mr. Buchan's bill providing for the police government of cities of the first class through a board of police commissioners passed. The committee to investigate the penitentiary made a report. A bill for the regulation and support of common schools in regulation and support of common schools in cities of the first class passed, also a bill in re-gard to registration of voters, also the bill giving Sedgwick County a court of appeals, and many local bills. The proposition to amend the Constitution to increase the number of Justice of the Supreme Court to seven was favorably considered and the Interest bill discussed until midnight.... After the usual routine work the House passed the bill to purchase 3,500 copies of the com-piled statutes. Mr. High's Insurance bill also passed. Mr. Mohler's Alien Landholder bill, after a long discussion, passed. The Senate resolution for an adjourned session April 10 was killed. The report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee was received and adopted. The bill Appropriating 835,000 for buildings at Elleworth for G. A. R. purposes passed: also Ellsworth for G. A. R. purposes passed; also the House Banking bill

THE Senate on the 26th, after a long debate, adopted the resolution for the printin of 20,000 copies of the report of the State Board of Agriculture for general distribution. In executive session the Senate confirmed the nomi-nations of G. H. Case as warden, and William Martindale, W. H. McBride and D. E. Cornell as directors of the penitentiary, also J V. Admire. J. F. McDowell and T. A. McNeall as directors of the Hutchinson reformatory. The University bill was considered in the afternoon and many local bills disposed of. The House joint resolution to amend the Constitution increasing the Jus-tices of the Supreme Court to seven was adopted....In the House bills passed for the construction of a bridge over the Kansas river in Wyandotte County: providing for the organization and control of mutual life insurance com panies, besides a number of appropriation bills. The bill to create a court of common pleas for Leavenworth County passed, also the bill in regard to the employment of men about coal

In the Senate on the 27th a strong effort was made to have the Guthrie bill relating to adulterated food advance on the calendar but it failed. After a lengthy discussion on the Interest bill the House bill was substituted for that of the Senate and passed with an amend-ment taxing attorney's fees with the costs in usury cases. It reduces the rate of interest to six and ten per cent. Senator Gillett introduced a bill relative to waste on mortgaged lands, which was passed. The conference re-port on the University bill was agreed to. The bill changing the name of Davis County to Geary passed, also the bill continuing the Su-preme Court Commission...The day in the House was uneventful being devoted mostly to appropriation bills. The State House Appropriation bill, the bill to pay the National Guards, the O-awatomie Asylum bill and the Belot Industrial Appropriation bill passed. The conference report on the University bill was agreed to. The Hutchinson Reformatory

THE Senate on the 28th non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill regarding charitable institutions which reduces salareis the bill in regard to the insurance departmen (restricting the authority of the Superintend ent) passed; also the bill permitting cities and towns to encourage the erecting of mills for manufacturing sugar. The House resolution to amend the Constitution extending the session of the Legislature to ninety days was adopted The bill passed empowering widows to tinue suits commenced by their deceased husbands; also a House bill which prohibits all combined advances in articles of food. The bill annulling all promisory notes given to quach doctors, wind-mill swindlers and traveling frauds passed: also the bill for a salt inspector: also the bill for soldiers' homes at Fort Hays and Fort Dodge on certain conditions. Guthrie's Beef bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which was its virtual death The Soldiers' Orphan's Home bill passed... The House non-concurred in Senate amendments the Interest bill and sent the Soldiers' Orphan's Home bill to conterence. The vote was reconsidered on the Hutchinson Reformary bill and it passed with an amendment fixing the appropriation at \$100,000 for two year. In Commit tee of the Whole the proposition to increase the number of members of the House was killed. A number of bills passed on third reading, among them a bill to encourage the plant ing and growing of timber

A Confident Corporal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Corporal James Tan-ner, member of the G. A. R. National Pension Board, said, in an interview here last night, that he is a candidate for the position of Pension Commissioner, now oc-cupied by General John C. Black, Corporal Tanner added that "a friend of mine, who is very close to General Harri-son, wrote me that he thought my appointment certain." The corporal took ominent part in the Indiana campaign | year ago. of last fall.

THE PENITENTIARY REPORT.

The Legislative Investigating Committee

Makes Its Reports Topeka, Kan., Feb. 26 -The joint committee appointed to investigate the afairs of the penitentiary reported yesterday.

The report is quite lengthy, the ma F. C. Euckley and D. J. Keller, of Leavenworth, and J. A. Loper, of Atshison, being desirous of controlling the entire output of the pentientiary coal mine with the smallest possible outlay, during the fall and early winter of 1884. with other persons entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of accomplishing this object. It is claimed that a contract was soon executed. in writing whereby the persons were to share equally in the profits that were expected to accure and that, among the stipulations of this contract, the directors and other parties were to be "taken care of." The business proved to be unprofitable, Loper became dissatisfied, and at the suggestion of Leutwiler, aided by the able counsel of Philip Krohn, Edward A. Church was induced to take an interest in the business. Philip Krohn received \$100 for his services in accomplishing this deal, the e idence touching the payment thereof being conflicting only as to the purpose for which it was paid. No.assignment of the Loper contract was ever made to Barnes, the \$1,900 was never repaid to him. and no demand was ever made for its repay-ment, but, as a matter of fact, Barnes there-after received the ntire surplus output of the

penitentiary mine under his original contract for 40,000 bushels per month. While the committee finds that there was no crimi al collusion between the directors of the penitentiary and D. N. Barnes, by which they were to share in the profits of the coal business, he certainly obtained extraordinary advantages to which he was not entitled under his con-tract.

The committee says that while the repre hensible and unlawful intrigues (in coal con-tracts) were in progress the evidence did not warrant the committee in finding that any State officer, or any official connected with the State penitentiary, knew of, sympathized with, profited by or expected to profit from the dishonest and indefensible purposes of those who had conspired to secure control of the penitentiary coal, and that while Director Hiatt almost daily met at least two of the conspirators (his home being in Leavenworth), it would be unjust to conclude from the testimony wessented. just to conclude from the testimony presented that he ever consented to become a party to their plans and purposes.

The committee finds from the evidence that

of the damaging stories circulated affecting the integrity of Director Richter "none were shown to have any substantial foundation in fact, and the committee feels bound, as an act of common justice, to wholly exonerate him from the

charges referred to.' The committee finds that various sums are due the State from certain parties for labor performed and recommends that suit be commenced to enforce payment and that no more debts of a like character should be created.

There is no testimony whatever to show that Warden John H. Smith had any knowledge of the existence of any conspiracy to obtain control of the coal output of the penitentiary mine, or of any dishonest or fraudulent purposes or practices in relation thereto. The committee also finds, not only from the testimony, but from a careful inspection of the departments of the penitentiary, and the manner in which its affairs have been managed under his adminis-tration, that there has been neither neglect of duty, lack of ability, nor bad management on his part.

It is shown that F. C. Buckley now owes the State something over \$2,000 as a balance due on his coal contract and that he refuses to pay th

same. It is also shown that J. A. Loper owes the State over \$600 on a similar account. The committee finds that in letting the contracts for supplying the penitentiary wi beef, lumber and other supplies the and directors only exercised proper and neces-sary precautions and there is nothing to show that there has been dishonesty, unfairness or

favoritism on the part of the penitentiary of-ficials in conne tion with the same. Charges of fraud, dishonesty and mismanage-ment have been made against the directors of the penitentiary in reference to the manner in which the appropriation of \$6,000 by the Legislature for the purchase of an electric light was expended. The committee finds that these charges are unfounded.

The present method of supplying the State There are absolutely no checks or safeguards thrown around it whatever.

committee feel justified in rec ing that no resident citizen of Leavenworth County should hereafter be appointed to the office of warden or director of the penitentiary. The committee then make certain recommen dations that the Governor should have power to order special investigations during the recess of the Legislature, as he is held responsible for the institutions of the State.

THROUGH THE HEART.

Tragic and Accidental Death of a Wealthy Bank President.

McPherson, Kan., Feb. 26.--O. G.

Heggelund, president of the Second National Bank of this city, and president of the First National Bank of Lindsborg, besides holding many positions in other cor-porations, accidentally shot himself in the neart at nine o'clock yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held, at which the evidence showed that the deceased was examining a new revolver which had recently been purchased and p'aced in the

bank, when by some means the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through the heart, causing instant death. Mr. Heggelund was one of the best business men in the city, and was always foremost in encouraging laudible enterprise for the good of the community. Mr. Heggelund was a man about fifty-five years old, strong and robust, and in per-fect health at the time of his death. His life was insured for \$45,000.

Stowaways.

New York, Feb. 26 .- The steamer City cl Chicago, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, had on board two stowaways who got aboard at Liverpool and managed to conceal themselves till the steamer was well out at sea when they appeared on deck and gave themselves up. The captain of the steamer put them to work as stokers, but when the steamer came to her dock here the men were held as prisoners until the custom officers decide what dis-

position shall be made of them.

Anti-Terry Men Arrested.

OZARK, Mo., Feb. 26.-Two members of he anti-Terry faction of the Stone County feud-Frank and William Ambrosehave been brought to the Ozark jail for safe keeping, charged with the murder of A. C. Garrett, December 1, 1887. They were ndicted by the grand jury of Stone County last week and are said to have been the eaders of the anti-Terry side of that deadly family war which prevailed on the Missouri and Arkansas border about

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SCTTONWOOL FALLS. - KANSAS

THE BRIDE'S LETTER.

Dear Helen, you will be surprised
To get a note so soon—the first
Bridal edition, unrevised—
And scribbled at my very worst.

I've but a pencil, as you see, A leaf from Harry's diary torn, And then I'm writing on my knee And feel a little bit forlorn.

We're on the train still. I'm alone; Harry is in the smoking-car These last two hours. My time's my own; But, Helen dear, how strange men are!

Three days ago—time quickly flies,
And yet it somehow seems like years—
Since all the kisses and good-byes,
And all the trembling hopes and fears. Of course, he likes to smoke, but then

You always used to say, you know, Women were different from men. Ah, yes, indeed! I find it so. Most of my dreams seem disarranged;

Of course, I'm happy—only life Looks altered now—the world is changed; I can't believe I'm Harry's wife. And yet I know I am, for here (What tiny thorns one's wreath I'm sitting quite alone, my dear, And he—is in the smoking-car. —Madèline S. Bridges, in Judge.

WILLIAM'S FIGHT.

Miraculous Escape From a Band of Indians.

shore, and prevailed upon all the party himself as ever. except four to agree to land, asserting successfully opposed this movement.

shore, and were instantly surrounded after the dead and wounded of their by a large force of Indians, who were own. About fifteen or twenty, armed hideously painted in colors of every with bows and arrows, scattered out on hue, and armed with clubs, long each side of Williams, only a few feet knives and bows and arrows. Almost distant, and opened a rapid volley of at the same instant there suddenly arrows from both sides at once. sloughs and bayous above and below a

any danger. quickly disarmed.

in the bow of the leading canoe, and the men. had the instant it reached shore jumped out, where he was in a position to use the possession of the gun, which sud-

ing it from them.

large body of Indians, with the deep stantly clubbed the breech of it, and be- greater danger than before. gan fighting with all the strength he left, knocking Indians down at every blow, and gradually clearing the way fore and closed in behind him as he adgin of the river, where the fight began, barbarians on every side.

with clubs and long knives. Encircled in order to keep from being instantly for as the whole force would fall back arrows. from a descending blow in front, at that moment was Williams in the great-

be dealt.

complished more than could have been as before-the whole force whooping, howling and yelling as Indians only fight began that daylight had been visible through the crowd, and as the almost exhausted man looked through the gap across the level prairie, and saw at its edge the thick green timber, a faint flash of hope for the first time passed over him. He rushed through possible swiftness. the opening thus made, and as he ran looked back over his left shoulder. speculating in his terribly agitated and confused mind as to what the result of this new movement would be, when he

Animals running at full speed are sometimes struck in such a manner as to cause them to stop suddenly, and this arrow had the same effect upon Williams. Finding it impossible to move, he jerked it out, drawing off the barb and also the point of the main shaft to which the barbed point was attached. No pain was experienced when the arrow entered, but the suddenness with which the barbed point was drawn off inside the body was, to say the least, a painful operation, and Unfortunately the Captain, faint with it seemed for a moment that he must hunger and fatigue, allowed his pru- give way before it; but, singularly, the dence to be overcome by a tempting excitement overcame the pain, and in a display of salmon by the Indians on moment he had as good command of

The fight now assumed an altogether that they were in no danger, or they different character, and most of the Inwould have been attacked long before. dians fell back toward the river to Williams and Hedden strongly but un- plunder or mutilate the dead, or to assist in torturing any poor fellow whose life The canoes landed broadside upon the had not quite passed away, and to look

darted into the river from the little From the positions thus assumed, it was impossible for Williams to bring score or more of canoes filled with himself near enough to his pursuers to armed Indians; and yet the majority of strike any of them, as when a move was the party could not believe there was made in any direction the Indians in front would rapidly glide away, keeping Williams and Hedden again insisted just out of reach, while others were disupon shoving the canoes out into the charging their arrows from both sides river and landing upon the opposite and the rear. Exhausted, disheartshore, but without a moment's warning ened, bleeding from a hundred bruises, all discussions were suddenly closed by and feeling that he had already received an irresistible charge made from every a mortal wound, Williams turned his side by the Indians, who numbered not back upon his pursuers and ran toward less than 150. Their plans were so well the timber. The savages gave chase, laid, and the attack was so sudden, that concentrating upon him a perfect show-Ryan, Holland, Murphy and Pepper er of arrows; but soon the majority were immediately struck down with abandoned the pursuit and fell back to clubs, while every other person in the river, leaving to continue the chase the company except Williams was two of their number, who were each well armed with bows and full quivers It did not appear possible that any of of arrows, one of them carrying a rifle the party could escape. Williams rode also that had been taken from one of

These two Indians at once placed themselves on each side of Williams every limb and muscle to advantage, and about ten feet distant, firing their and thus avoided being overpowered at arrows with a rapidity not easily realthe first onset. Two powerful Indians ized by one having no personal knowlseized his gun, one by the muzzle and edge of the manner in which these one by the breech, while Williams main- weapons are handled by an expert. tained a firm hold upon the middle. Their constant cross-fire rendered it al-There ensued a desperate struggle for most impossible for Williams to dodge many of their arrows; and as if to rendenly went off with the muzzle down- der his chances of escape more hopeward, and the report giving the Indians less, his breeches became unfastened a fright, Williams succeeded in wrench- and dropped down upon his feet. It was not a time to be particular about The position of Williams was now toilet, and, dangerous as the circumcritical in the extreme, and he found stances were, Williams was obliged to himself surrounded on three sides by a stop and kick the old breeches off. Being now encumbered by nothing but river on the remaining side. After a bob-tailed shirt, he felt a little more gaining possession of his rifle he in- sprightly, but the Indians were in no

Why Williams was not completely possessed, striking to the right and riddled during this long running fight across the prairie is more than human tongue can tell; and his only weapon, before him until he stood upon the level the gun barrel, was all that prevented bank about twenty steps back from the the Indians from closing upon him. river. The Indians had given way be- They could play all around him, but were careful to keep out of reach of vanced, and after he had left the mar- this death-dealing instrument, wielded by so desperate and powerful a man. he was completely surrounded, and His position now was more dangerous formed the center of a circle, with an than ever, and he would gladly have excited mass of bloodthirsty and armed exchanged it for that earlier in the combat, where he was struggling hand to Fortunately for Williams, the Indians hand in the midst of a hundred Inarmed with bows and arrows were on dians, all as well armed as these; for in died. the outer rim of the circle, while those that instance each individual Indian, forming the inner part were armed anxious to preserve his own life, was interested in keeping out of the way of by this living mass of savage humanity, that deadly gun barrel, while now the two who were chasing him could swiftly crushed it was necessary to strike al- glide out of striking distance, and, in most simultaneously in every direction; safety to themselves, pester him with

Upon reaching a point about twentyfive yards from the timber Williams est danger from the clubs, knives and turned his eyes from the Indians to see arrows of those in the rear, who the if it were possible to enter the tangled next second had also to be beaten back. mass of brush and briers along the mar-A few blows shattered the stock of the gin, in case he should be able to reach rifle, the fragments flying in all direct the woods, when, stepping in a little tions, leaving in Williams' hands the hollow, he stumbled, pitched forward give up now when help was so near. heavy iron barrel, about three feet in and fell headlong to the ground. The length, thus giving him a formidable Indians immediately rushed upon him, weapon with which fearful blows could and the one who carried the gun dropped his bows and arrows, cocked During this struggle no one could the gun, pushed the muzzle against the expect Williams to remain unharmed. breast of Williams as he was in the act and his wounds dressed for the first His arms, body and shoulders were of rising, pulled the trigger, and-the time. badly bruised, and at last a blow upon gun snapped. Williams knew the gun the head knocked him to the ground, to be a good one and loaded, and as he where, if the Indians had closed upon felt the muzzle against his breast, a him, he could easily have been dis- sickening sensation pervaded his whole patched. The blow neither stunned system, a cold sweat stood out upon his him nor broke any bones, and instantly brow, his limbs seemed to lose their jumping to his feet Williams found the power and refused to obey his will; but liams was soon able to move around, of the best-trained cavalry. As an inspace in which he had been fighting so when he realized the fact that the gun but the arrow still remained in his stance of the speed they attained, it is contracted as to leave scarcely room had failed to explode new life seemed body and caused him much trouble. stated that a messenger attached to the in which to swing his weapon. Being infused into his veins, and in an instant | Finally, on February 28, 1859, the end corps has accomplished 120 miles in

done under a state of less excitement, had invariably been the case before, tered, and with the aid of a pair of and soon made room in which to now met him face to face, brandishing handle himself, and the fight went on the breech of the rifle. The critical drawing it out. It was a hard vinemoment of the entire affair seemed to have now arrived, and as Williams both ends of which had been hardened can; when Williams with a desperate knew it to be the final struggle he belunge succeeded for the first time in came, if possible, more active than He now began rapidly to get well, and breaking the living wall, and, as it ever. He closed with the Indian, and in ten days threw aside the rags and happened, on the side opposite the on the first blow missed him entirely, river. This was the first time since the but on the second he was more fortunate, and with terrific force he brought | well man .- Overland Monthly. the heavy iron gun-barrel down upon the head of the Indian, killing him instantly. Meanwhile the other Indian was not more than eight feet away, firing his few remaining arrows with all

Williams' first impulse was to seize the bow and arrows of the dead Indian housekeepers remote from markets are and defend himself with those weapons; but suddenly changing his mind he snatched up his comrade's rifle. Then, was struck between the lower ribs and indeed, the long practice of Williams the left hip by an arrow, which pene- as a hunter did him good service. To meat, and will be found delicate and trated the abdomen and passed about cock and poise his rifle were the acts of convenient. two-thirds of the way through his a single second and a single motion; then aiming almost without sighting he pulled the trigger. A quick and sharp report followed; and, giving the yell that has became historical for its appalling influence, the Indian, as the last remaining arrow discharged by his with half of a small onion chopped fine; nimble fingers grazed the head of Wil- rub a tablespoonful of flour and butter liams, fell forward upon the ground a

This terminated the fight, but while serve. Williams was really the victor, he expected at any moment to die from his river and saw the Indians swaying back of mace: rub two tablespoonfuls of flour and forth, and keeping up an infernal and one of butter together. Skim the whooping and yelling and throwing vegetables out of the soup and add it. into the air pieces of the flesh of his Stir until it thickens. Add three tablemurdered comrades.

woods, Hedden, who had also escaped, add the beaten yelks of ten eggs. Seacalled to him, and joining him they son with salt and pepper and serve. both hurried off through the timber together. Hedden had been a witness of of barley, drain and cover with fresh the latter part of the conflict in which | boiling water, and boil three hours; Williams was engaged, but, powerless strain. Put a quart of milk on to boil, to render him any assistance, had add the barley, a little salt and pepper. breathlessly watched the progress of the Beat the yelks of ten eggs, put them in fight, until with rejoicing he saw it terminate in Williams' favor.

Williams presented a most pitiable sight; his hands, arms, head, and nearwas a shirt. The only course now open ward along the coast to the Umpqua settlements, a distance of about forty and pepper, and serve. miles. They were without food, fire or knife belonging to Hedden.

They traveled all that night as fast noon the next day lay down to sleep. Season and serve. Hedden, being unhurt, was soon asleep, his side; but Williams, who was in too his side; but Williams, who was in too one hour; add half of a small onion, a much agony to sleep, was suddenly stalk of celery, and three cloves; boil destroyed, many of them doubtless begin destroyed, many of the doubtless begin destroyed, and the doubtless begin destroyed and the doubtless begin destroyed. rising from the ground on the opposite side of Hedden, and having in his hands the gun. Hedden was on his savage with his butcher knife. The Indian fled. Hedden in close pursuit bluff the Indian jumped down a perpendicular precipice about twenty feet, themselves pursued the two men struck | boiling milk and serve immediately.deeper into the timber and continued Eliza R. Parker, in Courier-Journal. traveling as long as Williams could

Day after day they struggled on, Williams continually getting worse, and able to crawl but a few miles a day. The only food that could be obtained was bugs and snails, and upon this unsavory diet they were compelled to subsist in order to sustain life. All of Williams' wounds except the one where the arrow had penetrated the abdomen were now running sores, and his body was swollen to an enormous size, till he was unable to rise from the ground without assistance. The selfsacrificing devotion of Hedden to his unfortunate companion was most touching, and Williams repeatedly urged him to go on to the fort alone and leave him to die in the wilderness. But Hedden firmly refused, saying he would stay with him while life lasted and see him decently buried when he

After almost two weeks of wandering they at length reached the mouth of Coos Bay, where they found a friendly Indian, who put them across on the ocean beach. By following this about twenty miles they would reach the Umpqua. Williams now gave out so completely that he could not move, and suffered untold agony, crying, begging, is fruitful economy to make the fields and praying for death to release him from his suffering. He again urged Hedden to go on and leave him to die in the sandhills; but with the resolution of a martyr Hedden refused, saying he must move on while life lasted, and not So, tearing up his shirt, Hedden made a sort of sling, which he placed around Williams, and thus carried him along until they reached the Umpqua, where Williams was placed in friendly hands

Francisco having on board as passennerved to desperation, he -- doubt ac- he was upon his feet rifle-barrel in hand. of the wooden joint of the arrow made 181 hours over a mountainous country. er machinery.

The Indian instead of running, as its appearance near where it had enbullet-molds Williams succeeded in maple stick about three inches long, by the fire, and was as solid as ever. bandages for the first time since September 21, 1851, and stepped forth a

MEATLESS SOUPS.

Some Recipes Which Will Prove Valuable to Most Housekeepers.

Soup is both healthful and economical and should form a part of the dinner every day in the year. Many deterred from making soup by the mistaken idea that it is necessary to have fresh meat in order to make it. Many very excellent soups are made without

Celery Soup.-Wash three roots of celery, and cut in small pieces. Cover with water and boil thirty minutes. Then press through a colander. Put a quart of milk on to boil, add it to the celery and water in which it was boiled. each together and stir in the boiling soup. Season with salt and pepper and

Duchess Soup .- Put a quart of milk in a sauce-pan to boil, with one small wounds. He looked back toward the carrot, half a small onion, and a blade spoonfuls of grated cheese, and cook As Williams turned to enter the five minutes. Take from the fire and

Barley Soup. - Scald ten teaspoonfuls the soup tureen, pour over the barley soup, and serve.

Lima Bean Soup.-Put a quart of dried beans in a saucepan, cover with ly every portion of his body were cut, boiling water, and boil slowly one hour. jagged, bruised and pounded almost to Drain and pass through a colander. a jelly, while the only clothing he had Put a pint of milk on to boil, add the beans, thicken with a lump of butter to the two men was to proceed north- rolled in flour, let boil, add the beaten yelks of two eggs. Season with salt

Potato Soup .- Put four potatoes on blankets; their route lay through a to boil. When half done, drain off the country full of hostile Indians, and water and cover them with fresh water; their only weapons consisted of the gun add one small onion, a stalk of celery, (without ammunition) that Williams a bunch of sweet herbs, and boil until had brought out of the fight, and a the potatoes are done. Boil a quart of milk. Press the potatoes through a sieve, mix with them a tablespoonful of as Williams was able to go, and about butter, and stir in the boiling milk.

Rice Soup.-Wash half a teacup of with the rifle (of no practical use) by rice, put in a quart of water, and boil one hour; add half of a small onion, a startled by a heavy shadow being cast one hour longer. Strain, return to the in front of him, caused by an Indian mess kettle, add a pint of cream, a teaspoonful of butter rolled in flour, with pepper and salt, let come to a boil.

Mock Bisque Soup .- Put a pint of feet in an instant and rushed at the canned tomatoes on to stew, with a sprig of parsley and a blade of mace; let cook fifteen minutes. Put a quart of and but a few feet behind, striking at rich milk on to boil, thicken with two him with the knife; when coming to a tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter. Press the tomatoes through a sieve, add a teaspoonful of sugar and carrying the gun with him. Believing half a teaspoon of soda; stir in the

POSTS AND RAILS.

How to Keep Fences in Good Condition Told in a Pat Way. The weakest board or rail determines the strength of the fence.

Land in a square can be inclosed with less fence than an equal area in any other form bounded by straight lines. The animals will certainly find the weak spots; but it is bad policy to have them show you where those spots are. The width of the fence row is a large

item in the cost of fencing; even more important is what the fence row grows. Crops would suffer less from many a noxious insect or animal and its progeny, were it not for the shelter of the hedge, or of the rubbish in the fence

As the posts are the foundation of the fence, unless they are deeply and solidly set, good material and fine workmanship in the superstructure count for little.

Where the law is founded on the good sense to require a man to restrain only his own animals, instead of all the world's, from his fields, much less fencing is required.

As fencing is one of the most considerable items of the farm expense, it of that size and shape which will require least fencing.

As the length of the field is increased at the expense of its breadth, more fence is required; but for this there may be compensation in the greater ease of cultivation. - American Agriculturist.

-Perhaps the most curious battalion in the army is the Norwegian corps of skaters. These corps are composed of picked armed men with rifles, which they use with great precision. The skates used are admirably adapted for Shortly after their arrival at the traveling over rough and broken ice Umpqua a vessel came in from San and frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. ger Dr. E. R. Fiske, a graduate of The soldiers can be manucevred upon Harvard College, and a kind and be- the ice or over the snow fields of the nevolent man. Under his charge Wil- mountains with a rapidity equal to that

FIGHTING WIRE-WORMS. The Best Poisons and Where and How to

It will be remembered that wire-worms are the young stage of various hardshelled beetles, commonly called click- strong odors very readily, and should beetles: and Prof. J. H. Comstock has therefore be kept in a cool, sweet room lately shown that these beetles can be or on ice. killed by the use of poisoned baits. In a bulletin of the Cornell Station he writes: It is an easy matter to trap with hops and wrung from hot vinegar. beetles in the places where they abound;

they will collect in large numbers upon | Housewife. baits of clover or of sweetened cornmeal dough. The collection of the beetles, however, from such baits involves considerable labor. We therefore conducted experiments to ascertain if this labor could be saved, and found that beetles feed upon clover and dough, which suggested a practical method to be used in combating them.

Several poisons were used both upon clover and in sweetened dough, with varying success. The best results were obtained with clover which had been dipped into Paris green water, and clover wet with a ten per cent. aqueous solution of an arsenical poison sold un- place for it is with the soap grease. der the name of Zoektein. The bait in these cases consisted of a small handful ter wearing it by rubbing lightly with of freshly cut clover, weighing about a piece of soft flannel. Use white flanthree ounces, dipped into the poisoned nel for light silks. A brush, unless of solution and covered with a small the very finest kind, should never touch board. The covering was to prevent as silk. much as possible the drying of the clover. Although these experiments were conducted in a field from which a in the window, especially roses; it adds large number of beetles had been removed, twelve examinations of the traps baited as described above yielded an average of 23 1-2 dead beetles per trap. In some cases twice that number were found at one time in a single trap. It is worthy of note that although the field in which these experiments were conducted has been for years the most badly infested portion of the University Farm, the wire worms have not been sufficiently abundant there to destroy any considerable portion of the crops. Had it been practical to try these experiments in a really badly infested field, doubtless a much greater number of click-beetles would have been destroyed.

Our experience, as well as the general testimony of writers on this subject, shows that these insects are much more likely to do serious injury in land that has remained in grass a number of years, and upon low grounds, especially those of a peaty quality and of a black color. Sometimes, as in the field where the greater number of our experiments are conducted, nearly all of the insects present will be found in a limited area differing from the remainder of the field in one of these particulars. Under these conditions, efforts to destroy the beetles will naturally be confined to these areas. When we take into consideration the small amount of labor involved in distributing poisoned baits as described, and in renewing them once or twice per week during the early part of the summer, and consider the large number of beetles that can be that these important pests be fought in this way .- Orange Judd Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES. Directions for Breaking and Handling Young Animals.

If a horse has never been handled,

and is timid, get him with his compan-

ions into a small loose box. Contrivo to let the others out, but to have him retained. Let him stand alone in the box five or six hours without food. Then approach him with grass or some other bulky provender and offer him a little from the hand. If he is afraid to come near and take it, drop a handful in a corner and quiely retire with the remainder. After an hour or so return with the food and offer a handful as before. If he is afraid to take it, drop some and leave; but return and repeat the offer at short intervals till he complies. Hunger will in time compel the horse to take food from the hand as offered; and until he allows his nose, face, head, neck, shoulders, etc., to be stroked and patted when he gets it, he should have it in no other way. By so acting the horse will gradually cease to be afraid, and will permit a halter to be put on and himself to be moved about by it. Till he submits to this, and to have a bit put in, he should not be removed from the box or be tied up in it. A timid horse unaccustomed to a halter is, when tied up, apt to back and pull till the rope or something else gives way and he is free. This may be avoided by binding him first in a stall or box so short that he can not get back to pull, or by keeping him up with a whip if he does pull, or by holding the end of the halter rope passed through the ring in the manger in the hand and allowing it to go with him a little until he gets accustomed to its restraint. The last is the better method. as by it he is neither hurt nor frightened. To avoid the infliction of pain or fear, at least till they know what is wanted of them, ought to be a standing rule in all stages of horse-breaking. The former incites to kicking, etc., in self-defense, the latter to running away from the real or fancied cause of it. There are heroic methods of mastering horses by fear, but if reliable service is wanted of them these should never be resorted to till mild means have been fairly tried and failed. The latter may take a little longer time to effect the desired object, but it is far more satisfactory in the end. Many vices exhibited by horses are the result of harsh and unskilled breaking.-Farming World.

-The heaviest leather belt ever put in an establishment is 60 inches wide and 140 feet long and weighs 1,600 pounds. It will drive 1,000-horse pow-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-For corns and bunions nothing is so sooling as the white of an egg.

-Milk, cream and butter all absorb

-If a child is suffering from earache, lay upon the ear a flannel bag, stuffed It will speedily effect a cure. -The

-Clean knives with a soft flannel and Bath brick. If rusty, use wood ashes, rubbed on with a newly cut bit of Irish potato. This will remove spots when nothing else will.

-The makers of some of the most popular brands of apple butter use twenty-five pounds of sugar to five bushels of apples and season with one and a half pounds of cinnamon.

-Fat from mutton, lamb, geese, turkey or ducks will give an unpleasant flavor to any thing with which it is used, says Miss Parloa, and the best

-Remove dust from a silk dress af-

-Household ammonia will be found an excellent fertilizer for plants grown a new beauty to the foliage and forces the growth of the plant wonderfully. Use in the proportion of a tablespoon-

ful of the ammonia to a quart of water. -Angel Cocoanut Cake. -Two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, three of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, whites of eight eggs, and half a cup of milk. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in jelly cake pans. Spread the top of each with thick icing, then the bottom; let dry and sprinkle thickly with cocoanut. Ice all over and sprinkle with cocoanut.

-An excellent wash for this disagreeable affection is an ounce each of rose water and glycerine, with six drops of carbolic acid. Whenever the hands are washed, after drying them apply a few drops of the mixture and rub it in well. While it may not wholly prevent chapping it will greatly alleviate it. It may also be used for the face with impunity.

-Baked rice and tomatoes make a very appetizing hot dish. Boil a coffee-cupful of rice; when cooked, strain perfectly dry and mix with an ordinary-sized can of tomatoes. Add a little onion chopped very fine and a small piece of butter; season with pepper and salt to taste. Put the rice and tomatoes in a dish that is well buttered and stewed with bread crumbs, and put a few small pieces of butter over the top. Then bake in an oven to a rich golden color.

-Chocolate Tarts. - Grate four ounces of the best chocolate, and add to warranted in earnestly recommending salt and enough sifted loaf sugar to yelks of six eggs together with two spoonfuls of milk, and stir this gradually into the chocolate. Put the whole into a stew-pan adding a teaspoonful more of the grated lemon rind. Stir the mixture for a few minutes over the fire; then take it off, allow it to cool, and pour it into a tart-dish lined with puff paste, cover the top with the whisked whites of the eggs and bake in a moderate oven. When done sift the top over with powdered sugar and glaze it with a salamander.

ALL THE FASHION.

Hints Gathered for Lady Readers From the Circles of Society.

Directoire fashions have even extended to stylish under-garments. Many walking dresses are seen in winter-weight woolen of large plaid de-

The winter girls are wearing very picturesque flare-brimmed beaver hats, trimmed with ostrich tips and fancy ribbons. India silks were never so popular.

It is usual to combine some plain color with a printed variety in some effective union of colors-stripes being especially popular. Fine ginghams are no longer re-

stricted to the old conventional black. or blue and white. They appear in all fashionable tints and in a number of fancy stripes and checks, and are serviceable and effective goods for indoor wear.

Moire Francaise has been lately rather out of fashion's good graces, but now many evening gowns are being created of it. It is really a handsomer material than the much-favored moire antique, and presents a richer appear-

A somewhat effective but bizarre toilet in several shades of blue, lately noticed, was made with a velvet Zouave jacket with Persian embroidered borders. Beneath was a fulled vest of cashmere, in a lighter shade, confined at the waist by an embroidered girdle.

The stylish fan to be carried with evening costume has serpentine, very narrow sticks of ivory, supporting diaphanous silk gauze, upon whose surface a group of sporting Cupids is delicately depicted, with dainty floral

sprays about them. For draping evening gowns, silk nets are being manufactured in fairy-like designs. One fancy in black is studded thickly with gold beads arranged in tiny horseshoes upon its surface. A pale pink net is ornamented with little white silk balls, surrounded with silver beading. Innumerable are the varieties of woven stripes, fancy beadings and

embroideries .- N. Y. Voice.

ONWARD-UPWARD.

Put out to sea! Stand not tamely on the shore, Trembling at the breakers' roar Ride out beyond the bar, And let the cordage strain To winds upon the open main; Put out to sea! Ride out beyond the bar! Never did ship drift aimlessly Held steady to the star.

Make yonder height! Stopping not for cliff or crag. Upward! Let the coward lag, Take you his scath and scar; Win yonder summit bare, And plant your single standard there! Higher than eagles are! But molehill is the dizziest height

Climb, bero-sail! Put your manhood to its best. Sail and climb, with mists abreast; Some day you'll gain the haven, Some day the sunlit peak sublime! The victory's yours in God's good time. Climb, hero—sail! Seven times, and yet times seven!

Mountains and seas shall naught avail To eye that's fixed on Heaven. —John V. Cheney, in Christian Union.

LONE HOLLOW: Or, The Peril of the Penroys.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

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

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CHAPTER V.-CONTINUED. Now she had followed him to Lone Hollow, and of course would use her influence to cheat him out of the million that would fall to the fortunate one who married Grace Penroy. It was this fact that gave the scheming man such uneasiness and vex-

"Miss Joyce, of what use is it to put yourself forever in my path?" he finally de-manded. "If you would only show a proper regard for my feelings, I would be willing to cry quits and use you well in the future.

"I am your enemy because I know you, Clinton Starbright," she said, grimly, "I know more than you imagine of the part you had in a tragedy of a year ago. I am here, for one thing, to watch you and see that you take no unfair advantage of innocence. I suppose you can comprehend that."
"I think I ought,"

"You haven't a spark of honor in your composition," she went on. "I can read you like a book. To me your nature is as transparent as glass. I understand your motive for coming here; I realize the peril in which the Penroys exist, and let me tell you at the outset that if you win in the game you are playing you will have to

"You speak in riddles, Miss Joyce," he returned, affecting not to understand her

"I shall not work that way, at all events," "Again I say your language is all a rid-dle to me. I would like you to explain your-

"You doubt my sincerity?" A hurt expression touched his darkly

self. Miss Joyce."

handsome face. There was one woman liv-ing who could neither be deceived nor flattered by the dangerously handsome Cap-tain, a fact that he was soon to realize to his

"I have no doubts on the subject, Captain Starbright," she declared. that you are not sincere. Honesty and you parted company a long time ago, soon after you came to years of understanding, I should judge. I know why you are a guest at Lone Hollow, and I mean to thwart you

'This is why you are here?"

"Perhaps."
He smiled and plucked at his mustache. However displeased he might be he failed show it on his countenance.

"I can afford to laugh at your insinua-tions, Lura Joyce," he said, in an easy tone. "I know how jealous women are prompted to do and say things that to sensi-

He then attempted to rise to his feet. She prevented him with a sudden gesture of ngry vehemence. Coward!" she hissed. "That I could be

jealous of such a snake as you is beyond the possibilities. Have you forgotten that I scorned your advances in other days? I might have been chained to you then had I so wished. I did not. A coward in war and a sneak in peace is not the stuff to make women jealous! That insinuation will not pass current, Clinton Starbright."

He plucked more flercely at his mustache cheek. It was evident that she had touched a tender spot at last. He came to his feet then, and confronted her with a black look. "I had hoped that you would be reasona-

ble, Miss Joyce," he said, in a low tone of disgust and rage. "I find that you do not mean to be any thing of the kind, so I suppose it must necessarily be war between us, but in the end I will teach you a lesson

When he would stride away she sprang up and caught his arm, bending her face close to his until the trembling curls on

her foretop caressed his cheek.
"Clinton Starbright, it shall be war between us, war to the hilt. Your base schemes will fail. I can read the handwriting of your doom on the wall. To-day the Penroys are in deadly peril, but in plotting to win the Vandible fortune you are ng your own shroud, remember that!" She flung his arm aside then, and darted

> CHAPTER VL AN OMINOUS CONFAB.

Captain Starbright stood biting his mus-Captain Starbright stood biting his mustached lip without moving. Had he not known Lura Joyce so intimately he would have thought nothing of her remark that she hissed hotly in his ear. He knew the determined nature of the girl, however, and realized that his plot for a million was about to be frustrated unless something happened to remove Lura Joyce from his

Something must happen," was his men-

He did not follow Miss Joyce into the house, but walked down the steps and hurried swiftly away to the stable. Here he saddled one of his grays, led him forth, and soon galloped swiftly down into the hollow.

then up the incline to the level ground be-

Before going a mile the horseman turned his animal into the thick bushes lining the road, and after going a short distance came to a halt and dismounted, securing the horse

to a sapling.
"I hope Mother Cabera is at home," he muttered. "I have business of an important nature with her to-night."

He pushed through the bushes at a rapid

pace, consuming a half-hour's time, per-haps, in following an ill-defined path, and then halted in front of a log cabin built on the edge of a deep gulch.

Night had now fallen, but a light glowed through the one front window, assuring the

Captain that an occupant was within. He went at once and rapped. When the door opened in answer to his summons he quickly crossed the threshold, and as it closed behind him he found himself facing an ill-looking crone, who had been engaged in the interesting operation of getting solace from the stem of a black clay pipe. "Eh? Cap'n Starbright as I live," ejaculated the female, resting the gaunt end of her under jaw on the end of her thumb as she spoke, the pipe swinging to and fro at her side between the fingers of her other

"Don't guess again, Mother Cabera," said the Captain, with a low laugh. "Are you alone."
"Don't I look like it?"

"Yes. The twins, where are they?" "On one of their larks, I reckin. 1 hain't seen hide nor hair on 'em in three days

"You ought to learn them better—"
"Learn 'em, is it? I'd like to see you," she interrupted, with a scowl.

"I shall not attempt it at any rate," was

his answer. "I suppose you are open to business now as ever, Mother Cabera?" "Ef it brings something to keep the pot a-boilin' I'm ready," she answered, with a

"It will, you may be sure. The fortune-telling business must be dull at this season

of the year?" "I should say it was."

"Nothing doing for a long time?" "Nothing." "I imagined so. Have you visited Lone

"I baven't." 'Grace Penroy's cousin has arrived." "I heard something about 'at she was ex-pected. A great beauty, I s'pose, with airs

enough to smother a person?"
"Nothing of the kind. She's mannish and fiery. I don't like her, and that is why I've come to you."

Mother Cabera grinned more pronounced ly. Her eyes were sunken deep under a narrow skull and looked very like two black, twinkling beads. There was the glitter of avarice plainly revealed. Her visitor knew her well, and was cautious enough not to commit himself in a way that might afterward prove dangerous.

"Sit down and let us have a quiet talk, mother," he said, at the same time placing himself squarely on a rickety chair. She followed his example, and as they sat there they made an odd picture—he with his unspotted garments, with oiled and combed locks, she with a gown whose original color was undiscoverable from grease and dirt, her hair in a dubious tangle and frowze.

A unique picture indeed.

A unique picture indeed.

"Now, then, Mr. Starbright, I'm all ears," she said, carefully depositing her clay pipe on the floor, and leaning forward until her gaunt form, with pointed chin resting on her attenuated palm, resembled a semicircle of bones.
"I'd like," said the Captain, "for this

newcomer at Lone Hollow to depart from there immediately. Her coming has com-pletely upset my plans, and that is very an-noying, as you may well believe."

"Of course," agreed the crone. "You would like her to drop dead with heart disease or somethin of the kind. A leetle of my cough drops—"

"For heaven's sake, Mother Cabera, stop!" he commanded, hoarsely. "I hadn't such an idea in mind. I wouldn't think of murdering the girl. I'm not that sort of person. I hope—"

A low, withering chuckle that caused his

flesh to creep interrupted his speech.

He glared at his companion, then sprang to his feet with a muttered imprecation. "I'll have nothing to do with you, old woman, not a thing."

Then he walked to the door, opened it and gazed out into the darkness. He did not go, however, neither did the crone offer to pre-vent. She sat immovable, glaring at him with her black, beady eyes in a way most unpleasant. She knew Captain Starbright

come to the cabin for a purpose that night, and Mother Cabera knew it. After a brief moment the Captain closed

the door, slipped a wooden bolt across the opening, and turned once more to the pro-"I am sorry that you can not trust me,

"Nobody but a fool would do that, Clint Starbright," the woman interrupted. "It would take a heap o' sand an' soap to wash your character clean, more'n I can afford to

perduce."
"I suppose you consider yourself immacu-

"Of course I do; don't you?" There seemed no good to argue the point so Captain Starbright made no further remark, but walked back and resumed his seat. A covert smile about the thin hps of the hag proved that he had done nothing more than she expected. The greater part of his indignation was simulated, evidently. "Now, then, will you listen to me in silence for a minute, Mother Cabera?"

"T'll make a try ont Cap'n." "What I wish to say is this. If at any time during the next fortnight an accident should happen to Miss Lura Joyce no one would be found to mourn, and somebody would find herself considerably richer in this world's goods. You understand?" "I've got pretty good perceptive faculties.

Cap'n."
"I believe you. I am not to be known in this affair at all; remember that, Mother Cabera.'

"Certainly." "And it must be on accident entirely." "What's the price fur such delightful work? A girl's life ought to be worth a good deal these times," chuckled the hag, unpleasantly.

"A hundred—"
"Tush!" she interrupted, angrily. "Do you take me for a common garroter? Not cent less 'n a thousand would tempt me. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Cap'n,

"Very well, we will not dispute over the Again he came to his feet, walked to the door, hesitated a moment, then returned to the side of Mother Cabera

She regarded him with a queer glitter of the sunken, beady eyes. "Some of your cough drops, madam. Could you accommodate me with a small

"I might." "Then do so and be quick about it, for I must get back to Lone Hollow immediately."
The hag held out her withered hand. "Cross my palm with gold and the elixir"

dropped it into her hand. Then she rose, emitting a chuckle, and glided swiftly to a cupboard near and opened it. After a short time spent in fumbling about among various articles she returned and placed a small vial filled with colorless liquid in his

"I had it all ready," she said. "I reck oned you'd be wanting some before long. The old gent at the Holler's gettin' old, and he needs somethin' stimulatin' to keep his gray head above ground. 'Twould be a pity of he'd drop off with heart disease some day, an awful shock to the community

like; eh, Cap'n?"
"None of that, you hag of darkness," retorted he, with a nervous grip on the deli-cate substance in his hand. "I will call again in a short time, Mother Cabera.' She went with him to the door, and open ing it saw him pass out into the night. As he walked silently and swiftly away he

muttered to himself:

"There were no witnesses to our meeting, and that was as I wished. Should any thing happen, any trouble come of this, that nag's word would count as nothing against me. I am sharp enough not to be caught in a trap, I flatter myself. Had the ugly twins been present I should never hav made mention of the object of my visitcontents of this vial, but it is well enough to be prepared. The poison is so subtle as to defy detection, I am told, and if Mother Cabera could not concoct such a potion no

one in the wide world need attempt it." And so the scheming Captain was eminently satisfied. Perhaps he would not have felt such elation had he looked into Mother Cabera's cabin ten minutes after

his departure.

The old woman waited a sufficient time for the Captain to get well on his way, then she went to one corner of the room, moved a large rush mat aside, and stooping lifted a

trap-door. "Come up, children; the coast is clear." Then a head peered above the floor, shag gy and unkempt, a pair of glittering eyes peering from under beetling brows, fit mates to Mother Cabera's.

CHAPTER VIL

"This Captain Starbright seems to hang about here continually, Grace! Can you

explain it?"
The speaker was a bronzed-looking young man of three and twenty, with brown eyes and well-knit frame. He was standing under a tree with his back against the trunk, while Grace Penroy reclined on the grass, with a book open in her lap, from which she had lately been reading. There was a frown on the young man's face, as though he was deeply displeased at

"Captain Starbright is grandpa's guest,

explained the girl "He seems to like the Captain, and insists on his remaining here."
"And this is the only reason for his sojourn at Lone Hollow?" demanded the young man, in a tone that was displeasing to Grace. A swift bit of red shooting into her cheek told how see was moved. "You know he has, Grace Penroy," cried

the man, in a voice harsh with aroused feeling. "I have heard all about it, that it is settled that you and the Captain are to marry. The story is in everybody's mouth. I demand to know what foundation there is in such stories." "None whatever "

Grace Penroy came to her feet and faced her over, with flushed cheeks and flashing eyes. He saw how she was moved, and the demon jealousy had full possession of him at that moment, blinding him to reason and "Grace Penroy, I do not believe you," h

whelmed him at that moment. "I have reports that I can rely on that prove all and more than the gossips tell. I did not think you would so abuse the trust of an honest heart. But it is gold! gold! nothing but heart. But it is gold! gold! nothing but gold! A female heart is tuned to no other

outbreak by a gesture from Grace, whose cheeks had lost their color now, and were pallid with the hurt his cruel words had given her heart.

"It is wonderful, sir, how much know of woman's nature," she said, in a low voice, husky and tremulous with feeling. "You distrust me, Austin Wentword, and, knowing this, it would bring only misery to link my fate with yours. I accept what you evidently wish, freedom

from our engagement."
Then she tore a plain gold circlet from her finger and held it toward him. "Grace, do you mean this?"

He uttered the words in a sort of astound

ment. Evidently he had not intended that their quarrel should lead to such a length. "Distrust would kill me. I mean it, sir.

After to-day you need not come again."
He accepted the ring and was silent. She turned, forgetting her book that lay on the ground, and was hastening away when his voice held her steps.
"Miss Penroy, you have forgotten something."

When she faced him again he was holding the book toward her. He then advanced

"Thanks, Mr. Wentword." Then she continued her course toward the house, not many rods distant, the young mechanic watching her retreating form with mingled feelings of anger and sorrow. Scarcely had she disappeared when another stepped upon the scene in the person of Captain Starbright.

Unaware of the quarrel, although he had been viewing the two from a distance for some time, the Captain knew not how inopportune was his coming. Wentword was not in a mood for sensible, qu'et converse, and the sight of Captain Starbright, whom he viewed as his successful rival, roused all the wil in the young fellow's nature. What occurred would not have happened had my hero been of that saintly pattern made to order by some of the novel writers of the

Austin Wentword was human, and perhaps bad his full share of faults; he cer-tainly was not a saint, and, at the present time, his passions were roused to a high

"Ah, whom have we here?" sneered Captain Starbright, in a lofty and insolent way that was not calculated to soothe the wound ed feelings of the Stonefield mechanic.

Austin grasped the Captain's collar and

Austin grasped the Captain's colar and said, fiercely:

"A man who can flog a score of such pusillanimous sneaks as you are. You call yourself a Captain, Captain of what I should like to know? If you were ever in the army, it must have been as a private in the rear rank of the home guard or broom

"Unhand me!" ordered the Captain, allowing his hand to seek his hip beneath the skirts of his coat. Here he usually carried a weapon ready for use in case of da "Not until I make you confess that you are a coward and never was in the army."
"I shall hurt you, young man, unless you take your dirty paw off my collar," threatened Captain Starbright, now white with

rage. "That is how I will unhand you," cried the angry mechanic, at the same time dealing the Captain a sharp blow on the cheek with the flat of his hand. "Go tell Miss abolish all French theatrical Penroy that I send her a cowardly cur for a have crept into the language.

meet. Maybe she'll salve your hurts

....

At this moment a bright object gleamed in the face of Austin Wentword. Ther came a flash and sharp report. A deadly bullet grazed the cheek of the mechanic. On the instant the two men closed, in a desperate struggle for the mastery. It was a struggle that might end only in the death of one of the twain. It was lucky for troubled Grace Penroy that she did not see

Wentword seized the Captain's wrist and attempted to wrest the revolver from his grasp. Feeling that to lose the weapon meant doom to himself, Captain Starbright clung to it with the tenacity of desperation. And thus the two men went to the

Over and over they rolled in the grass. Captain Starbright felt his grip on his revolver weakening. It was torn from his grasp, and then a terrible weakness swept his

"Mercy!" he gasped, as he felt the knee of his antagonist against his breast and saw the cocked and gleaming weapon in the hand of his maddened rival. "Mercy to such as you-never!"

Then Austin Wentword thrust his wearon in the face of his enemy and was on the point of pressing the trigger when a hand touched his shoulder. "No, Mr. Wentword; murder must not

stain your hands."

The words, uttered in a low tone, held the hand of the would-be slayer. Afterward the young mechanic could not feel too grateful for the interruption that saved him from the brand of Cain. The young mechanic came to his feet to

find himself confronted by a slender youth who held a rifle across the hollow of his arm. The reader has met this character before-Louis Fingal.

"Who are you? Why do you interfere?" demanded Wentword, in an angry tone, glaring menacingly at the new comer.
"To save bloodshed and your soul from perdition," answered the youth, quickly. Captain Starbright was now on his feet, regarding the person who had saved his life

with grateful curiosity.
"It strikes me we have met before," ut tered the Captain.
"Once, I believe."

"I can not, however, call to mind the "No? A few days since; just at the foot of

Lone Hollow. The memory of the time and the note of warning flashed swiftly into the brain of zled. Before he could question the young hunter further Austin Wentword raised the captured revolver, fired it in the air till every chamber was empty, then flung the

weapon at the feet of his rival.

"There is your revolver, Mr. Starbright,"
growled the young mechanic. "I will meet
you at another time when no friend is near to take your part."

Then Wentword turned and hurried swift

y away.
"I will meet you, hotspur," sneered the Captain, angrily. He snatched his revolver from the ground and moved as if to follow his enemy. The hand of Fingal detained him, however.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NAILS AND HAIR.

clentific Observations Relating to Their The following interesting observation have been made by Berthold, of Gottingen He found that nails which were cut off re formed quicker in children than adults, and in these than in old people; that they formed quicker in summer than in winter (a nail which in summer would be repaired in 116 nails on the right hand reformed quicker than those of the left; that the nails of different fingers reformed in different times; on both hands the nail of the middle finger the ring and index fingers, which were nearly equal; the nails and the little little finger rather the longest, particularly

on the left hand. As regards the hair, Berthold found that in persons from 16 to 24 years old, whose hair had been cut off for fever, etc., the length had reached in two years from 12 to 16 inches, giving an average of seven lines per month. By cutting off the hairs of the beard (wetted with rain water only) with a very sharp knife, every 12, 24, or 36 hours, measuring them with the micrometer, and weighing them, Berthold arrived at the fol-

1. The growth is increased the oftener the hair is cut; thus the beard cut every twelve hours, grows at the rate of from five and a half to twelve inches a year; cut every twenty-four hours, it grows at the rate of from five to seven and a half inches per year; cut every thirty-six hours, it grows at the rate of from four to six and three-quarter inches per year. The weights cor-respond with these measurements; cut every twelve hours, the yearly weight of the cut every twenty-four hours, it would be only 280 grains. 2. The hair grows more uickly during the day than at night, and this rule seems quite invariable. About one-sixteenth more seems to be formed during the day. 3. The growth is quicker in warm weather than in cold; but this rule is less constant on account of the variability of the weather.—N. Y. Ledger.

First in Arithmetic. Aunt (to six-year-old Willy)-Now, Willy, you were to save up one cent each day in the coming year, how much would you have on the close of the year in dollars and

cents? Willy (after a long consideration)-Three Aunt-But, Willy, how do you figure three lollars and fifteen cents? Don't you know there are three hundred and sixty-five days

in the year? Willy-Well, I got ter give fifty cents to de schoolma'm's birthday present every year, or she keeps me in late every day. Don't yer see de point?

Stunned by the Prospect. Old Maid-Have you a parrot for sale? Bird Fancier-Yes, ma'am. The one in

Bird Fancier-Ten dollars. Parrot-Oh, the pretty, pretty girl. Old Maid-I'll take it. Bird Fancier-Ten dollars on trial; if sat isfactory fifty dollars. Old Maid—I'll take it, I'll take it, Parrot-Oh, heavens !- Time.

Old Maid-How much?

Frederick the Great thought coffee to expensive for his people, saying he was himself reared on beer soup, which was surely good enough for common fellows, as he called his people. He wrote directions with his own hand to his different cooks as to the preparation of the dishes and sauces. He stinted Voltaire in sugar while a guest in his own palace, and what he did give was cheap and bad.

AGREEABLE to the wishes of the German Emperor, the theaters have resolved to abolish all French theatrical terms which

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.—Holmes. -Next to reading, meditation and prayer there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves so holy and wise a frame of mind, as some useful, humble employment of ourselves. -Law.

-Out of the five hundred and fiftyfive adult converts baptized by the English Church missionaries at Amritsar, India, since the establishment of the mission in 1852, no less than two hunpred and fifty-three have been converts from Islam.

-"Knowledge must be the foundation of all true enthusiasm. It was the reading of Cook's voyages that filled Carey with the desire to carry the gospel to the heathen. It was reading Claudius Buchanan's 'Star in the East,' that awakened a missionary zeal in Jud-

-In Michigan University "a larger proportion of women than of men are taking by choice the full classical course," President Angell reports. Men are becoming scientific rather than classical, on account of the new openings in scientific professions, while women study Greek and Latin, to meet the requirements of teachers.

-The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and every pursuit is the quality of attention, My own invention, or imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily,

toiling, drudging attention. - Dickens. -The "Missionary World" says: The Bible carts roll out of Madrid, and in the very Spain whose name is the historic synonym of the Inquisition the people are so clamorous for the Word of God that copies can not be printed fast enough to meet the demand." And the work is in progress in Portugal. In Lisbon there are three Protestant churches, the pastors of which were formerly Roman Catholic

J. A. MAGEE & CO., Lawrence, Mass. priests. -Sunday school teachers, said the Bishop of Petersborough in a recent address at Leicester, should teach their children the connection between the words of the Bible, and the facts, sorrows, trials and temptations of their daily life, and should never be satisfied until they saw that the children gathered something from the story that would make them happier, wiser and braver for Christ.

-The "Ten Year Book" of Cornell Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver University, recently published, shows that during the last twenty years the total number of degrees confered was 1,437 and the total number of graduates at 1,352. Of this number 45 are engaged in agriculture, 51 in architecture and building, 5 in art, 23 in banking, 11 in chemistry and assaying, 150 in civil engineering, 246 in education, 30 in electrical engineering, 61 in newspaper work, 245 in law, 25 in manufacturing, 43 in mechanical engineering, 65 in medicine and surgery, 115 in mechanical pursuits, 30 in the ministry, 5 in publishing, 12 in scientific investiand twenty-one are without occupation or unreported.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Better a little wit to lift the latch than the strength of an ox to force the

-There is nothing like running for office to cure a man of undue self-

esteem.

rubs along easily through the world; but it is because he rubs that he is polished. -If you can quietly wait while the earl is made you will gain the pearl

-The man with polished manners

plus its value ten thousand times, viz., patience. -Life is not long enough to spend a portion of it in scolding. John Wesley said he would no more scold than blaspheme. He considered them equal

-There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence.

-The fancies of men change, and he that loves to-day hateth to-morrow; but let reason be thy schoolmistress, which shall ever guide thee aright.-Sir W. Raleigh. -Money and time are the heaviest

burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. -The love which does not lead to labor will soon die out, and the thank-

fulness which does not embody itself in sacrifices is already changing to ingratitude. -The man who always tells the exact truth in this world on every possible occasion may have a clear conscience, but he will never be popular

among his neighbors. - Somerville

Journal. -Weariness may sometimes come from simple indolence. It is a mistake to suppose that only work brings weariness. A life of bright activity and eager service keeps back the flood of ennui and weariness.

-Man's free will is free will up to a certain point only; he may choose what he will think, say or do, but he can not choose what the consequence of these things shall be; these are fixed by a law at once immutable and gracious.

-There is a burden of care in getting riches-fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them. -M. Henry.

RIEUMALISM
LUMBAGO BACKACHE
LEADACHE TOOTHACHE
MEADACHE THROAT ANS
PROMPTIVE TOOTHACHE
PROMPTIVE TOOTHACHE PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
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Four Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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

Swellings in the Neck

frequently become so engorged with scrofulous matter that abscesses are formed. Painful running sores may also appear on the arms, legs and feet; sometimes continuous and sometimes of an intermittent character. Occasionally the sores appear in the ears and nose, and on or about the eyes, causing dearness and blindness. Pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints, etc., are other symptoms of the disease. It must be treated through the blood if

a permanent cure is to be obtained.
What is more beautiful than a rich, soft conpiexion in man or woman? This can be obtained only by the eradication of all scrofulous taints from the blood by the persistent use of

Magee's Emulsion,

CHOICE TEXAS LANDS Rare Chance for Settlers. The Railroad System of Texas having developed so as to bring within easy access of good interior and eaboard markets the lands granted to the

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY.CO. Renowned Agricult'l Lands

200,000 ACRES In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, cats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.

Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a genical climate, favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "bligzards,"

Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schook, churches, &c.

Texass or Satx: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.

For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to

J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas, C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex.



WALES Coodyear.



r Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty,

H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

DRAWER 3. ATLANTA, GA. Intelligent Readers will notice that

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious, Colic, Flatulence, etc. For these they are not warranted in-fallible, but are as nearly so as it is pos-sible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.



IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Offi-fal Paper of Chase County.

109th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Birth of Robert Emme',

Ireland's Illustrious Patriot and Martyr,

Celebrated at the Opera House, Strong City, March 4, 1889.

By the Emmet Club of Chase County. Kansas.

Last Monday eveneng, March 4 1889, the 109th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr, was celebrated under the auspicies of the Emmet Club, of Chase county, Kansas, in the Opera House at Strong City. The day had been beautiful and springlike, and the evening, like the day, was most favorable for such an occasion, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the Irish people of Chase and adjoining counties, together with their friends of other nationalities. The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags, the Scotch flag, the French flag and the green flag of Ireland, and on the walls hung pictures of O'Connell and other Irish patriots and statesmen. Over the stage hung a picture of Robert Emmet, above which were the words, "God Save Ireland," in large letters. The ladies who had charge of the drcoration of the hall deserve much praise for the taste displayed in the arrangement of the flags and pictures, and in the draping of the walls and ceiling.

The meeting was opened by the playing of a gallop-"Click. Click," by Weed's Orchestra; after which the orchestra played an Irish songs medley.

Mr. J. H. Mercer, of Cottonwood Falls, then sang "The Irish Exile," in such a manner as to carry the exile back in imagination to the scenes of his native land.

Emmet's reply was then recited by Robert M. Ruggles, of Emporia, with excellent oratorical ability, thus showan able speaker.

Miss Lizzie Brodie, a little girl then sang "The Last Rose of Sum-

The orator of the evening, Mrs. M. E. Lease, of Wichita, was then introduced by Mr. John Madren, at the request of the President, Mat. Mc-Donald, and Mrs. Lease interested the audience with an eloquent address of about an hour's length, in which she portrayed the wrongs under which Ireland had suffered during so many centuries; but she told the Irish te be of good cheer, as the dawn of hope was now rising above the horison, in the victory of Parnell over the London Times. She gave a glowing tribute to the women of both Ireland and America for the manner in which they had ever stood by the men of these countries, sharing their trials both in war and in peace, and when necessary furnishing them with the munitions of war with their own hands. Mrs. Lease is a most forcible speaker, and during her address many an eye was filled with tears for "Mother Ireland;" as she said that is the proper name for the "Green Isle of the Ocean."

Miss Carrie Hensen, who has a powerful, as well as a most sweet and well cultivated voice, then sang"Killarney."

The next thing on the programme being a recitation, by Robert M. Ruggles, that gentleman recited Webster's "Eulogy on Washington," in a most masterly manner.

William Brodie then sang "Never Push a Man Because He's Going Down the Hill;" after which he was onchored, and song "My Bay Mare," bringing the house down with laughter.

"O'Donnell Aboo" was then most sweetly sung by Misses Vernie Hazel and Lillie Mann, both of whom have excellent voices.

The "Red, White and Blue" was next sung by Miss Carrie Hensen and a chorus of little girls, all of whom sang very sweetly.

"God Save Ireland" was then sung by & shorus of little girls and boys, with Miss Carrie Hensen as leader. This singing was also highly praised. At the close of this song John Mad-

said he had been requested by the

favor us with an Irish jig, and when little Frank, the four-year-old son of A. Roberts, of Strong City, made his appearance every one rose to his or her feet; and when he began to dance all with which he could dance. He was enchored, and came on the stage again, inquiring. turning a summerset then rising and making a parting bow to the audience. He was again enchored, and came out and recited a couplet.

President to introduce to the audience

This being the end of the programme proper there were then volunteer songs by Wm. Brodie, Geo. W. Weed and J. dependence Bell," by Miss Martha P. Spencer, of the Emporia Normal School faculty, whose elecutionary powers are first-class.

The organist for the occasion were Geo. W. Weed and Miss Lulu Hensen, both excellent musicians.

The little girls and boys who sang in the choruses were the pupils in Mr. D. A. Ellsworth school, Strong City.

At the close of the exercises, and before clearing the floor for the dance, guaranteed. John Madden offered the following resoltion which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Emmet Club of Chase county, and guests assembled, That we heartily congratulate Charles Stewart Parnell on his complete vic-tory over his enemy, the London Times, backed as it was by the Tory government of England; and we send greetings to Gladstone and Parnell, the champions of legislative independence for Ireland.

The floor was then cleared, and dancing was kept up until about five o'clock in the morning.

The supper, a most sumptuous affair, was served at the Acme House.

Among those present, from a distance, we noticed Thos. L. Ryan, T. F. Burns, E. A. Robinson, Frank Tyler, James Kelley and sister-Miss Mary Joe Williams and wife, of Emporia, Kansas, the latter of whom, in company with Geo. McDonald, of Strong City, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, yesterday afternoon.

A law has passed Congress opening up Oklahoma to settlement. by tacking the same on to the Indian appropriation bill.

It was a Democrat who killed Lincoln. It was not a Democrat who killed Garfield; therefore it was a Democrat who killed Clayton. D -- n a Democrat anyhow,-Kansas Legis-

Divorces to the number of 13,843 Mr. Morrison is engaged as a railroad have been granted in the United States during the past twenty years for drunkness, and 66,425 for adultery on the part of wife or husband.—

Salina Gazette.

It has been settled by a Louisville, Ky., "faith cure medium" that the ing that Mr. Ruggles. though young, is world will come to an end in 1893. There may be something in this. The Republicans will wind up their administration in 1893, and if they shall mer," in a most sweet manner, and not have made way with the earth by with most perfect control of her voice. that time, it won't be their fault.

The man who succeeds is a hustler arattler, a Jo Dandy, but the poor' devil who fails, though he be a thousand times more a man, and more deserving, is a whelp, a ne'er do-well, a thing, There are hundreds of men living on stolen money who sail through life, with heads up like a steer in the corn, and who are cringed and bowed to by honest men. The old German was rich when he told his son to "get money, get it honestly if he could, but to get it."—Ex.

It is now generally believed that Blaine could have been elected as easily as Harrison was. The Demo-cratic differences in New York would not have disappeared on the nomination of Blaine and it would have taken no more boodle to carry Indiana for Blaine than was used to carry it for Harrison. If there are any of Mr. Blaine's friends who do not feel like going out and kicking themselves, they are complete masters of their tempers -Louisville Courier Journal,

CLEMENTS.

Farmers have begun their spring

Mrs. Kelly is visiting her daughter at Superior, on the C., K. & W. R. R. George Evans has bought the Emslie house, and will move, next week. Mr. Mintren, of Florence, will into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Evans.

Mr. S. B. Messer intends helping Mr. Nelson Patton run the Carpenter farm, this summer. The Clements Literary Society will

adjourn, after next Wednesday even-ing, until the 2nd of October. .We wonder what attraction Mr.

Cope finds out east to call him from home this muddy weather. Messrs. J. J. Holmes and L. M.

Talkington put up a nice lot of ice, Feb. 23-40 tons, eight inches thick. Frank Crawford received a severe cut on the lip, during play time at school, last Friday.

baugh farm. Mr. E. E. Channell has gone to

Florence. The daughter of Tom Allen is ill den stepped forward on the stage and with measles. JAY SEE & TOPSY.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining unclaimed

Master Frank Roberts who would now Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, March 1,

Doane, Birt. Miller, Abby. Oshanzals, Texan. Reed, Melissa. Winnie, Frank.

All the above unclaimed April 1st were assonished with the perfection 1889, will be sent to the dead letter Please say advertised when ng. L. P. Pugh, P. M. office.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Ladies' gold watches, of all grades shining.

I a cloudy weather as when the sun is N. A. RICE. hearse in the county. H. Mercer, and the recitation of "In- and prices, from the cheapest to the \$1,500 kind, at Ford's jewelry store. Ladies call an inspect his stock whether you buy or not.

> 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.,
> E. C. LUPKIN.
> This is the universal testimony,

> Send us your orders for roses, cut flowers and funeral designs. Our prices are moderate and satisfaction PAUL M. PIERSON & Co.

> The largest assortment of ladies' diamond and solid gold rings to be found west of Topeka is at Ford's

> Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-

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 ike 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 larest brass horn, from a mouth organ to the largest accordeon; violins, guiand John D. O'Mally, of Pittsburgh, tars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago

A. J. Penrod, of Morgan, has a lot of choice flax seed for sale at market price. WANTED-At the Union Hotel, two

girls—a cook and dining room girl. \$15 per month for cook and \$10 for dining room girl, if satisfactory.

Married, in Strong City, by the Rev. I. J. Pearson, on Monday morning. March 4, 1889, Mr. Robert S. Morrison, of Topeka, and Miss Agnes Dunlop, of Strong City. After the performance of the marriage ceremonies the happy couple left for Topeka, where

VALUE 25 CENTS CASH.

OUR BOOK COUPON.

Any subscriber to the Chase County, (Kausas) Courant, who tas paid therefore in advance to the end of 1889, who will present this coupon personally, or by mail, at the store of John B. Atden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 218 Clark St., Chicago, will be credited with the sum of 25 CENTS toward the regular price of ROBERT ELSMFRE, 12 mo, cloth, 657 pages.

PRICE 50 cents.; postage 12 cents., the remainder of the price of the book to be paid in c.sh. the order to be received on or before March 9, 1889, John B. Alden.

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Address			
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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The above innocent-looking little oupon means a good deal. Most of our readers probably, are

familiar with the name of John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, who has done so much in popularizing and cheapening high class literature. His edition of

ROBERT ELSMERE.

above described, one of the most famous books of the century, is a remarkable specimen of his enterprise. A copy of the book to be seen at this office, printed in large type. on good paper, well and nicely bound in cloth, shows to bo fairly equal to books our readers in years past have been accustomed to pay\$1.00,\$1.50, or even \$2.00, for, his regular price being 50 cents.

In consideration of our placing Mr.

Alden's enterprise thus prominently before our readers, and commending it, as we can do most heartily, he has consented to allow us to make the above very remarkable coupon offer to our subscribers. Please notice carefully the simple and reasonable conditions:

1st Paid in advance subscribers to the 2nd To the present within a specified date.

3rd 25 cents cosh with the COUPON, and 2 cents postage if by mail. The first condition is our require ment. If you have paid us.—thank you; it is a pleasure to acknowledge it with the above privilege. If you have not paid, the above is an induce Louis Duehn, dealer in coal, hardware and lumber, is doing a thriving business.

Mr. Omer Talkington, of Greenwood county, has moved on the Rodabaugh farm.

have not paid, the above is an inducement for you to do so at once. If you have a neighbor who "borrows" your paper, or who is not a subscriber, will you kindly tempt him, for us, to subscribe by showing him this notice.

To favor our subscribers as much appropriate the control of the county as practicable we have arranged with Mr. Alden (and this is where the im-

cost of freight will be not over 3 cents a copy, instead of 12 cents postage, by

If this very remarkable opportunity is welcomed by our readers as heartily as we anticipate, we hope to be able to arrange with Mr. Alden to present them similar other opportunities during the near ing the year.

On account of failing eyes 1 am 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 March, but come early and avoid the Brown & Roberts have the only rush. As good negatives can be made in cloudy weather as when the sun is

Assessors' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Township Assessors of hase county, held at the County Clerk's niice, in Cottonwood Fails, Kansas, March 1889, the following schedule for taxation Horses' Jacks and Mules.

1st class, 4 years old and over ... \$ 60 00
2d ... 4 years old and over ... 50 00
3d ... 4 years old and over ... 20 00
2 years old and over ... 20 60
1 year old and over ... 15 00 Thoroughbred Stallions.

Grade Stallions. 75 to 100 00 50 to 75 00 Thoroughbred Cattle-Registered. Grade Bulls.

yoars old and over.....year old and over..... Thoroughbred Cores. years old and over......years old and over year old and over ..

Domestic Full-fed Steers. years old and over.....years old and over....yearold and over...yearold and over... Full-fed Colorado Steers. Stock Cattle.

Milch Cows.... Steers.

Sheep. Miscellaneous.

Pleasure wagon and Ha.k Piano, 1st class...... 2d class..... . \$25 to

Improvements on Real Estate.

C. C. Evans, Sec. C. N. Moody, Chmb. J. H. Frey, WM, J. GRIMWOOD. M. D. LYLES, E. S. ELLIOTT.

Notice for Publication, LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, | FEBRUARY, 28th, 1889.

FEBRUARY, 28th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Ceo. M. Hayden Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, at Cottonwood Fails, on April 18th, 1889, viz.: H. E. No. 8076 of Charles Lacoss, of Chase county, Kansas, for the East 3/ of NE3/ of section 12, township 21 south, of range 6, east.

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

J. G. McCoy, Register.



d by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receiptice. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages y bound in cloth and gold, mailed free uphreys' Medicine Co. 100 Fulton St. N Y

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IUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
II Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
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Hogs and Poultry—Sent free, HUMPHREYS'
MEDICINE Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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portance of the date comes in) that if subscribers so request, all books shall be shipped together in our care, and we will deliver them at our office; the

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-DEALER IN-

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MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

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JAS. C. ATKINSON. MANAGER. ou must get your rig from the Red Front Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business and others to visit;
With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;
Closed carriages and narrow buggies
made for lovers,
Open to the sun. or full stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what to

grays,
Are speedily hitched for the party that pays.

jy26-tf



For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders.
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b so condensed and made portable values is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment: Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phita. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Obserev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester.

Judge H. P. Yrooman, Quenemo, Kans. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass. Judge R. S. Vorhees, New York City. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia Frank siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia. Hon. W. Schuylor Eastern D.

Ion. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa. Idward L. Wilson, 832 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo.

M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich lalands.

Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland, Mrs. M. V. ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas Mexico.
Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilia, Spanish Honduras, C. A iuras, C. A.
Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca

J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbreok, Red Bluff, Cal.
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Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kans, }

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, or, in
his absence, before G. M. Hayden, Clerk,
at Cottonwood Falls, Kans., on A pril 1st, 1889,
viz; H E No, 7698, of James L. Ellis, of Birley, Chase county, Kans., for the N½ of
NE½ and N½ of NW½ of section 12, township 21 south, of range 7 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.; G. W. Yeager, Dwight
Chapel, G. J. Yeager, of Birley, and E. T.
Baker, of Bazaar, all of Chase county, Kansas.

J. G. McCov, Register.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder,





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:

"Barthood seems almost indispensable to the household in which there are young children. It is for the parents and the nurse, and is packed full of important suggestions of a practical character. From personal experience of its usefulness, we commend it warmly."

And the Chicago Advance:

"No mother but must appreciate its wis and helpful suggestions, and be grateful for the solving of perplexities and the helpful over hard places which every one comes to who has the care of young children. W commend it to every mother in the land." Also the New York Graphic:

"Th. success of this periodical has been 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, tely received: "I am grateful to Babyis ": I have seen but two numbers, but have be and so much from those that I feel I show to edoing my children a wrong if I should all of the opportunity to learn more." "The help it has been to us would have astonished me had it been predicted beforehand." "Physician as I am, your magazine is the most welcome periodical that comes tomy table, and is the one I read first." "I cannot speak too nighty of Babyishoop. During the three years that I

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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,

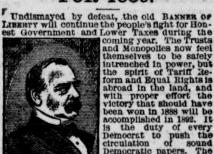
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for the amusement of children. It is a mothers magazine—a nursery help. Its list of contributon on medical subjects comprises many specialists of the highest professional standing.

The Springfield (Mass.) Union says: "It is really a question what the mothers of little babies used to do before the excellent little magazine Barrhood was published. No number can be missed without the loss being felt."

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victory that should have been won in 1888 will be accomplished in 1892. It is the duty of every Democrat to push the circulation of sound Democratic papers. The hope of the Democracy lies in the education of the masses. The BANNER is an

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The price of the Banner (weekly) is \$1.00 per year. As a special inducement to largely increase its circulation, it will send to every subscriber for 1889 who remits \$1.15 (the fifteen cents to pay postage and packing) his choice of the following premiums:

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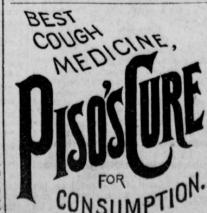
20 Pappers Garden Seed (with extras).—Enough to supply any family with a first class garden. Alleadingkinds of vegetables, andgood sized packages. Worth \$1.30. A splendid opportunity for all to provide themselves with seeds without cost.

cost.

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

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



Cedar Gr.10 57 9 53 11 30 12 12 Clements 11 10 10 04 11 40 12 23 Elmdale. 11 30 10 20 11 53 12 37 Evans ... 11 35 10 25 11 58 12 42 Strong ... 11 47 10 35 12 06 12 50 Ellinor ... 12 05 10 47 12 16 1 05 Safford ... 12 12 10 53 12 22 1 10 WEST. Cal.x. L. Pas. Dea.x. Col.x. Timef

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4 20pm 4 32 4 50 5 30 Gladstone Bazar Pass Frt. Mixen WEST. WRST. 5 40pc
Gladstone... 6 20
Cottonwood Falls. 8 39am 6 50
Evans. 3 37 8 52
Hymer. 3 57 9 30
Diamond Springs. 4 12 10 70
Burdick. 4 25 10 30
Lost springs. 4 41 11 02

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past. what in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."
"Well, Phil, I have. Don't you remember 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 feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

is to go straight to the devil."

Not so bad as that, I hope, at all "Not so bad as that, I hope, at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty."
"Thank goodness, no! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently and I was first vexed and than half convinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you

needn't say another word upon the sub-ject; your looks tell me that you took the No doubt of it; everybody remarks

upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks and was greatly improved, so much so that I deter-mined to change off and try the new Wall, how did you like it?"

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

more expensive preparation."

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

"well, that dosen't concern us. who

was it said that people fancied themsolves pious some imee 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 if all the miserable dyspeptics and victims of biliousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Buters. 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



THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

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.,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription. Spring like weather this week. Subscribe for the COURANT. Capt. R. W. Wiley has gone to

Missouri.

Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town Tuesday. The next term of the District Court

will be in May. Mr. B. Lantry went to Arkansas

City, yesterday. Mr. D. A. Loose went down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye, was visiting at Chetopa, last week. Mr. A. F. Wells and family have

gone to Kansas City.

Mr. E. W. Ellis has returned from his visit to Kansas City. The townsite of Bazaar has been

vacated by the Legislature. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was

lown to Emporia, Tuesday. Mrs. E. Porter returned, last week, rom a visit at Kansas City.

Mr. H. C. Miller, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Friday.

Mrs. Frank Oberst is having her ake oven put in good repairs. . Miss Ines Hoag, of Minneaplis, is risiting at Mr. Roland Roberts'.

Mr. Wit Adare. of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne is down to Kansas City, and will return, Saturday. You should attend the G. A. R. en-

campment at Emporia, next week. Mr. J. H. Doolittle is suffering from having run a snag into his left hand. Mrs. Dr. T. M. Zane, who has been

sick for several months, is no better. Mr. Scott E. Winne, was down to Emporia and Osage City, last Friday. Mr. M. W. Heald, who went from here to Ohio, in 1882, has come back.

Messrs. H. E. and C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, yesterday. Mr. A. D. Rilea went to Kansas City, Thursday, and returned yester-

Geo. Drummond, on Diamond creek, has a few head of good work horses lor sale.

Mr. Wm. C. Gruwell and wife, returned, last week, from a visit at Kan-

Mr. R. D. Stroud, of Kansa City, was at Strong City, last Saturday morning. Messrs. W. D. Simmons and A. F.

Wells have gone to Kansas City, on Messrs. C. H. Wheeler and William

Keats left, yesterday, for Washington Territory. Subscribe for the COURANT

argest and best paper published in Chase county. Miss Lulu Wager, of Strong City

was visiting Mrs. Rassetter, at Emporia, last week.

Born, Tuesday night, March 5 1889, to the wife of James O'Riley, of Strong City, a son.

Born, on Saturday, February 23, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cosper, of this city, a daughter.

Mr. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was over to his farm at Dunlap, Morris county, last week.

Saddie, the little daughter of Mr James O'Byrne, of Strong City, is sick with the measles.

Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia was visiting the Misses Adare, of Strong City, last week.

It rained quite hard, last Thursday, and the roads were quite muddy for several days thereafter. Born, on Thursday night, February

28, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Simmons, of this city, a son. Mr. J. M. Tuttle returned home,

Monday, from Hot Springs, Arkansas, much improved in health.

Twenty-three new members have recently been added to the Presbyterian Church of this city.

Madden Bros., the attorneys for Stephen G. Plake, have appealed the

case to the Supreme Court. The Legislature adjourned Monday, and Representative C. I. Maule re-

turned home, the same day. The ladies of Strong City will give

private masquerade at the Opera House in that city, to-night. Hereafter McDonald Post G. A. R.

of Strong City, will meet on the first Monday night of each month.

Mr, Barney Carlin escaped being njured by a runaway team at Strong Monday. No flies on Barney.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, will be appropriately celebrated at the Catholic church, in Strong City. Mr. Arthur Lawrence will move to-

day, on to Mr. A. Ferlet's place on and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes—

Buck creek, just south of town. Born, on Saturday morning, Febru-

ary 23, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of upper Fox creek, a son. Miss Stella Kerr, of this city, and

Deputy Sheriff Jabin Johnson was down to Saffordville, last Friday, getting a jury in the Turner insanity

Mr. Wm. Rettiger and family, of Strong City, are expected home from Tucson, Arizonia, some time next

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, caught a pretty skunk, which he is saving to try his dead shot at. He ucceeded.

Last Saturday a dog jumped through and broke one of the plate glass window lights in the front of Mr. J. M. Tuttle's store.

Mr. Robert Grisham, of Dodge City, visited his brother, Mr. T. H. Grisham, here, last week, while on his way home from Missouri.

Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City,

was called to Pueblo, Col., last week on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Sinclair. Mr. Wm. P. Rettiger, of Strong

City, is suffering with another felon on his finger. This is the third one the young man is petting.

The recent apportionments of the State school fund was made on the the casis of 53 cents per capita, and w Chase county's share is \$11,864.54. On Wednesday night of last week,

a number of the young friends of Miss Lillie Hilderbrand, of Strong City, gave that young lady a most enjoyable | 20 surprise party.

The Rev. G. W. Stafford, of the M. E. church, left last, Monday to attend the confrence at Baldwin, which commenced yesterday. It will be in session for one week.

Col. T. S. Jones, of Dodge City, who went on to Topeks from here, the fore part of last week, returned on Wednesday night of last week, and has gone on home.

Harry, the infant son of Dr. W. H. Cartter, who was so sick, last week. that the Doctor was telegraphed to at Washington City to come home, has gotten entirely well.

Mr. J. A. Doeing, 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. E. D. Replogle, of the Central Drug Store, left, last week, for a visit Mrs. Wick's brother, Mr. M. Gamer. at his old home in Pennsylvania. He will also visit Washington, Baltimore and other eastern cities before returning home.

Herr Von Liebeschuetz, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, at Hillsboro, Marion county, will preach at the German Lutheran church at 1,200 feet. Strong City, next Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. John Danielson, forman for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong serve until November 1st, next: Presi-City, has resigned his position, and is dent, Mrs. C. M. Frye; Vice-Presi- way to hinder him from leading us contemplating a trip to Washington Territory, intending to leave for there, to-day.

Dr. James L. Otterman and family have moved to Osage City, and the Doctor has hung out his shingle in place, and they will have another that place. The Doctor has many meeting, next Monday evening, to friends here, who wish him well, at which every one is invited. They

Messrs. G. K. Hagans and H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, were report at the next meeting. down to Topeka, Friday, and from there they went to Kansas City, the through Strong City. Wednesday of next day, and from whence they re-

turned home, Sunday. Mr. W. F. Bightmire went to El Dorado, Monday, to attend to some law cases in the court at that place and from there he went to Marion, to assist in defending the Ryan brothers

whose case is to be tried to-day. Mr. Maule's bill to allow the citizens of Falls township to vote \$10,-000 to McAdamize the road between here and Strong City, passed both houses of the Legislature. and will

become a law as soon as published. The annual department encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Emporia, Merch 12, 13 and 14. The the honest hand of jovial old Ed. Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls, ("Sam

inclusive, good to return until the 16 Dr. W. H. Cartter and his daughter, says his Courant is booming.—Osage City People, March 1. Miss Libbie, returned home from Washington City, Saturday morning, having been wired to come home onaccount of the serious illness of the \$121.70, tried at Emporia, last week,

The Rev. Wm. Manly, who is announced to preach at the Baptist mire and T. H. Grisham, who are dechurch, in Strong City, at 11, a. m. next Sanday, and at the M. E. church, in this city, at 7:30, p. m., has sent word he can not be present at the appointed times.

Married, on Tuesday afternoon, February 26, 1889, at the M. E. par-Mr. Horace C. Wadsworth and Miss engage in the practice of law here. Susan Bishop, both of Chase county. We welcome Mr. Butler back to our The bride is a native of Prince Ed. midst, and wish him much success. ward's Island.

pecting shaft, west of Strong City, to about the head and shoulders during hosts of friends, among whom is the Argentine and St. Louis, last week, to the war. Last Monday his case was Courant outfit. Strong City, were at Emporia, Monday. home, yesterday.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

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WOOD-:-MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

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SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors

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

George Gamer, Sr., arrived here, last M. D., John Stone, Wm. Stone, and Thursday, from her home in Erie, Pa. | C. L. Conaway, M. D., and Mr. Turner having been called here by the serious | was found to be insane, and applicaillness of her daughter, Miss Kate tion has been made for his admission Wicks, who is sick, at the home of into the Insane Asylum.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies'

Matfield Green is organizing a pros-

Guild of the Presbyterian Church, dent, Mrs. Wm. Rockwood; Secretary Mrs. S. A. Breese; Treasurer, J. K. The citizens of Bazaar have had two

meetings about a sugar plant at that have sent J. V. Evans to Topeka to investigate the sugar works there and

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burton passed last week, en route to Colusa, California, from whence Mr. Burton went to Indiana to carry back with him a charming bride. Mr. Burton is a son of Mr. B. H. Burton, formerly of Strong City, but now of Emporia.

There was a fellow in town, last week, who played the deaf mute racket to perfection for several days, securing the sympathy of several of our good citizens; but who finally began leave, Sunday night, by City Marshal

N. A. Dobbins. At the noon train to-day we had the pleasure of meeting and grasping for one fare, from March 10th to 12th, Wood's town," as Major Harding and inclusive good to return until the 16 his way to Topeka on business. Ed.

The case of W. W. Sigler against L James, for damages, amounting to Doctor's infant child who is now again was decided on Thursday, by a verdict in Sigler's favor for \$90.00, his attorneys being Messrs W. F. Rightserving of much praise for the ability with which they handled the case.

Mr. J. T. Butler, who has been living in Morris county, near Council Grove, for a few years, called at the COURANT office Monday, and inform-

Miss Kate and Lillie Hildebrand, of be assayed. Mr. McCallum returned tried before Probate Judge J. M. We need money to pay our debts Strong City, were at Emporia, Monday. home, yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Wicks, daughter of Mr. Winne, A. W. Orrill, A. M. Conaway.

At 12:25 o'clock, p. m., last Monday, March 4th, S. Grover Cleveland ceased pect gas and coal company, and in the | to be President of these United States, near future they intend to go to work and Benjamin H. Harrison became boring for what mother earth may the Chief Magistrate of the nation produce in that locality. They have Although he is not of our political contracted, so we are told, for a dia- faith, he is, nevertheless, our Presimond drill, and will go the depth of dent; that is, he is President over this great nation of which each and every inhabitant thereof is an integral part. no matter what may be his political the following offcers were elected to creed; and for this reason none of us should place a stumbling block in his to the fruition of all those blessings premised by his party should he be

Representative C. I. Maule re covered sufficiently from his late illness, to go to Topeka, last week, and attended to his Legislative duties. We were at Topeka, last Friday, and saw him and Senator H. E. Richter, both working hard in the interest of their constituency. There were two errors in the bridge bill published in last week's COURANT, which were made in the enrolling department, and Mr. Maule, as soon as we apprised him of the fact, got another bill, correcting the errors, passed through the House, and Mr. Richter went to work for it

in the Senate. Last Saturday night being the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Register of Deeds Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, and wife, or their silver wedding, the officer in the Court-house gave them such a complete surprise, that to hear and talk about as good as any Mr. Crum did not seem to be himself one; and who was given a ticket of all evening. Messrs. J. S. Stanley, E. A. Kinne, A. M. Breese, J. M. Rose, J. C. Davis and D. C. Ellsworth and wives presented them with a silver caster and set of silver tablespoons: Mr. G. M. Hayden, a pair of napkin rings, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Coe, a butter knife and sugar shell. The presentation speech was made by Mr J. C. Davis, and both Mr. and Mrs Crum made replies. A fruit and cake supper on laps was served.

Married, at the Catholic church, in Strong City, at mass, at 8 o'clock, Monday morning, March 4, 1889, by the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., Mr. Virgil Brown and Miss Katie F. Martin, the attendants being Mr. Dick Martin and Miss Maggie Martin, brother and sister of the bride. Mr. Brown is well known in this community, being a stone contractor at Strong City, and the bride is the charming daughter of Wm. Martin, ed us that he will move back to this Esq., of Strong City. Immediately sonage, by the Rev. G. W. Stafford, city about the 1st of April, to again after the marriage ceremonies the priest and other invited guests repaired to the residence of Mr. Martin where a most sumptuous breakfast In our issue of February 21 we had awaited them, and after partaking Mr. John McCallum, of Strong an item to the effect that Mr. C. R. thereof, the bride and groom took the City, took about one hundred pounds Turner, of Toledo, had become insane noon train for the East, followed by of the ore from Mr. B. Lantry's pros- from the effects of wounds received the congratulations and best wishes of

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank bul ldin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

r. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeous. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north e Toledo.

DR. R. M. WILSON,

Having just returned from the Indian Perritory, will remain in our midst for everal months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES,

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to onre what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.

OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLRASED TO HAVE BIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Wall Flowers, A Novel. By Manson Hamans. The Merchant's Crime. A Novel. By Honoget Ivan the Serf. A Novel. By Statemer Cons. Ja.
Heaperin; on, Tan Lieuvacean Sees. A
y M. T. Oalson.
The Misadventures of John Nicholson. A
yRouny Louis Statement. By the author of "Dere
Two Klasca. A Novel. By the author of "Dere Bread Upon the Waters. A Novel, By Etes 204. Page Ninety-two. A Novel. By MARY Com 212. A Vagabond Heroine. A Novel. By Mrs.

30c. George Cauliera's svanal A Novel. By Mrs. 503. Mary Hardwick's Mival. A Novel. By Mrs. 703. Mary Hardwick's Mival. Bear in mind that we agree to send the entire list of Twenty valuable books, as above, by mail, post paid, to every new subscriber to the Courant for the ensuing year, who remits the regular subscription price, \$1.50 and 20 cents extra, \$1.70 in all, and to every old subscuiber who pays up all arrearages and renews for one year in advance. A sample set of the books may be seen at this office.

No. 209. The Dream Woman. A Novel. By William

George Caulfield's Journey. A Sevel, Ra



HER BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

The roses are sweet and the lilies are fair,
As they bend 'neath the dews from above
They are splendid and fair—but they can not
compare
With the beautiful hands of my love.
No jewels adorn them—no glittering bands—
They are just as God made them, these sweet,
sweet hands!

And not for the world with its splendor and Nor the pearls from the depths of the sea;

Nor the queens of the land, with their beautiful

hands.
Should these dear hands be taken from me!
What exquisite blisses await their commands!
They were made for my kisses—these dear,
sweet hands!

Aye, made for my kisses! And when, some day, My life shall be robbed of its trust, And the lips that are colder shall kiss them

away, And hide them in daisies and dust, I will kneel in the dark where the angel stands, And my kiss shall be last on those dear, sweet hands.

-F. L. Stanton, in Smithville News.

WHICH UN?

M. Quad's Novel Experience With Rival Lovers.

Miss Betty Bailey Stops "Fussing" and hooses, Consequently Her Pap Asks An Extra Blessing at the Break-fast Table.

There is love on the mountains as well as in the valleys, and that love acts in exactly the same channels. One afternoon as I was approaching a mountain hamlet called "Herkimer's" I met a young man of about twenty, who, as I soon found, had been waiting my coming. He was a typical young mountaineer, but he seemed so embarrassed and flustrated that I almost became suspicious of him. He finally asked me to sit down on a rock by the roadside, and when we were down he said:

"Stranger, I reckon you'un is to stop in town?"
"Yes."

"You'll go to Bailey's, in course. They hain't nobody else got a spar' bed fur strangers."

"Yes, I was told to go to Bailey's," "They'un is expectin' you'n, and you-'un will be treated handsome."

"Yes. He moved around nervously, got up and sat down, and when I asked if ho had cramps or toothache, he blurted

"Stranger, I want to ax a plain ques tion. You 'un won't get mad?"

"Oh, no." "Hev you 'un cum courtin'?" "Bless you, no. What put such an idea in your head?"

"Dunno. Ever hear of Betty Bailey? "Never." "No! Why I thought every body

had. She's 'lasses. Nobody else can "Ah! I see! You love her and was afraid I'd come to cut you out. Case of

jealousy, eh?" "Stranger, be you 'un mar'd?" he solemnly asked.

"Yes, for the last hundred years. Married and a grandfather. Even if I fell in love with the fair Betty I couldn't marry her."

"Serus."

Press.

rious as the grave, my boy. Don't you worry over me. Indeed, if it comes handy I'll put in a good word for you."

"You 'un will chitter (talk) for me?"

"Certainly." X A TE (1.19

We shook, and then he stood up. scratched his head, looked all around, and finally lowered his voice and

"Jim Burton ar' arter her, too! Dog-gone him, but he 'lowst to cut me 'Oh-ho! Then you have a rival?

What sort of a fellow is Jim?" "Got ten acres, a cabin, a gun, two

dogs, and he 'un says he'll hev a mule this fall."
"And what have you got?" "More'n he' un, but he's purty to

boot." "I see. Well, you appear to be a good-hearted young man, and if I can give you a lift I'm bound to do it. Don't count too much on me, however. Women are strange creatures. I may even hart your case by trying to help

in due time I reached Bailey's house of traffic and travel. But when the and was cordially welcomed. I found Hoosac Tunnel-the "great bore" as Betty to be a pretty good-looking girl its opponents called it-was proposed, of eighteen or nineteen, unusually talkative and intelligent, but we had scarcely eaten supper when a boy came in and said that a man wanted to see me over at the store. At the gate I tude of the undertaking seemed appallencountered a young man who intro- ing. Four miles through a solid rock!

"Stranger, would you'un mind footing it a bit for me?"

Oh, no. I wanted to smoke, anyhow. Have a cigar? You have something on your mind you want to speak

about." I hev," he replied. "Gwine to stop long at Bailey's?" "Only a day or two."

"Cum to see see Bailey?"

"Yes.

"Didnit cum to-to-?" "To see Betty? Oh, no. Let's see.

You must be the young man who is courting her?"

"Cricky! But I am!" he exclaimed, as he clicked his heels together. "Well, she's a nice, tidy girl, and will make you a good wife. How soon does

the marriage come off?"
"Cricky! But I wish it was to-mor-

"Is any one else loving her?" "One more dog-gone his earlocks! If that ar' Tom Wharton don't keep hisself away I'll shute him!"

The let traveler a de la

I promised to speak a good word for him and went back to the house, and hardly had Mrs. Bailey and I got seated for a smoke when she called:

"You thar, Bet? Cum yere!" "What is it, mam?"

goin' to ask the stranger which Will ye abide?" Betty blushed and figited and the

mother continued: "I don't believe in fussing. When 'yes' right off, and thar' wasn't no fuss-

d'ye think, stranger?" "Is she loved by two young men?" "She are. Kept up a fussing here fur a hull year and hain't said 'yes' to either of 'em."

"But how do I know?" protested the "How do you know that oxen her

horns? Is one as good as t'other?" "Pears so." "Stranger, advise her. Bet's a good girl and will make some man a good wife, but thar's too much fussing. I can't just put up with it no mo'. Bet, will

ye abide?" STATES MARRIED "Mebbe." "You'll hev to. He knows. He's cum all the way from the no'th, and of course he knows. What's he'un yere

fur if he don't know?"

"Well, I'll abide." I was trying to avoid the issue when a rap came at the door and in walked a man of about thirty-five. He was a fair-looking man and lived about ten miles away. Bailey came in just then and was called out doors by the new arrival for a consultation, lasting about ten minutes. Then the mother was called out, and upon her return she took Betty into another room. Then the men came in, and pretty soon Bailey, his wife and myself had the kitchen, while Betty and the stranger had the parlor.

"He's a widower from the next cove," exclaimed Mrs. Bailey. "Wants to be hitched agin. Wants our Bet. What d'ye think, stranger?"

"That would settle the fussing." "'Deed it would. It's got so pap and me can't stand it. His name is Bill Stovin, and he's worth a heap. What d've think, stranger?"

"I like the idea. If Betty marries one of the young men some one will get shot. Better give them both the slip. "That's it! Too much fussing. We

can't stand it no mo'." Next morning at breakfast the mother inquired of Betty, as she poured the coffee:

"Will ye abide or no? The stranger knows what Bill was yere fur?" "Reckon it's too late," was the blushing reply.

"I've abided to Bill." "Is the day sot?"

"Yes. "Thank the Lord! The fussing is all over! Jist what the stranger was going to say. He knows. He wouldn't be way down yere if he didn't. Pap, you ax an extra blessin' this meal, and stranger, don't fear that bacon. It's some of my own cure."-Detroit Free

ENGINEERING FEATS.

The Panama Canal, the Erie Canal and the Hoosac Tunnel.

Our Historical Calendar for February notes the occurrence for three anniversaries, each of which calls to mind a great engineering enterprise. On the 7th of February, 1880, work was begun on the Panama Canal, which is not finished; on the 9th of February, 1875, the first train passed through the Hoosac Tunnel; on the 11th of February, 1828, died DeWitt Clinton.

Governor Clinton was not the projector of the Erie Canal, but to him more than to any other man was due its construction. He made it a hobby. He clung to the enterprise and talked about it when other men were disposed to forget it. He lived to see it finished and open, but he never knew what an impetus it gave to American trade, and what vast stores of wealth it poured into his native State.

The Hoosac Tunnel is not now the longest opening through a mountain. There are several others which exceed it in length, although there is none in this country which is of so great We shook hands and separated, and importance as this as a highway first as a canal tunnel and a part of a continuation of the Erie canal, which was to be extended to Boston, afterwards as a railroad tunnel, the magnialthough the work occupied many years and cost millions upon millions of dollars, it was completed at last.

Of the three great enterprises noted in our calendar, the latest is in a state of collapse, and no one can say whether or not it will ever be carried out. The second cost many times as much as had be commercially so important as its friends predicted it would be. The first. the great canal across New York, more than justified all that was hoped from it, and stands to-day a monument to the memory of one of the greatest and least Clinton.-Youth's Companion.

-A hint to all traders, big and little. is given by a boy who peddles matches aire upon a pocketful of diamonds that near an elevated railroad station in New York. He watches the passengers as State of Illinois. But the farmer must they come down the stairway, and when toil or starve. He must pay the taxes no speakers and preferred to make he sees a man with an unlighted cigar or starve, for with the ingenuity of capital out of the non-voting rather he hands him a match ready lighted, demonism they have been laid at the than to see negroes in possession of and then offers to sell him the rest of very door of life, and control every offices after the election.—St. Louis

"TARIFF BLESSINGS."

Republican Pledges That Have Been Broken Time and Again.

The claim that the people can exby the Republican party can only de-"Thar's bin too much fussing. I'm ceive those who are wilfully blind. The Harrison Administration and the next Congress were elected upon a platform declaring that they "would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes was axed if I would marry pop I said upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the Bet has to serious somebody. What tax upon the spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than surrender any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of foreign manufacturers."

of the Republicans. Under it they supposed that the Leader considers any pledge binding upon the men now in control of the councils of the Republican party. For years they have made that the party of broken pledges. They have given the lie to their own utterances, and proven false to the teachings of their best men. But there are conditions under which even these men will remember their promises. They can look back upon the infamous surrender of 1882 without a blush; they can read with composure the platforms in which they have made to the people promises to the ear, to be broken to the hope; but the platform of 1888 was a contract, not with the people, but with the combined forces of corporate monopoly and private greed. A wholesome fear of losing the support of the men controlling the purse-strings will force the next administration to stand by the pledges made in the platform on which it was

elected. It will be remembered that in 1884 the Republicans proposed to "correct the inequalities of the tariff." They had placed upon their ticket an avowed tariff reformer in the person of John A. Logan. Every act of the party had been a confession of the need of a complete revision of the tariff. But in defeat as in victory, pledges to the people were broken, and every effort to revise the tariff was resisted and denounced as the work of "agents of

foreign manufacturers." It is well to keep before the eyes of the people certain facts in regard to that protective system, which is so sacred in the eyes of modern Republicans, that they would maintain it at the expense of free whisky and tobacco. When a tariff for protection has been made to cover more than the total cost of production-including both the raw material and labor-it will be difficult even for a protectionist to claim that the laborer gets the benefit

of the tax, or that the foreigner pays it. For instance, the duty on cylinder and crown glass is equal to about six per cent. more than the cost of production. The presence of such a law upon our statute books is a plain evidence of the corrupting influence of the protective system. Here are a few articles that can be clearly con- Journal. sidered as within the range of "the

inequalities of the tariff." Cylinder and crown glass..... Steel for railway wheels
Iron and steel beams
Rice (cleaned).....

How completely the burdens have been placed upon backs least able to bear them can be seen from the following statement: On every dollar's worth of the fol-

lowing articles purchased by the consumer the amounts set opposite have been levied as a tax:

Sugar, about..... Common woolens 6 to wool Unout diamonds 7 to per cent.

This list can be extended to cover nearly every article required for daily use by the producing classes in the country. It is the result of legislation by a party claiming to be the especial guardians of American labor. It is the kind of protection that it is proposed to maintain, even at the expense of an entire abolition of the internal taxes on liquors and tobacco. Under duced himself as Jim Burton, and Its advocates persisted in urging it, and this policy the only equality contemplated is that the poor shall pay as the many. -Buffalo Courier. much in amount as the wealthy. The tax upon the sweetened coffee drank from Sevres china shall be no greater than upon that with which the miner softens his crust in the heavily-probeen expected, and has not proved to drop from an ocean of plenty. Fall- joyed. Without those colored votes known of American statesmen, DeWitt open markets of the world, pays more voter that he must not ask for any tax upon the woolen shirt that screens cold than does the protected millionwould buy the richest county in the

By their weight the victim is denied all power to obtain that self-culture needed to expose the fallacies with which his protests are confronted, and the pect any proper revision of the tariff old story is repeated; ignorance, the slave of avarice, becomes the parent of poverty and the progenitor of crime. -Chicago Leader.

GREAT IS PROTECTION. How the Farmers Are Robbed by Tariff-

The farmer must be protected, whethr he fancies it or not, and to ensure him the benefits of protection the binding-twine trust was devised. It is organized for the philanthropic purpose of controlling the supply and price of an indispensable article. vast wheat fields of the West consume in harvest time enormous quantities of this twine, on which the present tariff exacts a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and from which the Mills bill proposed to take off ten per cent. The twine men, encouraged the unconscionable increase of duty proposed by the Senate bill, have combined to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity which will be afforded the whisky trusts and the agents of them, should the Senate bill become a law in the next Congress. According Here is a distinct pledge on the part to the Republican method of protecting the farmer, the duty is to be forty have succeeded in frying the fat out of 'our manufacturers," and with it greased the way to power. It is not about two hundred per cent. on supposed that the Leader considers they have a day of twine, and about two hundred per cent. on the least expensive. The manipulations of the trust may send the price of binding-twine up, next summer, to a figure that will place it out of the reach of the farmer, unless he is prepared to mortgage his harvest to obtain a supply of an article that is indispensable for his work. The Western Rural, an influential agricultural paper, advises the farmers to boycott the binding-twine until they can get it at something like fair terms. It will not be feasible, however, for the farmers to simply stack their grain loose, and they are likely to be at the mercy of the trust. They will have an excellent opportunity of comparing the protection offered them by the Mills bill and that afforded by the Republican Senators. The passage of the Senate bill by the next Congress would be the signal for the formation of countless new trusts in addition to the goodly number that now oppress American industry. Great is protectection, and to the trusts is its profit. -Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

-The "original Harrison man continues to drop in on the General two or three times a day.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

-- Chandler's idea of naval administration is millions for repairs, for rings and for unseaworthy hulks, but not a cent for a ship that can float or fight. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

--- President Cleveland is said to be very unpopular among the citizens of Washington, D. C. This is quite satisfactory evidence that plunder has been scarce at the capital during the last four years .- Chicago News.

-Senator Chandler's bill making a \$5,000,000 appropriation for rams is services of the sh out so numerously and voted for protection in the recent election. -Boston Herald.

__If some of the millionaires who made their money under a protective tariff and gave it to found universities could come to life and see these institutions filled with free-trade professors, they would not be as happy as they might be.—Providence (R. I.) jewelled attire.

-The work of building a navy able to give the United States rank own. He had sharp eyes and a firm among the naval powers has been car- lip, but to judge from all accounts he ried on well toward completion. All share the hope that the work may be finished by the next administration without those frauds and scandals which disgraced for years the Republican management of the navy. - Albany Argus.

-The biggest joke of the day is the State portfolio. When the ice crop grows on orange trees, when politicians lose their itching for office, man breast dries up, when Wiggins' prophecies are fulfilled, then James G. Blaine will decline. But that is not 1889. - New Haven Register.

-It appears that the prices and production of pig-iron are to be subjected to a powerful combination of speculative manipulators. The influence of such a syndicate will be felt all along the line of our manufacturing industries. It is an important move in the great game of moneymaking-profit for the few, loss for

Republican Ingratitude.

During the last twenty-four years the colored people of the United States have furnished about one-fifth of the tected tin cup. Falling upon the ac- votes that gave the Republican party cumulations of monopoly, it is but a all the offices and spoils it has ening upon the earnings of the manual it would have been all that time in a laborer, it becomes the warrant for powerless minority. In that time a perpetual slavery, the death-knell to new generation of negroes born and all hope. The farmer stopping for his educated in freedom has added largely noonday meal, resting from a toil the to the Republican vote. But still the product of which must compete in the Republican party tells the colored office that amounts to any thing for him from summer's heat and winter's even the most highly cultivated and qualified and honored leader of the negro race. No wonder the colored people failed to vote in the South. where the Republican managers sent avenue from the cradle to the grave. Post-Dispatch.

THE KISSING HABIT. An Earnest Protest Against One of the

Greatest Nuisances of the Age. It is really a nuisance, and, in these days of societies and crusades against evils, presents a good object. We mean this kissing habit. It is certain that, if the great army of babies could speak, they would united in saying, "Save us; we can not save ourselves!" Poor little helpless things, we pay no attention to frowns or tears, but just because they are sweet and attractive, pounce upon them like hawks, and kiss them with the greatest freedom; and much more serious results follow than annoyance to baby. Doctors tell us that many times disease is transmitted by kissing. Girls are the guilty ones in this bad practice. Very rarely does a boy kiss another boy, even his own brother. But girls!-that is, some girls -kiss every girl friend, anywhere street, church, school, cars, anywhere; sometimes they will kiss a strange girl when parting from her, just because she is with a friend. That is even a worse habit: kissing a girl when they do not feel at all kindly toward her when in the next breath they will make a criticism that shows they have even a

iect: "Girls are impulsive-they would lose much of their charm if they were not: they make their dear five hundred friends, and every time they meet and every time they part they kiss one another. The dear five hundred, or the most of them, drop out of daily life as the years go on, and are replaced by others, and the habit grows until now you can see women kissing each other everywhere-in cars, at railway stations, in all public places." Last summer some young woman and

dislike. Wide Awake says on this sub-

girls met at a summer hotel for the first time. Before the end of the week a stranger would have been justified in thinking that they had known each other from infancy. They were insepara-ble. They walked up and down with their arms around each other, they kissed "good-bye" if only parting for a few hours' row. They apparently were bosom friends, with no secrets. Not long since, one who had seen this violent growth of affection met one of the group; they had scarcely seen each other since their return, and apparently had lost all interest in each other: so, with Wide Awake, we say:

"Remember a kiss is the most sacred expression of love which you can give to your mother, or your sister, or your dearest friend; and I tell you now what I know to be true, that really refined women, as they grow older, grow chary of scattering such gifts right and left to every acquaintance. After all, my message may be packed into that one word, so expressive in its modern use, 'Don't.' "-Christian Union.

AN INDIAN MAGNATE. Call Upon Runoodeep Singh, Maharajah of Nepaul.

We had now been at Khatmandu ten days, when the long-wished-for word came that General Runoodeep Singh, the Maharajah of Nepaul, would be pleased to see us on the following day. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, we probably intended as a recognition of called at the palace, and after passing everal sentries with loaded and drawn swords, were usher into the audience hall. It was a long room, fitted up with mirrors, chandeliers, and English furniture generally. The Maharajah was seated on a chair in the center of a semi circle composed of a dozen of his most distinguished officers, the majority of whom were in military uniform, and all resplendent in their

The Maharajah looked like a man of sixty with a decided will of his was not at all equal in abilities or liberal ideas to his brother and predecessor, the late Sir Jung Bahadur. Our call, growing less formal the longer it was extended beyond all regulation limits, proved most interesting. Seated as wished to converse with him directly, the remark that Blaine may decline and for this purpose we should have language as our medium of communication; but the nephew of the when the fountain of hope in the hu- Maharajah, Genera Khudgo Sham Shere Jung, who had been educated at Devotion College, Calcutta, wished to air his English, and insisted on our addressing our remarks through him to his uncle. The latter, however, getting warmed up with the conversation, dispensed with his intersorts of questions about England and America, the latest inventions, and the reason for our coming to Nepaul. At length we started to take our leave, and asked permission to visit in the city, and call on any of his subjects. Our requests were no sooner made than granted, and then, as if to delay our departure, the Maharajah showed us about the palace, and finally recognized our farewell salaams by presenting us with the regular tokens of Oriental courtesy in connection with calling. They were "pan suparee," or bits of the areca-nut done up in a spicy leaf with lime, the whole covered with silver-foil, and ready for putting into the mouth. We were sprinkled with rosewater, our handkerchiefs scented with oil of sandal-wood, and we were graciously invited to call again .- Henry Ballantine, in Harper's Magazine.

-A San Francisco milkman is the possessor of a horse whose hide is covered with a thick mass of curly white hair, about three inches in length. When seen from a short distance the hide presents a woolly appearance and the animal looks as though nature had given him the skin of a sheep through mistake. The last the or the

NOT A SALAMANDER.

A Painful Episode in the History of the Mc-Swat Family.

"Billiger, the room is growing cold." Absorbed in his task of reading a story by the celebrated novelist Wowells, in order to win a bet of fifty dollars he had made with Swackhammer that he could do it in two consecutive sittings and come out alive, Mr. Mc-Swat paid no attention to the remark. "Billiger," repeated Mrs. McSwat, presently, "and the room is growing

"I had not observed it, Lobelia," he replied, as he hastily sketched a large fist on the margin of the page, to enable him to find the place again, and looked up. Is it any colder than it has been all afternoon.

"Of course it is," retorted his wife. "You don't feel it because you put on your overcoat when you began to read that story."

"What do you want me to do?" he inquired.

"You know as well as I do. The furnace needs more coal."

Billiger laid aside his book, rose to his feet and yawned-a large, frank, unreserved and expansive yawn. "I'll attend to it, Lobelia," he said,

and went down into the basement. "By George, I'll make it warm enough for her!" he muttered, as he threw shovelful after shovelful of coal into the furnace. "I'll give her heat enough to crack the wall paper if she wants it." he continued, and he shoveled in some more. "No trouble to show goods. If you don't see all the coal you want ask for it. I guess that's

about enough, though." And he closed the furnace door and stood a few moments watching it.

"It doesn't seem to blaze up just exactly as it ought," he said. "I'll stir it up a little.'

He opened the furnace door. There was a sudden bursting into flame, a fierce puff, a blinding glare en-

veloped him, and with a yell of terror, he started up the stair-way. "Billiger McSwat!" exclaimed his wife, as he came tearing into the sitting-room, "what in the world have you

been doing to yourself?" Billiger stepped in front of a mirror and looked long and sorrowfully at the

reflection that met his gaze. His eyebrows and eyelashes were gone, his front hair was shriveled, his mustache had disappeared, and a sorry looking crisp on each side of his face was all that remained of a once glorious pair of side-whiskers.

"What in the world have you been doing to yourself?" repeated his anx-

ious wife. "Lobelia," he replied, in the voice of a man who has waded through the quicksand of doubt and uncertainty, but has reached the solid ground of truth at last, "I have been making an infernal idiot of myself!"

"It will all grow out again, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, soothingly, some hours later; and she leaned over the lounge on which he lay, and with her soft hand she daubed his scorched face with vaseline and cold cream.

"Lobelia," he groaned, as he surveyed himself mournfully in a handglass, "I'm a ruin-a hideous ruin. If cle a puff of flame would make of me, "Lobelia," he continued, in a faltering voice, "would-would you have married me?"

"Billiger," she replied, as she put a fresh dab of salve on his face, "I would. You need somebody to take care of you."-Chicago Tribune.

MASCULINE CALM.

Mr. Bixby Proves That Men Never Get Excited Over Trifles.

"You women vex and fret yourselves too much about trifles," said Mr. Bixby, calmly, to his wife the other day, after she had chanced to say that she thought it "very strange" that she could not find her scissors, for which she had been hunting half the morning. "You allow yourselves to get all upset about mere we were next to the Maharajah, we nothings. Now, what if we men, with all our cares, did the the same thing? But we don't. We're under better menhad recourse to the Hindostanee tal discipline. We hold ourselves in check. We-mercy, it's train time! Where's my hat? I left it here on the rack when I came in. Where is that hat? It's mighty strange—that a thing once laid down in this house can never be found again! Where in thunder is that hat? Here, you children, fly around and help find it! It makes me so infernally mad to think that-no I didn't put it any place else! I'll swear preter, and plied us directly with all that I put it on the rack! I'll just be darned if I-oh, I don't care a copper how many chairs I upset! I'll find that hat, by George, if I have to tear the house down and throw it out of the window! It beats the dickens how that-found it yet? No, and it never will be found! I haven't the slightest idea that it'll ever be seen again on the Lord's earth! I don't care if I did smash that vase! Wish I'd broken the pair of them! I'm mad enough toaha, so you've found it, have you? Where was it? In the hall closet? I didn't put it there! What! Jane says I did, for she saw me? She'd better not say that to me! I dare her to! Well, now I'm off!"-Time.

Stone Steps or Death.

"I want stone steps to this house," she said to the architect, as they were discussing the plans. "Yes'm, but stone steps are danger-

ous in winter." "I don't care. Mrs. Blank has stone steps to her house, and I'll have to

'Yes, but she fell on them and broke a leg the other day."
"Then I'll fall and break both legs. I'm not going to let her crow over me!

They Come Slowly, But When They Do Come They Are Pretty Big.

A conversation with a young physician recently disclosed a fact new to the writer. "I should like to go in for surgery," said the M. D., "but I can't afford to do so. I'm dependent on my profession, and so, though surgery would pay best in the long run-the very long run-I must stick to what will bring me in money at once. You see, the majority of surgical cases involve poor people, who can't pay. It's the poor woman in the factory who gets caught in the machinery, or the poor man who gets crushed in the street; their cases demand just as good care as those of the rich man, but they can't pay for it. The rich are protected from the ordinary accidents, and the proportion of surgical cases among those who can afford to pay for treatment is disproportionate to the whole number of surgical cases. Besides, the poor go to the hospitals for surgical treatment. Now there are any quantity of medical cases, requiring comparatively little care, but bringing in a constant stream of small amounts; and, as the Scotch say: 'Many a mickle makes a muckle,' and I'm looking after the mickles-perhaps 'nickels' would be an American translation-hoping to get my muckle. Once in a while, of course, a rich man requires a dangerous surgical operation, and then, of course, big fees are paid; but I can't afford to wait for that while."

One case, such as the young doctor spoke of, was that of a well-known young fellow on whose face had grown a huge, goatee-like excrescence, disfiguring him frightfully, causing him great inconvenience, and at last becoming positively dangerous to his health. At last one of New York's big surgeons undertook to remove it. Two operations were necessary, with a long interval between them. The surgeon and his chief assistant performed them, and the fees, in popular report, ranged from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for the chief, and from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for the assistant. Yet even the larger amounts would not have reimburse them for the study necessary in fitting themselves to do the operation. As the darky explained to his master: "I done charge you fifty cen's fer killin' de cahf, sah, an' one dollah fer de know-how." It's the cost of acquiring the "know-how" that keeps many young doctors on the medical side of their profession.

In connection with this case, it may be said that it was a great triumph for American surgery. The young man had applied to all the best surgeons in Great Britain and in Europe, and from each of them he heard his death sentence: "We can't operate. Any operation will merely kill you more quickly than the growth itself. Go home, put your affairs in order, and live as long as you can." He did live as long as he could; he is living now; and that he is is due to the courage of an American surgeon in a crisis before which foreigners sat helpless.

A similar triumph was that won by a distinguished alienist of Philadelphia. The head of one of the largest insane asylums of this country, desirous of studying the most approved methods of treating the insane, went abroad to visit the foreign hospitals. He called on one of the greatest European specialists, and explained his intentions. "My dear sir," said the Frenchman, "go home; go home, and go to the Philadelphia hospital; there you will find a man who knows more than any of us, whose methods are perfect, whom we all study and reverence." The American went home and learned that the Frenchman was right.

It may be remarked that both of these distinguished Americans are dead. - N. Y. Sun.

STEALING PHOTOGRAPHS.

A Species of Larceny Which Is as Contemptible as It Is Rude.

There is a custom that prevails in local circles amongst even conscientious poeple, that causes a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, besides oftentimes being the means of the severing of friendships, and that is the habit of stealing photographs from albums. You can not imagine how often the thing is done among the people of good social status. One lady will call on another, and, while waiting her in a drawingroom, will pick up an album or photograph case, and, seeing any picture she wishes, without desiring to manifest interest sufficient to ask the owner for it, will deliberately slip it in her pocket. It never occurs to her that this photographic theft is as bad as any other. She says to herself, "Oh, its only a picture, what's the difference." But there is a difference, and the loss of that picture may bring a misunderstanding, as the absence of it is often discovered by the original, and nothing can convince him or her that the loss was not indifference on the part of the person to whom he or she had given it. I wished a picture of a dear friend of mine for a special purpose. It was the RYE-No. 3. only one extant, and when I went to only one extant t search for it, behold! I found some vis-

itor had carried it off. This finale of a

album, with a padlock and key, and

should exist with people who would

A PECULIAR FANCY.

Odd Buttons the Correct Thing for Outer Garments and Coats.

"I call it perfectly disgraceful!" "What?"

"Why, a girl like Miss ---, whose father must be worth at least a million, going about with odd buttons on her

"Oh, but that's the latest fashion." "You don't mean it?"

"Indeed I do. All the advanced young women are wearing buttons that don't match. It's rather startling at first, but I suppose we shall get accustomed to it in time. I'm quite prepared to find my own jacket displaying a motley collection of wood, pearl, steel, jet and silver some day. I believe one is permitted to wear together buttons of every material and color, so long as they are of the same or nearly the same size."

But even that rule is not very closely observed. I noticed a young woman from New York at a musicale the other day in a gray velvet gown, fastened down the front with buttons of every conceivable variety and size. All of them, I should say, were valuable, and some really beautiful, quite works of art. There were several of old Russian repousse work, two or three "Dauphines" of paste mounted on silver, one of natural wood, with flowers in incrusted ivory, and one lovely little Florentine mosaic. They were very carefully arranged to harmonize with each other, and the gown and the general effect, though a little bizarre, was

really very good. I hear the new fashion is gaining ground on the other side of the Atlantic, so that Englishwomen who pride themselves on their "button sets" will be rather out of it for the present, won't they? You never heard of "button sets?" Well, don't think they are common in America, but in lots of old English and French families they are handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another.

"Do you see that?" asked a wholesale dealer in "small trimmings," holding out a "yachtswoman's" buttons in the old silver and red gold. "Two inches and a half in diameter! Another button 'craze' is beginning, like the one which raged from 1878 to 1881. You remember it, don't you? All the button manufacturers made their fortunes then. Dresses used to be nearly covered with buttons up the front and down the back, over the shoulders and across the skirt, on the pockets, and sometimes even on hats. Now it looks as if there would be another harvest for the button manufacturers, though, so far, more attention is paid to quality than quantity in the present craze. Not but what individual buttons are are large enough, but only a few of of them are worn at a time. I'm expecting some next week which will be three inches in diameter."-Chicago

Rather Meager as a Fee.

"Speaking of marriage fees," said a prominent clergyman, "recalls a very embarrassing blunder which was perpetrated upon an innocent brother clergyman recently. The groom, who was not a very nervous fellow, either, carelessly poked an old plantation negro ballad into his vest pocket with the five dollar bill which he intended as the marriage fee. During the excitement which followed the ceremony the young man placed the ballad in the palm of the clergyman. After a fervent God-speed the officiating clergyman left without inspecting the negro song. The divine was indignant when he discovered the nature of the bit of paper which he had stowed away in his wallet. However the young man found the five dollar bill in his vest pocket, made a hurried examination and succeeded in allaying the ire of the clergyman."-Christian at Work.

-In all the excitement of the most exciting of many campaigns, the one through which we have just passed there is one man who has always kept his spirit level. The carpenter, foolish one, the carpenter .- Burdette.

THE GENERAL MARKETS

THE GENERAL W	IAKK	EI	5.
KANSAS	CITY.	Mar	ch 1.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	8 3 40	0	3 50
Butcher steers	3 50	0	3 60
Native cows	2 00	0	3 00
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 20	0	4 35
WHEAT-No.3 red	90	0	94
No. 2 soft	92	0	94
CORN-No. 2	23	40	23
OATS-No. 2	. 20	0	21
RYE-No. 2	. 41	0	42
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 40	0	2 75
HAY-Baled	3 00	0	5 00
BUTTER-Choice creamery.	22	0	24
CHEESE-Full cream	12	0	12
EGGS-Choice	. 11	0	11
BACON-Ham	. 10	0	10
Chauldon		4	

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 75 @ Butchers' steers.... 3 00 @ HOGS—Packing
SHEEP—Fair to choice.
FLOUR—Choice.
WHEAT—No. 2 red. GORN-No.2 OATS-No.2

CHICAGO. WHEAT-No. 2 red..... album, with a padlock and key, and when I am not in the room myself I always keep my album securely locked.

It seems strange that such a habit

BUTTER—Creamery..... It seems strange that such a habit PORK....

shrink at the idea of taking any thing else that would amount to the value of a cent, but conscience among some people grows obtained this particular form. ple grows obtuse in this particular form of kleptomania.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-OATS—Western mixed......

A Trust That is ne Monopoly.

The trust reposed by the dyspeptic and bilious in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not a monopoly. It is shared not only by them, but by residents of malarious localities, quondam rheumatic sufferers whom it has relieved, and the nervous, debilitated and infirm whom it has built up. If troubled with inaction of the kidneys you should use it. Give this medicine the systematic trial it merits.

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THE German Empress, says the London Star, is a perfectly coloriess character, who has no opinions of her own, and she is completely under the domination of her husband.

MEDICAL experts, by the use of the Micro MEDICAL experts, by the use of the Microscope, have recently discovered and classified specific living germs in the blood of all persons suffering from Malaria, and say that to cure the patient these germs must be killed. Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger advanced this theory as the correct one, and prepared his "Antidote for Malaria" to destroy these poisonous germs. If you have Malaria in your system, a few doses of this medicine will destroy the poison immediately, and not injure an infant. Sold by Druggists.

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Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, has been occupied during the last two years in writing an elaborate history of his seven years' reign in Bulgaria.

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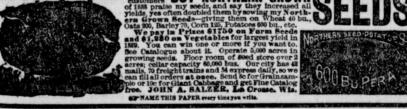


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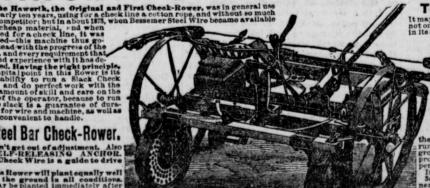
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DECATUR. ILLINOIS.

Proceedings of the Reform Conference in Chicago.

Tariff Reformers Meet to Discuss the Re duction of Taxation-Speeches by Men Prominently Identified with the Movement-Resolutions Adopted.

The recent conference of the American Tariff Reform League at Chicago was well attended. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Governor of Nebraska, was elected permanent chair-man. Mr. Morton, in taking the chair, spoke of the honor of presiding over a meeting called, not to name a man for an office, but to proclaim "a true principle of human government, the essence of liberty itself." They were there as abolitionists to make nerce as free as America had made thought, speech and the free press.

Among the letters of encouragement was an autograph letter from President Cleveland, which was read and received with great enthusiasm. After indorsing the purpose of the league as set forth in its circular, he says:

danger which we have to guard against The danger which we have to guard against is the misleading of our countrymen by specious theories, cunningly contrived, and falsely offering to the people relief from personal burdens and the legitimate expenses necessary to secure the benefits of beneficent rule under

economic question which is now pressed upon their attention are freed from all sophistries and clouding fallacies and until the subject of tariff reform is presented to them as a topic involving the relief of the plain people in their homes from useless and unjust expense.

The following well-known gentlemen were elected officers of the conference: Vice-Presidents-Charles W. Deering, Illi-nois; Horace White, New York; Henry A. Robinson, Michigan; Enoch Harpole, Kansas; E. W. Judd, Massachusetts; S. W. Wilbains, In-diana; Jesse Metcalf, Rhode Island; R. B. Krkland, Wisconsin; Governor Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; K. G. Harger, Iowa; E. M. Wilson, Minnesota; James D. Hancock, Pennsyivania; J. Lawrence Dunham, Connecticut; Harbert Boggs, New Jersey, and J. O. Smith Obio.

Secretaries-Aretas W. Thomas, Texas; Walter H. Page, Massachusetts; J. Lawrence Dunham, Connecticut, and John Z. White and W. E. Thome, Illinois.

A large number of resolutions were preand referred. C. G. McDougal, of Handforth, Ill., representing the farmers of the convention, offered a resolution which reads thus:

'We believe, with our facilities for transportation and exchange which enable us to produce upon our land the crop that yields the largest returns, with our long hours of labor, and above all with our unequaled soil and climate, that we are able—in fact, always have been and always will be able—to compete in the markets of the world in the sale of agricultural products.'

The first speaker was Charles K. Ladd, of Illinois. He began by observing that a contest was going on between the laboring many and the crafty few. The issues to-day were the same as the issues of 1860. The masses were contending against a money aristocracy. For the last twenty-five years the country had been nothing but a great junk-shop, full of slave chains, broken bayonets and polished brass buttons. When a tax bill was presented for payment the politician would harangue the people and say: "Didn't we save the country? Didn't the war cost something?" The flattered voters would swell up with a consciousness of having saved the country and give their votes to sustain the schemers. The speaker said the country adjoining the town in which he lived was as beautiful and fertile as any in the world.

The people were honest and thrifty, and yet during the last winter more auction sales and extensions of interest had been made than any previous year. The debts for which the sales had been made were due men who twenty-five years ago were not worth a dollar and who had grown rich off chant in Canada had told him that he had What have we to be proud of? Is it because sold American axes for twenty years in competition with Canadian axes, although he had been obliged to pay a duty upon them of two dollars a dozen, and yet the tariffites said that a duty must be levied in order that Americans might be able to make axes at all. In conclusion, Mr. Ladd said the convention should be named the "Emancipation convention' rather than a Tariff-

Reform convention.

Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, said that a President had just been elected by fraudulent votes and that he was about to go to Washington to inaugurate an administration whose chief purpose was to per-petuate an odious system of taxation for the benefit of a class. He believed, however, that free trade had only received a check and that the movement would gather such momentum within four years as would gain

Thomas J. Shearman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke on "Protection, the Enemy of Indus-He began in a droll way, putting the protectionist argument in a shape to con-vulse his audience. He enlarged his subject and made protection out to be the common enemy of humanity. Growing serious he fell to quoting dates and statistics to show that protection in the United States had proved itself the enemy of agriculture, facturers. He laid the blame for the importation of foreign pauper laborers on the protection tariff and attributed to it the ruin of the iron and steel trade in the East, while the West, where protection was almost neutralized by reduced railroad rates, had reached a production of iron and steel manufactures eleven times as large as fifteen years ago.

Clinton Furbish, of Illinois, likened Grover Cleveland to Stephen A. Douglas and proceeded to attack the old political parties, and in a fierce vein of mingled satire and invective rebuked Congress for refusing to obey the dictates of the people to reduce the tariff. He said:

"We tried to get a reduction from 120 per cent, tariff and we were told we had to be content with a reduction of 5 per cent., because it was all we could get from a Congress elected by Democrats. The Republican party have levied on the people a tax which plunges 50,000,000 of white men into a slavery a thousand times worse than the slavery from which they rescued 40,000,000 of black men. It's all the same when you have run the gamut of the Republican party from Blaine to Wanamaker, no matter whether you run from Blaine down or the other way.

J. Q. Smith, of Ohio, read a paper on "The Mills Bill" and "The Senate Substitute.' The Mills bill was not perfect, Mr. Smith said, but it was much better than the Senate Mr. Mills' bill provided for a reduction of \$78,000,000, while the diminution by the Senate bill would be only \$13,000.000. The passage of the Mills bill would save to the pub-lic \$53,000,000 on imported goods and \$200,-000,000 by the necessary reduction of price of American-made goods of the same c ass.

Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said that after very careful discussion and some compromise the committee had unanimously re-ported the following resolutions, whose

"1. We hold that it is the natural right of every man to freely exchange his labor or the product of his labor to the best advantage. We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the special protective system and demand the laboratory of the laboratory of

prompt abrogation of all protective features from the tariff.

**2. We believe the American Nation will

reach its full measure of prosperity only by en-acting at the earliest day practicable such leg-islation as will apply the American principle of free trade between the States to the United States in its relations to the world." The committee also reported and moved

for adoption resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee empowered to prepare an address to the public and to per-fect plans for propagating the principles embodied in the resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions, about evenly made up of pronounced free-traders and tariff-for-revenue men, had wrestled over the abbreviated report for five hours. Henry George, Brownlee, of Michigan; Bowker, of New York, and Davis, of Ohio, were strenuously for free trade, and Chairman Hancock, Bleike, of Illinois, and Lehman, of Iowa, championed a declaration for a modified tariff for governmental expenses. It was finally determined as a compromise to offer the report in two parts so that it might be conveniently divided.

Horace White, of New York, called the

attention of the convention to the provision in the constitution which provides for the laying of direct taxes upon the States in proportion to their population. Free trade meant direct taxation, and that could not be.

Mr. Croasdale, of New York, said: "I want this convention to notify the Democratic party that in this country there are men who know what they believe. We will the sanction of free institutions.

The declared purpose of your league will not be attained until all those instructed in the Democratic party."

declare the truth and the whole truth. We are not responsible for the cowardice of the Democratic party."

Democratic party." The meeting was in an uproar when Henry George pressed forward to the space in front of the stage. There was very great cheering, but one or two adventurous opponents objected. Chairman Morton, however, said Mr. George might speak. Said Mr. George:

"I support this clause as a matter of princi "I support this clause as a matter of princi-ple and a matter of policy. I represent the Free-Trade Club of New York and I am a freetrader. [Applause.] Yes, I am in favor of tree trade—free! FREE! FREE! unrestricted trade! [Applause.] To day protective tariffs are prohibited by our constitution and the only way they are maintained is under the guise of a tariff for revenue. A protective tariff is rob bery. A tariff for revenue is swindling. We want equity; a square basis of principle upon which we can plant ourselves. We want to go before the American people and show that all tariffs are wrong. Let us sweep away all the

"As a mere matter of policy I believe we ought to take this step. The free-trade fight will not go on unless we do. The United States is not England. We are governed by different conditions and we must make a broad sweep. Let us make a fight on principle. Let the poli-ticians make the compromises. All we have to do is to raise the standard and earry it forward. The politicians will follow after soon

enough.
"When I was a little boy I once asked a big man: 'How is it that people can charge them-selves taxes and yet get rich at it?' 'Sh! you're only showing your ignorance, he replied. Every body else was a protectionist, and so I became a protectionist. I went to a debating society one night, and in the talk all the arguments for free trade were bunched up to gether, and all at once the absurdity of pro something, and, he sitatingly, I did say: 'Well, I was a protectionist when I came in here, but I fear I am going to be a free trader.' I am a I fear I am going to be a free tracer. I am free trader. [Applause.] If protection is a good thing for the United States why sn't it a good thing for a State, and if a good thing for a State why not for a county? Where are you when the state why not protect the family? going to stop? Why not protect the family? Why not hire your own labor, keep your own

goods and protect the 'home' market?
"The trading peoples have always been the
advanced people. Trade! It is but a mode of
production. Is it not trade that knits people together, breaks down prejudices and ex-tinguishes the vile hatreds of kindred peoples? I am a free trader. I glory in it because in all things I love freedom. I believe the right to freely trade is as sacred as any other right, and, as the declaration of independence says, a right indispensable. It can never be abro-gated by the edicts of Kings or the laws of Parliaments or Congresses. To take it away is robbery. They call protection an American system. There is nothing American about it. Free trade is American. I am an American. I we have a big country? Did we make the coun-

and great, so fertile and prosperous, filled with an active, honest people, could not compete with any in the world? The following resolution, offered by Mr. Bawker, of New York, was loudly applauded,

and was unanimously adopted by a rising "We honor President Cleveland for his brave. manly and statesmanlike course in making tariff reform the issue before the people; we see in the increased popular majority which that issue won for him and in the increase his vote in the industrial centers assurance of the early triumph of 'the peoples' cause,' and we pledge ourselves to increasing agitation un-til that triumph is won."

The convention approved as the members of the permanent Committee on Organiza-

tion and Propaganda:

Horace White, of the New York Evening Post; Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut; ex-Governor J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; Hon. Eugene Wilson, of Minnesota; Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois; Hon. J. P. Smith, of Ohio; Byron Stout, of Michigan; E. W. Judd, of Massachusetts, and Samuel E. Morse, of In-

This committee was instructed to issue literature specially addressed to farmers upon the tariff question, and to give it the widest circulation in the agricultural districts, and was also authorized to call another convention at its discretion.

Mrs. Marion Todd, of Michigan, repre senting the Women's Reform League, spoke briefly. She denounced Senator Sherman's position on the Chinese question, and his advocacy of the bill for encouraging emi-gration, and said that although he did not get what he wanted—the Presidency—the people had just about as good a one now.

Rev. Hugh Pentecost, an independent preacher to three congregations in New York and one of the striking figures of the convention, said that although the singletax men, or free traders, had not had things altogether their own way, they would re turn home without heart-burning, and ready to work hand in hand with the revenue reformers to lower the devil of protection.

The tariff, he said, was but a superstition a fetish. In olden times when a man defied a fetish and was not instantly struck dead i was taken as an indication that its power had gone. Grover Cleve-land had bowed down in a measure to the fetish of protection when he said that we must retain some portions o the protective tariff, but at the same time he had the courage to walk into the temple pefore the worshipers and slap the fetish in the face. Although not stricken dead he was defeated by the fetish worshipers. At the same time if anybody thought he was dead politically they were greatly mistaken. The convention had added a kick to the slap, and if the Tariff Reform League, taking courage, would entrench its doctrines in the minds of the people, it would soon learn that Cleveland's slap was the begin-

ning of the end. A pleasant conclusion to the convention was the banquet at the Palmer House. Covers were laid for 200. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Morton, of Nebraska; Captain Codman, Lewis Post, R. R. Bowker PARTING WORDS.

President Cleveland Retires From Office In No Wise Disturbed by the Adverse Verdict of the Last Campaign—He is a Democrat with All the Word Implies, and Maintains Faith in the Mission and Future of His Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that he had a long and interesting talk with President Cleveland. The President,

he says, expressed in unmistakable terms his sense of personal relief in view of his release from the cares and anxieties of office. He is not ungrateful, by any means, for the high honer which was con-

such an expression of confidence on of American citizens. The correspondent led the conversation subjects bearing upon the quesa Democrat, with all the word implies. I that I believe that the true principles of

the Democratic party are essential to the well-being of this country." "During the war," he added, "the Republican party had supreme and unquestioned control of public policy. No one will question the service it rendered at that time; but the rank and file of the army was composed largely of Democrats. The Generals who won renown were also many of them Democrats. While there were among them the Republicans a small majority of hotheads who found fault with the Lincoln administration, and among the Demo-crats an equal number of fossils whose timidity was a National misfortune, the great bulk of the people from east to west, without respect to party affiliations, were solidly patriotic and ready for any necessary amount of sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions. It is folly to claim that the war was fought by either Republicans or Democrats: it was fought by the American citizens of the North."
"But it is plain," he said with great seriousness, "that under Republican administrations there has been given a fresh and dangerous impetus to monopolies, trusts and combines. Immense fortunes have been accumulated, unknown in the days of our fathers. They are a peculiarof post-bellum times, and the which they arbitrarily exercise over the cost of existence is a direct menace to the welfare of the workingmen and of our

The party, the President declares, which willingly encourages these evil tendencies is not worthy to be called the party of the people. As a Democrat the President believes strongly in the masses, and has a very large sympathy for the working classes. Whatever inter-feres with their interests interferes with the great majority of our citizens. Mr. Cleveland besitated before discussing the race question in the South, because, as he said, it is the most delicate subject now before the people. While he believes that manifest wrongs either to whites or blacks, should not be tolerated, he has by no means lost confidence in the fair-minded average public opinion of the South to do the best which the circumstances allow. They know the situation in all its bearings, and to distrust their ability to deal with it is to distrust their sincerity and fairness.

farmers."

The correspondent in conclusion says that the President "is in no wise disturbed by the fortunes of political warfare which have befallen him. He is downright good natured over his defeat. of an adjustment of the tariff to the wants and circumstances of the people will not ultimately commend itself to the American people, and there need be no fear that they will fail to attach themselves to a party which consistently and honestly offers them relief."

IT IS NOT GROVER.

President Clevelanda Defaulter to a Large Amount and Among the Missing-Sup-posed to be in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- Artie B. Cleveland, president of the A. B. Cleveland Company (limited), wholesale dealers in seeds at No. 47 Cortlandt street, with branches at Cape Vincent, N. Y., where Mr. Cleveland first established the business: Pictou, Ont., and London, England, has disappeared, and rumors are afloat that he has spent \$40,000 of the company's money and about \$100,000 borrowed from in speculations in Wall street, and that he is now in Canada. Members of the company deny that the trouble is so extensive as this, but admit certain irregularities, and that Mr. Cleveland has

gone away. The company is backed by very solid men, and though its liabilities are reported from \$300,000 to \$400,000, its assets are reported largely in excess of those figures, and all claims are being promptly met on maturity. The treasurer is B. F. Stearns. The secretary is Geo. M. Hard, president of the Chatham National Bank. H. K. Thurber is interested in the company. A. L. Ashman, a wealthy hotel proprietor, is vice-president. The company does a business of about \$500,000 a year. Mr. Cleveland is about thirty-eight His father, who lives in Adams, N. Y., has been here trying to learn his son's whereabouts, and is feeling very badly over the affair. The family are not in any way related to President Grover Cleveland.

The Chicago Times Libel Suits. CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- The Times-Bonfield-Schaack criminal-libel cases will be investigated by the grand jury to-day, in pite of the protest of Messrs. Bonfield and Schaack, who claim that they have some enemies on the present grand jury. There are six cases altogether, two against J. W. West, two against J. R. Dunlop and two against Jens Christen-sen, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. Bailiffs were sent out to compel the attendance of Schaack and Bonfield, but as late as eleven o'clock they could not be found.

The St. George Disaster. DERTOIT, Mich., Feb. 28 .- A special to the News from Hamilton, Ont., ssys: "The rounded by the St. George accident are doing as well as can be expected, though one or two additional deaths are expected. On the train were Mr. and Mrs. Sen dall, of Detroit, on their wedding trip. At the time of the accident Mr. Sendall was in the smoking car and his wife in the ladies' coach. When the shock occurred Mr. Sendall was thrown down, but not severly injured. His bride was in the which fell over the side of the bridge, and is seriously injured. She has scalp wound and is injured internally. Doubney, the temperance lecturer, had his

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

Speeches in the British Parliament on Irish Affairs.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone resumed debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The House was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of the Govern-ment; it was asserted that to this system was due the aversion of the people to Great Britain; and finally, the House was asked to adopt measures of correction. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of the domestic government of their country to remain unintroduced in the present Parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with ferred upon him four the progress of the question in the favor President Cleveland. years ago, and de-clares that no man could be indifferent to lain told them that the measure of local government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some future Parliament, possibly, gentle-men calling themselves Liberal Unionists tion of the future prospects of might incline to look up to an Irish Gov-the Republic, and says that the President, with the utmost frankness, said: "I am portion of the House were of importance as the mainstay of the Government's am, moreover, an intense Democrat, in policy. [Opposition cheers.] Regarding their votes in the next Parliament, he would not refer to any one in particular [iaughter], least of all to Mr. Chamberlain, but speaking simply of the seventy now converting the Tory minority into a majority—he regarded their votes in the Parliam nt as of small importance. [Cheers.] It was said that the present government of Ireland would been remarkably successful but for the difficulty placed in their way in connection with the land question. Mr. Cham-berlain and Mr. Hartington and their friends placed them there. They created

the land difficulties, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal them. The refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. It was the direct and necessary offspring of their policy. had never vindicated breaches of law in any shape, but he would say that were many cases in the lawmakers were more responsible than the lawbreakers and this was one of them. [Cheers.] The Government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land question; yet, with a large majority behind them, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to him to propound a scheme for Margetta, the settlement of the question. He, then, was a person so happy as to possess the political confidence of his opponent. [Laughter and cheers.] The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement should rest upon the majority in power. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] The refusal to produce a measure would tend still further to expose the utter hollowness of the con-

of the Irish people. [Cheers.]
Mr. Glad-tone gave a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drum-mond from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the regime of Balfour. He declared that the breach between the people and the Government was now widening and that the confidence of the people in the law and in the administrations of the law was impaired and almost gone. [Cheers.] Ireland was now governed in conflict with five-sixths of her representatives in Parliament, one-fourth of whom it had been necessary to send to prison, which, through the action of the Government, became tempters of honor.

Mr. Parnell, upon rising to speak, was

servative assurances in regard to Ireland

to do nothing to ameliorate the condition

and the real determination of the majority

greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the opposition, including Mr. Gladstone, rising in their places and ing their hats. He said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his by the principles adopted by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He (Parnell) believed they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degrade l, either in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Mr. Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices, and but for an exceptional law Ireland could, he believed, have been tranquil. The Government were responsible for and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the Ministers or the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But men like Mandeville might be done to death in carrying out their system. [Renewed cheers.] If Major Saunderson had got his 50,000 men in the field, they would not long remain there. [Laughter.] There was no example in nistory of a large section of people rebelling unless stirred up to it by suffering and injustice. How could Saunderson hope to excite Ulster men to rebel-not against the rest of Ireland, but against England and when no oppression or injustice was inflicted upon them? Expressing confidence that Englishmen would ecognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he only asked that they should dea! with the question as an open one and consider how far they could concede home rule with safety to their own greater interests. It was right that the smaller country should conciliate the larger and agree to all safeguards necessary for the security of the latter's interests Ireland was willing to do so, and he was convinced that Irishmen, knowing that the people of England and Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question. would steadily resist any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Mr. Gladtone. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Matthews said that unfortunately the advice of Mr. Parnell had not been followed by that gentleman's friends during the debate. He maintained that the offenses for which the Parnellites had been imprisoned were not as a rule of a political nature, and that they justified the policy of the Government.

Supposed to Be in Canada. NEW YORK, March 2.—Artie B. Cleve-land, president of the A. B. Cleveland Com-(limited), wholesale dealers in seeds, with branches at Cape Vincent (where Cleveland first established the business), Cape Breton, Ont., and London, Eng. has disappeared, and rumors are afloat the provisions of that act shall be exthat he has spent \$40,000 of the company's tended to these Territories just as they money and \$100,000 borrowed from triends in speculations in Wall street, and that he is in Canada.

LONDON, March 2.—The report of Sir Julien Pauncefote's appointment as British Minister to the United States is the Omnibus bill approved on the 22d inst. officially confirmed.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

line Persons Killed and Thirty Injured by an Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway

in Canada. Sr. GEORGE, Ont. Feb. 28 .- The St. Louis xpress on the Grand Trunk railway passing here eastbound about six o'clock last evening, went through a bridge just east of the station, a broken tire on one of the engine wheels causing the rails to spread. The first passenger car, a Pullman car and the dining car went through the middle section of the bridge. The Pullman car, which contained most of the passengers, was thrown clear off the bridge, turning completely over and landing right side up. The dining car stands on end against a pier. A passenger car remains on the bridge, having stripped the ties ahead of it over the section which collapsed. Nine persons were killed and about thirty wounded persons have been taken out of

the cars. The train consisted of five coaches, baggage, passenger car, smoking, Pullman and dining cars. The piston rod broke just as the train passed the station, causing the rails to spread. As it proceeded the engine, tender and smoking car crossed the bridge in safety, but just as the passenger coach was pear the center of the bridge the terrible affair occurred. The fireman, it appears, noticed that all was not right and jumped, but was killed. The passenger car went over the bridge, turning a somersault and landing flatly. The dining car contained about seven people beside the waiters. Supper had just been announced, and in a few minutes the car would have been filled and all must have perished.

The following is a list of the dead: George Leggett, of Mitchell; W. M. Wemp, of London; Dr. Swan, of Woodstock; A. W. Francis, of Woodstock; Mr. McLean, of the firm of McLean & Beecher, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Bains, of Hamilton; Captain

Moore, a Salvation Army man from Brant-ford; Mr. Peers, of Woodstock; Perry The following are more or less severely wounded: Thomas L. Doutney, temperance lecturer; Mrs. Jennings, Paris; May Jennings, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Buddin, Dorchester; Mrs. Higgins, Toronto; Mrs. McLeod, Ingersoll; Miss Chaffee, Pontiac, Mich.; James Hyslop, Goderich; Dan Peacock, Woodstock; R. W. Knight, Woodstock; John McKinley, Detroit; Fred Hancock, London; George Forbes, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Re-gina; John H. Wilson (colored), Chatham; Mrs. Evans, Hamilton; George Margetta, dining car conductor, Niagara; Robert Hilton, St. Catherines; Mr. McLaughlan, London; Conductor Revell, seriously; D. W. Kain, Woodstock; William Benedict, Sanilac, Mich.; Dr. D. L. Quesne, Cleveland, O.; A. W. Francis. Woodstock; Mrs. A. S. Kendall, Detroit. The bridge which gave way is 100 feet high and the scene of the wreck is appall-

On one part of the bridge are number of ties heaped together, some of them splintered to atoms. A partly demolished Pullman . car occupies a place on the bridge. The dining car stands almost perpendicularly upon its end.

G. A. R.

Major Warner Congratulates the Order and Announces a Number of New Ap-

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Feb. 28.-Major Wiliam Warner, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has issued general order No. 6 in which he congratulates the comrades on the good work accomplished during the first quarter and says: "The growth of the Grand Army of the Republic during the first quarier of my administration is fully equal to my expectations. The increase in membership during the last three months of the year 1888 amounted to 14,-238, being a gain of 8,215 from new recruits, and of 6,023 from restored members. It is a source of unqualified gratification that there is no dissension whatever in our ranks; the comrades everywhere are fraternity and charity are burning with a warmer glow than ever upon the altar of true comradeship. The retiring post and department officers have earned the plaudit, 'well done, good and faithful servants.'
Much will be expected of the incoming officers; they must take up the work with a will—the interest must not lag. Com-rades, we can, if we will, make this the red letter year of our organization. You must do the work-the credit will be yours.

He then announced a large number of additional appointments to his staff as aides de camp, those in the West being as follows: Colorado, E. H. Sawyer James Inman, Denver; Dakota, E. S. Godfrey, U. S. A.; Iowa, A. R. Ladd, Creston; Kansas, Eugene T. Ware, Fort Scott; M. G. Jones, Kansas City; Missouri, John B. Gaudolfo, Thomas C. Fletcher, Louis Grund, S. D. Webster, Loyd G. Harris, St. Louis; John M. Armstrong, St. Joseph; William H. Yeaton, Kansas City, and J. R. Miller, Springfield.

In closing he states that the permanent organization of the department of Georgia is hereby announced and that J. R. Lewis, of Atlanta, Ga., has been elected depart ment commander and has appointed C. M. D. Browne Assistant Adjutant-Genera and James T. Ferril Assistant Quartermaster-General. The provisional department of Alabama will meet at Birmingham March 12 for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

M. Laffon's Plan to Prevent Multiple Con

tests. Paris, Feb. 28.—The motion of M. Laffon Radical, to prevent a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from simultaneously contesting two seats, and to prevent a deputy from offering himself for re-election before resigning his seat, led to short and bitter discussion in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M, Laffon explained that the proposal aimed to counter act plebiscitory intrigues. His speech was received with laughter and constant in terruptions from the Right and from the Boulangists. The latter demanded urgency on the ground that the proposal, in terfering with universal suffrage, could not remain in abeyance. Several Republicans opposed urgency.

M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, announced that the Government favored the motion of M. Laffon, but would leave it to the Chamber to decide. Finally the matter was referred to a committee.

Proposed New States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Springer has introduced a bill providing or the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as States It provides that these Territories may be come States as provided in the Omnibus bill approved on the 22d inst., and that had been included in the act with certain exceptions. Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, has introduced a bill providing for the admission of New Mexico as a SENSATIONAL REPORT.

The Cherokee Live-Stock Association Under Grave Charges of Bribery. Washington, March 1.—Some rather sensational documents have been sent in to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior. They were transmitted in response to Senator Stewart's resolution asking for information concerning alleged bribery of the Cherokee Council by representatives of the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association. The papers transmitted include a report by Robert L. Owen, Indian agent at Muskogee, eiting the alleged bribery. This report was made in a confidential letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in April, 1887, and has never been made public until now. It con-

affidavits accompany the agent's letter. On the 11th of June, 1887, Owen's report, with the affidavits, was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lamar, by Commissioner Atkins, and the letter of transmittal is presented in the papers sent to Congress. In closing this letter Mr. Atkins, after citing the allegations of the report, says:

tains some very damaging charges against

various representatives of the Cherokee

Strip Live-Stock Association, and sworn

"It is suggested that upon the case presented, the persons named have made themselves liable to expulsion from the Indian Territory, and to a criminal prose-cution in the United States courts for violation of section 2,139 of the Revised Statutes, relative to liquor traffic with In accordance with this suggestion the

Secretary replied, directing the expulsion of these persons and the institution of criminal proceedings. With this view the matter was called to the attention of the Attorney-General, and last June indictments were found against several of the parties implicated. The matter was hushed up for a while, and it is not likely that it would have been reopened but for Mr. Stewart's resolution. The facts are all now made public for the first time, and were it not for the coming change of Administration, it is said, the Attorney-General would immediately resume the prosecution that was dropped. Major John F. Lyons, who is mentioned in Owen's report, is now in this city, having been here most of the winter opposing the passage of the Oklahoma bill. He believes that the report made by Owen is a tissue of falsehoods, and that it was drawn for the purpose of influencing the department against the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Asociation. He further intimates that Owen was interested in securing a lease of the strip to the syndicate of Texas cattlemen referred to in the report, and that at the time Owen was doing all in his power to prevent the re-lease to the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association in order that the Texans might secure it. The report and accompanying documents have created a sensation, and it is stated that Senators Stewart and Vest will demand a full investigation. These two Senators, it is understood, have known of the facts for some time, and finally, growing tired of the lobbying of the Cherokee representa-tives against the Oklahoma bill, determined to bring the matter to light.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National League of Repub-

lican Clubs.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—When President James P. Foster called the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs to order shortly after noon yester-day there was a goodly attendance of delegates and Ford's Opera House pre-sented a gala appearance. Mr. Foster briefly recited the reason for the holding of the convention at this time and congratulated the league on the result of its work last fall. He spoke of the rapid growth of the league since its organization and said that at the head of the inaugural parade on Monday next touching elbows, and the bright fires of League of Republican Clubs. He combe emblazoned the crest of the National plimented the clubs of Maryland on their work as evidenced by the additional Republican Congressmen credited to that State. He gave statistics showing the phenomenal growth of the league from 400 clubs at Chickering Hall in December, 1887, to over 4,000 clubs at the present convention. The spirit of harmony that had pervaded the work of the party since the Chicago convention was creditable to the organized clubs, to whose efforts much of President Harrison's success was due. He congratulated the Republican party on the admission of the four new States, claiming that they belong to the Republican ranks and would be found there when needed. An allusion to James G. Blaine as the next Secretary of State was greeted with an outburst of

cheers. The roll call was answered by nearly 200 delegates. Those from North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and New Mexico, were greeted with applause as they arose to answer to their names.

Addresses were delivered by prominent

speakers from various sections of the country.

A BOLD STEP.

The New French Ministry Makes a Move Toward Suppressing Boulangerism. Paris, March 1.—The suppression of the Patriotic League was decided upon at a council held at the Elysee Palace yesterday. Afterward Premier Tirard, M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, and M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, had a conference with the Procureur-General and the prefect of police with the view of taking concerted action. Then M. Paul Deroulede, president of

the Patriotic League, and other leaders of that organization, were arrested and will be prosecuted.

M. Deroulede and Deputies Laguerre and Richard, members of the organization, are charged with having by hostile acts, such as the signing of the Atchinoff manifesto, exposed the State to the danger of a declaration of war.

The police took possession of the offices of the league. M. Deroulede declines to answer the charges against him at pres-

It is the belief that the suppression of the Patriotic League is the first of a series of steps to suppress Boulangism and a pretext to discover the organization of the eague.

President Cleveland's Plans WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Cleveland and General Harrison have agreed on this programme for inauguration day: After the ceremonies at the Capitol the ex-President will return to the executive mansion with the President.
After light refreshments occupying but a few minutes, to which no guests will be invited, Grover Cleveland will take leave of President Harrison and drive to the residence of Secretary Fairchild, and President Harrison will proceed to the reviewing stand in front of the White House and review the inaugural procession. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will not be present at the inaugural ball. They will go to New

York on Tuesday or Wednesday.