VOLUME XV.

Summary of the Daily News.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

THE credentials of Senator Coke (Texas) were presented in the Senate on the 11th, an after the presentation of a petition from Indian residents of Hampton, Va., for a reform in the system of issuing rations to students at Indian schools, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened the Naval Appro priation bill was taken up and an amendment adopted providing for two new steel cruisers or gunboats in addition to those already proor gunboats in addition to those already provided for in the bill. Pending further consideration the Senate adjourned....The House insisted on its amendments to the Direct Tax bill sisted on its amendments to the Direct Tax bill sometimes was ordered. The Senate bill passed for a bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kan. After some contention the Smalls-Elliott contest case from South Carolina

was taken up and debated until adjournment.

After passing several bills of a private and local character the Senate on the 12th held an Executive session for a few minutes and then resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which after further debate and amendment passed. After a long debate the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was laid aside and the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Washington County (Texas) case taken up, and the Senate soon adjourned... When the House met the Senate bill to enable the President to protect the interests of the United States in Panama was received and referred. The House then resumed debate on the Smalls-Elliott election case

which continued until the close of the session In the Senate on the 13th the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was presented and agreed to, and after some routing work the Senate proceeded in a body to the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. Upon returning to the chamber the proceedings were entered on the journal and the resolution in regard to the election in Washington County, Texas, discussed until adjournment....In the House Mr. Oates, from the Judiciary committee reversed a bill from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the Naturalization laws and the Into amend the Naturalization laws and the Indian Appropriation bill was reported At 12.55 the Senate was received in a body for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. After the proceeding required by law the presiding officer formally announced Harrison and Morton elected and the Senators returned to their chamber. A long and heated debate then followed on the Smalls-Elliott contest from South Carolina. The majority report confirming Elliott in his seat was jority report confirming Elliott in his seat was finally adopted and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th the reso

tion for a select committee of seven Senators or on the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands was agreed to. One or two unimportant bills passed. Senator Wilson (Iowa) a dressed the Senate in support of the bill relating to im-Senate in support of the bill relating to imported liquors. A conference was ordered on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the resolution in relation to the Washington County (Tex.) election was further discussed by Senator Coke...The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Legislative bill and asked a further conference. The report of the conference committee on the Territorial Admission bill was presented and a further conference asked. Mr Baker (N. Y) offered a resolution instructing the House conferees to (1) exclude New Moxico; (2) amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by preclamation, and (3) that the South Dakota by proclamation, and (3) that the proposed States of North Dakota, Montana and ashington shall be admitted on the sam basis, either by proclamation or act of admission. A substitute offered by Mr. Cox (N. Y.) providing for the admission of North Dakota, Baker. The proposition to eliminate New Mexico was adopted and pending further consideration the House adjourned.

Among the bills reported to the Senate

on the 15th was the House bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Peoria and Miami Indians in the Indian Territory. The credentials of Senator-elect Washburn (Minn.) were presented. The Senate bill to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Muscogee or Creek Indians and opening for settlement un-assigned lands in the Indian Territory was passed. The bill to retire General W. S. Rose crans with the rank of Brigidier General passed. The Senate passed forty-one private pension bills in twelve minutes. After resolu tions and eulogies upon the late Congressman Robertson, of Louisiana, the Senate adjourned.... In the House the Tariff bill, with Senate amendments, was reported Mr. Mills also reported a ution that the substitution of a new Tarif bill by the Senate was in conflict with the Con-stitution, which gave the House the sole power to originate such a measure. The resolution in structing the House conferees on the Territor Admission bill was agreed to. It provides for the admission of North Dakota, Mon tana and Washington. The Senate bill for the protection of American interests in Panama passed. A conference was ordered on the Forti floation and Pension Appropriation bills. The Post-office Appropriation bill was further con-sidered in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session thirty-three private pension

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BOTH houses of Congress met in the hall of the House of Representatives on the 13th when the returns of the Electoral Colleges were opened by Presiding Officer Ingalls and Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton declared elected President and Vice-President of the United States re-

spectively.

THE House Committee on Agriculture has decided to report adversely the bill for the development and encouragement of the silk culture in the United States.

THE Senate in executive session on th 13th confirmed the nomination of Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, to be the first Secretary of Agriculture,

SENATOR PALMER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, has reported favorably an amendment to the Agricult ural Appropriation bill, giving the Secre tary of Agriculture \$100,000 with which to continue the experiments in the production and manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane and beets.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSEY, United States navy, has been ordered to duty as Com-mandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, and Commodore George Belknap, now at the Mare Island navy yard, has been ordered to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

THE President has nominated Commo dope George E. Belknap to be Rear Admiral Captain John G. Walker to be Commodore Commander Silas Casey to be Captain and Lieutenant-Commander James M. Fordyc to be Commander.

SENATOR TELLER says that the use of his name in connection with a Cabinet ap-pointment is entirely unwarranted.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD was summoned hastily to Cazenovia, N. Y., on the 15th by a dispatch announcing that his venerable father was dying from a stroke of paral-

THE WORLD AT LARGE. | THE quarrel between Indian Commisioner Oberly and Secretary Vilas was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs recently when much of the corre-

spondence was submitted. EX-SECRETARY WILLIAM WINDOM refuses to either affirm or deny the report that he had been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by General Harrison. THE House Committee on Appropriations

has decided to report a substitute for the Cowles Internal Revenue bill, proposing the entire repeal of the tobacco tax, but omitting the 'moonshine' sections of the Cowles bill.

THE EAST. THE total of the losses in the John Wyeth & Bros.' drug manufactory fire in Philadelphia was \$456,000; insured for \$440,000. THE strike of firemen and seamen on ocean steamers at Liverpool has extended to Boston, where several men have been

threatened by strikers. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, a clothing merchant at Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was fatally shot by a burglar the other morn-

ing.
THE third annual convention of the National Association of Builders began at Philadelphia on the 12th with 350 delegates present.

MAJOR WARNER, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., was banqueted at Young's Hotel, Boston, recently.

One man was killed and another fatally

injured and the tipple house and track demolished by a runaway loaded coal car at Galusha A. Grow's mine near East Brady, Pa., the other day.

THE Grand Lake Coal Company, one of the largest coal firms in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

JOHN GRAY, a prominent citizen of Pittston, Pa., was found murdered on a by street recently. Italian robbers were sus-

THE Opera House block in Cape Vincent N. Y., and the bank in which were 780 pounds of opium recently seized have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000. Four ladies were severely hurt in

Chester, Pa., recently by a collision be-tween a railway train and a street car. THE Bartholomay, Genesee, Rochester and possibly the Miller breweries, the four

largest in Rochester, N. Y., have, it is said, passed into the hands of the great English syndicate said to have \$125,000,-000 capital.

By the explosion of the boiler of a loco motive at Norristown, Pa.. recently the engineer and fireman were killed.

THE WEST.

One man was killed, another fatally hurt and a third slightly injured by the fall of the cage in a coal mine near Mitchellville, Iowa, recently.

THE Myers-McAuliffe prize fight, about

which much has been talked of, took place at North Judson. Ind., on the 13th. It was a very tame affair and after sixty-six

rounds was declared a draw.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred at Johnson's dynamite factory, near York, Pa., recently. John Harlin, an employe, aged thirty-three years, was blown to pieces

and the factory totally demolished.

A NUMBER of stockholders in the Chicogo Consolidated Bottling Company recently applied to the circuit court for a stock of the company is \$600,000. William

Haffner was appointed receiver. CHIEF JUSTICE JOSEPH R. REED, of the Iowa Supreme Court and Congressmansigned his judicial position to take effec February 28. Judge Harvey, of Decatur County, is likely to be elevated to the Su-

preme Bench. An Anti-Trust and Anti-Pool bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature. The penalties are made very heavy. ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT N. D. Root, of the Northern Pacific rail-

road, died the other day from the effects of injuries received at Tacoma, Wash. T. REV. FATHER DANIEL DOUGHERTY, some years ago a Catholic priest in Kansas City, has begun the practice of medicine in Chicago, having renounced the priest-

THE boiler makers in the employ of the Risdon iron works at San Francisco have struck on the ground that certain iron plates being used in the repair of the boilers of the steamship Australia were made abroad. The strikers contend that they will not work in any shop which procures any portion of the boilers in the East or in foreign countries; that every thing must be made on the Pacific coast.

JOHN W. STREET, inventor of the improved cattle car, died recently at Chicago aged fifty-two.

A CAREFUL estimate at Cheboygan,

Mich., of the logging stock for the coming season shows that the cut will reach 140, 000,000 feet of lumber. Mill men look forward to a very busy season. JOHN LEE was hanged at Alexandria.

Minn., recently for killing his rival in a love affair in cold blood after a spree. John Moe, his partner in crime, was granted a commutation at the last moment.

THERE is some anxiety among farmers and miners in California on account of the absence of rain in the valleys and snow in

THREE buildings in Gluckman & Heller's block, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., were destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss on the buildings and stock was about \$170,000. Partly insured.

THE SOUTH

GOVERNOR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, declares that under no circumstance would he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Mr. Blackburn.

THE investigation into the cause of fires on cotton ships now in progress at Charleston, S. C., by a committee of the Stock Ex-change, is watched with considerable in-

THE National Prohibition conference

met at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th.

THE stock barn of D. Henry Reiman nea Emmettsburg, Md., in which were several valuable horses and a great quantity of produce, was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$75,000; cause, incendiarism. C. J. Hull, an old citizen of Chicago, reputed to be worth \$4,000,000, died in Houston, Tex., recently of Bright's dis-

A FIRE on the corner of Main and Gayosa streets, Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 13th inflicted a loss of about \$200,000. The principal sufferer was the Mansfield Drug Company.

Two more fruitless ballots for United States Senator were taken by the West Virginia Legislature on the I2th.

THE Bank of Bedford at Liberty, Va., has suspended. Assets and liabilities un-

known. THE official trial of the new gunboat Yorktown was made in Delaware bay recently and was pronounced a success.

Monroe Wilkerson, a colored murderer condemned to be hanged at Scottsville, Ky., March 12, made a desperate attempt to escape the other night but was recaptured and chained to the jail floor.

GENERAL.

THOUSANDS of unemployed men are wandering along the Panama canal awaiting the termination of the financial crisis. De Lesseps' latest scheme is to issue new bonds, subscription to open March 1 and close March 9.

No credence is given in Calcutta to reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan has designs upon Russia. He is simply paci-fying the province. He will return to Cabul in the spring and will spend the ummer at Candahar.

LATE advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms and to maintain strict neutrality. The British war ship Calliope has replaced the war ship Royalist. The German and American war ships remain stationary. Herr Brandeis, the leading partisan of Tama-sese, has been recalled to Berlin.

Another tragedy was enacted at Lake Stanberg, Bavaria, recently when two persons drowned themselves in its waters. Since the suicide of King Ludwig eleven persons have drowned themselves in the

A LIVELY war on freight rates is brewing among the Atlantic steamship lines. The White Star Company has cut rates from Europe fifty per cent. and the other lines are ready to follow.

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rallroad directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. THE Washburn & Moen Barbed Wire

Company, which controls all the patents in this country, claim that the Janen pat-ent in France does not cover the Glidden ADVICES from Shanghai state that the

famine in Anhui and Kangsu was worse. In one province 300 families were starving and altogether several millions were suffering from famine caused by drought two rears in succession. Much comment has been caused in

Vienna by the news of the holding of a ourt ball at St. Petersburg. It is stated that the Czarina tried to prevent it, but that the Czar insisted upon holding the ball because of a similar action in Austria during Russia's mourning period.

The Danish Embassy alone was invited to the Russian ball.

THE committee appointed at the recent neeting of the American Shipping and Industrial League have presented to General Harrison the resolutions adopted by

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 14 numbered receiver for that corporation. The capital 289, compared with 303 the previous week and 273 the corresponding week year.

FROM the comments of the European press Floquet's fall created a deep impression in Berlin and Vienna.

THE LATEST.

YOAKUM, Tex., Feb. 16 .- At ten o'clock last night a party of forty masked men took Ed Brown out of his house, stripped and tied him to a tree in an out-of-the way place and gave him fifty lashes with cat-o'-nine tails, leaving marks on his back to remind him for the balance of his life of the punishment received for whipping his wife. Brown has been abusing his wife since they were married two years ago. His last act of whipping her yesterday, when just recovering from sickness of childbirth, aroused the indignation of the community. The party consisted of her relatives and near neighbors. Although some of them were recognized,

there has been no attempt to make arrests CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16.-Trouble has been threatened for the past few days in Wayne County, and the local military companies have been kept ready for ser-Every year there is more or less of an exodus of negroes worked up by emigration agents, and this causes serious rouble to the farmers who depend upon the negroes to pick their cotton and do farm work. This year the number of negroes leaving has been greater than ever, and the farmers have decided to stand the emigration agents no longer. A telegram from Wayne County last night brought the news that nearly all the white citizens are

armed and fully determined to stop the negro emigration.

New YORK, Feb. 16.—Regarding the future residence of President Cleveland after March 4, much of the talk indulged in is mere gossip and guess work. Mr. Cleveland will live in Brooklyn and not in New York, as reported. Several houses are under consideration. Private parties have the matter in hand, and there is no doubt that they will succeed in purchasing house in a splendid location, and one that will please the President. Mr. Cleve-land prefers a home life and believes that Brooklyn is the place to enjoy it undisturbed by the noise and bustle that char-

acterizes New York City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.—Fritz Miler, the five-year-old son of Chris Miller, who resides at 1718 West Ninth, was run over and killed by a Metropolitan cable train at the crossing of Ninth and Wyoming streets at 11:15 yesterday morning. He was playing in the street, and ran directly in front of the train, which, at the time, was slowing up for the crossing. The wheels of the grip car passed over his body, breaking his back and ribs and his arm, and also horribly mutilating his face, the under jaw being torn away. He was dead when picked up. The body was removed to Undertaker Carlat's, where an inquest will be held.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Captain Deys has had a satisfactory interview with the Secretary of War and General Casey, chief of engineers, in respect to shorten ing the span on the proposed pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City, which change has been agreed to by the authorities of the War Department.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, held at Topeka, resolutions were passed demanding laws to prevent the grain and cattle combine and the control of the food products of the country by brokers. They also demanded the repeal of the State laws which permit municipal corporations to vote aid to rail-roads.

On the 12th Governor Humphrey sent a message to the Legislature announcing that he had been advised by the Governors of the States of Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois that the Legislatures of those States would co-operate with Kansas and appoint delegates to the proposed Inter-State convention to investigate the alleged beef and pork com-

THE sixth biennial report of the board of directors of the State Historical Society shows that during the thirteen years of the existence of the society the number of volumes in the library has grown from 208 to 9,971, and the total number of books, manuscripts and other collections of historical value numbers 48,305. There are printed in Kansas a total of 827 publications, of which 45 are daily, 15 semiweekly, 733 weekly, 40 monthly, one semi-

monthly, two bi-monthly, four quarterly and one occasionally.

A SAD accident to a skating party occurred at Leavenworth on the 11th. The party consisted of Grace Philips, stepdaughter of Judge Ide; Susje B. Anthony, daughter of Colonel D. R. Anthony; Harry Jewett, son of M. M. Jewett, and Edwin Pierce, son of C. B. Pierce, who left the high school building for the purpose of having an hour's recreation in skating on a pond on the farm of J. C. Stone, Jr., four miles South of the city. They had no more than entered upon the enjoyment of the occasion and had hardly reached the middle of the pond when the ice gave way and the four were thrown into the water. Susie Anthony and young Pierce immediately sank and were dead before aid reached them. Young Jewett and Miss Philips were rescued, but not until they were thoroughly chilled and their lives for

some hours were despaired of.
SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New York, has consented to deliver the oration of the State University at this year's commencement, June 3, and Rev. A. H. Tuttle, of Baltimore, Md., will preach the bacca-

laureate sermon June 2. THE post-office at Nixon, Pawnee County, has been discontinued. In recently discussing the resolutions in-troduced into the Legislature calling upon Congress to make a special appropriation

for a deep water harbor off the coast of Texas, Senator Osborne said that it would save Kansas farmers ten cents a bushel in exporting their grain, which would amount to a saving of twenty millions dollars annually to the State.

The January report of Pension Agent Glick showed the disbursements of the

office at Topeka to have been as follows: Invalids, \$145,127.19; survivors war 1812, \$4.86; survivors Mexican war, \$2,935; widows, \$89,600.33; minors, \$11,551.33; dependent relatives, \$15,368.92; widows war 1812, \$2,899.61; widows Mexican war, \$1,009.30; surgeons, \$1,215.50. Total, \$269,-

871.87. GOVERNOR HUMPHREY has granted a full pardon to Edward and unconditional Brewer, of Pratt County, who was on October 26, 1888, convicted of an attempt to commit rape and sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Board of Pardons in its recommendation declared that "the prosecution was malicious and that Brewer

was wrongly convicted." C. H. COVEY, of Arkansas City, was recently arrested, charged with being a boodler while mayor of Coolidge. Sheriff Huffman, of Hamilton County, made the arrest. While Covey was mayor of Coolidge the people voted bonds to pay off certain city indebtedness, the amount of bonds to be issued not being fixed, and it is charged that the mayor and Council issued some \$18,000 more bonds than necessary and pocketed the proceeds. Covey is the first to be arrested, but warrants are out for the members of the Council. who have all gone to parts unknown.

A MESSAGE from Governor Humphrey was read in the Legislature the other morning announcing that he had been advised by the Governors of Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, and Iilinois that the Legislatures of those States would co-operate with Kansas and appoint delegates to the proposed Inter-State convention to investigate the alleged beef

and pork combine. At the recent meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association, held at Topeka, a resolution was adopted that "in order to better disseminate dairy knowledge, and advance its interests in this, the coming dairy State of the Union, we would respectfully ask that the Legislature make an appropriation of \$3,000 per year, to be disbursed under the direction of the executive committee of this association, and the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the meetings of this association for distribution annually." The committee on membership reported a large increase in attendance and a decided gain in members, fifty-three names having been added at this session

Atchison is to have a new Union Depot to cost \$150,000.

SPORTSMEN in Douglas County recently

indulged in a gray wolf hunt and sucseeded in capturing one animal.

THE decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-office requiring George W. Lessinger to make new proof of his entry of land at the Garden City land district has been modified by Secretary Vilas so as to allow the entry to pass to patent. Secretary Vilas has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Landoffice refusing permission to M. R. Randall to make homestead entry at the Oberlin land district.

THE Railroad Commissioners recently called a meeting of the general managers of all Kansas railroads to confer with the board on the matter of coal rates. The Leavenworth Coal Company has filed with the board a complaint alleging that the rate for a 400-mile haul in Kansas is \$3.70 ton and in Illinois only \$1.60.

Sixty-Five tons of hay and a large stack of straw, the property of Mr. Manwarring, a farmer who resides three miles south of Lawrence, were destroyed by fire the other

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Pre-

THE Senate on the 5th passed the bill which provides for abolishing the State Board of Health. Senator Osbern offered a concurrent resolution memorializing. Congress to pass the joint resolution appointing a board of en-gineer officers to examine the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico for the location of a deep water barbor. In Committee of the Whole a number of bills were considered.... In the House Mr. Guthrie's bill to tax mortgages was considered at length in Committee of the Whole, but no final action reached. The bill permitting cities and townships to take stock in sugar manufactories was favorably reported, also the bill providing for a bounty of two cents

per pound for seven years on sugar. PETITIONS were presented in the Senate on the 9th. The resolution for a deep water harber in Texas was advocated by Senator Osborn in a vigorous speech and passed unani mously. No quorum appeared at the afternoon session and the Senate adjourned....After routine business the House took up bills on third reading and passed the bill for a bridge at Kansas City. Several other local balls passed. In Committee of the Whole a large number of bills were disposed of. The bill pro-hibiting the giving or selling of tobacco to minors under sixteen years old was unanimously agreed to. The House continued its work at

MANY petitions and a few bills were offered in the Senate on the 11th. The re-mainder of the forencon session was occupied in Committee of the Whole. At the afternoon session a bill was introduced to abolish the office of county auditor of Bourbon County and was amended to include every county auditor in the State. No other business of importance was transacted....Bills were read a third time in the House and a number passed, mostly of a local character. The bill relating to fees and salaries of county officers was discussed at great length, and at the evening session business was transacted in Committee of the Whole

In the Senate on the 12th a petition was presented for the repeal of that part of the jury law which disqualifies a person who has read accounts of the actions in newspapers. Senator Mohler's bill relating to foreclosure of mortgages was killed in Committee of the Whole. The Ways and Means Committee re ported favorably on the resolution to pay the expenses of delegates to the Anti-Beef Combine convention of States, which is designated to be held at St. Louis. Bills passed: Pro viding for a stay of execution until appeals have been decided; Senator Ellison's Oleomargarine bill, requiring hotels, etc., that use oleomarga rine to keep notices posted to that effect; a bill to provide for the assistance of indigent soldiers or their families; giving additional authority to courts in divorce cases; changing the grand jury law; concerning schools in cities, and several local bills... In the House much time was taken up in attempting to dispose of Mr. Legate's bill in regard to persons employed in coal mines, and after a call of the House and many other motions it was finally placed on the calendar. In the afternoon the bill to encourage the erection of mills and that for a bounty on the manufacture of sugar passed. Some thirty bills of a local nature also passed. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole at the

MANY petitions were presented in the Senate on the 13th. A few bills were intro-duced and Senator Moody's bill passed requiring all officers empowered to take acknowl edgments of written instruments to keep a re cord of the same. The bill giving mutual fire insurance companies in the State power to insure all kinds of property passed. The re mainder of the day was devoted to considera tion of various bills in Committee of the Whole Bills were favorably reported for an appropria-tion of \$35,000 to erect an additional building for the insane asylum at Topeka: also an appropriation for additional buildings at Osawatomie abolishing the office of county auditor (amende so as to abolish the office in all counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants); for paying a bounty o sugar....In the House petitions were presented and a long talk indulged in as to how long a member should have the privilege of talkin Mr. Young's bill defining the Tenth as Eleventh Representative districts in Wyandotte County passed, also the bill ceding jurisdiction to the Fort Riley Military Reservation to the United States. Mr. Guthrie's bill for assessing and taxing debts secured by mortgage was further discussed and finally lost. But little work was done at the evening session

was read from Senator Plumb returning thanks for the unanimity with which he had been elected for a third term. The honor of repre senting such a constituency, he said, quite filled the measure of his ambition. After the pre-sentation of petitions the Senate went into senation of petitions the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on bills relating to interest and usury. In the afternoon the County Auditor bill and the bills making appropriations for construction purposes at the capital, insane asylums and for paying a bounty on sugar passed, and the Judicial Apportionment bill was considered and, after a fight, ecommended for passage. At the afternoon ession the bills relating to interest and usury were again under fire until adjournment....Pe titions were presented in the House and con mittees reported. The bill making appropria-tions for the support of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was debated at length in Committee of the Whole. At the afternoon and evening ser ions appropriation bills were further consid

Satisfied With the Senate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15 .- A letter from Senator Plumb, addressed to the Legisla ture, accepting the election of United States Senator, was presented to the Senate yesterday morning and spread upon the journal. After paying a high compliment to the energy and intelligence of the people of Kansas, the Senator closed by "To represent such a people in the Senate of the United States quite fills the measure of my ambition. I shall strive to justify this renewal of their confidence by renewed devotion to their interests as people, irrespective of political divias well as to what I conceive to be the highest interests of our common

The Calumet on Fire Again. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The policy of letting the fire burn itself out in the Calumet & Hecla copper mine has proved a poor one. The smoldering flames gained headway early this morning and a large portion of the mine filled with smoke. The miner got out of the mine as soon as possible and openings are being covered. ets are that a long and discouraging fight against the fire already fought four

times will have to be gone through with

British Ship Lost. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 .- The British ship, Anglo-Indian, is reported lost at Tamsui, during a heavy gale. The mate and eight men reached the shore in a boat, but were stopped by the natives. The captain left the sinking ship with the remainder of the crew, but nothing has since been heard of them and it is feared they were lost. The natives looted the ship and then burned her.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK.

The Samoan Situation From the German

Point of View.
BERLIN, Felz 16.—In the Reichstag yesterday a white book in reference to the Samoan matter was introduced. It comprises for ty-four documents, extending from December 3, 1888, to February 5, 1889. Among the documents relating to recent events is the report of the German Consul at Apia, dated February 24, 1888, which describes the endeavors of Americans and Englishmen to provoke conflict.

A dispatch dated September 5, 1888, deals with the revolt of Mataata and the spport given him by Captain Leary, U. it N.

After an account of the attack upon the Germans on December 18 somes a letter from Count Herbert Bismarck, daded January 1, to the German Minister at Washington and Lendon, directing them to in-form Secretary Bayard and Lord Salisbury respecting the attack and ordering the Minister at Washington to complain to the United States Government that the American, Klein, was prominent in the fighting: The Minister is further instructed to declare that Germany adhered to her treaties and would respect the rights founded thereom and would appeal to both Governments to co-operate actively with Germany and re-establish tranquility.

January 8, Count Herbert Bismarck telegraphed to the German Consul at Apla that, on account of an agreement with the United States and Great Britain, the annexation of Samoa by Germany was out of the question.

A dispatch sent to the German embassies at London and Washington January 13 stated that the object of the military measures against Mataafa and his partisans was to punish the murderers of German soldiers and to secure to German sub-

jects the possession of their property. A document dated February 2, which was sent by Count Herbert Bismarck to-Admiral Von der Woltz, chief of the German Admiralty, says: "Germany is not at war with Samoa, as the term is under-stood by international law, but she regards Tamasese as the rightful ruler and Mataafa as a rebel, against whom and his followers retaliation must be enforced. Anyone standing by them is a promoter of the conflict between them and the Germans and must take the consequences." He con-cludes by declaring that nothing is changed in the legal position of foreign

subjects in Samoa The white book ends with a long report from the German Consul at Apia. It is dated January 4 and has thirteen appendices, dealing with events from December 14, 1888. These record that, December 19, Mataafa in a humble letter sought to open negotiations with the Consul, but would not surrender himself, although pledges were given that his lig would be spared. In a subsequent letter Mataafa promised to surrender in the presence of the British and American Consuls, but the German

Consul declined to entertain the offer. November 24 Prince Bismarck sent a telegram saying that if the vindication o Tamasese was impossible the utmost advances should be made to reconcile him

with Mataafa.

December 3 Dr. Knapp reported that the American commander at Apia was stirring the natives December 17 Mr. Blalock complained that drunken sailors from the German man-of-war Olga had committed outrage in Apia, entering houses and wounding men and women. Dr. Knapp reported later that foreigners had spread a rumor that the Germans had been forbidden to interfere. This rumor had the effect of

man sailors and destroyed German properties In January, 1889, Prince Bismarck notified Dr. Knapp that reprisals were necessary, but only such as were consonant with the treaties of England and America. The Chancelor said: "Because Mahaafa assaulted Tamasese we shall interfere only by succoring Tamasese." Prince Bismarck charged Dr. Knapp to entreat the other foreign consuls to combine in order to res-

encouraging the natives, who stoned Ger-

tore peace.

PACKERS MEET. Pork and Beef Men of the Missouri Valley

and Iowa Meet at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.-The cal that was sent out by the secretary of the Commercial Exchange calling a meeting of packers of the Missouri valley and Iowa to be held in this city yesterday, to discuss the proposed change in east bound rates on packing house goods and live hogs, called together the representatives of most of the leading Western houses.

As has been stated the Chicago Board of Trade has filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the existing rates, claiming a discrimination in favor of the Western packers, and asking that the rates on live hogs, east bound, be lowered and the rates on packing-house goods be raised. Several Eastern packers have also entered complaints, and the matter will come before

the Commission for investigation. The railroads as well as the Western packers claim that the rates are fair and just, and the packers of the Missouri valley and the West wish their side repre-sented if the matter is to be pushed before

the Commission. Among those present were: J. H. Windsor, of the Des Moines Packing Company.
Mr. Bogue, of Sioux City; Mr. Harkison,
the manager of the Sioux City Stock Yards; Mr. Souttei, of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids; Mr. Foster, of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Freight Commissioner Mahoney, of Sioux City; Judge Mason, of Omaha, Railroad Commissioner of Nebraska; Mr. Kinney, of Armour & Cudahy, Omaha, and George A. Fowler, F. S. Treadway, of Armour's, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Morris, of the Morris Packing Company; C. T. Allcutt and W. H. Jennings, of Allcutt's, R. P. Jennings and Mr. Allham, of Dold's and other local

packers.

Favorably Reported WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Senate Committee on Indian A.ffairs has favorably reported upon Congressman Perkins' bill in behalf of the Peoria and Miami Indians in the Indian Territory; also favorably with amendments granting right of way to the Cherokee Central Railway Company through the Indian Territors.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAL

THE BOY NEXT DOOR.

Yells that brought to mind the savage In his war-paint all alert!
Raids that oft recalled the ravage
Of some border-land expert!
Hangings on to trees and fences, In his efforts to explore; Startling to a body's senses

Was the little boy next door!

If a window pane was shattered, Or a missile cleaved the air; If the street's repose was scattered—

Heads out peeping, everywhere— Little need for explanation, All had happened oft before; Mite of terror and vexation Was that little boy next door! Cats and dogs, by intuition

Knew of his approach, and fied; Jaunty was the hat's position On his roguish, curly head, As with bearing independent He would bound the crossings o'er; With good nature all resplendent

Brave, chivalric and respectful To the old who came his way, With a sympathy regretful
Toward each beggar, day by day;
How the wild and tame were mingled In his nature's bounteous store!

How my nerves were hourly tingled - By that little boy next door. When, at sunset, homeward walking,
Once I missed the children's noise,
Marked their groups in whispers talking,
Leaving all their romping joys,
Saw the snow-white ribbons streaming
From the house I stopped before—
Tear-drops on my cheeks were gleaming
For the little boy next door.

For the little boy next door.

-George Cooper, in N. Y. Independent.

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 I. BAFFLED TRAMPS.

"Help-help!"

It was a woman's cry, and rang out in piteous terror through the aisles of the dim

A young girl stood with her back against trunk of a tree, with extended hands, a look of terror on her white, beautiful face. At her feet lay strewn a mass of forest flowers, some of them partially woven into

The object of the girl's terror was re vealed in the form of a man, black and fierce looking, with bushy beard, uncouth dress and the swagger of a low-bred ruffian. He had pushed his way suddenly into the narrow glade occupied by the young girl, and it was a low chuckle from his lips that caused her to start to her feet.

"Come here an' let me kiss you, pretty, uttered the man. Then he began to move toward her. It

was at this moment that she gave utter-ance to the cry of alarm that opens our The man was a stranger to Grace Penroy,

and his forbidding aspect quite-frightened her, even aside from his threatening words a low voice. She was too deeply terrified

now to speak loudly or to cry out as she had done at the outset.

"Go fur her, Mil. I'll stand toyer back. Kiss her, and then we'll see what's next to

And then a second man, far worse-look ing than the first, pushed into view. He was ragged, dirty and blear-eyed, his sandy hair and beard not having made the ac-quaintance of comb or brush in months, apparently. They were certainly as ill-look ing a pair of tramps as one would meet

within a thousand miles' journey. Grace Penroy was now too frightened to utter a word. Her blood seemed to freeze in her veins, and a chill stole over every nerve, rendering her rigid and motionles

A grunt of satisfaction fell from the lips of the man addressed as Bill, and with a

quick stride he stood at the side of the startled girl. Help

A cry did come to the pallid lips, but this only served to enrage the vicious tramp. He grated his teeth and shook her fiercely. "I'll l'arn ye," he hissed, at the same time drawing the paralyzed girl toward him.

That moment was an awful one to poor Grace Penroy. A fate worse than death stared her in the face. She remembered then the prophesy of an old gipsy that the family of Penroy was destined to go down in woe to final extinction. She could see the wrinkled, hideous face of the hag prophetess, and it took on the outlines of the tramp's wicked countenance.

"Don't yell if you don't want to die!" hissed the ruffian, drawing her, unresistwas repulsive. His breath fanned her cheek. She was ready to faint with fright when an interruption came that was both startling and unexpected.

A sullen thud, awful in its distinctness, feil on the ear of Grace Penroy. The clutch on her arm suddenly relaxed and the giant tramp sank, limp as a dishrag, at her feet. Grace reeled and clutched a small sapling for support. At her feet lay the ruffian, with blood upon his black countenance. A heavy object had shot from a tree-top upon his head, that object now lying beside him -a short, silver-mounted rifle, the butt of which had done deadly work.

The second tramp was startled. He glanced about in evident alarm, but, seeing no one, made a sudden move to seize the rifle. He was not quick enough to ac complish his design, however. A dark form shot through the leaves and stood beside the who snatched the rifle from its restingplace and presented the muzzle at the breast of the discomfited tramp.

"If you don't care to die, you will move

There was a low sternness in the voice that was effective. Tramps are proverbially cowards, and this one was no exception. He retreated suddenly, and began to beg

"Don't stop to beg," cried the boy, sneed ingly. "The country has no use for such vermin, and I had as lief shoot you as not.

The scoundrel waited to hear no more but wheeled and fled at the top of his Then the rescuer of female inno-

ced Grace Penroy.

neased in heavy shoes One of his hands had a blood-stain across it where it had been scratched by a twig. man, lifting his gray cap with a smile that revealed rows of even white teeth. "Yes, sir," she answered, opening her

"You are a stranger to me," she con cluded, after a moment. "I suppose so. But few people in and about Stonefield, or Lone Hollow, know

Louis Fingal; even you never heard the name I venture to say."
"I never did until this moment," admitted Grace, blushing prettily under his

earnest gaze.
"You may learn more of me in the future," he said, leaning thoughtfully on

his handsome rifle. "I hope so. I owe you much. Will you not come to the house? Grandfather will be pleased to see one who has befriended his pet grandchild. It all seems strange to You were up in a tree. I do not fully understand it even now."

She shuddered and clung more tightly to the sapling for support, while her honest gray eyes regarded his handsome face

questioningly.
"I was in the woods gunning, looking for deer. I know that old hunters somewatch a deer-trail from an elevated perch-my brother always did, and he was one of the most successful Nimrods in the West."

"And were you perched up there watching for a deer?" questioned innocent Grace.
"That's about the truth of it," he ad-

"But there hasn't been a deer in these woods in years," and she laughed for the

" I must begleave to differ with you there, "But I know," affirmed the girl, "I

have lived at Lone Hollow for years and years -" And never saw a deer?"

"Yet I have been here but one day, and have seen as pretty a one as I could wish to look on. I sat entranced watching the beautiful creature, consequently forgot all about my rifle."

There was a quizzical smile on his face, while a mischievous glint sparkled in his

Her long lashes dropped, covering her gray orbs. She bit her lip in some confusion. His full meaning dawned on her brain, and she did feel annoyed, and certainly would have been offended had not she

owed so much to the youth before her. "Never mind, Miss Penroy," and his merry laugh rang out pleasantly. "I did not mean to give offense, I see that this fellow is stirring. Shall I bind him and turn him over to the authorities for punishment, or do you prefer to overlook his rascality?"

Grace regarded the fallen tramp with a little tremor of disgust and fear.
"I-I think I will not punish him further. If he recovers he will not forget the blow,

"Of course. We will leave him to the tortures of an outraged conscience," inter-

rupted Fingal, lightly.
"Are you sure that he is not mortally injured?" questioned the tender-hearted

"I am sure of it. Even if he was mortally hurt who would weep for him?"
"He had a mother once," was Grace's soft answer.
"So had we all," sighed Fingal, his light

mood vanishing suddenly. "But there's no danger of harming such a fellow as this with an ordinary thump; their heads are

He bent down and made a brief exami-"No harm done," he said at length, coming to his feet. "I believe I will accompany

you home. There's one resident at Lone Hollow whom I wish to see."

"A friend?" "No; an enemy." "I can not conceive of such a thing," declared Grace. "I am sure all the inmates of

my home are good people." "Perhaps you don't know Lura Joyce as well as I do. "Lura Joyce?"

The girl uttered the words in evident sur-"You have met Miss Joyce, have you

"Never. We have been expecting her at Lone Hollow, however. She is my cousin, I

"And she has not arrived then?" uttered Fingal, in a disappointed tone. "I am sorry, for I have a bone to pick with that young lady. Perhaps I had best not go to

"But grandfather would be pleased to see you," urged Grace, who was really quite prepossessed in the young man's favor, in spite of the fact that he wore long hair and was

very plain spoken. After a little reflection Fingal continued in Grace's company, and the two in a little time came in sight of a rambling stone dwelling built upon an elevation that occupied the exact center of a vast basin, whose sides were covered with trees and bushes.

> CHAPTER II. AT LONE HOLLOW.

As we have said, a rambling stone man sion loomed up on the summit of a mound that occupied the center of an immense basin or hollow.

The elevated land was not raised as high as the surrounding country; on the con-trary, the hills about the basin were fully up to a line with the highest point of the roof on the dwelling in the hollow. It was fully a mile from the spot where the girl and young man stood to the farther side of the sink beyond the dwelling.

The country presented a weirdly wild appearance, not a human habitation being visble save the stone house in the hollow.

A wagon road wound its way down the side of the hill and passed up the elevation past the front of the old house, losing itself beyond, but again appearing on the further rise, cutting squarely through the low, yet dense growth of trees on its summit. It would seem that Grace Penroy had wandered some distance from the home roof on this quiet, cloudless summer day. It was nothing new for her, however.

"That is Lone Hollow," uttered Fingal, musirgly. "It is well named, that is cer-

" Ves. I think so," returned Grace, "The house is old, having been built by my maternal grandfather.

"Have you lived here all your life?" "Indeed, no. We have been here scarce ly more than a year."

"Mother, grandfather and I." "And your father?"

"Is dead," she answered, mournfully.
"It was an accident. A vicious horse flung him, and neighbors found him by the road-

side dead-that was two years ag "Yes. Where were you living then?".
The young man seemed extremely curius, but Grace felt no offense. It had been

cracked his whip and the coach rolled on.

No one had alighted, and Grace gave expression to her surprise in words:
"I wonder why she did not come. It's a long time since she had met one of her

twenty. His ace was dark, his black hair hanging in long, wavy masses to his shoulders. His upper lip was adorned with a black mustache. His dress was plain, yet of fine cloth, and his rather small feet were "Indeed! Do you like this lonesome that contains a late now too ask the driver, I suppose. That must be my consin's trunk."

"I don't think it is too late," uttered Fingal, springing up and hastening in pursuit of the stage. He was fleet of foot, and soon

place?"
"At first Idid not."

"I see. You have become accustomed to the solemn old place." "Yes, in a measure." "Do you often wander so far from home as to-day? It seems to me not wholly safe

for you to do so," persisted Fingal.
"Not often. I am, however, privileged to do as I please. I expect, when my cousin comes, I shall take immense pleasure in visiting all the noted scenes and wild places in the process of the process of the process of the process of the places." honest gray eyes wide with astonishment. in the neighborhood," declared Grace, with

no little enthusiasm.
"You tell me you have never seen your cousin. Certainly you do not know that ou will like her."
"No, but then I mean to. It certainly

will be her fault if I do not," declared Grace, emphatically. "I believe so myself," he returned, smiling into the pretty, flushed face of his beau-tiful companion. "There are noted spots in

this vicinity, you tell me?"
"Many. Just a mile to the west is Hangman's Gulch, where 'tis said one of the first settlers was lynched for murder. Then I have heard that not far from this hollow is a cone where at one time old Lile Doty secreted himself several days from his pursuers. You see, we live in a romantic re

"I should say so," agreed Fingal. "You ought to be a poet, or an artist, Miss Penroy, then you might immortalize the country roundabout."

They walked on then, descending the hill. following the wagon road along up the next incline to the front door of the old mansion. On the porch an old man sat smoking a pipe. His hair was white as the driven snow, his face smooth-shaven after the manner of olden times. His dress was quaint and old, and altogether he presented he appearance of one of the revolutionary

He sat in a huge arm-chair as old and as quaint as himself, while at his side, leaning against his knee, was a heavy cane cut from the native woods.

He removed his pipe when he saw the two young people coming up the broad graveled walk, pushing with wrinkled fingers his glasses high upon his bald

orows.
"Eh? It's Gracie, and-and, yes, by the beard of the prophet, it's a young man! Confound it; confound it, I say! One young man is enough for a girl. Haven't I told

"Grandpa, this is Mr. Fingal. He saved my life, and I want you to thank him, as I can not, for the act. Mr. Fingal, Grandpa

Then Grace went in to her mother, leaving the two gentlemen together.

"Excuse me," said Mr. Vandible, as he shook the stranger's hand without rising, 'I've got the stiffness of old age in my

bones, and can't get up and down as I once "Certainly, sir." Fingal laid his rifle carefully aside and ecepted a chair that stood near.
"Grace says you saved her life. What did she mean? I'm sure the huzzy ought

not to put herself in danger. I've warned her enough, yes, I have. But there's no end of trouble one has with the girls, confound 'em; yes, I say, confound 'em." Then Mr. Vandible readjusted his glasses.

and petted his cane gently while he resumed his smoking. Fingal explained the meaning of Grace's words, and when he had modestly told his story the old man's cane fell with a mighty

crash to the floor. Up went the glasses once more, and the pipe was quickly removed from his lips.
"Confound it, confound it, I say," uttered

"It isn't really safe for a young girl to go out unattended," asserted Fingal, after a 'No, it ain't, that's a fact. I've talked till all was blue to keep Grace from running wild in this way, but I might just as well talk to a fence-post, I had. I'll tell you, my young friend, one thing," and the old man laid his hand on Fingal's knee and regarded him with a queer pucker of the gray lips, speaking evidently in confidence, "I've tried to have Grace marry a protector, I have." Such a comical look came to the old fellow's face as to bring a smile to the lips of Fingal in spite of his efforts at gravity as

befitted the occasion.
"Could she do that?" queried the young nan, quickly, in order to escape being

thought rude. "Could she? Could Grace Penroy marry Great Mahomet! Young chap, there isn't a gentleman in forty miles of Lone Hollow who wouldn't jump at the chance to wed Morgan Vandible's grandchild. She's an neiress, my boy, an heiress to millions. Confound it, sir, confound it, she shall marry, I say, and at once. I want this trouble off my mind. This looking after one girl is a torment, and to think another s coming. It'll be pandemonium here atter

that; yes, pandemonium, I say." The old man groaned, jammed his glasses once more over his eyes, resumed his pipe

and began smoking furiously. and was immensely pleased.
"I suppose," he ventured, "that Miss Penroy has suitors in plenty, then?"

"Suitors! Young man, why shouldn't she have! Fortune hunters, though, the most of 'em; devilish fortune hunters, and I'll have none of 'em, none of 'em, I say, that I won't." "Isn't there one you approve?"

"Yes, there is one.

Fingal waited some moments for the old man to proceed. He seemed in no hurry to speak, so the youth broke the silence with The gentleman whom you approve is-"Captain Starbright."

Then the old man removed his pipe and caressed his companion's knee tenderly. "You never saw the captain, sir?" "I never did."

"A gentleman, every inch of him; one of the old school. You could hang your soul on his honor and it would be safe, sir, "And Miss Penrov?"

"Oh, she likes him well enough, of course, but she's a little backward about acknowledging it. That's natural, you know, perfectly natural. Girls of to-day are so timid." To me Grace Penroy seems quite brave

Mr. Vandible. "Eh? Does she? So you've taken the pains to notice, have you?" and the old man shoved up his glasses and eyed his visitor from foot to head sharply. Doubtless he was wondering if this new-comer was to put in a claim as one of his granddaughter's suitors. The young fellow seemed danger-ously han Isome, to say the least, and at the end of his examination the old man frowned.

Before he could speak again the sound of came out or the steps as a rumbling stage coach halted, with steaming horses, at the gate. A heavy trunk was "dumped" from the rear of the vehicle, and then the driver

vertook the lumbering vehicle. "The gal 'll come to'ards night," said Jehu, in answer to Fingal's question.
"Yaas, the chist was hern. She'll be along with a private rig, I was told."

And Fingal brought this information back to Grace and her grandfather. "I'd a pesky sight rather she'd stay away

altogether," grunted the old man. "Why, grandpa?" cried Grace. "I had, though. Her mother was the worst female I ever saw. She'd a catamount temper, and gave poor Jonas, her husband, no end of trouble. If Lura's any like her mother I want none of her. May be, though, she's like meek Jonas. If so, it wouldn't take much of a hand to manage

"Grandpa, remember, that Lura hasn't any father or mother now, and that we must be kind to the orphan."

"Yes, yes, that's true, Gracie. We'll be kind to her, and she shall have half my fortune if she behaves herself. I say that and I mean it, I do." The old man had various moods. At one

time he seemed harsh and stern, while perhaps the next minute he would be all sympathy and compassion. He had one soft spot and that was love for his grand-Fingal excused himself and was about to lepart, when Mr. Vandible said, suddenly:

"Boy, I haven't settled with you for smashing the head of the tramp who insulted Gracie. How much do I owe you Name your own price now. Don't be bashful; I can pay any amount from a dollar up to a million, I can." The old man drew a well-filled wallet

from his pocket and proceeded to open it with pompous deliberation. "Why, grandpa!" exclaimed Grace, shocked at the practicality of the old gentle-

man. But Fingal received the offer in good "Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Vandible, he said, with a laugh. "I may crave your hospitality on more than one occasion, which, coupled with a friendly smile from

Miss Grace, will be ample reward."
"Yes, yes; but, confound it, that's just what I don't want. The girl's got more youngsters hanging round her now than she can manage.

"Granapa, why will you—"
"Stop! stop! "commanded the old man, thumping the boards with his cane. He looked very angry, and poor Grace was completely crushed. She dared say more, and with a parting word Fingal

walked away. "High-strung young buck," muttered the old man, after the young hunter was gone. "Grandpa," protested the girl, "you have offended the gentleman. I am sure he will never come here again."

"That's exactly right," chuckled Mr. Vandible, resuming his pipe. "I don't want him hanging and dangling around. There's that impudent Austin Wentword have to travel the next time I see him To think of a girl having three lovers. It's perfectly awful, outrageous, wicked, reprehensible and indelicate I say. Haven't I told you that Clinton Starbright was the one I approved of, and the one you must marry. You know I have, you huzzy, and I don't want any back talk, either, remem-

ber that, now. Again the old man's cane made the floor jar with its owner's emphatic earnestness. Grace knew the old man's moods full well. As for back talk, she once indulged in it, but of late had been wise enough to refrain. She walked calmly into the house and sent one of the men servants to bring in the trunk that the stage had deposited at the

[TO BE CONTINUED.] CHAT ABOUT CANES.

The Walking-Stick of Early American History and That of To-day. About nine men oot of ten carry canes. and one man out of ten really needs a cane. Originally a cane was a branch of a tree. sometimes used as a club for defense, at

other times as a crutch. In modern times, no one needs a club for protection, since it is at best a very crude weapon, and feeble men who need a cane for support are very rarely met with. But canes are carried almost universally because it is the fashion The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the town carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scep-

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when any one was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest. The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the

prison. This custom was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important sections. The cane of early American history, like that of Biblical times, was part of the repertory of the leaders of the church. It was

mayor under the penalty of being cast into

the principal badge of the deacon. The cane was about five feet long. One end was embelished with a big knob, the other with feathers. When the small boy re belled against the straight-back pew he got a rap on the head with the uncharitable end of the cane. If the head of the family got to dreaming about his old English home nd the cozy little nest in one of the shires, the turkey's plumage on the deacon's cane

feathered the sleeper into life again. The Irish have always been associated with a blackthorn stick of short and thick limensions. They used these queer little sidearms in the invasions of the English

kings and in religious wars. It is curious to note how fashion regu ates the size of canes. At present, fashion dictates that canes shall be thick and knotty, with large heads, the more grotesque the better. In another year, perhaps, there will be a return to the slim cane, little better than a wand, flexible and light, which was in vogue ten years ago. It will doubtless be of as much service as the thick cane, since that is of no service at all .-Golden Days.

A Premeditated Insult.

"Gus De Smith is very angry at you; he says you insulted him at the railroad depot the other day," remarked Hostetter Ma-Ginnis to Gilhooly. "Yes, and I'll insult him worse still if I can lay my hands on him. The miserable scoundrel saw me go-ing off with my mother-in-law on one arm and my wife on the other, and he asked me if I wasn't going on a pleasure trip

She—I would like to call you by your Christian name, love, but Tom is so hateful and common, you know. Haven't you some

He-N-no, I-er-haven't. She — Are you always known as Tom among your friends? He (brightening up)—No; the beys cali ne "Shorty!"-Life.

A Parrot from Boston. Mimi-"Does Polly want a cracker?" Folly (present from the Hub)-"Oh, rats! Got THE VAGS ADJOURNED.

Successful Application of Electricity to Four Dirty Tramps.

"When I learned telegraphy, in 1875," said a knight of the key, "my first position was that of all-night operator on the Erie railroad at Corning. It being a great railroad point, my chief companions after about eleven o'clock every night were half a dozen dirty tramps, who would crawl out of their berths in double-decked cattle cars for the purpose of thawing out by the side of my warm coal fire in the passenger depot. Well, it got sort of monotonous, you know, to keep awake all night and hear the snoring and smell the 'sweet' odor that arose from the burly tramps as their clothing began to steam at the fire-side. Perhaps you have passed a train of hogs at East Buffalo some time in your life and can recall to your memory how pleasant the situation was. At any event I resolved to clean them out, and, arranging with the day operator (George Quinn) to come around one night at twelve o'clock we began to lay plans toward the extermination of the pests. Quinn was an original chap, about six feet six inches tall, with a club foot, and wore a broad brim hat in true Texas style. He was an electrican of no mean merit. It was while working at Corning that he invented a funnel-shaped instrument that when attached to the relay of a telegraph circuit he was able to sing a tune or play on his cornet into the mouth of the funnel, and then requesting all the boys on the wire between Corning and Rochester to adjust their instruments fine, they were able to hear every note of his. This was before Edison's telephone had come into general use, and was thought to be a great thing by the country operators, who used to pass many a quiet night listening to the sweet notes from Quinn's 'Musicphone.' Well, to return to the tramps; Quinn came around at twelve o'clock as per agreement, and finding four dirty fellows stretched out upon the waitingroom benches we proceeded to 'do tuem,' but in a novel way. Going to the battery-room 'Texas Jack,' as the boys used to call him, fixed up a strong battery and attached it to a key whence a wire was strung into the waiting room and across the hands, and in one instance across the knee where a hole appeared, touching the flesh of all four of the tramps. Then taking pieces of cork and splitting them at one end so as to admit of their being spread over the bridge of nose, with two matches stuck in the other end. my friend Quinn stepped lightly around the room, placing the corks on the noses of our victims. Wake up? You couldn't wake up one of those tramps with a dynamite bomb. They probably had not had a good sleep before in a week. Finally George gave me the wink to touch the key and body be symmetrical with regard to let the battery onto the the wire just every axis, that is if every right hand after he had touched the matches off. part has a left hand part exactly cor-It's surprising how fast lightning will responding to it, and every upper part travel. I declare it don't seem as a lower, and every front part a correthough I had turned it on when such sponding back, then the center of a bounding, jumping, swearing and cry- gravity will be at the center of bulk, ing of fire you never heard. If there if, too, the body be of the same spehad been a hat-pin six inches long run cific gravity all the way through. into those four tramps' they could not The existence of such center was

THE ANACONDA'S BITE. It Is Harmless If You Can Pinch the Rep-

tile Back of the Ear. An anaconda's bite is perfectly harmess if a man has the presence of mind to keep still and pinch the biter right back of the ear. Then it will open its jaws and release its hold. It is not venomous. But jerk the bitten member away, and its knife-like teeth, which are set at such an angle that the points

recede, will tear the flesh out. While in Georgetown, Md., with ar old-fashioned wagon show, we let the snakes out for a lark. The moment they got free the old nature returned and they ran to the grass. One of the curious sight-seers who was lounging about parted the weeds with his hands

and peeped in. As he did so the biggest of the snakes caught him by the hand. Putting his foot on it (the snake), he jerked back, with the result of scraping all the skin off. Immediately there was a howl from his friends that he was poisoned, and about a quart of whisky was poured into him. Soon stupefied he fell upon his back in the hot sand the perspiration, dirt and blood made his face a repulsive sight. The cry went forth to kill the biter, which we had caught by that time, but had to smuggle away. They howled loud and long for the snake's dead carcass, and threatened to knock the show higher than Gilderoy's kite if the reptile that bit the man's proboscis was not given up.

By this time'a gang of hoodlums had gathered who were only too glad to lend a hand in the work of destroying the show. In fact, they became so worked up that they seized one of the boys connected with the show, whom they held as a hostage. In the mean time the whisky had done its work, enabling the bitten man to get on his marrow-bones once more, which had the effect of quieting the hoodlums, but if the chap had the ball is seen to be rolling down hill. succumbed to the poison, there is no doubt they would have lynched the hostage. One thing you can rely on, they didn't get that snake .- N. Y. Ev- raised so far before the body can be

PITH AND POINT.

-He is not a thorough wise man who can not play the fool on occasion. -According to Archbishop Horne, adversity borrows its sharpest stings from our impatience.

-The strongest men are the most tender-hearted. The coolest and sweetest waters flow from under the greatest rock.

-There is not much future for a young man who has learned how to spend a fortune before he knows how to make one. -N. O. Picayune.

-Toil, feel, think, hope. A man is sure to dream enough before he dies, without making arrangements for the purpose.—Sterling. -Men suppose that their reason has command over their words; still, it

happens that words in return exercise authority on reason. -Lord Bacon. -One must fall in love with duty in order to do one's duty with content. Such love is passionless. Duty gives

neither kisses nor caresses. -We are all of us made more graceful by the inward presence of what we believe to be a generous purpose; our actions move to a hidden music-"a melody that's sweetly pitched in tune."

-George Eliot. -Literature, a poor but widely-read type of it, is responsible for some of the flippant manners of American youth. But, as the home must be credited with the merit of inculcating good manners, so the lack of courtesy must be a reproach to home training .-

Christian Register. -One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly, did not make them weak that they might cultivate imperiousness; did not bestow upon them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

-I am not so interested in who was my ancestry ten million years ago, as I am to know where I will be ten million years from now. I am not so much interested in the preface to my cradle as I am interested in the appendix to my grave. -Talmage.

-No affection ought to make us blind to the faults of those we love. We may accept them as part and parcel of the beloved, but we ought not to ignore them or call them good. "Evil, be thou my good!" is not the right kind of invocation in love or in aught else, and the person loved beyond reason gets weary of it all. It is too much for mental digestion.

CENTER OF GRAVITY.

An Instructive Article on an Interesting Scientific Subject.

The center of gravity is that point about which all parts of a body will balance each other, no matter in what position the body may be placed. If the

have moved any faster than they did discovered by Archimedes. The fact out of that depot. When Quinn came that the center of gravity of the earth out from his hiding, he remarked: I is practically its center of bulk, makes was only afraid of one thing, and that all plumb lines point to about that was that owing to the length of time center; and all of them practically to since any of our lodgers had seen a the same point. This being the case, bath, I feared the electricity would fail we bear in mind that no two plumb to reach to the skin.' But it did, and lines are or can be parallel; and that that was the last time I saw a tramp in if there be a very long and very high the Corning depot."-Rochester (N. Y.) building, and both of its two end walls are "plumb," that building will be longer at the top than it is at the bottom. Take for instance the Main Centennial building in Philadelphia, which building was about 1,800 feet long. Suppose a case very far from the fact, that it had been 500 feet high, (which is not so high by 55 feet as the Washington monument) then, upon the supposition that the earth is 7,900 miles in diameter, the top would have been 0.52 inches longer than the base.

This can be figured up in this way: A diameter of 7,912 miles gives a radiusof 3,956 miles, equals 20,887,680 feet. The top would be in length 1 500 20887680 times the base; and with a base of 1.800 feet that would make 500x1800x18 20887680 0.52 inch, nearly. It is not very much to be sure. Yet it is there for all that.

Almost every one has heard the story of Columbus and the egg; but it is not every one who calls to mind that there are three ways of making an egg stand upon either end. The way attributed to Christopher Colombo, or Cristobal Colon, or Christopher Columbus, mariner of Genoa, was to flatten the egg a trifle at one end, so as to offer resistance to its tipping. That is not at all a neat way. A little gum arabic or other cement would accomplish the same result. The other and more scientific way is to shake the egg violently until the yelk case is broken, when the yelk will settle down to whichever end you wish, and, by its greater weight, lowering the center of gravity of the com-pound mass, will keep the egg in stable equilibrium.

A very pretty experiment not recorded in all the text books is that in which a ball apparently rolls up hill by the action of gravitation. Two long cones are placed with their points together and the bases near together; a ball placed upon them near their tips rolls toward their bases, which is apparently up hill, if viewed from the side; but, viewed from the butt ends of the cones, The most difficult forms of body to overthrow are the pyramid and the cone, the center of gravity having to be overthrown .-- Cor. Mechanical News

Thase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

THE UNWELCOME VISITOR.

One morn I heard a low, quick rapping, Rapping at my chamber door, And felt a presence e'e' twas opened, A silent footfall across the floor. Before this vailed mysterious stranger My spirit quailed, my pulses beat. I knew a heavy blow was coming And shrank away with fear complete.

My palm was seized with eager clutching, A hand was pressed upon my brow, I fell back prostrate, faint and weary I could not tell you why or how: A shudder passed from foot to forehead
As I felt the icy breath, In my ears I heard a ringing.

A tolling like the knell of death.

"Unwelcome visitor," I whispered. Then health departed through the doorway.

Leaving sickness standing there.

And he stood there smiling grimly, On his breast no blossoms wore For his sunless, dismal garden
Naught but poisonous herbage bore.

Days and months and years he lingered With his fiery touch of pain. Never sleeping, never resting, Vanished hope ne'er came again. As the phantom still is standing.

Every mortal head must bow. Will and passion, grief and madness, Rose and left me one by one; Now, meek patience, smiling sweetly. Sits beside me on her throne; But the guest who trails his garmen* Cold and gray about my room, Takes from me all sweet enjoyment, Brings me naught but fear and gloom

"Naught but gloom," it were ungrateful, When friendship comes with outstretch

hand.
And sympathy, her true twin sister. les with grace I can't withstand; Love, too, lightens every sorrow, Helps me bear this constant pain, Strews around me rare, sweet roses Gives me all that heart can clair

Somnus stands with crimson poppies, Bends above my throbbing head, Waves the branches o'er my eyelids, Heavy from the tear drops shed; And soft notes of liquid music Sound so sweet in plaintive strain. No need to watch for health's returning

Faith comes in with snow white lilies In her tender, loving clasp: Courage, too, with precious ointment Held within her generous grasp; rogether, then, they sing an anthem, "Triumph, glory, peace and love,"
and the angels stoop to listen From their Heavenly home above. -Boston Courier.

"LOVE IN A COTTAGE."

The Story of the Little House on Laurel Street.

O Jennie! I do think it is too hard little house after living in that lovely home on the avenue!" said Anna Maythe middle of an empty room in the small house which was all that remained to Jeannette of the large estate which her father was supposed to have left to her at his death. Everything else had been mortgaged so heavily that when the crash came all had to go.

"Perhaps you'd better say that I

"That is about all it is, a shelter. Where the carpets, curtains, and furniture are to come from, I don't see."

"Then pray lend me your spectacles. May be, too, you can imagine Oliver Sawtelle contented and happy in these shabby rooms, surrounded by cheap furniture you'll have to buy."

"No, I can not think that he will be at all contented; but men, you know, have their clubs to which they can resort. However, he will have to make the best of a bad bargain; though I am sure his aunts will not fail to remind him that he would be in a very different position to-day if he had married Minnie Morris instead of me. Her father has weathered the financial

storm which has wrecked us." Anna was sorry she had spoken as she did, for she had suspected for some time that Oliver Sawtelle was not the devoted husband that he might have been; there was really nothing serious against him, only that he spent less and less time at home, and was more devoted to his club than a man should be who had been married only two years. So to change the current of her cousin's thoughts she asked:

"As for furniture, now with what do you propose to fill this bare room? I presume it will be the parlor?"

"Sitting-room, I shail dub it, and then my plain cretonne-covered chairs will not look so out of place. I intend to have the floor stained, and so dispense with carpets; one can make serviceable rugs out of a yard or two of gay bordering and a small center of solid color. I intend to take that old sofa and easy-chair which were in the housekeeper's room, and by covering them which I saw for twenty-five cents a fresh and comfortable, some of the same cretonne shall be converted into ourtains, sofa pillows and cushions for the backs of those two willow rockers

money you have set aside for furnishing.

"I can and must get on with it! I have good wide window-sills here, so I have a good place for plants; and they, you known, do much toward brightening up a room."

Anna shed more tears that night over Jeannette's 'come down in the world" than Jeannette herself did. Jeannette was too busy planning to have many spare hours for pitying herself; indeed, | you are." was his laughing rejoinder. | the Petchikopou river.

she did not want to find time for such sentiments, for the thing that troubled her most was not this sudden descent from vast wealth to literally nothing, but the alienation of her husband's affections. Long before this crash came, she had seen that he cared less and less for his home, so, to stifle sorrow, she had become gayer than ever before in her bright young life; she dressed and danced, rode and drove, laughed and flirted mildly, until the failure of the smell of hot oysters and coffee. great banking-house in which her husband and his father were partners, brought financial ruin to her.

A friend gave Oliver a commission to him. execute, which, though it would not bring in much money, would take him to Germany for four or five months, and thus let him escape some of the annoyances and mortifications incident upon settling up the business.

"I hate to go, Jeannie," he said to his wife when telling her of the offer, "and leave you to the task of breaking up and moving, and, as you see, we must leave this house as soon as possible; but there seems to be no other will be getting my living out of it."

"Of course you will accept this offer," for the present at any rate, we had better move into that little house of mine on Laurel street; it is idle now."

"Way out there? It is almost out into the country; none of your friends will know where to find you."

"My butterfly acquaintances will not, but those whose friendship is worth any thing can see me whenever they want to; horse-cars go within half a block. But seriously, Oliver, what else is there for us to do? The rent will be nothing, the furnishing a mere trifle, and my housekeeping bills for myself alone will not be enormous. If our prospects brighten, when you return we can

easily make another change.'

"Poor girl!" said he to himself, "she wants to hide her head now that our bubble has burst. Well, I can't blame her. I wish though, she was not so icily indifferent about my going away for the whole autumn. What a mistake our marriage was! She took me for my money, and I-well. I did love her then, but somehow things are different from what I hoped they would be; perhaps if we had a child she would be more domestic." But he gave no expression to his thoughts; did not even show his gratified surprise at the grief she exhibited when the hour at last came for him to sail.

As his was a business trip, he had little time for sight-seeing; so he made the mistake of thinking that he had nothing worth writing about, and his that you have to come down to this tiny letters home were of the briefest, as were also hers to him, and he really knew nothing at all about her househew to her cousin, as the two stood in hold arrangements except that she was trying to make the new house habita-

ble on a pitifully small sum of money. At last, after a remarkably short passage from Liverpool, Oliver found himself in his native city twenty-four hours before any one could reasonably have expected him. Giving his luggage to an expressman, he took the horse-cars ought to think myself fortunate that I for the little house in Laurel street, have even a shelter for my head," re- wondering if Jeannette would be surplied Jeannette, trying to speak lightly prised to see him, or whether she would take his return as pacidly as she had taken the news of his projected departure. Of course he had no latchkey to this house, so he had to ring the had once lived with his mother.

> "Hullo! Norah, do you live here?" he exclaimed.

"Sure an' it's the masther his own self! Oh, but it's a pity that the misthress isn't in yet! No. sir, I don't live here, Mrs. Sawtelle don't keep a girl: home from your club." but she gets me to come in once a week I'm here she takes the chance to go out to do her arrants.

"Don't tell her I've come, I want to surprise her," said he, as he entered the room nearest the front door.

Setting his bag down on the floor, he struck a match, for it was quite late in have drifted so far apart-the afternoon, and as he lighted the gas he emitted a soft whistle.

"Whew! This isn't at all what I expected. Why, this room makes me think of the sitting-room at grandmother's! It looks as if a tired fellow might rest and be happy here."

While thus meditating, half aloud, he had been glancing about the pretty apartment; he now went up to the birdcages, and whistling to their occupants received in answer a burst of song which made him almost imagine that the tiny creatures recognized him. Then he examined the plants in the windows, smelling with appreciation the odor of the carnations and geraniums, and finally drew the big easy chair up to the cheery grate-fire, and leaning his head on the cushioned back, was in two minutes in the land of Nod.

He had a queer dream. He thought the door opened quietly, and Jeannette entered the room, stepped silently up to both with some of that pretty cretonne his chair, bent over and kissed him on the forehead, saying: "You dear old yard, at Blank's, I will make them look | fellow, how glad I am to see you again! Oh, if you only cared as much for me est's Monthly. as I do for you, how happy we might be in this cosy little nest!"

Drowsily opening his eyes he found himself alone, so he calmly returned to "Oh! if you are going for that sort of his nap. In a short time, however, he thing, you can get along on the little was thoroughly aroused by hearing the front door shut. Rising, he saw his wife come in looking rosy and blooming, prettier, he thought, than ever be-

> "Why Oliver! is this really you and not your ghost?" she exclaimed. "How long have you been here? Why didn't you tell me you were coming, so that I could have the house in festive array?"

"As if you were any judge of such matters! I have your grandmother's approval, and you must really excuse me if I say that that is more to the purpose than any man's opinion. Did you have a pleasant journey?"

After chatting a few moments, Jeannette said she must go to the kitchen to see about supper; and a little later she summoned him to the little diningroom, where there was an appetizing

"Do you see that you are drinking your coffee out of one of your great-grandmother's cups?" she presently asked

"Why, so it is! Where did you get

it?" "I went up to the old farm about a week ago, to ask about having some winter butter put up for us, and after we had talked awhile, your dear old grandmother said: "I do declare, Jeannette, you are going to be a real capable housekeeper, after all! Who'd ever have expected a society belle, as you were six months ago, to come here and ask me for some of my queer old reopening for me just now, and at least I ceipts! I believe you'll appreciate 'em, so I mean to give you and Oliver two or three of my mother's fine china cups she had said quickly. "As for me, I and saucers; now that you can't keep a can get on. I have been thinking that, girl, and so have to do your dishes yourself, they will not be likely to be broken.' So she gave these to me, and several linen sheets, pillow-cases, and table-cloths which she had woven herself, long before she was married."

Noting the way her face lighted up as she described these treasures, Oliver said to himself: "Sure enough, who would have expected her to be interested in such things!"

"Who cooks your bread and things?" he asked.

"I do, of course; and now isn't my bread good? I have put up quite a nice lot of preserves, and pickles too, for I know that you like such things. I find my cooking-school lessons come in very handy now; yet do you remember what fun your brothers and you made of Anna and me when we said we were going to take those lessons?"

When supper was over she told him to go into the sitting-room while she "did" the dishes; but he said he preferred to superintend her in that branch of her labors; so he followed her to the kitchen and sat in the low chair beside the table while she flitted back and forth. They laughed and joked like two children, and he decided that she was more fascinating with the big gingham apron tied around her slender waist, than she had ever been in gauzy ball attire. Presently, in answer to something he said about the oysters he had just eaten, she said:

"Yes, when Norah told me you had come, I just ran out and got them; I was sure you'd relish them better than chops or steak."

"Oh! she did tell you, then. Did you come in the other room while I was asleep?" he asked, remembering that

"Yes, and you were having such a

nice nap I would not disturb you-" "What makes you think I care less for you than you for me?" asked he. going up and putting his arm about her. "Do you know I thought I was having a most delightful dream-in fact I'm not sure but I am still dreaming. It is all so much jollier here than it ever was in our big house on the avenue! If you only knew how I had dreaded coming home to find you disbell. He was admitted by a girl who contented and unhappy, pining for the gay life you used to so enjoy!"

"Save your worries for something more substantial," she said, lightly. "Do you not believe you will be the discontented one? It is so far out here that you will be later than ever getting

"Club, indeed! In the first place, an' do the scrubbin' for her, an' whiles clubs are expensive; then, too, what man with such a home wants to loaf around a club-house? Seems to me, my darling, we have made a near shave to being very miserable. We ought to have begun our married life in just such a little home, then we might not

"Let's make believe we've just been married, then, and we can begin all over!" said Jeannette, with a smiling face; but the tears in her eves told of deeper feeling than the words had given expression to. "Then if you must have a club, you know, why it can meet here. I can cook oysters and coffee, as you see, and there is no fine furniture here to spoil."

Some of Oliver Sawtelle's club cronies pited him exceedingly because reverses of fortune had sent him "way out to Laurel street" to live; they changed their minds, however, after spending an evening with him at his "domestic club-house," as he jestingly named it. A nice, simple little supper, a pleasant game of cards, and next morning no headache from strong beverages; and no depleted purse from high play, proved "not half bad after all;" and more than one young bachelor began to wonder if indeed it did require ten thousand per annum to enable a man and his wife to "live happy ever after" the weddingday. - Frances E. Wadleigh, in Demor-

-There is a terra incognita outside of Africa, and that is Labrador. The Nascapee Indians, who live on the table lands of that country, have long told of an immense waterfall, to which they refused to guide the whites for fear of the vengeance of a god that lived under the fall. During the past season an Iroquois Indian, who was a god-fearing savage, guided an exploring party to the place, and they found a fall of 2,000 feet high, carrying an immense volume of water, and undoubtedly the greatest in the world. Niagara is only 164 feet, and the falls of the Yosemite and "I wanted to catch you unawares, so along the Columbia are of small as to see what sort of a housekeeper streams. These Labrador falls are on

AN IRISH LEGEND.

How Patrick Danced in the Moonlight to the Piping of Elves. "Well, Patrick, many a long year ago, was coming home from a berrin late in the evening, and walking by the side of a river, opposite the big inch, near Ballyhefaan ford. He had taken a drop, to be sure; but he was only a little merry, as you may say, and knew very well what he was doing. The moon was shining, for it was in the month of August, and the river was as smooth and as bright as a looking-glass. He heard nothing for a long time but the fall of the water at the mill weir even the best of husbands may do in about a mile down the river, and now and then the crying of the lambs on the or, if you are pressed hard, give a firm other side of the river. All at once but decided reply in a tone that exthere was a noise of a great number of presses neither exasperation nor conpeople laughing as if they'd break their | tempt. hearts, and of a piper playing among them. It came from the inch at the other side of the ford, and he saw, through the mist that hung over the you will make him a tyrant and yourriver, a whole crowd of people dancing self a slave. When he becomes imon the inch. Patrick was as fond of a perious about crochets, take your own dance as he was of a glass, and that's saying enough for him; so he whipped off not get the better of you thus without his shoes and stockings and away with becoming a brute, and beating, or at him across the ford. After putting on his least bullying you, an issue which, if the river he walked over to the crowd tlemanliness about him, in a decent, and mixed with them for some time without being minded. He thought, sir, that he'd show them better dancing than any of themselves, for he was proud of his feet, sir, and a good right and the pantry, also to the wardrobe, he had, for there was not a boy in the and, if you have children, to the nursame parish could foot a double or a sery. But beware of becoming altotreble with him. But pwah! his danc- gether a mere housekeeper or bringering was no more to theirs than mine up of bairns. You have a duty to perwould be to the mistress' there. They did not seem as if they had a bone in husband and your family; and, if you their bodies, and they kept it up as it neglect this duty, you may soon become nothing could tire them. Patrick was unworthy to be either his wife or their shamed within himself, for he thought mother. Cultivate your gifts, and do he had not his fellow in all the country round, and was going away, when a little old man, that was looking at the quiring them was to catch a husband. company bitterly, as if he did not like what was going on, came up to him. 'Patrick,' says he. Patrick started, for he did not think anybody there knew him. 'Patrick,' says he, 'you're discouraged, and no wonder for you. But you have a friend you, I'm your friend, and your father's friend, and I think more of your little finger than I do of all that are here, though they think no one is as good as themselves. Go into the ring and call for a lilt. Don't be afeared. I tell you the best of them did not do it as well as you shall, if you will do as I bid you.' Patrick felt something within him as if he ought not to gainsay the old man. He went play the best double he had. And sure

enough, all that the others were able for was nothing for him! He bounded like an eel, now here and now there. as light as a feather, although the peohis steps, that beat time to every turn of it, like the left foot of the piper. He treble on it that drew down shouts from | Cassell's Family Magazine. the whole company. At last he called for a trencher, and when they saw him, top, they did not know what to make of him. Some praised him for the best

themselves; although they had good "And what was the cause of his great

uccess?" inquired Mr. Martin. "He could not help it, sir," replied him do more than that made him do it. wanted him to dance again, but he was tired and they could not persuade him. would not dance a step more; and the word was hardly out of his mouth when ing but a white cow grazing by his side."-From Fairy and Folks Tales of

the Irish Peasantry. A DANGEROUS PLACE.

What a Stranger Heard in a Fam Western Health Resort.

Stranger-Can you direct me to the mayor? Citizen with Ague-He's at home sick.

"Where is the postmaster?" "He's gone away for his health." "Then where is the marshal?" "It is reported he's dying up at

home." "The banker?" "Died yesterday." "The storekeeper?"

"Hasn't been out of bed since las "The express agent?" "He died at the same time the hotel

man and druggist did." "Well, where's the minister?" "He went down to preach at a few funerals this morning and pretty soon they sent for the doctor to come and see him. I reckon he won't last long." "Well, I hope the doctor is all

"He was taken down about an hour ago, and won't more than get through the night."

"Why, what kind of a place is this?" "Say, is it possible you don't know that this is the biggest health resort in the West?"-Time.

-The Navajo Indians of Arizona are very successful in raising stock. According to the figures of the reservation agent they own 245,000 horses and po nies, 300 mules, 3,500 cattle, 800,000 goats, and 500 burros. The wool clipped for the year amounted to 1,200, 000 pounds, and they also sold 300,000 sheep pelts and 100.000 goat skins.

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

A Treatise on the Successful Management

In your study to master your husband's temper, do not forget to keep a firm hold of your own. Women are less selfish and less imperious, but they are more sensitive and hasty than men, and more apt, on small occasions, to mount into a flame and become indignant about trifles. Of all things in the world beware most of this fault, for by indulging it you lose the grace and vantage-ground of your sex. When your husband speaks harshly to you-as an evil moment-either remain silent,

Obey your husband in all reasonable matters and in some unreasonable matters, but not in all matters; otherwise way and smile bewitchingly. He can shoes and stockings at the other side of your husband has any tineture of gensober-minded Christian country, you Always attend conscientiously, as part

have no great reason to fear. of your special province, to the kitchen form to yourself, as well as to your not prove by neglecting your accomplishments that your only object in ac-To insure this continuance of your husband's love, behave so in all points as to command his respect. Love without reverence is a childish affair and can satisfy only a low type of man who

looks on his wife as a play-thing. Dress well. Married women often err here from want of a high motive. In the fair sex outward decoration, when genuine-for painting is vile-is, in my opinion, a positive duty, a duty not to a husband merely, or to any fellow-mortal, but to God. The Author of the Universe, as all His works testify, delights in the utmost possible magnificence and luxuriance of external decoration; and it is plainly our duty, being endowed with reason, to follow into the ring and called the piper to his hint, and, where He has created a fair object, to set it forth with every graceful trapping that is in keeping with the character of the work. Good dress is, in fact, a sort of poetry addressed to the eye, which it is in the ple could hear the music answered by power of every well-conditioned woman to compose; and a woman who has no taste for decoration is a deficient creafirst danced a hornpipe on the ground. ture, as much out of nature as a bird has dissolved put in the linen and boil Then they got a table, and he danced a without wings .- J. Stuart Blackie, in

HEROIC MAGGIE O'FLYNN. all as if he was spinning on it like a A Pathetic Story of Irish Life and Womanly Charity. In a cabin on a sunny hillside over-

dancer that ever entered a ring; others looking the Bay of Dublin dwelt a hated him because he was better than middle-aged brother and sister. The man was a helpless cripple, entirely right to think themselves better than dependent upon his sister's exertions; him or any other man that ever went and on her death a car was sent from the long journey." poor-house to bring him thither for shelter. The poor wretch clung to the only home he had ever known, and he utterly refused to leave it, crying that Tom Bourke. "They that could make he would die if deprived of his "say air and shut up within prison walls.' Howsomever, when he had done, they His loud lamentations had brought the priest and some of the neighbors to his side, and one of the latter. Maggie At last he got angry, and swore a big O'Flynn, felt a deep impulse of pity tooath, saving your presence, that he wards the unfortunate man. She was a single woman of about fifty-five, of weather-beaten and certainly not athe found himself all alone, with noth- tractive appearance. She acted as herd on the estate of a gentleman close by, to whom her services were invaluable. "Hould hard," she said to the poorhouse officials; "It's not Maggie O'Flynn that'ull see a poor craytur taken to the poor-house when she can give him a shelter. It's a corner and a welcome in me own cabin Mick Costilloe shall have." But here his reverence interposed and vowed he would allow no such scandal in the parish as an unmarried man and woman sharing the same dwelling, cripples or no cripples. "Shure, Maggie, you won't go back on your word?" implored poor Mick. Maggie hesitated a moment. then turning to the priest, said: "If there's no other way to save him from 'the house,' your riverince, I'll marry him, an' sorra a haporth will any one vain that his reverence pointed out the terrible burden Maggie was taking upon herself. "It's for the love of God I'm marryin' him an' not to plase meself,' was the answer she returned; 'an' sure the Blessed Virgin will niver let me want for the bite an' the sup when she sees me sharin' it with the craythur that has naythur." The marriage took place, and until his death, several years later, the kind-hearted Maggie O'Flynn carefully tended and supported the poor helpless cripple in her own cabin. -Pall Mall Gazette.

> -- A farmer walked into the office of the Covington (Ga.) Star the other day, and deposited on the editor's desk a huge potato which had grown into the exact shape of a duck. The head was a little inclined to one side, as is usual in the duck species, thus making the resemblance all the more remarkable.

> -It is said that when he is busy in "round up," a single cowboy will tire out six or eight horses in a day.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way he would train up his child.

-A sure and safe way to remove grease spots from silk is to rub the spot quickly with brown paper; the friction will soon draw out the grease.

-Pickled Plums. -Seven pounds of plums, four pounds sugar, one pint water, one quart vinegar, two ounces cinnamon buds, cloves to suit the taste.

—Sulphite of soda, properly dis-solved in water and used to bathe the afflicted parts, is commended by a leading physician as a cure for ivy-poison--For chilblains cut up two white

turnips and put into a tin cup, with three large spoonfuls of best lard, then mash this through a sieve. Apply at night time spread upon a piece of soft -There are a great many recipes in which celery is called for as a flavor-

ing. Celery seed answers every purpose, is much more convenient to use, and can be procured at any time of the -The best form of exercise for, fat-

ness is to ascend a slope or hill, more or less steep, and then descend as rapidly as possible. Panting and perspiration is the result, and both help to lessen obesity. -A paste suitable to preserve the

gloss of patent leather and prevent cracking is made of flax, with a little olive oil, lard and oil of turpentine, mixed when warm, to be of the consistence of thick paste when cold.

Cider Cake. - One cupful sour cider, one cupful molasses, four cupfuls of flour, one of butter, one cupful sugar, one cupful chopped raisins, two eggs, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful soda, one of cinnamon, one of nutmeg. Bake one hour.

-An excellent mode of purifying the cellar is to have the chimney extend from the cellar floor to the roof, with an open fireplace in the chimney. A few sticks of wood, just enough to produce a light fire occasionally, will then ventilate the cellar thoroughly and also prevent dampness.

-Oatmeal is recommended as best to start the breakfast on. It may take either the form of mush, gruel or porridge. Each is made by the addition of water to the oatmeal, but a wide difference is made in the cooking, the mush being cooked over a slow fire, the gruel over a moderate fire, and the porridge over a quick fire. Bran-biscuits make an excellent second course. The bran should be carefully sifted before using and the coarser part retained for the biscuits.

-It is not good for table linen to lie from year to year without being used. It will last the longer for an occasional washing. If it is already very yellow, cut up a pound of white soap into four quarts of milk. Put it over the stove in a wash kettle, and when the soap fifteen minutes; then wash in soapsuds and rinse in two clean waters, bluing the last water slightly.

YOUNG CHICKENS.

How a Successful Poultry-Raiser Feeds and Takes Care of Them.

My hens for a grass run have an orchard of several acres. Grass and a free range are essential in making eggs fertile and getting strong chicks. When I set my hens, I use a cheese box, cutting it so the hen can get off and on easily without breaking the eggs. I whitewash it inside and out and use straw well broken, for nests. After placing the eggs in the nests, I put some sulphur on them and when it is dark place the hen on the nest, and give her whole corn and water in her coop. I part off all my setters so that they can not get on one another's nests. At the end of nine days I look at the eggs, and take out those not fertile When they begin to hatch I do not disturb the chicks for twenty-four hours. It is better to let them alone, as thef are stronger for it. If stormy I do not put them out of doors for the first few days. The first week I feed them hardboiled eggs, bread and crackers soaked in milk, and all the milk they can drink and feed them often. It is a great deal of work, but it pays to do it.

The second week I give them corn meal well cooked, so that it will crumble when I feed it. Also some egg and bread soaked in milk, fine cracked corn and wheat. After that I give all the meal, corn and wheat that they want. Eggs will start chickens to growing quicker than any thing that I know of. Out of 95 I did not lose but three on this diet. I use a barrel with a board fitted into it for a coop. This is about 14 inches wide in the widest be able to say agin it thin." It was in part of the barrel. Leave it back about 21-2 inches from the front of the barrel to give the chicks a chance to step up from the edge of the barrel to the board which is about 11-4 inches high. I put a small yard in front of the barrel, to give the hen a chance to come out, and keep the chickens in on a rainy day by putting up boards around the yard with driven stakes. The yard is made of lath or narrow strips 21-2 feet long, 18 inches high and 20 inches wide. I put the lath 21-4 inches apart on the vertical. I cover rubber blankets over the coop and ard on rainy days, and whitewash the barrel once a week. This keeps off lice and makes it sweet. After weans the chicks, I change them to the houses that I keep them in during the winter, but give them plenty of air and sand on the floor. While in the small coops I leave about two inches at the top of the board that covers them at night between the yard and barrel for ventilation.—M. F. Kelsey, in Farm and Home.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Cleveland was in office.

Prespects for De mocratic success in Ohio next fall are very good. People are becoming more and more dis-gusted at the frauds which brought about the election of Harrison.—St. Clairville, (Ohio,) Gazette.

And now ex-Gov. Martin is roundly abused for telling the truth about debt burdened Kansas. The Republican House, last week, scored him like a pick pocket and came near refusing to print his last message, the vote standing 47 to 41 - Paola Spirit.

The Texas Siftings portrays in this wise: "Applications for office are the White House.'

Nearly one hundred indictments have been rendered by the federal grand jury in Judge Wood's court in Indianapolis. Nine-tenths of them are known to be against members of the Republican party-the party that talks so glibly about honest elections and fair count.

The Kansas Legislature instructs Congress to declare martial law in the South. With Son-in-law Shepard in command of the land forces, the Hon. Bill Chandler on the sea, and the Kansas Legislature to pull the strings, it does look as if the day of destiny had come for the South.-Courier Journal.

The report of Warden Smith of the penitentiary for the month of January, shows that the expenses exceeded the receipts by nearly \$3,000. This furnishes another evidence of Republi-

A new assessment and taxation bill has been introduced in the Legislature, which provides for county, instead of | 50 cents a year. township assessors, and for the assessment of all property at its actual cash value. If it becomes a law the Board of County Commissioners, the County Treasurer and County Clerk, will appoint the County Assessor, and he will appoint his deputies.

petition to cut down the salaries of some county officers, but if you would ask the same individual to vote to reduce the tariff and take of the taxes on every article used and consumed by the farmer and laborer they would at once rear back on their dignity and kick like a bay mule.-Coffeyville Eagle,

It is reported that the town of Madison is at Topeka in force trying to secure a new county from slices of this, Greenwood and Chase, with herself as the councy seat of the new county. It would seem that the time has gone by for schemes of this character and that such a project could not possibly succeed without all the counties interested should agree to it. As none of them are favorable to it, there is but little danger of this being accomplished. - Emporia Republican.

Congressman Ford's committee found at Detroit 2,100 carpenters. nearly one-third of whom were aliens it at reduced wages. In the lumber regions, also, the Canadians do a large share of the work, the "protected" American being driven out because he asks a portion of a bounty given by law to the lumbermen to preserve "American industry." And this is what "pretection" is doing for Ameri-

A newspaper keeps up a steady hammering in its efforts to build up its town. Every week the COURANT is read by at least three thousand people, and an effort is made in each issue to put forth something that will be beneficial to Cottonwood Falls and all kinds. Think of these things and give your home paper the encourage-ment it deserves.

There are, no doubt, frauds committed at elections in Southern States; but would it not look better on the devote more time in finding a remedy for the evil at home. In some of the county seat elections in Western Kansas, out of a population of less than sas, out of a population of less than seven hundred, over one thousand extensive and six times, giving a different tame wich each ballot. Such frauds in this "banner Republican" State have been witnessed by the writer, who would like to see a little more fairness in criticising the ballot box stuffers of the country; the blame a little more evenly distributed and the Chess county.

Its sister states. But the chiefest pride of Kansas is in its men and women; the State which banished the saloons will zealously guard its honer.

"Kansas asks no other rule to be measured by, than that of experience. Judge us by what we have accomplished. We shall do as well in the future."—Ex.

Subscribe for the Courant the largest and best paper published in Chess county.

Subscribe for the Courant the largest and best paper published in Chess county. devote more time in finding a remedy

some of our readers who are troubled with the rheumatism; "It is asserted that celery is a cure for rheumatism, and that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its theropentic powers from being known. The celery should be cut inpouring in upon General Harrison in | to bits, boiled in water until soft; and such quantities that he begins to the water drank by the patient. Put think he has been elected superinten- new milk with a little flour and nutdent of an almshouse instead of to meg into a sauce pan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat with potatoes, etc., and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment with uniform success."

"Rosa," a pure and entertaining serial, will commence in "Woman's Work" at an early date. Charming and ennobling, vivacious and pathetic, it appeals with equal power to the heart and fancy. It belongs to the highest class of fiction, and will be a gare test to the reading public. There rare treat to the reading public. There is not a purer, better, or more helpful family magazine published than "Woman's Work." It seeks to elevate the character of periodical literature, and admits nothing of a harmful nature to its reading or advertising columns. The entire field of home interests is ably covered—its departments embracing Art, Literature, Poetry, Fancy Work, Flori-culture, Mother, Co. Mothers' Corner, Home Physician, Boys and Girls, Bright Babies, Cookcan economy. Under Democratic management it was self-supporting and even made to bring a revenue to the State. the white-crowned grand-parentswill read it eagerly and derive benefit from its pages. Published by T. L. VITCHELL, Athens, Georgia, at only

LYING ABOUT KANSAS.

The New York Times has no love for anything in the West. It especially delights in portraying the miseries and hepeless poverty of the West and the disatisfied people that live. there. It has a correspondent at Sa-breastpin, It does not require much of an ef- lina, Kansas, who gives a whole colfort to induce Republicans to sign a umn dreary mugwumpion groans over Crittenden, Miss Jenning, Chas. Bawthe wretched condition of everything in the State. He says, as a sample:
"On all Kansas highways which lead from the arid zone (the land west of the 100th condition)."

The defining that the says of the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a sorghum sugar factory at Bazaar station. Everybody is requested to be present.

The 100th condition of everything in the work of the says, as a sample:

The say the 100th meridian) are white capped wagons—here two, there three, yonscoured by the Mexican strocco's fiery breath last summer. The discouraged people who ride in these wagons know that the American desert still exists.' To this an old honest Kansas farmer replies. He says:

birth of agriculture upon the great Grand Jury was discharged, Monday plains of America. I have seen the evening: plow, first slowly, then rapidly, conquer the American desert. I have pled guilty, and sentenced to one year seen the realm of profitable cultivafrom Canada. who secured most of the work because they were willing to do it at reduced wages. In the lumber tale of Aladdin and his lamp is almost commonplace compared with the growth of Kansas and its rapid changes from the wild plains of a few changes from the wild plains of a few pay costs. years ago to the prosperous State it now is. The motto of the State is its en, forcelosure of mortgage; discharacteristic; "Through difficulties missed. can labor pretty generally over the to the stars." Kansas has here ups have builded in advance of her real catches up. She has had border ruffians and drouths, Indians and grasshoppers, and yet, true to her motto. she passes on to the stars. For every the surrounding country. Remember if we succeed in attracting people to our city it benefits you just that much in building up your trade and stinulating the demand for labor of been successful. For every man who jail and fined \$100 and cost. can be found who has lost money in his real estate I can name you 100 verdict, guilty on one count, and sen; who have become independent owners tenced to 90 days in county jail and of Kansas farms. For every local erop failure in Kansas, I can point to case; pled guilty on one count, and more in the older States. In the brief sentenced to 30 days in county jail part of some of our exchanges, if they period of its Statehood, Kansas has and fined \$100 and costs. would condemn the people of those raised more good crops than any of States in a less wholesale manner, and its sister States. But the chiefest its sister States. But the chiefest pride of Kansas is in its men and 1889, and fined \$1. and costs.

"Sleeplessness in Infancy" is the subject of a highly valuable article by Dr. M. Allen Starr, Professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the February number of Babyhood. How much should a baby sleep? What is a natural sleep? What prevents sleep? These questions, as well as the domestic and medical treatment for sleeplessness, see from 30 acres of sorghum as an experiment in forage for cattle, and was so well pleased with the results, that last year he raised 250 acres, and this year will plant 500 acres. It makes three or four tons per acre of splendid feed. J. W. Smith last year manufactured 3,000 gallons of molasmedical treatment for sleeplessness, see from 30 acres of sorghum as an experiment in forage for cattle, and was so well pleased with the results, that last year he raised 250 acres, and this year will plant 500 acres. It makes three or four tons per acre of splendid feed. J. W. Smith last year manufactured 3,000 gallons of molasmedical treatment for sleeplessness. There has been more failures in Philadelphia in the few months since the great "tariff victory" than there were during the four years President Clayeland was in office. questions and answers concerning in- in a number of cities in Kansas, and termittent fever, deranged digestion, colored stockings, knock-knee, colic, etc., etc. 15 cents a number; \$150 per year. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beckman St., New York.

The following may be of interest to some of our readers who are troubled ghum syrup, and persue the morning news printed on sorghum paper, we will be a sweet scented lot of jay-hawkers.—Hartford Call.

> TEACHERS' ASSO CIATION. The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet at Saffordville, on

> Saturday, February 23d, 1889, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The following is the PROGRAMME:
>
> 1st. Class in Reading—5th Reader—conducted by W. R. Hancock. Gen-

eral discussion.

2d. The Aim of Teachers' Meetings. upon what does the Success of such Meetings Depend? Paper—Mr. Miner. Discussion—Charles McClellan and William Coleman.

3d. Morals and Manners in School: How much? How little? Paper—Mr. Spiker. Discussoin — Miss Fannie North and Mr. John Briskell.

4th. School Government. Paper— H. B. Klukiger. Discussion—A. F. Myser and W. H. Albertson.

Query Box. Adjournment. J. C. DAVIS, Secretory.

BIRTH DAY PARTY.

The 28th anniversary of the birth of Mr. J. H. Mayville, formerly of Strong City, was celebrated at that gentleman's home at Emporia, Kansas, on Saturday night, February 9, 1889. The parties present enjoyed themselves until 12 o'clock when the musical part of the entertainment, vocal and instrumental, ceased and the inrited guests bid the host and his most the anniversary of his natal day. The following are the names of the parties

to preserve Mt. Vernon as it was in the time of Washington.

The entertainments will all be at that happy occasion:

Mr. and Mrs. Gibb and Lary Larnerd. water service and waiter. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, silk handker-

Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Moore, handerchief, each. Mr. and Mrs. Levitt, shaving mug. Mrs. Mayville, watch guard.
Miss Mary O'Donnell, of Strong
City, neck tie.

Geo. McDonald, of Strong City,

der a short column, that rolls slowly there was a very enjoyable surprise away from the region which was party at Mr. Mayville's, at which Mr. Geo. McDonald and Miss Mary O'Donnell, of Strong City, were present.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

The District Court in and for Chase "I am a homesteader, living on my county disposed of the following cases homestead, Ellinwood county has been since our last week's report, as follows, my home since 1867. I was at the and adj ourned, Tuesday evening. The

State vs. E W Brooks, grand larceny; in the penitentiary.

Nathan A Cope vs. Edward P Gow-

J M Kerr vs. Pat. Tracy, to recover and downs. Sometimes her towns money; verdict for plaintiff for \$177.80 Farmers National Band, Mansfield, necessities If so, the town patiently Ohio, vs. L Houck et al.. note; judgwaits, and in a short time the country ment for first note \$572; 22, and foreclosure, and sale ordered.

E A Hilderbrand vs. Richard Sunter et al., fareclosure; judgment for \$726.50.

State vs. George Mahlon, liquor case; yerdict, guilty on one count, and sentenced to 90 days in the county

State vs. James Mahlon, liquor case; fined \$100 and cost. State vs. Aaron Hessong, liquor

State vs. Aaron Hessong, gambling;

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichtta, Kans. Feb. 15th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his int nation 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 April 1st. 1889, viz: H E No. 7003, of James L. Ellis, of Birley, Chase county, Kans., for the N½ of NE¼ and N¾ of NW¼ 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. McCoy, Register

Our Little Men and Women, 1889.

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves.
Mrs. M. F. Butts has written a new story in twelve parts eptitled PATCHY AND HIPPITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful intl-page pictures.
BOY BOB'S MENAGERIE will picture many animals, and give Bob's peculiar account of them.
Mrs. Clara Doty Bates will contribute a dozen poems about DAME NATURE'S ELVES, the real elves. Many pictures by Mr. L. J. Bridgman.
There will be stories of home and foreign life, games, sports, some Western floral wonders, little "pieces to speak," and seventy-five full-page pictures, besides no end of smaller ones. Twelve times a year, and all for only \$1.00. Sample copy 5 cents.
D 1 OTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS This is the magazine for little folks begin

D LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The schools of this city will cele-brate Washington's birthday, Friday, February 22 1889, with appropriate exercises. Mrs. Grisham and Miss Hunt will unite their rooms, and the rooms taught by Mr. Wilson, Miss Hyle and Miss Breese will also unite and give their exercises together, in the school building proper. The High school will hold forth in its room in the Cartter building.

The programmes are made up of patriotic songs and recitations and other exercises giving expression to the love and esteem cherished in the hearts of our people for a great and good man. Visitors, however, must not expect too much, as the regular school work is very pressing at this time, and nothing very elaborate has been prepared.

Another interesting feature of the occasion is the fact that on that day the public schools of Kansas propose to raise funds sufficient to repair an old building on the grounds of the old Washington homestead at Mt. Vernon. These grounds are in charge of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association, estimable wife, good night, and wished in which each state is represented. Mr. Mayville many happy returns of and it is the desire of this association

The entertainments will all be at who were in attendance, and of the presents received by Mr. Mayville on noon. No admission will be charged. but an opportunity will be given to contribute from one to five or ten cents to the Mt. Vernon fund. If the collection amounts to more than \$5 the surplus will be retained for the

benefit of the library.

Twelve hundred dollars, the amount that Kansas intends raising, amounts to less than one-third of a cent per

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of farmers Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. and other citizens at Bazaar school-

KANSAS PATENTS. The following patents were granted for the week ending February 12, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington

weighing and registering machine; TE Carter, Augusta, cultivator and harrow; I'J Cooper, Emporia, shears; GH Herrington, Wichita, recording speech; JP Holmes, Oak Valley, air ship; BR Moore and CD Montanye, is a formular than the country and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the center of section of the country and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the center of section is the center of section and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

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

guaranteed PAUL M. PIERSON & Co. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store. not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. Everything in the line of musical instruments, from a Jew's harp to a piano, from a brass whistle to the largest brass horn, from a mouth organ to the largest accordeon; violins, guitars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago By order of the Board of County Comgest brass horn, from a mouth organ Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

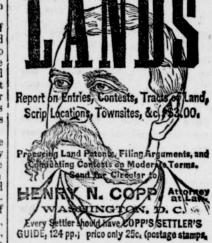
ture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige

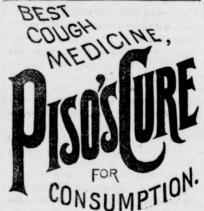
Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi Geo. Drummond on Diamond creek, has a few head of good work horses for sale.

HUMPHREYS

HUMPHREYS WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and





of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
County of Chase
Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7th. 1889.

speech; J P Holmes, Oak Valley, air ship; B R Moore and C D Montanye, Kansas City, street car motor; H A Murphy, Elk City, harrow; R F Robinson. Kansas City. elevated railway; H H Wright, Paola, hat mark.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Commencing at the center of section twenty-one [21,1 township twenty [20,] range seven east, and running thence e st on half section line or as near as practic able to a point at or near the quarter section corner on the east line of said section twenty-one [21,1 thence north-east corner of said section twenty-one [21].

Ladies' gold watches, of all grades and prices, from the cheapest to the \$1,500 kind, at Ford's jewelry store. Ladies call an inspect his stock whether you.

Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: w. H. shaft, w. B. spencer and G. W. Yeager as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood Towhship. on Monday the 11 day of March A. D 1889 and preceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-J. S. STANLEY.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, as Chase County. Ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk. Jan. 7, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1889, a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atoresaid. stoners of the county and State aloresaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point about 60 rods north of the south side of lots No. twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight east; thence running north between lots No. twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), and lots No. nineteen (19), and twenty (20), and lots nine [9] and ten [10,] all in said section seven (7), and ending at the north-west corner of lot ten (10), in said section seven [7].

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

--- AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants,

Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN.

DAN. BROWN S. BIRKETT.

C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. E. Wiggi s, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman

\mathbf{Wm} . H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLE

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. LIVERY, FOOD & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red From Stable, For the prices

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 do, do, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays, are speedily hitched for the party that pays. iy26-tf



1529 Arch Street, Philad's, Pa TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Drs 8tarkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street. Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific ad-justment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it 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: Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phila. Rev. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia. Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean,

Chicago, Ills.
H. Worthington, Editor New South,

J. H. Worthington, Editor New South Birmingham, Ala. Judge H. P. vrooman, Quenemo, Kans. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass. Judge R. S. Vorhees, New York City. E. C. Knight, Phitadelphia. Frank siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia. Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa. Edward L. Wilson, 832 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo. F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

Islands.
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Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas
Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, C. A.
J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca,
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"Compound Oxygen—is mode of Action and results," in the title of a new prochure of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to the remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physiciaus. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

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Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid apri2-lyr.

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Oklahoma, A BOOK giving a full description and information, containing three MAPS. Send stamps for circulars.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS .. THURSDAY, FEB, 21, 18 9

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop 'No fear snall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let; be chips fall where they may."

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

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3 weeks	2.00			5.00	9 50	17.0
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6 months .	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.0

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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.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. EAST. At.RX.L PASS. R.RX. NY.RX. 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 66 12 50 Ellinor ... 12 65 10 47 12 16 1 65 Safford ... 12 12 10 53 12 22 1 10

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4	Lost springs:	441	1102	

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

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HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a mon'th past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your you'h."
"Well, Phil, I have. Don't yon remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in

member the last time I saw you, now miserable I wa-? Sick and blue, and in that sort o' mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

Not so bad as that, I hope, at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty."

"Thank goodness, ne! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently and I was first vexed and then halt convinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you

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

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

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

more expensive preparation."
"I believe it is; in fact, I have heard sol and I wonder the McDonald Drug Com-

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 sometimec they were only billious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believed people often seem wicked, when it is only their liver or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the

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 Bitters. what a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

"well, they cau pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirable."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



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

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a ne, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for

Beautiful snow. Good sleighing Monday. 2° below zero, Monday night.

Wood taken on subscription. Thawing weather this week. 9° below zero, Sunday night.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. T. C. Raymmer is quite sick. St. Valentines Day passed

The ground-hog is getting in his ork this week.

Capt. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia, was n town, Tuesday.

Mr. Michael Gannon, of Strong City, is very sick.

Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. J. F. Carpenter has moved from Clements to Newton.

To-morrow, February 22, will be Washington's birthday. Mr. E. Bruce Johnston, was down

to Emporia, last Friday. Miss Nellie Lantry was down to

Emporia, last Thursday. The Misses Lantry, of Strong City. were down to Emporia, Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Joelin, of Elmdale, has returned from a visit in the east. Mr. Thomas Loftus was spending

Sunday at Scrong City, with friends. Mrs. Wm. C. Gruwell went to Kansas City, Sunday, for a two weeks'

visit. Miss Bailes, of Saffordville, was down to Emporia, shopping, last Eri-

They have begun dressing the stone for the Presbyterian church at Cedar Strong City, last week.

The ice put up on Diamond Creek this winter, was six and seven inches

Mr. Thomas H. Harper, of Elk, has sent in his resignation as Justice of the Peace.

Representative Maule, whom we reported dangerously ill, last week, is getting better. Miss Jennie Hamill, of Clements,

has returned home from her visit at Joliet, Illinois. The mercury stood at 68°, let Fri-

day afternoon, and flies an gnats were on the wing. Mr. H. S. Lincoln has been appoint-

ed Justice of the Peace, vice N. A. Sanford, deceased. Mrs. C. I. Muale, of Strong City,

scalded her right arm up to the elbow, yesterday morning.

build a school-house. The case of Elizabeth A. Gemmell

vs. Cyrus Wilson has been reversed by the Supreme Court. Mr. John Shaft is building a new

and commodious residence north of the saw mill at Clements.

Friday morning, from Kansas City, where he had been taking some cattle. Mr. Paschal Hubbard, of Nashville,

Kingman county, started home, last Saturday, from his visit in this county. Mr. T. B. Johnston came home, Tuesday night, from Maysville, Mo. and left, last night, for Hannibal, Mo.

The Rev. Ernest Miller, of Newton, preached, last Sunday morning, at the German Lutheran church, at Strong

Mr. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, brought a car load of cattle nell, of the same place, and Miss Ella home with him from Burton, last

Mr. Neil Campbell, of Plymouth Lyon counth, was in town, last week. attending the funeral of Judge S. P.

The ladies of the Eastern Star will have a masquerade dance, on the evaning of Washington's birthday, February 22.

Mr. R. Teat, of Clements, is happy father of a girl baby; and Mrs. Teat has a sister visiting her from Rice county.

There was no service at the U. P. church or the M. E. church, Sunday City, had a narrow escape with his night, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. George Kelbaugh, of Clements, and Mr. S. W. Clay, of Elmdale, have gone to Medicine Lodge to remain there for some time.

Mr. T. M. Gruwell made the children of the city schools happy on wishes of the Courant in their new St. Valentine's Day, by sending each state of life. of them a valentine.

Mr. Wm. H. Hinote is now at San Diego, Cal., stopping with Mr. T. R. Straider, formerly of this city. He is improving in health.

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, We want the names of all corresponis at home from Ft. Madison, Iowa, dents of the COURANT, not for publiwhere Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons have a large railroad contract.

Mrs. M. M. Young and daughter ter for publication. 532 Washington St., New York, now engaged in business.

Mrs. Leroy Neal and son, Eddie, of Chetopa, who were visiting Mrs. C. M. Frye, the daughter of Mrs. Neale,

eturrned home, Monday. Every member of Mr. Joseph Foxworthy's family, except one child, have been sick with typhoid fever; but the sick ones are getting well.

Rev. Wm. Manley, Missionary to India, will preach in the Strong City Baptist church, on next Sabbath, at 11 clock, a. m., and at 8, p. m.

Died, on Tuesday, February 19th. 1889, at 10 o'elock, p. m., of consumption, Mr. Chas. Gregory, at his home. on Rock creek, aged 21 years.

About noon, Sunday, it began to snow, and continued snowing until the ground was covered with snown to the depth of about four inches.

Mr. J. N. Young and wife, of Howard, Kansas, were in town last week, attending the funeral of Judge S. P. Young, brother of Mr. Young.

from Hot Springs, Arkansas, that Mr. S. P. Shipman was worse, Mrs. Ship-

man imcediately left for that place. Mr. John Boylan, of Strong City, is making an elaborate monument, to be a> placed in the Catholic cemetery west 5 of Strong City, in memory of his mother.

Messrs. J. P. Kuhl and H. S. Fritz went to Wichita, Tuesday, to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., and they will be gone uu til Friday.

Messrs. E. S. Elliott and Henry Wagner, of Matfield Green, returned home, yesterday, from Kansas City where they had taken a car load of cattle, each.

Mr. H. Houser, who has been in charge of the bridges and buildings on the C., S. F. & C. railroad, was the guest of Mr. Henry E. Lantry, of

Mr. C. R. Turner, who lives near Toledo, it is reported has become insane form the effects, it is supposed, of injuries received about the head and shoulders during the war.

Miss Roye Allen, of Galesburg, Ill. who was visiting Mrs. Geo. B. Carson in this city, and friends in Emporia, left Emporia, Saturday, for a visit at Fort Scott before returning home.

Mrs. John Phillips, nee Ina Moon, of Kansas City, died, Friday afternoon, February 16, 1889, at the home of her father, Mr. Jake Moon, near Emporia, and was buried Sunday afternoon, at Emporia.

"Lone Hollow; or the Peril of the Penroys," a thrilling and Romatic Story of love and adventure, is begun in this issue of the Courant, and if you intend reading it, you should be sure to begin with the first instalment

School District No. 27 has voted to Mr. H. Boice, of Montana, manager issue bonds to the amount of \$600 to for the Berry Cattle Co., was at Strong City, last week, the guest of Messrs. Albert and Noah Berry, while looking after the interest of the D. B. Berry

Mrs. W. H. Brooks, of Emporia sister of Mr. D. S. Gilmore, of the COURANT, arrived here Wednesday on a visit at Mr. Geo. B. Carson's. Capt. Milton Brown returned, last Her husband arrived here Sunday, and accompanied her home Monday

morning. At the recent election of directors and officers of the Street Railway Company, the old Board with one exception, were re-elected-Mr. W. P. Martin, the Secretary, declining a reelection, and Mr. J. F. Kirk being

elected Secretary. On Tuesday evening of last week party at the Rev. L. Martin's, in Cedar Point, in honor of Mrs. Lon Chan-

Mr. Martin's. A telegram was sent to Mr. B. Lanounce of zinc from a pound of ore.

On February 8th, a derrick fell down at Seligman, Arizona, striking Mr. James Roach, of Strong City, and breaking one of his legs. He was taken to the Albuqurque, N. M., hospital. Mr. H. Winters, of Strong

life. Married, on Friday night, February 15, 1889, at the residence of Mr. William Richards, in this city, by the Rev. G. W. Stafford, Mr. T. M. Gruwell and Miss Ella Pottee, all of this city. The happy couple have the best

We received a batch of very interesting items from Clements, this Messrs. F. B. Hunt, W. W. Sanders, week, which we are very sorry to be G. W. Estes, Geo. George. Scott E. compelled to leave out of the paper, Winne and J. D.Cochran. The Reys. for want of the name of the writer. W. F. Mathews, W. C. Somers and G. cation, but as a pledge of good faith on the part of parties sending us mat-

Lower House, authorizes the county of this county in 1883 and '4.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

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All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a firstclass MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

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om 20 cents to 30 cents, or over \$3.00 worth of patterns

otion, \$2.00. A trial will convince you that you can get ten times the value. Single copies (each containing Pattern Order), 20 cents.

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK. The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMORRET'S MONTHLY at a need rate. Send your subscriptions to this office,

commissioners of Chase county to appropriate \$4,000 to build a bridge across Cedar creek, at Hobart's, or to Brookfield, Mo. Gulliford's crossing; \$3,000 to build a bridge across Fox creek at Lantry's crossing of the Diamond creek road.

The Rev. Father Hill, of Chapman, there was a very enjoyable surprise and the Rev. Father Leonard, of Emporia, were the guests of the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, of Strong City, last week. These Reverend gen-Anna Fagan, the teacher, who deserves bath evening. W. C. Somers, the most sincere congratulations of the congregation, who can look with pride upon the institution of that will rank with any of its grade in

The funeral of Judge S. P. Young, which took place from the Presbyterian church, last Thursday afternoon, was one of the largest that ever took place in this city. The church was funeral cortege was nearly a half mile in length. In honor of the deceased the city schools were dismissed to allow the teachers and pupils to attend the funeral. The pall bearers were W. Stafford, each, delivered a very touching sermon, after which the remains were taken to the cemetery west of town and laid in their last resting place. In our report, last

Mr. Henry Judd, of Strong City, has returned home, from his business trip

The Board of County Commissionbridge at A. Z. Scribner's ford on ers met, Monday, and contracted with South Fork, and \$3,000 to build a the Kansas City, Kansas, Bridge Co. to have a bridge built across Middle creek, a 60 foot span and 12 foot rordway, for \$775, to be completed by April 10, 1889. They also ordered the Sheriff to have the bars in the jail windows repaired.

A series of doctrinal sermons are Baker, of Wichita, who is visiting at tlemen, members of the Board of now being given at the U. P. Church, School Examiners of this Diocese, in this city, in which the doctrine of held the examination at the Catholic election and kindred subjects are beschool in Strong City, on Tuesday of ing explained, for the benefit of our ing that the ore found on his place last week, the result being that they young people. Text: Eph. I, 11. All while boring for coal had been assayed complimented the Rev. Father in are respectfully invited to come and and that it is zinc. Mr. A. C. Cox charge very highly for the success of hear a fair exposition of the scriptures took some of the ore and melted a the school accomplished by his untir- on the subject. The second sermon ing zeal, and careful training of Miss of the series will be given on next Sab-

> The following parties intend going to the Paris Exposition and visiting learning, over which she presides, other parts of Europe this summer They will leave here about the first of June. Those who were born in Europe will visit the homes of their childhood before returning to America. Their names are Mr. Geo. George and wife, Mr. J. Remy and wife, Mrs. H. S. Fritz, and Mr. H. Bonewell, of filled to its utmost capacity; and the Strong City, and Mr. George Hughes, on Diamond creek.

The old settlers' dance, last Friday night, was a grand success. Music Hall was well filled with old settlers and new comers: though many of the old settlers failed to attend. The day had been beautiful; but just after night-fall it began a drizzling rain, and before midnight, it was lightning and thundering and raining very hard, the rain turned into a sleet before morning, making the ground quite slippery the next day. The dance was kept up until about 3 o'clock in left, Tuesday of last week, for Color-ado City, Col., where Mr. Young is tive Maule, and which has passed the failed to say he was County Attorney pleased with the enjoyment they had had. 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-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank bul Idia COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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

Will practice in the several courts in Lyan, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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Office in Central Diug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

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Residence and office, a half mile north o

Toledo.

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Perritory, will remain in our midst for everal months and will guarantee a pernanent 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 FRMALE DISEASES of all kinds.

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City. Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ivan the Serf. A Novel. By STLVANUE Code; Ja. M. esperint ou, The Limithouse Stat. A M. T. The Minadventures of John Nichelson. A y Konart Louis STRYRHOM.
Two Kinsen. A Novel. By the author of "Bore Two Kinsen. A No. 206. Bread Upon the Waters. A Novel. By Miss No. 204. Page Ninety-two. A Novel. By Many Cuch 212. A Vagabond Heroine. A Novel. By Mrs. Clouds and Sunshine. A Novel. By CHARLES No. 209. The Dream Woman. A Novel. By Wilms COLLINS.

NO. 200. George Caulfold's Jeurney. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Bradnon. No. 202. Mary Hardwich's Mival. A Novel. By Mrs. Brans Wood.

Bear in mind that we agree to send the entire list of Twenty valuable books, as above, by mail, post paid, to every new sub-scriber to the Courant for the ensuing year. who, remits the regular subscription price, \$1.50 and 20 cents extra, \$1.76 in all, and to every old subscriber who pays up all arrear-ages and renews for one year in advance. A sample set of the books may be seen at



WHAT MAKES ANARCHISTS.

The Fruit Which Is Gathered from the Upas Tree of Monopoly.

The tremendous discontents, menaces and dangers of the present time are the natural issue of an erroneous, unjust and oppressive economical system. The monopoly tariff and overtaxation are at the bottom of all the evils that threaten.

We have anarchy-force, as preached by puny agitators who live upon the contributions of complaining wageearners. On the other side, we have the protected manufacture of anarchy -privilege compounded on privilege bounties and monopoly piling up the wealth of the whole people and resigning that wealth into fewer and fewer,

greedier and greedier hands.
We have anarchy-more hideous than vice, the monster. He who goes out to parley with it is contaminated. He who seeks to excuse it is lost. But anarchy is the fruit which is gathered from the upas tree of monopoly. It is logical that all the scoundrels, hotheads, "nartyrs" and fools of other worlds should flock to gather tribute from the "high wages" of America, and it is a matter of course that, being cozened, the ire of such adventurers should cool only on the scaffold.

on the red and black flags-when the fomentors of bloody strife are caught and punished-society has only healed the ulcer; society has not destroyed the seed of the sore. So long as there shall be a coal monopoly to freeze widows and orphans; a Hocking Valley syndicate to extirpate miners; a Standard Oil Trust to terrify a dozen States and elect Senators who desert their own party on pecuniary questions; a copper trust to add double to the cost; a sugar trust to drive men out of employment and into the places of the striking car-drivers; a flour trust; a trust for every eatable, potable and convenient—a trust of Senators who double the price of every woolen thing in every house and on every human being in the Nation—so long Anarchists will make their apparition. The dragon's teeth of protection must not be sown if the armed malcontents of anarchy be not expected to spring out of our once blessed soil.

Why is anarchy new? Why did our forefathers fail to see that fanatics from European tyrannies would some day charm our people away from their native orators? It is because our forefathers did not dream that statesmen and Presidents could ever rise up to preach that a tax is a blessing—that a surplus of \$300,000,000 is a wise contraction of the moneys-that tobacco is a necessity and sugar a luxurythat a man should have a seat in the Cabinet because by tax-farming he had amassed a fortune with which to bribe

electors.

These things defy reason. That their combined wickedness, as linked in the McKinley platform, should gain the popular approval, completes the cause, the source, the fountain of anarchy. No other land is so insane. Hither let all criminals hurry. The wrong is right here. Here the poor may be robbed, for they have been

lains of a low degree without looking higher? Are wicked men, steeped in scandal, swollen with plunder, to strut before the Nation forever, hastening, with haughty brow, the eviction of our inhabitants and welcoming the disorder of aliens?

These questions are here. The Goulds on the outside and the Senators on the inside of official life have introduced a novel order of things. Why Herald. not return to the democratic ways which made this land the envy of mankind? Why sustain a feudal system which is fast fetching us revolution, revolutionists and anarchy, in fact?-Chicago Herald.

HARRISON AND BLAINE. A Clear and Indisputable Case of "Like

There seems to be no longer a doubt in any quarter that Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of States It is entirely safe to say, however, that he has not a friend in the administration household. Mr. Blaine will not become a member of the Cabinet because he is liked by the President-elect. The "plumed knight" and his friends assert that he. more than any of the rest of the party, is entitled to the first place in the Cabinet and he is. General Harrison could not have been nominated without the Blaine influence. With few exceptions the corporation representatives, the cormorants and boodlers were Blaine men, and they dominated the convention. General Harrison knows this. Why, then, should he have hesitated about gratifying Blaine's present ambition?

It is idle for Harrison to pose as man of special integrity in politics. He deceived no one by his recent utterance in a Grand Army post in favor of honest elections. known that the workers of his party in Indiana submitted all their plans the campaign in that State. He was the inauguration and stay to get an ofwith the committee daily for weeks before the election, and no scheme of fraud or corruption could have been concocted without his knowledge. Within ten days of the election his son came from Indianapolis to Chicago, and it was said he collected large sums from rich men here to promote his father's chances. This' money, it was said, was solicited and contributed for use in Indiana. Does any one believe that the young man visited Chicago without his father's paign for legitimate purposes? Cer- warfare involving principle, a tainly not! Never before in the is not exactly in Blaine's line.

shoth mention of a said to a second

history of the country has it been suspected that a son of a Presidential candidate and a member of How to Make a Reliable Source of Income his father's household had been engaged in such despicable business. It is true that, on his return to Indianapolis, in an interview with the representative of a Chicago newspaper, the son denied the charge; but there are many here who do not believe he told the truth. Some of the Chicago men who were said to have given \$5 .-000 each are well known. The son's denial is doubtless entitled to as much credit as the father's protestation in

favor of an honest ballot And again, knowing Dudley's character and methods, General Harrison caused him to be placed on the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee as his friend and representative. Did he do this because he desired to be elected honorson then knew, as he now knows, that Dudley has been for years reputed to be a political corruptionist. Efforts were lately made to indict Dudley for corrupt conduct in connection with the Indiana election; but through the influence of General Harrison's friends, these efforts were in vain. Dudley was protected because he is General

When, therefore, society tramples Harrison's friend.

In the red and black flags—when the General Harrison is no better than Blaine. - Chicago Globe.

REPUBLICAN CRIME.

Some of the Unholy Transactions Managed by the G. O. P.

An Irving ton correspondent dissents from a Democratic assertion that if Dudley had been convicted and di-vulged what he knew of Republican rascality, 'it would have consigned that party to everlasting disgrace and oblivion." He thinks if revelations of Republican rascality would have that effect the g. o. p. would long ago have gone down in disgrace, and in support of this contention he recites the record of Republican knavery, which includes, among other things, the following:

The safe burglary iniquity. The whisky ring frauds. The Freedman's Bank swindle. The Belknap impeachment. The Robeson naval frauds. The Sanborn frauds.

The Credit Mobilier swindle.

The Boss Shepherd ring frauds.

The Indian Bureau frauds. The Black Friday rascality. The stealing of the Presidency The Indian bribery of 1880.

The Blaine Speakership jobbery. The Star route frauds. The Mulligan letters. The Little Rock railroad enterprise. The assassination of Garfield.

Through these, and other Republican crimes, the people of this country have been robbed of over \$600,000,000, and yet the g. o. p. holds its own, hence our Irvington friend is naturally incredulous when assured that the in the last campaign would consign the party to everlasting disgrace and obbe printed in full but for the great Can Americans go on hanging vil- pressure upon our columns, with the timely admonition: "Give us an ironclad election law." - Indianapolis

Sentinel. PUBLIC OPINION.

-How to boil down a thousand and one statesmen, politicians and party shysters into seven competent constitutional advisers is what bothers Mr. Harrison. -Martha's Vineyard

-The election of Washburn in Minnesota adds another to the long list of millionaires in the Federal Senate. American politics are getting to have a strong savor of the auction last thing dropped from their bill of block all around.-New Haven News. ——Do what he may, Mr. Sherman will never convince the American peo-

ple that he is a great man. He has never even been able to convince a National convention of his own party that he is a remarkable person. - Courier-Journal.

-The farmers of Vermont want more protection. Farmers have as good right to all the protection they want as any other class. No one need ask where the consumer comes in. Oh, no, we never mention him!-Boston Transcript (Rep.).

---Every true American must re joice that John Sherman has never been President. A man who thinks that Congressional elections should be regulated by the President is about as near to monarchy as he can well get on this side of the water. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The New York Tribune uses twenty type-setting machines, and a stockholder says that "machine-work" pays. If there is a paper in New York where "machine-work" can be made profitable, it is the Tribune, as its record in the last campaign showed .-Springfield Republican.

-It is related that in Indiana so to him, and that he largely directed many of the Republicans want to go to fice that in many localities they draw lots to see who shall stay to look after the cattle and saw the wood. The story is probably exaggerated, as the women could attend to such incidents. -St. Paul Globe.

-The New York Evening Telegram thinks that if Jingo Blaine is Secretary of State in the Harrison Administration there is one circumstance that may deter him from rushing madly into strife. It isn't easy, at present, to see where any nitrate or knowledge, or that the money was guano bed jobbery could figure in a needed at that late day in the cam- war with Germany. It would be a war with Germany. It would be a intention of extracting a tooth, robbed warfare involving principle, and this the helpless sufferer of \$1,000 in money

POULTRY ON FARMS.

In all our occupations we have some definite purpose in view. We must so bend our efforts as to get as much profit from our poultry as possible. We have all read reports of what others have done, and we think what others have done, others can do, and we are right about it, too. First and foremost a good hen-house is essential, for it is useless to attempt to keep poultry for profit unless quarters are provided in which they can be comfortable. The best one I know is built into the south side of a hill, is open to the south with plenty of windows to let in the sunshine, and shutters on the outsides of the windows to be closed at night when the mercury goes down below zero. There is also a shed adjoining the ably or not at all? General Harri- house, where they can have amusement son then knew, as he now knows, that and leaves, also a large yard where we can keep them from roaming over the farm when we wish. Their quarters must be kept clean. Use plenty of lime, and whitewash their roosts every two or three weeks. Sprinkle sulphur in the bottoms of their nests. Clean if needed. Keep the feed boxes clean. We can not be too neat with them, because the fowls are not particular themselves. We can not afford to have sick poultry. 'One ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Eternal vigilance and never tiring strife with filth are the best preventives of disease and lice. Among the best breeds are the Ply-

mouth Rocks, which are the farmer's friend for both eggs and table, but if eggs alone are the main profit the Leghorn and Spanish families are grand layers and non-sitters; as are also the Houdans and Hamburgs. A cross of any of these non-sitters on a Plymouth Rock hen gives a fine bird with extra laying qualities. As every fowl must go into the pot sooner or later, I prefer the Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. I know the Brahmas are persistent setters, but if we watch the first sign of brooding and break them up then and there, by shutting them in prison for three days with good food and water, they will return to business all right. Plymouth Rocks are not so persistent setters with me, but when we come to market them they pull down the scales and fill up a platter nicely. The true secret of breeds for profit is in the feed and care given them. I feed them as follows: In the winter I call them down from their roosts every morning as soon as they can see to eat a warm breakfast of turnips, beets, carrots or potatoes, boiled and mashed up with wheat bran, or oat meal scalded with skimmed milk, or refuse from the kitchen boiled up and the soup thickened with bran; or sweet apples boiled mixed with corn meal; sometimes one thing, sometimes another, always seasoning with a little salt and occasionalexposure of the Republican iniquities ly with pepper or ginger. I give them a lunch, at noon, of oats or buckwheat. Once in a while sunflower seeds are livion, or do itany harm whatsoever. scattered around among the litter in He concludes his letter, which would the shed, to make them scratch, and out of mischief. At night I feed corn and wheat. For green food I hang up a cabbage where they can help themselves, and once in a while I chop raw turnip or sweet apple fine. When they have meat within reach all the time there is not the slightest danger of their eating too much. When we have exhausted the home supply from butchering, I buy cheap meat from the butcher, and I am sure it pays twice over for

the outlay. I keep gravel, charcoal and crushed oyster shells and raw bones crushed. in their house all the time. Raw bone is excellent for fowls and should be the fare. With this food given regularly, with plenty of fresh water or milk by them all the time, we have singing hens and gather eggs every day. In summer I omit the warm breakfast, and feed grain. I give all the forage possible and fresh water three times every day. It pays to look after the little things for herein lies one of the greatest secrets of successful poultry raising. A neglect of this and that little thing will soon place the balance on the wrong

side of the account. In marketing poultry "the early bird catches the worm." The early chickens are those that pay. Experiments show that the maximum cost of a pound of chicken from the shell to maturity is five cents. After a fowl reaches the limit of its weight it will consume any amount of food and not gain an ounce A fowl can be fattened in ten to four teen days, and feeding longer is at a loss. The weight of a Light Brahms rooster two months old is 2 pounds ? ounces; a pullet 1 pound 15 ounces. This shows what good care and food from the shell will do. I have found that March and April bring the highest prices for poultry. Chickens with white or yellow skins are in the great est demand. Aim to have the best o eggs and you will never go begging for customers. -Alice N. Kellogg, in Ohic shorter than any that have been worn. Farmer.

-London has a poor relief society that receives as contributions garments instead of money. Each member is obliged to contribute two garments a year. These are disposed of in various ways by the officers of the society. Some are sold at a low price to the poor; some are given away, and some porters of gloves are supplying their are kept in stock and loaned.

-A dentist of Paris, after chloro forming a patient, with the supposed and then decamped.

ANIMALS IN CHINA. John Worships All Beasts of Burden

The Chinamen regard the beasts of burden as sacred animals because they occupy the position of men in the labor market. To eat the meat of an ox is deemed sinful, even though these ani- edit. mals should happen to die of old age or overwork. The carcasses are either sold or given away to the poor, so that their owners might not see their desecration by personally devouring them. The mules and the jackasses, as well as the ox, are inseparable companions of the farmer. They usually live in the same building with their masters, but in a separate apartment, which is especially devoted to them. dans doubt

By long association with these animals their owners can easily understand their animal language. Thus the simple pawing of the hoof means "hay is wanted." The common bray means either "water" or "oats." The loud stamping in the stall means "general starvation," and the following, in Chinese language, is believed to be understood by the beasts: "Woh" means a southern path, "Yee" a northern path; "Heh" means hurry, and "Wee" means slowly B . Brl . Dero

Strange to say the above words are all understood by animals of long service and the whip is seldom used except upon old, worn-out brutes in the hands of cruel masters. There being no societies among the Chinese for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it is not unusual to find an occasional benevolent and rich individual buying up here and there old beasts of burden, to turn them loose in some garden of his own where they can eat and drink until they die.

The land is so valuable in most of the settled districts of China that hay has to be made out of the stalks of the grain that was raised for man. Cornstalks are cut down the moment

the ears of golden corn are plucked, to make food for the animals. The principal hay-making stalks are the millet, which the animals prefer to any other. The next that comes in for a large share of animal patronage are the stalks and vines of sweet potatoes and green peas. The former are dried into a reddish brown and cut up in twoinch sections, and the latter even finer. The sweet-potato vines are better enjoyed by oxen and cows than by mules or horses. Wheat straw is the principal food for cows and the provender of the other animals is only given them as holiday meals or luxuries, as the mules,

jacks and horses will not touch cow food. Three times a day the horses, mules and jacks are given roasted beans or browned peas, with salt. These are never given raw. Chinese believe these grains in their raw state would make the animals sick. The cheapest grain with which to diet animals are cakes made from yellow beans-the refuse of the oil manufactories. These cakes when fresh from the mills weigh about 150 to 200 pounds each, and owing to the extremely poor pressing machines in the oil factories they retain about 40 per cent, of the oil. Whole families have been known to exist comfortably upon such cakes for months. Green grass, even during the summer months, is seldom given to working animals. It is deemed unhealthy for them, except for cows, which are usually turned loose to feed by the wayside or wherever they can find food. Altogether the life of a Chinese jackass is not a happy one at best, as it is without doubt the hardest worked and the poorest fed animal in the world.—Wong, in N. Y. World.

WIRE AND HEDGE.

A Combination Which Makes an Excellent Fence and Wind-Break. An experienced hedge-grower writes that since barbed wire came into use he wants no more hedge unless for shelter. The wire costs much less; makes a perfect fence at once; needs little repair allows the ground to be cropped close to its line; and does not shelter mice, rabbits and other vermin. He is probably right. But why not combine the sheltering value of the hedge with the good fenciness of the wire? No doubt land sheltered from sweeping and parching wind is at least one-fourth

nore productive than exposed surface

And as the wire supplies the thorns there is no need of using such rampant and ferocious plants as osage orange or locust; any neat, erect growing shrubs, that do not sucker from the root and are not liable to be browsed down by cattle, will answer the purpose of windbreak and a plain and handsome line of demarkation, besides securing the legs of cattle and the wool of sheep against detriment from the barbs, which will be covered by the shoots of the plants used. No farm-land anywhere can long maintain superior fertilty if exposed to the unchecked driving of the winds,-N. Y. Tribune.

Fashion Fancies for Spring.

All sleeves for spring and especially for summer gowns will be considerably Very pretty sleeves are shown on some of the new plates quite full from the shoulder to the straight band which holds the sleeve only a few inches below the elbow. A pointed band also girds down the sleeve in about the middle of the upper arm.

The short sleeve is already so much

an accepted fact that the leading imcounters with mousquetaire gloves in eight-button lengths to meet the change in style. It is said that suede gloves will as completely supersede polished or dressed kid gloves for morning wear as they have for evening wear. - Good Housekeeping.

SKIMMER'S EXPERIENCE. A Funny Editor Meets the Embodiment of

Mr. Skimmer was the editor of a humorous weekly. He had a very easy time of it, for he got a comfortable salary, and had nothing to do but

As he had just turned into Broadway one morning, on the way to his office, a paper was thrust into his hand, on which he read:

ROUND AND AROUND. "It seems to me, doctor," said old Baggs, "that your bill has got surprisingly round?' "Perhaps," said the doctor, "but

you were got surprisingly around, Looking up he saw an old gentleman walking beside him.

The aged unknown bowed and said: "I am the Embodiment of the Humor-

ous Conception, sir." Mr. Skimmer said he was happy,

"I think I could be useful to you, Mr. Skimmer," said the Embodiment of the Humorous Conception.

"In what way?" asked the editor. "In the last number of your paper," pursued the Embodiment of Humorous Conception, "you had this," and he handed Mr. S. a cutting: On it was:

OVERHEARD AT LURAY. Guide-I could tell you things about this cave that would make your hair stand on end. sir.

Tourist-I don't think so. Guide-You are very brave? Tourist-I am totally bald. "Well?"

"Do you consider that humorous, Mr. Skimmer?"

"Well-" said the editor. "I hope for your own sake you do

"If you know any thing about humor," said Mr. Skimmer, testily, "you must be aware that nothing is more difficult than to produce a continuous series of short dialogues that are origi-

nal, pointed and amusing." "I know it full well. Still, you should not print a thing that is not original, pointed and amusing. Read this, also from your paper."

The Embodiment gave Mr. Skimmer another cutting. The editor for the first time appre-

ciated the position of the doctor compelled to swallow his own physic: He

"You don't think much of Callow?" "Wouldn't believe him under oath!" "But he's certainly candid. He told

"Bah! he lied to you." "That paragraph, dear editor, is not original, nor pointed, nor amusing.

me he never spoke the truth."

"Upon my word---"The humorist, though," added the Embodiment of the Humorous Conception, "has one great difficulty to contend with. On the stage it is permitted to use old contrivances. The same on the contrary, must not only bring forth entirely new creations at every manifestation, but his material must be wholly original as well as his production. He may not employ the same properties more than once."

"Then why your condemnation?" asked Mr. Skimmer.

"Because to be simply funny is not to be humorous. Clowns and jesters are intended to provoke mirth, but the humorist should appeal to our intellect as well as to our risibility."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, said Mr. Skimmer; "I'll let you edit the paper for awhile."

The offer was accepted. At the end of the first month the humorous weekly's circulation had dropped two-thirds

"We'll have to part," said Mr. Skimmer; 'I'm being ruined.'

"The public must be educated up to me," said the Embodiment of Humorous Conception. "It would take a thousand years," said Mr. Skimmer; "you must go!"

So he went. The best paragraph in the next number of the weekly was the following:

THE BEST THING TO DO. "Begorra, Mrs. Clancey, me ould man's on a tear."

"Then let him rip, Mrs. Dennis." The paper is now proving a gold mine for its owners. - Life.

He Had Been Victimized.

They were talking about confidence men and relating their experience, when one of the group turned to the major and asked: "Major, were you ever confi-

denced?"

"I was," he promptly replied. "Where?" "In Chicago." "When?"

"When I married my second wife!"-Detroit Free Press.

The Reason He Was Silent.

Smart Young Man-Is it possible there's nothing new in base-ball or prize fights to talk about? You've been ifteen minutes at work on my face and haven't said a word.

Taciturn Barber-I lost a good situation once by talking too much to every durned fool I shave. Next!-Chicago

A German statistic computes the number of actors, singers and dancers of various nationalities as follows: Germany. Austria and Switzerland, 80,500; Italy, 19,000; Great Britain, 18, 000; France, 25,000; Russia, 8,000; Roumania and Servia, 3,800.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The great business of man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to compass or

not, are only amusements. -Pliny. -The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of Sunday-schools into Germany was recently celebrated. There are now more than 1,000 Sundayschools, 1,100 teachers and 230,000 children in the German Empire.

-The president of a Western college judges that the proportion of men from his college entering the ministry will be twice as great for the decade now approaching its close as for either of the two preceding decades.

-Examinations in English schools go toward proving that color blindness is often declared to be present when really no organic defect but only poor training in the naming and distinction of colors is found to be the trouble.

-Parents too seldom realize how early they can turn the baby twig in this way or that. Infantile rudeness is thought "cunning." But before the mother knows it the baby is a boy, and his rude ways bring a pang to her heart.

-No school can be carried on in Greece except the priest is allowed in to give religious instruction. Owing to the influence of Americans, the New Testament is used as a text-book in the elementary schools.-Springfield Republican.

-If Christian sentiment or any good cause is healthfully moving onwards, they who are under its influence should move with it. If they do not, there is danger that they will be left behind, and that to them may mean calamity .-United Presbyterian.

-The object of the gospel and of every true teacher is to inspire in the minds of the people a feeling of righteous dignity, that will set them above the sinful practices that beset them. and by which so many compromise their professions. If they receive such instruction they will refuse enticements to evil because they are beneath

-Never before in the history of our country has the number of students and colleges been so great as it is to-day. Could one look forth and see them all at a glance, what a host; what personal resources of power, how large a section of the most potent moral forces of the coming generation; how impressive the spectacle! How can one who thinks help saying: "God bless them, every one!"-Advance.

-Of the educational system in the New York public schools, condemned by the report of the committee of the board of Education, the Philadelphia Record says: "Such a system causes teachers to devote all their energies to preparations for the expected examination, disregarding the real advancements of the children, and loading their memories with facts and figures to be drawn out at the proper moment by the properties, the same tinsel, the same looked-for question. The use of memlights, the same actors may be em- ory simply as an educational tool can ployed a hundred times on the stage to never stimulate the mental powers, nor produce varying effects. The humorist, enable them to rise above the level of

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Labor makes known the true worth of a man, as fire brings the perfume out of incense.

-The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings are those of the

-It is true that genuine politeness springs from kindness of heart. But it should be inculcated before the heart has been developed enough to show whether it be kind or not.

The glory of man consists not merely in looking up to what is above him, but in lifting up what is below him; the noblest and most exalted character is also the tenderest and most helpful.

-Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon nearer acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. - Addison. -The movement of events is often as

wayward and incomprehensible as the course of human thought; and this is why we ascribe to chance whatever belies our calculations. -Don't flatter yourselves that friend-

ship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. - The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.

-Sitting down to brood over our orrows, the darkness deepens about us, and our little strength changes to weakness; but if we turn away from the gloom and take up the tasks of comforting and helping others, the light will come again and we shall grow strong.-Rev. J. R. Miller.

-A good rule for the guidance of a girl through the years when she is the object of admiration and flattery is to do nothing which she would not be willing to tell new to her mother and hereafter to her husband. Life may be made tamer for her by observing that rule, but it will assuredly be more pure, womanly and safe. -Youth's Compan-

-The true life is not thinking or dreaming, but doing. To wait for great opportunities, which may never come, is to miss the little within our reach. For as surely as the house is built brick upon brick and stone upon stone, so the little deeds, the daily trifles, the apparently ordinary actions, comprise in their aggregate human life and human achievement. - Jewish Mes-

Several large coffee-cups having been successively filled from one cow, till she was quite dry, the following results appeared, great care having been difference in value between ordinary taken to weigh the cups to ascertain horses and good horses is a hundred that they held exactly the same quan- per cent., between good horses and the

In every case the quantity of cream or more. was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced. In looking-symmetry is not sufficientdifferent cows the proportion varied, and good in form, and possess that but in the greater number the excess of cream in the last cup, as compared placed, well-made legs, and sound feet, with the first, was as sixteen to one; with sound tendons that have free play, in some it was not so considerable; well back. therefore, as an average, it may be called as ten or twelve to one.

The difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking; the cream given by the first their relative positions, the concert of out consistence, while that furnished lique shoulder blade, a proportionate by the last was thick, buttery and of a arm, as muscular as you can breed it. a rich color.

The milk remaining in the different the eye and taste, resembled cream rather than milk.

It appears, therefore, from these a pint remains in the udder, not only almost as much cream will be lost as but that of the best quality, and which of the lined fetlock. gives the richest taste and color to butter. This fact has been corroboholds good with respect to goats and muneration. asses.-N. Y. Ledger.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

One of the Most Important Modern Nat-

The artesian wells of Dakota are probably the most remarkable for pres- hock represents stability and force in sure, and the immense quantity of action. water supplied, of any ever opened. More than a hundred of such wells, from 500 to 1,600 feet deep, are to-day in successful operation, distributed throughout twenty-nine counties, from Yankton, in the extreme south, to Pembina, in the extreme north, giving forth all round, well up, and get away to a constant, never-varying stream, which is in no wise affected by the increased number of wells, and showing a gauge pressure in some instances as in hind limb and eyesight! Then eduhigh as 160, 170, 175 and 187 pounds to the square inch. This tremendous broken horse fetches a broken price! power is utilized, in the more impor- The education of a horse should be tant towns, for water supply, fire pro- done artistically; finishing a horse, tection, and the driving of machinery, good grooming and bitting, etc., is at a wonderful saving on the original cost of plant and maintenance, when Ability in harness or the pig skin is compared with steam. In the city of striking. Yankton a forty-horse power turbinewheel, operating a tow-mill by day and er's attention, especially if accoman electric-light plant by night, is panied with a big heart. Cleandriven by the force of water flowing actioned, forcible horses are the sale from an artesian-well, the cost of obtaining which was no greater than wide. A fine performer in leather or would have been the cost of a steam- across country is justly admired. engine developing the same power, not counting the continual outlay necessary (had steam been employed) for ments, and horse-breeding will pay fuel, repairs and the salaries of engi- handsomely for years .- Scottish Farmneer and fireman. What has been ac- ing World. complished through the aid of natural gas and cheap fuel in building up manufactories elsewhere, may some day be rivaled on the prairies of Dakoto by tapping the inexhaustible power stored in nature's reservoirs beneath the surface.-P. F. McClure, in Harper's Magazine.

Sheep for Mutton.

The Southdown form has been careand why should not sheep feeders become experts also?

ent mutton as lambs, but are too fat been experimenting with corn, boiled and strong when matured. Notably of very soft, roasted and parched until these, are the Cotswolds and the broadtails, much used in some sections fed in its natural state, and find our where lamb raising is practiced.

so desirable for cutting up economwith the Southdown adds to their value. Some of the families of the else that we could feed. Merino are well nigh model's, however, of the famous Southdowns, and while growing as much and as high quality of mutton, grow large fleeces of elegant wool, more desirable, if put in same condition, than the Australian wools.

Healthfulness of breeds fit them for different regions, and thus affect the profits of sheep-raising, if prudently regarded.

Many of the hindrances are not befind a remedy.-Cor. Farm and Fire-

□-A cat crawled into the muzzle of a loaded cannon at the British barracks at Cape Colony a short time ago. When the evening salute was fired she strange to say, lived for two hours after | American Poultry Yard. her involuntary flight.

or patty-pan with a crust, fill with a Farmers should observe closely, think fricassee of oysters, cover with a thin much, consult with their sensible layer of good puff paste, and bake in wives, and have no ornamental or doga hot oven. - Good Housekeeping. | matic partners.

9

HORSE BREEDING.

Points That Will Promote the Salable Value of Animals.

The first requisite, whether for road sters or draft, is purity of blood in the sire. Let this be the first step: The best, quite another hundred per cent.,

To sell well, a horse must be good make that wears well in work, well-

Action is our next point. Height, celerity and power, cover or long stride. To gain this all the movable bones above the knee and hock, coupled with drawn milk was thin, white and with. points, must be long-e. g., a deep, oblong muscular forearm, and fore feet well to the front, hind legs under the cups presented similar differences; incidence of the weight, shanks or that which was drawn first was very cannons, short and flat between both poor, blue and had the appearance of knees and hocks-something for these milk and water; that in the last cup important points to rest on-not tied was of a yellowish hue, rich and, to under, the leverage bones well developed; long and prominent elbows; trapezium, the bone at the back of the knee, and the sesamoids and the back experiments, that if, after drawing and summit of the fetlock, and passeven or eight pints from a cow, half terns well developed, hips moderately wide, the stifles well up in line with the elbows-point of the hock prothe seven or eight pints will furnish, nounced-also those bones at the back

It is for want of sufficient development, as stated above, that the great rated by chemical experiments, and middle-class horse shows so little re-

Knees and hocks demand great lateral width (breadth) above them, and at their base clean, bold joints, pasterns oblique and long, of good substance, provided they are not down or weak. Power at the knee and

Muscular power is demanded in value at the shoulders, back, loins and quarters. The horse moves best whose limbs are so placed that he can move with power, precision and celerityco-ordination in action. He must go make a hatful of money.

Breed from game parentage; go for shoulders and soundness! Soundness cate and impart manners, for an unremunerative. Manners are seductive.

Grand shapes always rivet the buy--the supply short, the demand world-

Breed the best and grow the best, and use all the latest aids to improve-

FOOD FOR POULTRY.

According to a Recognized Authority It

Pays to Cook It. How to feed well and the same time economically is often the question with people who must make their fowls pay in dollars and dimes, as well as in pleasures and recreation. And even the wealthy fowl-owners are not averse to having their fowls pay for their fully obtained for mutton purposes. It food and care, even if they are pleases the butcher and it pleases the not expected to pay for their consumer. It cuts up well on the expensive houses and fancy runs. block, and it is marbled evenly-a With persons living east of the streak of fat and a streak of lean. The Rocky mountains corn must always conexcelent qualities of mutton need to be tinue to be the cheapest food, but it has carefully studied by farmers. The ex- been objectionable as a constant food celent feeding qualities of sheep re- on account of its fattening properties. semble those of cattle. Cattle feeders We believe by cooking the corn whole are experts in selecting good feeders, until quite soft and swollen to the fullest extent that a flock of hens may be kept in good laying condition when Some breeds of sheep produce excel- fed corn almost exclusively. We have well baked through and a very little hens laying splendidly upon it. They Some breeds, as the Merinos, are have been fed as much as they care to especially desirable for lamb-raising, eat, were running upon a good grass since they fatten so readily after the run, and fed no other kind of dry or lambs are sold, but their forms are not green food. This food, we may say, is very cheap, costing fifty cents per ically as they should be. Crossing bushel, and kept the hens in finer condition and at less cost than any thing

Corn, oats and wheat are increased almost double size by cooking, and as a natural result the hens will not get fat because they get only half as much solid matter when fed cooked as when fed dry grain. They relish it greatly. All soft foods and vegetables make better food for fowls if cooked or scalded well. If a large bottle and plenty of water and fuel is accessible it is very little trouble cooking the rayond our control, if we set about to tions of several hundred hens. If only a small flock is kept enough food can be cooked in a small dish or pan to do them a day. Cooked food should not be kept until sour and stale, but should be fed sweet and wholesome. We are satisfied that a saving of nearly one-half can be effected by the was thrown a distance of 200 feet, but, proper use of water, steam and fire .-

-Some men never succeed in their -Oyster Pies: Line a deep pie-plate pursuits, having too many partners,

A MODERN WEDDING.

Conversations Overheard Before and After

BEFORE THE CEREMONY. The Bridegroom (to Best Man)-How does my coat fit in the back, Hal? Feels a little loose. My hair look all right? Deuced if this glove isn't too big! See the wrinkles! What kind of a tie have I got on my cravat? Isn't one end longer than the other? Wonder if I can manage the ring business without letting it fall? Say, Hal, aren't the trousers a trifle too long? No? How do I look? Ten minutes after eight-time to go and meet Helen. I wish the whole business was over."

The Bride (to Bridesmaids)-My train set all right, Lily? Pull it out straight. There! Hangs all right, does it? Wish I'd had it a little longer. Am I very pale? I ought to look a little pale, you know. Smooth those side plaits out a little, Frank. Ought not the vail to hang more over my face? Please put those orange blossoms a little more to one side. That looks better, doesn't it? Where's bouquet? Exquisite thing, it? I'm dreadfully nervisn't What if I should faint? Just ous! think of it! I do hope Harold will put the ring on gracefully. Where is my through which air is passing according other glove? Where is it? Oh, here it is. Help me on with it, Sadie, I'm so awfully nervous. That bit of pow- ventilator .- N. Y. Sun. der on my face won't show through the vail, will it? Be sure and fix the diamond-pin so it will show well. Wasn't it lovely in Harold to give diamonds? There! It's after eight. I must go down. I'm so nervous. Do I look all

right? I'm so-The Bridegroom (in a whisper)-You

look like an angel! The Bride-Oh, Harold! I do hope we won't make any mistakes! I should die if we did. I'm so nervous!

AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Said to the Bride. "Congratulations."

"Thanks."

"Wish you joy!" "Thanks."

"I hope you'll be ever and ever and ever so happy!" "Oh, thanks."

"You look perfectly lovely, Mame." "Thanks, thanks.

"Every thing went off perfectly lovely. The sweetest wedding I ever saw."

"Oh, thanks." "Allow me to congratulate you."

"Thanks."

"Ah, best wishes, ah." "Thanks."

"May you be very, very happy, dear." "Oh, many thanks!"

Confidential Friend (in giggling whisper)—Poor me! When do you suppose my turn will come? Hee-

hee-hee! "May you always be as happy as

now, my child." "Oh, thanks."

"May you live long and prosper." "Thanks!"

"I wish you great happiness."

"Oh, thanks!" Another "Intimate Friend"-Oh, Mame (kiss)-I'm so glad-(kiss)-for you-(kiss)-you went through your part beautifully-(kiss)-and the presents are lovely, perfectly exquisite —(kiss)—I do hope you'll be very, very, very happy-(kiss).-Time.

DEFECTIVE TRAINING.

The Waste of Life and Health Entailed

by Modern Educational Methods.

I would have girls instructed in hygiene, the properties of food, the diet proper to infants, and, as far as possible, in all the practical branches which have the most direct bearing upon the life they are to lead. It is of small consequence whether they know decimal fractions and the boundaries or population of China, but it is of the utmost importance that they should not waste the hard-earned money of their future husbands by an unintelligent household regime, and it is also of much importance that they know how to take care of their children, how to escape avoidable disease by a rational diet and regard for sanitary laws. I doubt if any one realizes the enormous waste of life and health which the ignorance of mothers entails upon society. A young mother, uninstructed in the subject mentioned, is bound to experiment ruinously with her own health and that of her children, and gain experience at the cost of untold tears and suffering.

Witnessing this common tragedy, I have not been able to restrain the reflection that we are lamentably failing in our duty to our girls, both rich and poor. We give them ornamented accomplishments, and teach them to blush at the thought of the state for which God has destined them, instead of arming them with useful knowledge which would enable them to cope intelligently with the conditions they will surely encounter. Even if the cost be doubled, the benefits accruing to the state from this kind of education would be many times multiplied. Instruction in the chemistry of cooking alone -a very simple and fascinating subject -would save the community, in the aggregate, ten times the amount of the increased taxation; skill in the making of simple garments would save another item scarcely less considerable. The poor are wasteful from ignorance, and their ignorance in all practical subjects bearing upon their own lives is directly chargeable to our system of instruction .- Forum.

-The happiness of mankind is the end of virtue, and truth is the knowledge of the means, which he will never seriously attempt to discover who has not habitually interested himself in the welfare of others. - Coleridge.

A New Car Ventilator.

. . .

A car ventilator combining lightness of construction with strength sufficient to resist the heavy currents produced by the car's rapid motion, has long been a desideratum. In a device recently brought forward to meet this want, and the value of which is claimed to have been fully proved by numerous tests, a collar is fitted in the side of the car, which is mounted to turn the inner end of a cylinder having caps on its inner and outer ends; the inner end of the ventilator has a slotted register, with regulating rod and keeper extending within convenient reach of an operator. Two small pipes lead toward the outer end of the ventilating cylinder, first diverging and then converging at an angle, and open into the side of a large pipe, the outer end of which has a flaring mouth, the inner end having a collar receiving the tapering nozzle of a smaller pipe, which has an outward flaring mouth. With this construction, the register being open, the air currents passing outward from the car meet at an angle at the outer end of the small pipe, forming a fan-like stream, completely surrounding the tapering nozzle, to the speed of the train, and thus inducing a very strong draft through the

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Pandora's Box of Evils

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A PAIN centrally located may double a man and thus naturally increase his sighs.

—Binghamton Republican.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

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The Manufacture of Sugar and Salt.

Sorghum Sugar Cane and the Proper Method of Growing It-The Marvelous Development of Kansas

Salt Fields.

In the Sixth biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Prof. Cowgill furnishes an exhaustive article on the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, and the method of growing the cane, and Prof. Hay contributes a paper on the discovery and manufacture of salt in Kansas. From advance sheets furnished by Secretary Mohler the following interesting extracts are taken:

Sorghum Sugar Cane.

The sorghum cane is the plant which seems best adapted to the soil, climate and length of season of Kansas, and it may be added, to the habits of agriculture of Kansas farmers. The mode of planting and cultivating is almost identical with that of Indian corn. The light soils of our uplands and the sandy soils of many of our river bottoms are suitable for the production of sorghum containing a large percentage of sugar. The plant, by virtue of it sending its roots very deep, and on account of its ability to withhold its sap from excessive evaporation, is able to resist the effects of drought most effectively. It is proof against the attacks of all insects save chinch-bugs, and is by these affected much less than corn. Indeed the damage from chinch-bugs amounts to nothing except where cane grows adjacent to wheat, oats or rye.

It should not be assumed that since sorghum will grow almost without cultivation it may be sponds more readily to thorough farming. Further, the difference between poorly-cultivated and well-cultivated cane is more real than

apparent. We probably do not know how the plant in We probably do not know how the plant in the process of its growth and ripening produces the peculiar combination of carbon with the elements of water which forms sugar. But the chemist is able to give some light as to the order in which certain compounds are devel oped in the cane. In mature cane the percent-age of cane sugar is very large, while that of the starch and glucose has fallen quite low. In most varieties of sorghum the largest percent-age of cane sugar and the smallest of the other substances in the juice is found at or after the period of full maturity, as indicated by the hardened seed.

In South-Central Kansas some interesting changes were noted, during the season of 1888, in canes after the seed had hardened. Large amounts stood in the fields for two months after it had arrived at this stage. The percentage of sugar increased constantly during this time, while the percentage of glucose decreased with

equal constancy.

The fact of most practical importance, however, is that the perfectly developed and fully matured canes are those which yield both to the chemist and to the manufacturer the largest

percentage of sugar.

It has not been fully determined how the most valuable cane is grown. In Central and Western Kausas good results are obtained by first "listing" the ground, then relisting, just before planting, with an subsoiling attachment to the lister. The seed is planted in the lister furrow by a drill. The canes should stand about four inches apart in the row, and the rows should be about three and a half feet apart. The after cultivation should be much the same as for Indian corn, except that it is even more important to prevent the weeds and grass getting a start in the sorghum than in the corn

The importance of having the cane of uniform ripeness can not be too greatly emphasized, and is apparent when it is remembered that it is only when fully ripe that sorghum contains

the maximum percentage of sugar.

In the central part of the State, where some tracts have been cultivated to sorghum for several years in succession, no depreciation has been observed, and it is claimed by many that there is rather improvement than otherwise. It is of course absurd to expect that any crop may be continuously and entirely removed for a long succession of years without impoverishing the thand. It is true, however, that the lands of Cen-tral Kansas are abundantly supplied by nature plant-growth while in their native condition they are rather deficient in their organic constituents. The roots of the sorghum crop are abundant, and decaying in the soil they improve its condition in the respect in which it was most deficient, and this respect having much the ef-

ect of a clover crop.
The Early Amber, the Early Orange and the Link's Hybrid are the varieties of cane from which most of the sugar manufactured in Kan-sas has been obtained. The Early Amber is a rather small cane, and is usually planted for early working on account of the short period which intervenes between the time of planting and the time of harvesting this cane. It is sometimes called a "ninety-day" cane. But for Early Amber planted early in May, about one hundred days are required to bring it to ma-turity. Cane of this variety planted in June is said to mature, under favorable circumstances in eighty-five days. This cane contains at matu rity a large percentage of sugar: but it must be worked promptly, because it begins to depre-ciate rapidly in five or six days after its seed becomes hard. It is planted for the earliest working, and may be planted at any time in the season up to the first or middle of July. If planted later than the middle of July it will not, n this latitude, mature before the usual time of frost. The yield of this cane including seed tops and leaves, is about eight tons per acre. although as high as fifteen tons per acre have

The Early Orange is a larger and later variety, requiring not less than four months from planting to bring to maturity. After reaching maturity it retains its maximum percentage of sugar for about thirty days, if left standing. About half or two-thirds of the acreage is usually planted in this variety. The average yield may be placed at ten tons per acre, and may occasionally be nearly doubled.

The Link's Hybrid is a variety which mature later than the Orange. In reports of analyses. it is usually found to increase in its content of sugar up to the close of the season. It yields fully as heavy tonnage as the Orange. There are a great many varieties of cane,

some of which possess valuable characteristics. One of the largest of these is the Honduras which yields an immense tonnage and reache which yields an immense tonings and reaches a very satisfactory percentage of sugar by the close of the season. It would be an interesting variety with which to make experiments in keeping. There are, on the other hand, some varieties which are said to mature earlier than the Early Amber.

Kansas Salt.

The salt of Kansas belongs to various geo-logic periods, and is found under a great part of the surface of the State. Many deep wells east of the sixth principal meridian have their waters strongly saline from deposits of the Car-boniferous period. In Northern-middle Kansas there are extensive marshes that yield the saline inflorescence in large quantity, and springs that yield strong brine. On the Indian springs that yield strong brine. On the Indian border of Comanche County the plains of the Cimarron become covered with a thick, white cake of beautiful sait. The Great Spirit Spring in Mitchell County, is a natural artesian flow of sait water, with other mineral ingredients. Within the last year the prospector's drill, seeking coal and gas, has found rock sait in beds from teb to one hundred feet thick in the counties of Ellswerth, Rice, Reno, Kingman and Harper. The southwest extension of the sait marshes of Northern Kansas is due north of Ellsworth; so that we have a salt belt straight across the State, with some easterly extension at the north and a considerable lening west in the southern part, i. e., south

In 1878, in Meade County, just south of what In 1878, in Meade County, just south of what is now Meade Center, an area of the prairie suddenly sank down leaving a nearly vertical circular wall of the Tertary mark, which is the ordinary subsoil of the region. The bottom of the hole became speedily filled with salt water.

There is now in it a sea-green salt pool, 25 feet for the scene.

below the level of the prairie. The diameter at top is about 200 feet, that of the pool about 120 or 130 feet. The area is increasing, a series of oracks marking the subsidence at some distance from the margin. The water is of course affected by rains and surface drainage, yet a sample taken from the edge indicated 45 degrees on the salometer, and 7 oz. (avoirdupois) yielded on evaporation exactly half an ounce of salt, stained with some impurities. So far, this has only been temporarily utilized to furnish salt for a neighboring ranch, and this is now discontinued.

continued.

There are many deep borings in Eastern Kansas which have yielded salt water at various depths. A recent boring at Wichita, 1,973

feet deep, struck sixteen veins of salt water, and salt of a very good quality was made by evaporating a very small quantity. Borings have also been made at Newton in Harvey County; at St. Mary's and Wamego, in Pottawatomie County, and at Wellington. in Sumner County; and at the second and last there are indications that rock salt was pierced, and strong brine is obtained from all of them. The two wells in Pottawatomic County are remarkable in that they give an artesian flow of strong brine in a position favorable to the man-

ufacture near the railway.

Before noting the means taken to develop the recently-discovered Kansas sait, it is proper to say that Kansas has for many years been in the list of salt-producing States. Brine is obtained from wells near the mouth of the Solomon river in Saline County, at a depth of 100 feet, which has been manufactured into an excellent qualhas been manufactured into an excellent quality of salt since 1867. The works have a capacity of fifty thousand bushels of salt per annum, but it does not appear that more than eighteen thousand bushels (58 pounds each) have been produced in one year. The brine strength by the salometer is 45 degrees, but a deeper well is now being drilled to obtain stronger brine. The process is solar evaporation, which is continued about eight, or nine shouths in the year. tinued about eight or nine months in the year. in pans having a total evaporating surface of 370,000 square feet. The salt produced is of good quality, and is said to be much desired by farmers for the home-curing of meat.

This year Kansas takes her place among the

large producers of salt. And it is rock salt that is the main source of supply, though other sources are to be utilized soon. The rock salt was struck first at Elisworth at a depth of 730 was struck first at Ellsworth at a depth of 739 feet in August, 1887; at Hutchinson, south of the river, a little later, at a depth of 450 feet; at Kingman, at a depth of 665 feet; on December 2, at Lyons, at a depth of 785 feet; a little later at Anthony, at a depth of 925 feet, and in 1888, at Nickerson, Great Bend and Sterling. The thickness of salt besides the saline shales appears to be at Ellsworth, 140 feet; Lyons, 250 feet; Hutchinson, 250 feet; Kingman, 200 feet; An hony, 75 feet; Great Bend, 125 feet, Sterling, 198 feet.

The thicknesses at other places are not as certainly known, but it would appear to be considerable. At Wellington the town water is put down the well and comes up almost a com-pletely saturated solution, (90 to 100 degress by the salometer.) This is how the salt is treate at Hutchinson, with a like result. At King-man, besides two evaporating companies nearly ready for work, a shaft is being sun« which is expected to begin mining the salt in March.

All the towns named are either making salt,

or are in the earlier stages of erecting "salt blocks," (the name used for the entire buildings and plant.) or organizing companies for the salt manufacture.
At Hutchinson most progress has been made

There the salt industry is an established fact The Hutchinson salt is slightly less compact that that from Michigan, so that the barrels have to be about an inch larger in height and diameter to hold the orthodox five bushels of fifty six pounds can't Control the bushels of fifty-six pounds each. Of these barrels, the table shows us that a single firm has shipped seven hundred car-loads.—reckoning one hun-dred barrels per car. It is, therefore, indicated that the railway traffic in this article from the salt towns will be something great, and work will be given to additional railway employes. It has become already necessary for the railway companies to agree on a salt freight tariff. The energy with which the salt industry is

being developed suggests the question whether the underground supply will hold out or not. Of this there can be no doubt, as it is making a lov estimate to say that there are several hundred square miles of salt of from one hundred to three hundred feet thick, in Kansas,

Statisticts show that the present enormous consumption of salt in the United States could be supplied for 117 years from one square mile of rock salt one hundred feet thick. Here then are two factors assured: The supply of salt stowed up by nature is simply inexhaustible even in Kansas, and there are immense sup-plies elsewhere. There is immense energy and available for the use of man. It is quite possi-ble that here in Kansas and in other places the available supply will greatly exceed the de

Kansas will probably supply in a few years all the salt used for ordinary purposes west of the Mississippi river. But other uses of salt will be discovered, and old ones greatly ex ended. The farmers of Western, Northwe and Central States will have something to do in developing the salt industry of Kansas as well as of the older salt centers. Farmers will use salt as a fertilizer.

Salt as an Insect Destroyer. As a remedy against cut-worms a Michigan man applies salt and ashes at the rate of a barrel to the acre. The mixture is sowed just ahead of the plow. His object is to get it under with the green sod, which the worm must feed on until the corn comes. He reports having planted two ten-acre fields to corn. Or having planted two ten-acre fields to corn. On one he plowed under his mixture. On the other he did not. The field which had received ested, but as soon as the corn came up and the worms began to operate he applied salt, ashes and plaster in equal parts. It appeared to do the business, for the worms stopped

There is abundant evidence of the same sort from all parts, and it becomes the enterprising farmers of the West-Kansas most of all-to ase salt both as a bug-destroyer and as a fertil izer; thus increasing their crops and aiding materially the development of the salt indus-try—to make that of Kansas grow, and not di-

ninish that of other States.
In this use of salt it is well to proceed with in telligent caution. Don't be too niggardly to use enough; don't be so careless or extravagant as to use too much. Salt destroys insect life. It also destroys vegetable life if enough be used. The quantity that is enough to destroy chinch bugs will also kill many small weeds. Larger quantities will kill grain or even trees. Fortu nately, most of our u eful plants will stand a great deal of salt; but some of them will be-come salt to the taste before they are killed. From the testimony given in "Salt and agricultural papers it appears that less tha two bushels to the acre produces little good. From 200 to 400 pounds per acre appears a range of quantity within which the fertilizing qualities of the mineral are conspicuous, and its powers as an insecticide certain.

Housebreaker Shot.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.-A serving girl was left alone in the house of A. M. Crittenden last night to take care of a evening. At 10:30 she heard a peculiar noise at the rear door and a moment later the glass in the upper part of the door was broken in and she heard some one fumbling at the bolt. She ran quickly up stairs, secured a revolver and rushed to the window directly over the door, pointed the revolver downward and fired. She heard two men shout, one of them evidently in pain. She waited and saw two men, one supporting the other, who was holding his right arm as if it was hurt, hurrying away from the house. When the family arrived home an investigation showed a large pool of blood

on the doorstep. Heavy Robbery.
LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—At Amity Saturday night thieves entered the post-office in the store of W. C. Hayes, who is also the postmaster, blew open the safe with

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS. strong Report From the House Judiciary

Committee on Existing Evils.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Representative
Oates, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, yesterday reported favorably to the House a bill to amend the Naturalization laws of the United States. The report accompanying the bill treats the existing Naturalization laws in a critical spirit and calls attention to abuses which have sprung up under them. It says: "An alien may be a notorious thief. murderer, outlaw, Anarchist, polygamist, leper or hardened criminal, and yet our law allows him, by making an affidavit of intention before a clerk of a court, all the benefits of citizenship within the United States. He is allowed by the land laws of the United States to buy the and own any quantity of real estate or other property or take a homestead on the public domain and thus receive a benefication equal to the best young man of American birth, and at least one-half of the States of the Union allow such aliens to own and inherit real estate and to vote at all elections the same as natives and naturalized citizens. In many of the States an alien who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen is eligible to any office within the State. He may, by State law, be eligible to a seat in Co. gress, when the Constitution of the United States denies to him such right until ha has been a citizen for at least seven years. So deficient is the present law and so careless is the practice of the judges, with but few exceptions, that it has become a matter of public notoriety that they perform their duty in such a perfunctory manner that any alien, however bad his character or beastly ignorant he may be, can become a citizen of the United States. There is nothing in the law to deny citizenship even to idiots, insane persons, paupers, criminals or others who have come into the United States in

flagrant violation of our immigration The report concludes with a synopsis explanation of the provisions of the bill, which are in brief a limitation of the classes of foreigners who shall be eligible to citizenship in the United States (including Indians adopting civilized life); a prescription of the form of application; a requirement that the district attorney shall defend the Government against improper applications and that applications be corroborated upon the point of residence; a restriction of jurisdiction to high State courts and Federal courts; the preservation of the rights of aliens who have already declared their intention; an allowance of the right of bonafide applicants to make homestead entries and to receive patents after naturalization, and a requirement of would-be citizens that they shall have resided five years in the United States and be able to read the Constitution in English.

FRIENDS OF OKLAHOMA.

Congressmen Mansur and Perkins Argue in Favor of the Bill Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. - When the Senate Committee on Territories met yesterday to further consider the Oklahoma bill, Mr. Fay concluded his argument in behalf of the syndicates, but made no new points.

Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, spoke in reply and in behalf of the bill in a effective manner. He demonstrated that the so-called title to the Cherokee outlet possessed none of the elements of a fee simple title. He challenged the Cherokee cattle attorneys and their Indian allies to produce any treaty law or legal authority f any kind which authorized the present location of the boundaries of the Cherokee outlet. He had looked in vain for any such authority. He touched upon all the main points of the controversy, showing most conclusively that the Oklahoma bill most conclusively that the Oklahoma bill wrappers (Sumatra and Havana), jute was not only consistent with the terms of existing treaties with the Indians, but a the alpaca goat, etc., wool of class three people of the United States.

Judge Perkins, of Kansas, followed, discussing the legal questions involved in the bill in answer to the argument of ex-Senator McDonald, made Monday, and contingency of increased consumption due those of the other attorneys employed by the cattle companies to oppose the bill. He clearly proved by citations from the treaties of 1828 and 1835, and the decisions of the courts and the executive officers of the Government that the Cherokees never had any title or right to the "Cherokee outlet" except the right of easement, the right to pass to and fro over it when going to or returning from their hunting expeditions in the West. He clearly showed that the treaty of 1828 gave to the Cherokee Indians seven million acres of land for a permanen home and in addition gave them the right to hunt and to roam over the unoccupied lands west of their homes to the bound-aries of Mexico and to use the "outlet" as an easement for the purpose suggested. He read from a letter of John C. Calhoun written when Secretary of War in 1821 to the Cherokees, in which Mr. Calhoun informed them that as to the "outlet" they were to have no title to the land.
Again he showed by the treaty of 1835 that the Cherokees recognized that they had no right to the "outlet" except to pass over it as they then bought 800,000 acres of land from the Government and paid \$500,000 therefor that they might use it for the purposes of a permanent home in addition to the 7,000,000 acres acquired under the treaty of 1828. The land thus bought became what was known as the "Cherokee neutral lands" in Kansas and were owned by the Cherokees until sold by them to James F. Joy.

The Extradition Treaty. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The proceedings in executive session of the Senate upon consideration of the British Extradition treaty were given to the press yesterday. The vote upon ratification taken on the 1st inst. was as follows:

Ayes-Blackburn, Cockrell, Faulkner, Frye, George, Hampton, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), Pasco, Payne, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman and Walthall-15. Nays-Allison, Bate, Blair, Bowen, Call,

Chase, Chandler, Coke, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, Paddock, Eustis, Evarts, 'arwell, Gorman, Hale, Hiscock, Ingalls, Iones, of Nevada; Manderson, Mitchell. Morgan, Platt, Plumb, Pugh, Reagan, Riddleberger, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Wilson, of Iowa, and Wilson, of Marylaud

Lincoln's Birthday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-Abraham Lincoln's birthday was appropriately celebrated by the LaSalle Club at their club house Tuesday afternoon. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, of Maine; Governor Larrabee, of Iowa; Governor Fifer and Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Hon. J. A. Kasson, of Iowa. The visitors were entertained and dined at the club, after which they listened to an address by Hon. J. A. Kasson at the Chicago Opera House on "The Character and Worth of Abraham Lincoln." The Second regiment band and Oriental quartette renered selections before and after the adCOMPARATIVE REDUCTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes a Statement of .Comparative Reductions Between the House and Senate Tariff

Bills. Washington, Feb. 13 .- The computations made by the Taeasury Department as to the probable reven ues in the Tariff bill and the Senate al rendments have been made public. They show that the House bill would reduce the collections from customs \$50,350,845, and from internal revenue \$17,610,234, or a total reduction of revenue of \$67,960,579, while the bill as amended by the Senate would reduce the customs collections \$13,976,887 and the internal revenue receipts \$33,905,780, or \$47. 882,667 in the aggregate. The average ad valorem rates under existing law is 40.91; under the House bill it would be 42.38 and under the Senate bill 46.

In his letter transmitting the computations Secretary Fairchild says that to avoid extra delay and labor the department made use of estimates formerly prepared, based on the importations for 1887, "Although made according to the plan and theory usually adopted," he continued, "I recognize that these estimates are largely conjectural and more or less unreliable and misleading. As a rule they are based upon the assumption that if the Senate bill should become a

law merchandise of like quantities

and values would be imported as was im-

ported during the fiscal year 1787. This basis can only be accepted as reliable where changes in rates are not of such character as to necessarily cause increased or diminished importations. With respect to articles added to the free list, a reduction of revenue to the amount previously derived therefrom would be certain and absolute. But in cases of material changes in rates on dutiable articles and where articles now free are added to the dutiable list the effect would depend upon a variety of conditions. Thus if rates be reduced to such an extent on articles successfully produced here as to destroy or seriously impair the domestic pro-ducer's ability to compete with the foreign producer the result would increased importations and probably increased revenue. Such, for example, it is claimed would be the case under the Senate substitute with respect to rice in certain forms and molasses testing above 50 degrees. On the other hand where the rates upon articles successfully produced here are materially increased it is fair to assume that the importations of such articles would decrease and the revenue therefrom diminish. This rule would seem to apply, under the Senate bill, to many articles, including glue; chrome paints; certain glass bottles, etc.; plate and other glass when beveled, etc.; certain plate and sheet iron and steel; cotton ties or baling hoops; certain steel ingots, slabs. billets, etc.; certain cutlery; glucose; still wines, etc.; cherry juice, prune juice, etc.; certain cotton cloths and knit goods; cotton plushes, etc.; certain manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, etc.; tapes-try, woolen and worsted yarns, shawls, woman's and children's dress goods, etc.; knit goods, plushes, felts, etc.; silk aces, embroideries, etc.; fur hats; matting, etc.; and gold watches and cases. Where the rate upon an article is so increased as to deprive the foreign producer of the power to complete with the domestic producer, the revenue from that source will cease altogether. With respect to articles not produced or not successfully produced here and which we require for consumption increased rates of duty would result in a corresponding increase in revenue (except as modified by decreased consumption to higher cost). Under the Senate substitute examples of this kind are in Portland cement, orange mineral, taggers iron, tin plates, leaf tobacco suitable for of supreme importance to the and pearl and shell buttons. On the other hand, where rates are reduced on articles successfully produced here a reduction in

> to lower cost)." SAINTS IN SALT.

Mormons Nicely Pickled By the Ogden

Gentiles. OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 13 .-- The Gentile were successful in the municipal election which was held here. It is their first victory over the Mormons in the history of this city or Territory. The city wild with excitement. The new city hall was crowded at all of its entrances where the election proceeded at four different ballot boxes. The city voted as a whole and not by wards. At daylight bands and drum corps were promenading the streets. With the beginning of the voting a system of intimidation commenced on the part of the Mormons, who arrested Gentiles beried them off to jail. This was anticipated by the opposite party, who had Marshal Dyer present and a squad of troops quar-tered in Brown's Hotel, across the street, and at once stopped arrests until the voter had a chance to tender his vote and be passed upon by the judges. After this the lection paised off quietly. The result was a complete victory for the Liberal or Gentile party. Fred Kiessel, candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of 440. The balance of the ticket, including the full City Council and chief of police, have about the same majority. The Gentiles are jubilant over the result.

Afraid of Geronimo

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 13.-A. J. Fountain. Speaker of the House of Representatives, has introduced a memorial to that body, and it unanimously passed both houses. It is addressed to the President of the United States and Congress and protests against the proposed removal of Ger-onimo and his band of hostile Chiricahua Apaches from their present place of confinement in Florida and location on the Mescalero Apache reservation in southern New Mexico. It represents that the Mes-calero Apaches are now peaceably dis-posed and friendly to the whites and that they are not and never have been friendly to Geronimo and his band and the location of the Chiricahuas upon their reservation will be the means of causing another outbreak similar to the one of 1885.

British Grain Trade. LONDON, Feb. 13.-The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheat continues depressed. Buyers are apathetic. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 50,682 quarters at 29s 7d, against 50,885 quarters at 30s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat is more active and firmer, but quotations are unchanged. Beans and are 6d and lentils 1s lower. At yesterday's market only the poorer English wheat was offered. The tendency was downward. American was a turn dearer for good California white. No red winter was offered. Flour was stronger, influenced by the rise of two francs per sack in Paris.

THE STORY CONTINUED.

The Grind of the Penitentiary Investigating Committe

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Penitentiary Investigation Committee met yesterday and the entire morning session was occupied in the examination of E. H. Luitweiler, who was in the employment of Barnes & Loper when they had coal contracts with the penitentiary. He said that he took full charge of the business under the Loper contract, and Buckleyand Church were at different times associated with Loper. Barnes had no interest with the Loper contract, but had a share of the output of the mine. On the complaint of the witness Buckley was put out and Church taken in, as Church had money to pay his salary and Loper did not put up. with Loper when he made his bid and received his contract, but did not know of any previous agreement tween Loper and the directors, knew that Church was to pay Krohn \$100 for Krohn's influence He Dr. getting Church in with Loper, but knew of no other money going to Krohn. Witness knew personally of no agreement between Barnes, Buckley and Loper, but found in a book turned over to him, among some other papers, a letter which proved the existence of a contract between the above named parties. The contract was made after the coal contract was awarded to Loper. He knew nothing of a design to "fix" any directors until finding the letter, which was directed to Dr. Krohn, in Buckley's handwriting, which provided that Barnes was to take care of Hiatt and Kellar, and Loper was to take care of the others. He thought Buckley had no contract with Loper, but objected when he was dropped. Church then came in, and witness took charge of Loper's end of the business. When they were let out by the directors and Barnes took the contract he took a rest for a month, and then went into the employ of Ex-Attorney-General Bradford took the

tand and said his attention had been called to the shortage of \$600 on Loper's account, and he advised a suit by the county attorney, but owing to the contractor being compelled to go into the open market at different times, it was thought unadvisable to press a suit. After dinner Luitweiler again took the

stand and said he had induced Church to go in with Loper by saying such a contract ought to bring him in \$2,000 or \$3,000. James F. Legate was put on the stand, and said he knew nothing of any frauds n connection with the coal contracts.

Testimony All In. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The Penitentiary Investigation Committee met yesterday morning and Dr. Krohn was put on the stand. He was questioned as to his knowledge of the letter testified to by stand. Luitweiler and said he knew nothing of such letter or any such terms as mentioned in the same, nor did he know of any agreement between Buckley, Barnes and Loper by which the directors were to be fixed or taken care of if such existed. Never had any of the above mentioned persons held any conference with him, or attempted to do so, concerning the management of the

penitentiary.

Contractor F. C. Buckley was put on the stand and examined regarding his connection with the letter alleged to have been written by him to Dr. Krohn, and he acknowledged he had written it when he was angry at Director Hiatt, and wanted to persuade Krohn to use his influence gainst Hiatt's reappointment. When reading the letter over he saw some false assertions were contained in it, and there-fore did not send it, but thought he had lestroyed the entire letter. The reference in the letter to an agreement existing between Loper, Buckley and Barnes to "fix" the directors was entirely false, being manufactured maliciously for the purfessed that he had thought of using such dishonorable means of getting even with Hiatt for no definite reason except that Hiatt had told him he could not have a contract unless an old balance standing against him on the State books, which witness claimed was not due, was settled.

Mr. Shindler, the next witness, testified that Buckley had read him a statement in which he asserted that among all Atchison men Loper stood nearest Governor Martin; that several meetings were held in Atchison; that Buckley gave Hiatt money at different times. Buckley also told him that a certain man in Atchison could tell a great deal of the manner of letting coal contracts, and said he had Hiatt and Barnes on the hip. The following Sunday Buckley told him that he had unfortunately lost the statement referred to, and he could not give the expose he in-

The committee then adjourned.

The Thurlow Gun. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Star prints the following: "It seems that the cast steel pitch breech-loading rifle known as the Thurlow gun, which apparently passed the Government firing tests successfully at Annapolis last week, is not going to have such an easy victory over the hooped or built up cannon after all. The official report of the officer conducting the tests nentioned certain defects discovered in the bore of the gun that will probably give ground for a final report adverse to its acceptance by the Government. They are thought to be due to the gas bubbles that ormed during the casting process. Friends of the cast steel gun are hopeful that the defects noted will not cause the gun to be rejected. The cast gun is greatly cheaper than the other and takes about one-fourth as long or less in construction."

New Depot for Atchison. ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 15 .- The directors of the Union depot have met and completed all arrangements for building a new depot to cost \$150,000. It will be located on Main street between Second and Fourth streets. The old officers were re-elected and Messrs. Rathburn, of the Missour Pacific: Robinson, of the Atchison, and Merrill, of the Burlington roads, were appointed a building committee. Seven railroads were represented at the meeting. The directors refused to consider a proposition for a change of the location. is to be commenced at once, as the money has been provided.

The New Circuit Judges. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—The Governor has appointed Judges John W. Henry and James Gibson, of Kansas City, to fill the additional circuit judgeships created by Senator Teasdale's bill. The new judges will assume the duties of in chambers, immediately upon receipt of their commissions, but they will not go to the bench until the April term.

Stove Works Shut Down. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15 .- The Favorite stove works ceased business yesterday. The liabilities are over \$100,000.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rail-road directors have declared a dividend of one per cent.

CRISIS IN FRANCE

ier Floquet Defeated in the Chamles of Deputies and the Ministry Resigns. Paris, Feb. 15.—When the question of the revision of the Constitution came up in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Chamber was crowded. The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic

gallery. Baron Macken, president of the Right, moved to adjourn the revision question for one week. He declared that the Right desired a complete revision as well as the dissolution of the Chamber. A delay of one week would enable the Government to decide in regard to dissolution. Premier Floquet refused to entertain the motion, stating that the Government could not to dissolve the Chamber, and consent Baron Macken's motion was rejected-375 to 173.

Count De Douville-Mallereu then moved the indefinite postponement of the revision debate, saying: "The electoral period virtually begins to-day. Let us leave to the people the duty of indicating what kind of revision they desire. Let us not lose time in discussing a question that is in nowise definite. Instead of pursuing a policy of egotism let us return to a policy of common sense."

Premier Floquet replying, reminded the House that the Government was pledged to make the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the Scrutis d'Arondissement bill.

At the conclusion of M. Floquet's remarks, a division was taken, and the mo-tion was adopted by a vote of 307 to 318. Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the Ministry would immediately resign and all the members of the Ministry sent their resignations in to President Carnot. This was a complete surprise to the Chamber as M. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn a Cabinet question and both the Left and the Right were unaware how

the Ministry would regard the vote.

The majority included the members of the Right and a number of Opportunists. After adjournment the Radical Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and sent delegates to M. Floquet to express regret at the fall of the Cabinet and congratulate the retiring Premier upon the firmness of the position he had assumed.

President Carnot, after the Ministers had tendered their resignations sent for M. Miline, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and subsequently had a conference with M. Leroyer, President of the Senate. A rumor was current in the afternoon that M. Miline had been asked to form a Cabinet, but it was stated that President Carnot had as yet entrusted no one with the task.

TO GO OVER.

The Samoan Question to Go Over to the

New Administration.
Washington, Feb. 15.—It is said at the State Department that as there is not the slightest wish or desire on the part of the President or Secretary Bayard to embarrass the incoming Administration, with respect to its Samoan policy, it is not at all likely that the present Administration will arrogate to itself the selection of the American representative at the proposed conference at Berlin, or that it will any action whatever which might tend to commit the next Administration.

Count Arco Valley, the German Minister, called upon Secretary Bayard yesterday and informed him that the latter's answer to Bismarck's proposal for a con-ference had been sent to Berlin by mail. It will reach Berlin about February 20. The German Foreign Office will probably take several days to consider Mr. Bayard's suggestions and its answer, if sent by mail, would hardly reach this country before the beginning of the Harrison regime. There would seem to be no good reason why the correspondence should not have been conducted by telegraph, except on the assumption that Bismark's resort to the mails is simply a trick to gain time in which to punish the Samoans before the negotiations at Berlin will begin. In well informed quarters there is a suspicion that Germany has already sent reinforcements to Samoa to revenge the killing of a number of men in the recent fight with Mataafa, and it is not at all unlikely that ultimately another bloody battle will be fought.

The latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms and to maintain strict neutrality. The British war ship Calliope has replaced the war ship Royalist. The German and American war ships remain stationary. Herr Brandeis, the leading partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to

MERRY MILLERS.

The Output at Minneapolis Runs Up to 90,000 Barrels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—The

Northwestern Miller says: There were thirteen mills which ground last week and they got out the largest output since November, though under 100,000 barrels. The aggregate production for the week (ending February 9) was 90,480 barrels averaging 15,088 daily, against 79,500 barrels the previous week, and 118,100 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888. The higher wheat markets have stimulated the flour trade to a considerable extent and up to last evening there had been pretty heavy sales—estimated at 100,000 to 150,000 barrels for ten days and mostly of patents for the Eastern trade. To get the higher cost of wheat, flour prices were advanced ten cents per barrel Monday night and twenty-five cents more last evening, and even at these quotations millers claim that they are selling flour at twenty cents under cost with wheat as at present. Since the last advance the sales have not been large and as wheat was easier the demand may fall off, though a firm wheat market would doubtless cause considerable of a movement.

Plumb's Son. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Ames H. Plunib, of Emporia, son of Senator Plumb, is in the city en route to Norfolk, Va., to accept a position in the employ of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad Company.

Leary's Serious Charges. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- At the Navy Department nothing can be learned relative to the charges that important dispatches to Captain Leary, of the United States steamer Adams, had been tampered with by the German Consul and so delayed as to be of no use. The navy offi-cials put no credence in the report. Commodore Walker, chief of navigation, does not believe Captain Leary made such a statement, and believes it was invented by some enterprising correspondent. At the State Department similar opinions were expressed. Such a charge they say is a very serious one for the officer of Government to make against the officer of