

County

W. E TIMMONS, Editor and Popri to:

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

VOLUME XV.

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

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 4th the credentials of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, were pre-sented. Senator Evarts presented the report of the committee and evidence in the Texas election investigation. The bill declaring trusts unlawful was taken up and after some debate it was laid aside and the Union Pacific Funding bill called up and discussed until adjournment. When the House met Mr. Payson (Ill.) commenced filibustering against the Union Pacific Funding bill. Several conference reports were offered as questions of privilege. The evening session was taken up in the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Indian Again

In the Senate on the 5th the Oklahoma bill was received from the House. Senator Platt moved its reference to the Committee on Territories and Senator Dawes wished it re-ferred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a lengthy debate followed. It was finally rea lengthy debate followed. It was finally re-ferred to the Committee on Territories. Senator Hawley presented an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill for the payment of \$50,000 to the widow of General Sheridan "in grateful recognition of his services to his country." The House joint resolution for the payment of \$500,000 to the heirs of James B. Eads passed. Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed but no final action reached.... In the House the conference remote on the Nicaragon House the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed during the day and an evening session was held for considering District of Columbia busines

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 6th took up Senator Chandler's resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the matter of naval officers' claims, and after some discussion it went over and the Senate indulged in a long and uninter-esting debate on the pending amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill increasing the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission....In the House Mr. Posey took the outh of office as Representative of the First Indiana district to succeed A. P. Hovey, resigned. A message from the President in regard to the agreement with the Creek Indians as to ceding their lands was received, and the agreement on the received, and the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill caused an animated and interesting debate. It was finally agreed to. At the evening session a number of private

bills were passed. THE Senate on the 7th agreed to the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill now goes to the President. Senator Blair, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported favorably the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting any abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of sex. Senator Cockrell reported a substitute for the House bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served out their term of enlistment, and it passed. The Legis-lative Appropriation bill was then discussed until adjournment....The House considered at until adjournment.... The House considered at some length and passed with amendments the Senate bill providing that the public lands now subject to entry and chiefly valuable for agri-cuiture shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead law only. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment. rnment.

THE Naval Appropriation and Fortification Appropriation bills were reported in the Senate on the 8th and placed on the calendar, and after the disposal of various resolutions the House bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa was taken up and passed. The Pension Appropriation bill was also passed. After further consider ing the Union Pacific Funding bill the Sen-ate passed fifty-two private pension bills and adjourned.... The House soon after assembling took up the Army Appropriation bill in Com-mittee of the Whole, and when the committee rose the bill passed. The Agricultural Appropriation bill also passed. At the even sion thirty-three private pension bills were passed.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland paid a visit to New York on the 6th, returning by the midnight train. It is denied from Gloversville, N. Y.

that there was any truth in the report of the drowning of seventeen men and their teams in Pine lake, near there, a few days

ago. J. P. CURRY & Co.'s brewery at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

THE New York Mail and Express, in a double-leaded editorial, congratulates Harrison and Blaine that the latter is soon to become Secretary of State.

THE works of the Pacific Guano Company at Wood's Holl, Mass., have been attached by the Lynn Institution for Savings. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000. The company's headquarters were at Boston and they have mines at Beaufort, S. C., and works at Charleston, S. C.

A. S GOODKIN is reported to have embezzled \$70,000 belonging to the Manhattan Elevated railway, New York. A DYNAMITE explosion blew a hole

through Stevenson's brewery at New York recently. There was no clew to the perpetrators. Several persons were hurt, four women being brought to premature confinement.

By the breaking of a gas pipe in the cellar of a four story tenement in New York City recently, five persons were made un-conscious and two were in a critical condition.

THE WEST.

A BROKEN rail near Quincy, Ind., caused the destruction of five freight cars and caboose and the death of a brakeman and probable fatal injury of two other persons. THE National Association of Stove Mak-

ers began a long secret conference in Chicago on the 6th. It is stated that a stove trust is not contemplated. THE Chicago Arbeiter Bund has taken

steps to rid the meetings of police spies and detectives and are growing more bold in their utterances. A FIRE recently broke out in the inter-

mediate school building, Ninth and Main streets, Cincinnati. The children escaped without casualty, obeying the orders of the teachers with admirable precision under the fire drill system.

ALL the railroads interested in Iowa traffic have given notice to the Iowa Commissioners that they will adopt the new schedules of rates under protest. The low rates do not apply to grain, coal, live stock or salt.

INSPECTOR BONFIELD, Captain Schaack and Detective Lowenstein, of the Chicago police, have been suspended by Mayor Roche, pending the trial of their suits against the Chicago Times for libel.

QUITE a sensation was created in St. Loui by the announcement that Henry Dieck-mann, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, had skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of \$50,000. THE Rock Island and others of the Iowa

lines have decided to reduce all rates in

that State to the same level instead of availing themselves of the omissions in the Commissioners' schedule. They take the position that if they maintain the present rates of grain, coal, live stock and salt no good will come if the Commission ers have authority to reduce these rates and will doubtless immediately rectify their mistake in omitting the articles.

GENERAL. Two editions of the Allgemeine Zeitung have been confiscated in Vienna because

they contained allusions to Rudolph's letter to Herr Von Zoegenyi. FATHER COVENRY, of Dunmanway, Ire-

land, denies positively lauding the killing of Inspector Martin at Gweedore. LE CARON, alias Beach, on the 7th before Justice Hannen's commission, offered sensational testimony connecting many of

the leading National Irish Leaguers in the United States with the faction engaged in dynamite outrages. It was the steamer Glencoe that was sunk off Beachy Head, England, after

collision with the Largo Bay. Fifty-two lives were lost. KUHN, the Wisconsin murderer, arrested

at Queenstown, Ireland, some weeks ago, has been brought back to the United States. A FIERCE snow storm which completely

paralyzed telegraph and railroad service, fell throughout Scotland on the 8th. THE attempt of the Banque Parisienne

to found a new Panama Canal Company has failed despite the extension of the date for the issue of a new loan.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 7 numbered for the United States, 273; Canada, 30; total, 303, compared with 332 the previous week and 289 the corresponding week of last year.

THERE was an outbreak of idle workmen at Rome on the 9th. Many rioters were arrested. Fears of further trouble were expressed.

THE agent of the German East African Company has ransomed the Catholic migsionaries recently captured by Bushiri insurgents.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi has tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior and it has been accepted by the Czar.

By the wrecking of a bark at Texal recently ten persons were drowned, including the captain and his family.

MR. KILBRIDE, member of Parliament for South Kerry, Ireland, has been sen-tenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor for breach of the Crimes act.

THE Theater Royal at Aldershot, England, was burned to the ground the other night. A performance was in progress when the fire broke out and the audience became panic-stricken and made a rush for the door. Many persons were hurt,

but no one fatally. PROF. VIRCHOW has accepted the presidency of the famous Berlin Medical Society for the study of internal complaints. THE recent number of the London Con-

temporary Review containing the un-signed article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty" is now allowed to be circulated in Germany

THE Dublin Express is authority for the tatement that the health of Mr. Parnell is very precarious. THE armory of the Downpatrick jail in

Ireland was entered by unknown parties the other night, and though soldiers and police were an guard, a number of carbines ere carried off. Dozens of trains are reported snowed up

in all parts of Canada as the result of the theny and Colonel Richard L. Walker. recent blizzard. Travelers have suffered considerably.

THE railway ployes of Wisc KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Wesk's Pre-

Courant.

portant petitions were presented, and the House concurrent resolution relating to the assassination of Hon. John M. Clayton in Arkansas tabled. The University Appropriation bill was passed. At the afternoon session the House concurrent resolution relating to pension laws was tabled. All bills on the calendar that had reached third reading were passed, and bills were considered in Committee of the Whole ... Soon after assembling the House look up bills on third reading and the following were passed: To encourage public watering places for stock on public highways; to provide for and regulate the enforcement of Mens for labor and materials; amending the act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes. The re-

in an effort to dispose of the Normal School bill. It was finally ordered engrossed for third read-ing. At the afternoon session all bills that had reached a third reading were passed, among them the bill regulating common schools: the bill to reavent county and city officials from bill to prevent county and city officials from speculating in their offices, and a number of other bills, mostly of a local or private character. After the introduction of bills the House

In the Senate on the 2d Mr. Buchan's Metropolitan Police bill was faverably reported. So were the bills making a donation to the home for friendless women and for a geological survey. Very little other business was trans-acted....The House passed a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the Potawatomie Indians to the Indian Territory. Mr. Jones' Irrigation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole together with Mr. Burnton's on the same subject. At two o'clock the House ad-journed until Monday.

A PETITION was presented to the Senate on the 4th for the establishing of a State soldiers' home. Senator Rusk introduced a bill for the support and maintenance of an execu-tive mansion. Senator H. B. Kelley offered a concurrent resolution advocating the appointment of Hon. P. B. Plumb as a member of Harrison's Cabinet. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and the joint resolution giving the people an opportunity to vote on a Constitutional convention was adopted. Senator Moody's bill for uniform instruction to prepare students for the Unive sit was killed. The bill regarding the State library was so amended as to make it a law library and re-commended for passage....Bills were intro-duced in the House and bills considered in Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted favoring Senator Plumb for a Cabinet position, and the remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of local bills in ittee of the Whole

In the Senate on the 5th a bill was introduced by Senator Harkness providing for the punishment of frauds at elections. The joint esolution for holding a Constitutional convention was adopted. The Library bill was amended and passed. The concurrent resolution recommending Senator Plumb for a Cabi-net position was adopted. In Committee of the Whole the bill dispensing with the State Board of Health was recommended for passage. Sena-tor Rush's County Seat bill cam, up and pend-ing its consideration the Senate adjourned.... In the House petitions were presented and bills reported from committees. The bill creating additional judicial districts was discussed at length in Committee of the Whole and finally ded for passage.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Buchan inroduced a bill to prevent non-resident of fire insurance companies writing policies on property in Kansas; also a bill creating a circuit court with power to review decisions of district courts. The House resolution con-demning the murder of John M. Clayton in Arkansas and charging the crime to the Demoand was finally concurred in by a vote of 28 to 8. Appropriation bills were then considered in committee of the Whole....In the House the committee to visit the University made a report which showed that institution to be in good condition and rapidly advanc-ing in usefulness. Bills introduced: Defining the pay of trustees and officers of charitable institutions; providing for the government and control of the charitable institutions; relating to mortgage of personal property; for the relief of indigent soldiers. their indigent wives, widows and minor chil dren: relative to foreclosure of mortgages. The bill for assessment and taxation on cured by mortgage was discussed until five o'clock. Twenty-four bills passed. At the even ing session. Mr. Burton's Trust bill was rec ommended for passage. PETITIONS from the W. C. T. U. for the appointment of women on the State Board of Charities were presented in the Senate on the 7th. Senator Rush's County Seat bill was de! bated at length and passed. The bill repealing all laws making premium notes taken by any insurance company a lien upon the property in sured passed; also the Blind Institute Appro-priation bill. The afternoon session was taken up in Committee of the Whole considering the bill regulating fees and salaries of county treasurer and other officers, and the bill finally killed ... Petitions were presented in the House and after unimportant business the bill making an appropriation for the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Atchison was considered, but finally laid over. The Topeka Insane Asylum Appropria-tion bill was discussed, amended and favorably eported: also the appropriation for the Re form School.

DYNAMITE ON DECK.

NUMBER 20.

Miscreants Operate in New York and St. Louis - Defalcations - Chinamen Shot-Other Crime Matters.

NEW YORK. Feb. 9.-A terrific explosion last evening blew a hole through the two foct wall of David Stevensor's brewery and shattered hundreds of windows on Tenth average in the neighborhood of Fortieth street, where it occurred. Fortunately no human being was seriously hurt. Who placed the dynamite bomb-for such it is believed was the cause of the explosion -is a mystery. The motive for the deed is only a matter of conjecture, though Stevenson had lately been involved in labor troubles and a boycott had been ordered, but had recently been removed as unjust. John and Edward Dunn, brothers, are bartenders in a neighboring saloom. John was drawing a glass of beer when the ex-plosion occurred and the glass was blown out of his hand and he was thrown back against the pump with a force that caused

Just at the spot where the explosion is thought to have been are five drying kilas, but Mr. Stevenson is positive that gas did not cause the explosion. Fire Chief Gicquel, who was present, was of the opinion that the bomb was thrown from the reof of the tenement across the way ty a steady hand and a good shot. It is stated that at a drug store near the scene that four women had been brought to premature confinement by the explosion.

internal injuries.

DYNAMITE IN ST. LOUIS.

Louis, Feb. 9.-A mystery haunts the life of one Thomas F. Buck, of 2670 Jefferson avenue, this city. Last June a year ago some unknown fiend attempted to blow up his home with dynamite. The explosion was terrific, tearing away the lower portion of the house and entailing a loss of over \$1,000. Fortunately no one was hurt. The incident created a great sensation at the time, the explosion being felt for miles around. Detectives were put on the case, but failed to unravel the mystery. Last night the attempt was re-peated, but only a portion of the dyna-mite exploded, the only damage done being the wrecking of the carriage house. A portion of the dynamite and a piece of fuse is now in the hands of the police. Dr. Buck stands high in the community, and these attempts on his life can not be explained.

THE DIECKMAN CASE.

ST. Louis, Feb. 9.-The flight of Henry Dieckman, president of the Mauntel-Borgess Milling Company, to Canada, continues to be the chief topic of conversation in financial and commercial circles. The amount of his defalcation is estimated from \$50,000 upward, but the exact figures are not obtainable. The heaviest loser will be his mother-in-law, Mrs. Meyers, of whose estate he had been trustee several years. In the past three years Dieckman had been a familiar figure on the Merchants' Exchange and had gained the reputation of a bold speculator. An attachment suit against him by Mrs. Meyers was the first intimation of any thing wrong with his finances, but as soon as notice of this suit was given there was a general stampede among the commission men to learn whether or not he was their debtor. It was found that his transactions had been much larger than supposed and that he had had dealings with nearly

cently shot Zack Mulhall at Anthony, soon after the shooting became violently ceedings. In the Senate on February 1 a few uniminsane and the other day died. The shooting was the result of a cattle deal. Mul-

whose wound was thought to be fatal, recovered. A LATE fire at Larned destroyed the livery stables of O. F. Tabor and J. M. Wellington. John Haley, a fireman, was seriously injured.

A RECENT fire at Pratt destroyed three business houses. Loss, about \$10,000. THE grand lodge for the State of Kansas of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, which has castles at Coolidge, Hutchinson, To-peka. Lawrence, Salina, Garden City and Arkansas City, will be instituted at Hutchinson, February 20.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

L. F. LANDERS, the cattleman who re-

THE general complaint made by shippers against the new live-stock tariffs resulted in the Board of Railroad Commissioners issuing an order the other day which restores the old tariff. The new tariff went into effect January 1. It changed from uniform rates per car, based on distance, to rates on the weight of freight carried, which required all stock to be weighed at termini of transporta-

tion. A BILL is pending before the Legislature which confers the right to vote upon the inmates of the Leavenworth National

Military Home. THE oldest continuous resident in Kansas is said to be Mr. Bennett, of Atchison, who came to what is now the State seventy-four years ago, when a mere child. At that time Kansas was occupied chiefly

by Indians and wild animals. MR. BARBER'S bill in regard to G. A. R. badges reads as follows: "Any person who shall wilfully wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, or who shall use or wear the same to obtain aid or assistance thereby within the State, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the rules and regulations of the Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted shall be

punished by a term of imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment." It is stated that nearly two-thirds of

the deaths that have occurred in Lawrence the past year have resulted from typhoid

fever. R. T. MOONEY, one of the most prominent citizens of the Kaw Valley, was stabled in the abdomen and seriously wounded by a farm tenant named Malone, near Muncie the other day. Mooney, while on his way to the railway station, stopped at Malone's house and spoke to him about the children leaving the farm gates open. A quarrel ensued with the result stated. In accordance with a joint resolution passed by the Legislature Governor Humphrey has appointed as a committee to wait on President-elect Harrison and urge the appointment of Senator Plumb to a Cabinet position the following named gentlemen: Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Felt, Speaker Booth. State Treasurer Hamilton, Colonel J. R. Hallowell, Colonel D. R. An-

LAWRENCE has now four brass bands. A QUEER piece of humanity was received

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Navy Department is informed that the war steamer Mohican is ready for sea. SENATOR SHERMAN has reported favorably the following amendment to the Sun-dry Civil Appropriation bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations: "To enabl the President to protect the interests of the United States and to provide for the security of persons and property of citi-zens of the United States at the isthmus of Panama in such a manner as he may deem expedient-\$100.000."

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report against the admission of Utah at present, but to favor letting in Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona together. A report on the Utah case was ordered.

SECRETARY BAYARD has notified the German Minister that this Government accepts the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the conference begun in Washington in 1887 in regard to Samoa.

IT is stated that Mr. Blaine has leased for a term of ten years the residence on the east side of Lafayette square, Washington, known as the Seward house.

THE resignation of Harold M. Sewall, Consul-General of Samoa, has been requested by the State Department. Sewall bitterly criticised the policy of the Administration in the Samoa matter.

THE recall of Mr. Sewall, the American Consul in Samoa, has produced an excellent impression in Berlin. The Post and other papers urge the necessity of the recall of the English Consul also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the causing of the troubles.

THE much talked of "protocols" on the Samoan question were sent to Congress on the 8th, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany having consented to their publication.

THE EAST.

THE French steamer Normandie is detained at quarantine, New York, because of small-pox.

THE strike on the surface railroads at New York was formally declared off as a failure on the night of the 5th.

JAMES MCGOWAN, a striker, was shot through the brain in New York on the 5th. A mob was engaged in bombarding a street car with rocks at the time, when the policeman in charge fired into the crowd with the above result.

THE engineer was killed and the fireman and a brakeman and freight conductor badly hurt by the overturning of a wild engine near Prospect station in Somerville. Mass., the other night.

REV. HENRY V. SATTERLEE, of Calvary Church, New York City, has been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, but it is doubtful whether he will accept.

at Pittston, Pa., recently killed two miners and seriously wounded another.

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the writ in the case of Grusendorf vs. Judge Howatt deait the liquor dealers of the State a severe blow. The case was an original package liquor suit, and the Supreme Court decided that liquor in so-

called original packages could only be sold in the State in accordance with the Prohibitory law by persons holding per-

THE Northern Ohio blanket mill at Cleve land, O., was destroyed by fire the other morning, causing a loss of \$100,000.

LIGHT earthquake shocks were felt at Callon, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Cal., on the night of the 6th.

SIXTEEN stores in Walkerton, Ind., were estroyed by fire recently. HON. LEO C. BURNETT has been indorsed

in strong terms by the Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indian Councils for Indian agent of the five civilized tribes in the Indian

Cerritory. Four hundred people engaged in a fox drive near Perryville, Ind., the other day, but secured only one fox.

In the American mine at Leadville, Col. ecently Superintendent Gleason was killed by a falling rock, and next day two workmen were killed by a heavy piece of timber.

.TYPHO-PNEUMONIA of the most malignant type is raging in Granite, Mont., and the doctors are unable to control the disease. BARNEY BRAVE, a squaw man, has been arrested on the Crow reservation in Montana on orders of Indian Agent Briscoe, who proposes to make a test case of the right of whites to live on the reservation. A PRIVATE school for deaf and dumb children in Chicago was burned the other evening, but the scholars all escaped.

THE SOUTH.

THE Kentucky tobacco convention at Lexington has passed resolutions warning farmers against the manufacturers' com bination and asking Congress to remove

the tobacco tax. MAJOR PORTER, who was to have taken command of Legitime's forces in Hayti, had a disagreement with his employer and stopped over at Baltimore, Md. QUITE a number of persons have been

arrested for outrages on colored persons in New Iberia, La., as a result of the re-Cent investigation. A COMBINATION of Boston and Kansas

City capitalists have purchased 32,000 cres of land in the vicinity of Fort Payne, Ala., and have organized the Fort Payne

Coal and Iron Company. THE new hotel at Sutherland, Fla., was ourned out recently. Among the escaping inmates was a party of Omaha excursion

JAMES E. WALLER. private secretary of Governor Lee, of Virginia, committed suicide recently in his office at the State Capitol, Richmond. The cause for the act was not stated.

E. A. WATSON has been brought in to Fort Smith, Ark., as the assassin of Belle Starr.

VIGILANTES numbering from 600 to 1,000 will accept. An explosion of gas in the Perry shaft yette Parish, La., of all idle and disreputable negroes. The officials are all opposed one a mere babe, in charge of the to the order and will suppress it if possible. daughter, a child of fourteen years.

arranging to form a political organization to vote for men in sympathy with railway corporations.

THE LATEST.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 9.-The University investigating committee concluded its labors here yesterday afternoon and at once left for Jefferson City. The committee was in session eleven days and as all the testimony was taken down by a stenographer the evidence is voluminous, and it will take about three weeks to transcribe the testimony, after which the committee will make up its report and submit it to the Legislature. This will probably be done out the middle of March, after which the report and the testimony given will be

printed. The committee has been very lose-mouthed and has allowed very little, if any, of its proceedings to be known. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-A. S. Goodkin.

cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, deserted his post on Monlay or Tuesday and it is thought that he has sought a quiet home in Canada. The company loses about \$70,000 by his departure, it is said, but the officials all profess ignorance of positive knowledge on this point. An examination of Goodkin's books showed him to be a defaulter for an amount in excess of \$50,000. He kept four different pay rolls and the method he embuilding ployed to swindle the firm was crediting sums of money to names of fictitious persons represented on the books as employes.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.-Wednesday night at Phillipsburg. Deputy Sheriff George Opp and T. R. Fredgell raided the store of Hin Lee, which was used by Chinese as an opium joint. Fredgell entered first with a drawn pistol. The Chinese ascertained that no warrant had been issued and attacked Fredgell with knives. He fired into the crowd and Opp also opened fire. Tom Po was shot in the head and Hin Lee was shot in the thigh and Al Lee in the fleshy part of the right leg. Fredgell and Opp surrendered themelves to the sheriff. Their conduct is not upheld by the community.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The National Zeitung says that advices from St. Petersburg which may be regarded as absolutely authentic assert that Count Hoyos and all the domestics at the Meyerling chateau saw Baroness Vetsera, who had been shot, lying under the counterpane on Crown Prince Rudolph's ted and the Crown Prince lying outside the bedclothes and that they confirm the report of family disputes arising owing to the intimacy of the Crown Prince with the Baroness.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 9 --- W. C. Whitford, a prominent citizen of the Indian Territory, living four miles south of Thackerville, came in yesterday in search of his recreant wife who eloped with A. N. Armstrong, a neighbor, and married a man a few days ago while Whitford was absent from home for a few days. Mrs. Whitford took with her all the money on hand-about \$30-and left her six children, one a mere babe, in charge of the eldest

at the penitentiary the other day. A woman seventy-five years old, pinched and frail, weighing not to exceed eighty pounds. Her name is Lucy Tennyson and she is in for life for poisoning her husband.

THE other morning Richard Hall and Dode Lanum, living near Hutchinson, quarreled, when Lanum was shot through the body and fatally wounded. Hall surrendered to the authorities. There but one witness to the affray-a small boy who accompanied Lanum.

RUDOLPH KUNZE, a German farmer living six miles from Garden City, committed suicide the other day by schooting himself through the mouth. He was crazed by the loss of his stock. THE House committee appointed to in-

spect the State University reported that it inspected the institution carefully, and found among other things, that the library was wholly inadequate, and appropriations should be made to place it on an efficient basis. The Senate committee reported in substance that a portion of the foundation of the University was in a very unsafe condition. The \$5,000 expanded on the foundation of the south wing had been weil spent and that part of the foundation made secure. It would require \$26 000 to make the rest of the foundation equally secure in the same manner. The report recommends repairs on some of the other buildings and the sale of the old unused

W. M. DIGNON'S furniture store at Topeka was destroyed by fire at an early hour the other morning. Loss in stock, \$24.000; fixtures, \$4,000; building, \$5,000. Insurance on stock, \$17,000. Just before the fire broke out the explosion of a barrel of naptha tore a hole through the roof.

SENATOR MORLER'S Anti-Alien bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold or own real estate hereafter acquired, or any interest therein in this State, except such as may be acquired by devise or inheritance, or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection or debts hereafter created. No corporation more than twenty per cent. of whose stock is owned by non-citizens of the United States, is permitted to hold real estate, except for right of way for railroads. The provisions of the act do not apply to actual settlers upon farms of

not more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or one acre in any city or town, who may settle thereon at any time. All lands held contrary to the provisions of the act are forfeited to the State.

Painter and occupied by E. O. Watrous was burned at Kinsley, together with several horses and cows; also several adjoining buildings. Suspicion rested on one D. M. Jessup, a preacher, who was arrested and said Painter hired him to fire the buildingso that he could get the insurance. The trial recently took place, when Painter was discharged and Jessup given five years in the penitentiary.

Coal For Pago-Pago.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-For the first time in the history of the Government a Secretary of the Navy has opened negotiations with ship-owners in this State to carry coal 4,000 miles from Philadelphia to the Samoan islands. A few days ago Secretary Whitney wrote to C. H. Secretary Whitney wrote to C. H. Eldridge, pay director of the United in this city, asking him States navy for what price anthracite coal could be bought. The Secretary said 3,000 tons were wanted for use at the United States coaling station in the Samoan islands, and informing Mr. Eldredge to send him the names of ship owners. Mr. Eldredge sent to Mr. Whitney the names of those panies which he thought would undertake the contract, and it is more than likely that the Philadelphia and Reading Coa and Iron Company will be awarded the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- A plan to have steamships carry flour to Brazil from Baltimore, and bring coffee back, is now being quietly worked up by several of the largest coffee importers. It is the desire of the projectors to build vessels in Baltimore and thus have them under the American flag. Mr. Oliver Reeder, of the firm of Charles Reeder & Sons, left for England two weeks ago to make a tour of English ship yards and marine machinery shops. Mr. Reeder's trip is being made in the interest of the gentlemen who purpose to have a direct steam line from Baltimore to Brazil. He is to report on the relative cost of building a steam ship in England and Baltimore, and unless the margin is too great in favor of the foreign built boat the work will be done here.

very firm on the board as well as with some Chicago houses. It is now believed that his reason for so widely distributing his orders was to conceal the extent of his dealings.

A NEW YORK DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-A. S. Goodkin. cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, deserted his post on Monday or Tuesday and it is thought that he has sought a quiet home in Canada. The company loses about \$70,000 by his departare, it is said, but the officials all profess ignorance of positive knowledge on this point. An examination of Goodkin's books showed him to be a defaulter for an amount in excess of \$50,000. He kept four different pay rolls and the method he employed to swindle the firm was crediting sums of money to names of fictitious persons represented on the books as employes-

CHINAMEN SHOT BY OFFICERS.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.-Wednesday night at Phillipsburg. Deputy Sheriff George Opp and T. R. Fredgell raided the store of Hin Lee, which was used by Chinese as an opium joint. Fredgell en-tered first with a drawn pistol. The Chinese ascertained that no warrant had been issued and attacked Fredgell with knives. He fired into the crowd and Opp also opened fire. Tom Po was shot in the head and Hin Lee was shot in the thigh and Al Lee in the fleshy part of the right leg. Fredgell and Opp surrendered themselves to the sheriff. Their conduct is not upheld by the community.

and the second second second second

BELLE STARR'S ASSASSIN CAUGHT. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 9.-John Starr, husband of Belle Starr, the noted female outlaw who was murdered Sunday evening near her home in the Cherokee Nation, arrived this morning with E. A. Watson, the alleged assassin, and he was placed in the United States jail. Starr said he would have killed Watson, but the alleged murderer would show no fight and give him cause. Watson is a white man thirty. two years old, who came to the Nation a year ago from Florida. He had quarreled with Belle Starr and threatened her life, and she accused him of the crime befor

FARMER ROBRED.

dying.

LIMA, O., Feb. 9.-A band of men dis guised as Whitecaps broke into the residence of Wesley Osman, a wealthy farmer, last night. The occupants of the house were overpowered and bound and \$1,000 in cash and notes to the value of \$500 were stolen. Osman, his wife and son did not succeed in freeing themselves until five o'clock. There is no clew to the robbers

Fire in a Hospital.

MADRID, Feb. 9.- A serious fire occurred last night in the military hospital in this city. There were 430 patients in the building and they became panic - stricken. Many of the patients were unable to help themselves in any way, but the nurses and doctors bravely and successfully devoted themselves to the task of removing them from the burning structure. The Governor of Madrid himself hurried to the scene and carried several men who were suffering from contagious diseases to the neighboring barracks. No deaths.

Trade With Brazil.

contract.

IN April last a barn belonging to G. W.

Chase County Courant.

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

FAST FALLS THE EVENTIDE.

Fast falls the eventide, 'tis so, The words were attered soft and low, The pallid check, the furrowed brow, The locks all white with winter's snow, These, these, alas! they testify The evening of my day is by.

nated with him.

few months that followed.

Collins gained complete control over the

destinies of every member of our family,

I did not think, at dawning day, So swift the morn would fly away; Nor did 1 dream at regal noon That eventide could come so soon; I did not even think to be So old and helpless as you see.

It seem'd at morn so very far Ere I should reach the evening star; At noon 1 still felt young and strong, All full of hope, all full of song, And age seem'd ever far away, Until I felt its withering sway.

Alasi I find small space between The morning with its shine and sheen And evening with its gloomy shade, With all its load of hopes decayed. Ah. heart, the truth I can not hide, Around me falls the eventid

I've almost reached the river's brink, The cold, dark stream from which shrink.

Hope promised much but little gave, My forward look is death-the grave; But there's a promise I have heard That in my need doth aid afford.

A richer promise, I can say, Than any of my early day, It soothes my heart like healing balm, It fills my soul, it makes it calm It strengthens all my failing sight At eventide it shall be light."

Not like the radiant light of morn, When day and hope are gayly born, That fades so quickly from the skies, We weep in sorrow and surprise, But this will light my pathway through, Till I begin life's day anew. 6 -Anna D. Walker, in Christian at Work.

ALLEN GRAY The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK. AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XIX.

A STARTLING REVELATION. "Now you despise me, don't you?" said the pale beautiful woman, in a voice so sad that it fell like a funeral wail upon his ear. "No, no, I can't say that!" Allen groaned.

"How could I have been so deceived?" "Do you forgive me?" "Yes, yes, for Heaven knows it has not

been your fault !" * "I will ever be a sister to you, Mr. Gray,

and as you saved the life of my little brother at the risk of your own, I shall ever hold you in grateful remembrance." Like one stupefied, Allen stood leaning against a tree, gazing at her and half believing that it was all a dream. At last he said :

"Who is your husband? That dark whiskered man? She nodded her head in answer. She was

him, yet as God is my witness I have made "Great Heaven! He her husband!" He I shall live and die loyal to my marriage vows. He wanted mother and I to assign

there was nothing congenial in their natures.

She rose to go, but, putting out one hand, he gently touched her arm, and in a voice of stony calmness said:

"No, no, madame, do not go yet; it is time that I should have an explanation. I have been buffetted about by the varying winds of fortune, till I have grown weary of it; let me know the whole truth-all of this mystery, and if I have any honor in my soul, I will keep your secret." She was weeping softly. "Do you blame me?" she asked again.

by self and the little boy whom you remem-ber taking to Mlle. Camille in Frenchtown. Three years ago my father was alive, and life at Turley's Point "rksome. He kept the secret of the old house on the hill to himself. As he had no hopes of improving we were a happy, prosperous family. Colo-nel Collins, who had been living alternately his business at the Point, and he found it daily growing more unpleasant, he deter-mined to make a change; although he ofn France and America, a sort of an adventurous life, came to our house in Day-ton, O., where father was at the time known fered his press and material very cheap, no

One could be found to take nim up. Driven to desperation he at last be-thought him of a scheme, whereby he might as one of the wealthiest merchants in the city. I felt a peculiar distrust of the man from the first moment I saw him, but father and mother, on the contrary, seemed fascibe able to dispose of the Western Republic. Those politicians and statesmen, Messrs. Simmons and Strong, learning nothing from "My mother, like myself, felt an instinctdefeat, continued to war upon each other. They had sufficient money to purchase the ive repugnance toward her countryman. He so ingratiated himself into the good newspaper, and, as Toney Barnes began to evince a desire to enter the journalistic

graces of my father that somehow-I never knew-in a few weeks he had complete confield, he determined to make some use of trol over his business affairs. My poor brother, falling into the snares set for him, the poet. "Toney, can't you get Mr. Strong to buy

was led to the gaming table, which brought about, among other sins, forgeries that in a few months ruined our family. I can not came into the office with a fresh roll of manfew months ruined our family. I can not enter into the full details and horror of the uscript. "I don't know; I will see him about it,' "To add to them, no sooner had Colonel said Toney. his face becoming joyfully bright.

It was an easy matter to set Miss Hopkins after Tom Simmons, and when Tom learned than my father and only protector, died. Before his death Colonel Collins proposed matrimony to me, and, knowing that we that there was danger of Strong purchasing the paper and using it as a lever to crush him, he made haste to raise the money and buy the concern himself. Thus released, Allen Gray, unmoved by

could not live happily together, I refused his offer. the sighs, tears and delicate insinuations of Miss Hopkins, quitted the dull little Mis-"With mother and my little afflicted brother 1 left our home in Dayton, and come West to my aunt Mile. Camille, in souri town, and in Chicago sought new fields of labor, with little hopes, however, of Frenchtown. We were very proud, and resolved to keep our degrading misfortunes to ourselves. My older brother remained behind, hoping to save someting for us out of the wreck of our once handsome fortune, driving from his mind the sad memories of the past. He secured a position as reporter on one

of the great city dailies, and for a year his life ran on with but little to disturb its though mother and I had in our own names property, the income of which would be ample for our wants. We little dreamed that in coming to Frenchtown we were neardaily routine. One evening he had just come into the main office, when the editorin-chief sent him to the scene of a railroad ing the rendezvou of the man whom we dreaded above all others. Aunt Lucile was glad to receive us, and offered us a home disaster, which a telegram had announced but a moment before his arrival. The wreck was only a few miles from the city, and special car took himself and several other with herself as long as we would accept it. I intended teaching music, or securing a newspaper men with him.

position as a governess, and we thought we could once more be happy. My little deaf Darkness had already enveloped the landscape, concealing much of the ghastly brother never seemed so happy as he was with my aunt, who doted on him. horror, when the scene was reached. was a broken bridge and there were shat-

"One night there came a knock at the tered coaches and mangled passengers in door, and my brother, wild-eyed and hagthe heap. The reporters set to work, first gard, was admitted. He had only time to explain that he was charged with forging a assisting the surgeons and their aids in rescuing the wounded from the dark mass check on Colonel Collins and was now flyof ruins.

ing from the vengeance of the law, when the door opened and Colonel Collins him-Allen Gray dragged from beneath a broken car a slight form. That pale face and those long golden tresses were familiar self entered. Tortured by fears and harto him, and holding the insensible girl close rassed by a man who was scarce less than a demon, my poor brother was selzed with convulsions, and for days his life was despaired of. Colonel Collins informed me to a lantern he gasped:

"My God, it is Bertha!" Gently he laid her upon the greensward and called a sur-

her, placed his ear to her chest, and said eart still beat. Restoratives were administered, and she began to revive. Allen turned away and noted several lifeless forms lying at the side of the track. Among them was the dark-whiskered Frenchman, the husband and evil genius of Bertha. Even in death there was a look of fiendish

Calmly Allen went about the wreck, and, hurriedly writing up the affair, took it to a nost soul and body-I resolved that reporter on a rival paper and said: I would make him as good a wife as I could

"Luke, I am in great distress to-night, without loving him, and determined to proand I wish to ask a favor of you. You may think I am asking too much, but when you tect my family. He had us secretly conveyed to the stone house on the hill.



"No, not pefore, but remember that I will ever hold you in grateful remembrance." Their parting was simply as friends. Bertha looked very pretty in widow's weeds, for she insisted on wearing mourning for the man who in life had made her

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miserable. Allen waited anxiously for the hour when all restrictions should be removed. Mean-while he was becoming one of the foremost newspaper men of the time. From reporter he had reached the position of city effor on one of the largest and most widely known dailies in Chicago.

The year gone by, Allen wrote, and in due time received an answer. The correspond-ence became regular, and at the end of an other six months a leave of absence was granted the overworked city editor, who

hied away to some place in Ohio. ·Reaching Dr.yton, he hires a carriage and orders the driver to take him to Camille's. As the carriage draws up to the



THE SAME ANGEL CREATURE HE HAD LOVED SO LONG.

pretty cottage gate, there standing by it awaiting him more beautiful and youthful in appearance than when he had seen her on the bluff bathed in the golden light of the setting sun, was the same angelic creat-ure, whom he had loved so long.

He sprang from the carriage. There being no barrier to check their natural impulses, heart met heart-in one long raptur ous embrace. Claude came to shak hand of his friend, and even Mile. Camillo could muster up sufficient English for a delightful conversation. Allen was so long missing from his desk

that his associates began to wonder what was the cause of his protracted absence. The managing editor seemed to know the cause, though he kept his own counsel.

At last Allen returned to his post, bright, smiling and happy. Luke, who was now associated with him on the same paper, asked him a great many questions in re-gard to his visit, all of which Allen evaded. A few days later, however, when he me the city editor on the street, accompanied by the prettiest blue-eyed, golden-haired creature he had ever seen, who was intro-duced to him by her proud husband as Mrs. Allen Gray, light began to break in upon his darkened mind, and he thought he

understood fully the cause of Allen's pro tracted absence. A tew weeks after his marriage and re turn to Chicago, Allen received a letter from Toney Barnes, accompanied by a poem for which he hoped Mr. Gray would find a publisher. Toney stated among other of news that Simmons and Strong had at last succeeded in financially ruining each other. The Western Republic had suspended several months before, and Miss Hopkins had "married a widower over on the Island with nine children." He con-cluded by saying that the people were all moving away from Turley's Point, and the old stone house on the hill had long since been deserted.

THE END.] KEEP THE HOUSE

EQUINE PARALYSIS.

Suggests a Remedy.

There has been a heavy mortality

system. Upon receiving brisk exercise subsequently this accumulation becomes suddenly oxidized, causing the disease known among veterinarians as azonturia. The public hears it called as spinal meningitis.

"Is there any particular class of food that seems more disposed to superinduce the disease than others?"

"I have noticed that oats and corn in large proportions are very apt to bring about this condition. Upon examination it appears that nearly all the cases I have encountered have been traceable to this class of food given freely during a period of rest. The largest number of attacks among horses owned in and around Chicago is during the winter months, when they are liberally fed without sufficient exercise to stimulate the excretary organs and preclude the accumulation of albuminoids. Having met with so many cases during the winter months and so few during the summer we have seen fit to call it "winter paralysis."

"What preventive would you propose?"

"My advice to horse owners is to feed moderately when their horses are idle, and if possible have their animals exercised daily. Give them frequently fair-sized potions of bran mash, to which half an ounce of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) may be added twice or three times a week at night to stimulate the kidneys. They must be cautious, however, not to give brisk exercise to well-fed animals that have been standing in the stable for some time. You can not use too much precaution with well-fed, vigorous and thriving horses. When seized with the disease the animal will be attacked by the rigors, which will be quickly followed by profuse perspiration and a complete or partial loss of motive power in one or both the hind quarters. When the appearance of the disease is first noticed the patient should be taken to the nearest convenient place and properly clothed until the services of a veterin ary surgeon could be obtained. In ose cases where the loss of the power of locomotion is so great and suddenly

EARNING A FARM.

A Veterinary Tells How It is Caused and Valuable Suggestions From a Man Who Has Been Through the Mill.

It is not now so easy for a young man among horses particularly those used "with nothing but his two hands" to for carriage and road purposes. The get a farm and pay for it as it was a disease is called spinal meningitis. The few years ago. Wages are as high and fact that this malady is only prevalent land is no higher, but he would receive among the better class makes the sub- much less interest on his first savings ject well worth considering. When the and less price for his produce. But I subject was mentioned to Dr. M. H. know young men who are doing it all McKillip, the assistant State Vetorina- the same, and they will succeed, and be rian, he said: "There is no doubt that just as happy paying for the farms as the mortality is great, and it is due to they will be after they get to be indeoverfeeding. It is an every day occur- pendent. No one can tell in detail how rence of late to see horses falling sud- to manage, but I can describe the gendenly and dangerously ill upon the eral practice of a number who began streets without any apparent cause. In without help of relatives and paid for most cases the patient will fall and be farms with willing hands and good unable to rise and in nearly all cases headwork. All, or nearly all, I have the victims are shapely, rather hand- known began by working by the month some, and very fleshy. The cause is or by the year on a farm. Working by due unquestionably to high feeding. the year is best, as there is no stop to With animals that are allowed to stand the income, and the man who works in the stall a number of days with a the year round at one place always gets usual allowance of nutritious food the first-class wages; and his work is more circulation becomes sluggish, the result regular for himself. Of course he must of which is an accumulation of albumi- put his money at interest as fast as he nous or nitrogenous material in the gets it, and be sure to lend it only where it is certain to be paid back when called for. After he has saved enough, it is better to work some productive farm on shares a few years. Of course he will need a helpmeet, which he should look for while working by the month: and it will make all the difference between success and failure as to what kind of a wife he gets.

There is no infallible rule for him to go by in this case; but he should look for a young woman who had a good mother and was brought up to work. Don't look for the girl who wears the tallest bonnet or the most astonishing bustle. When he has found the right young woman, and while working the farm on shares, he must keep an eye out for a farm to buy and make one payment on. When he buys the first farm is the most critical time with him, except marrying. If he make a wise selection as to soil, location. price, terms of payment, etc., his success is sure. While working by the month never think of owning a horse and top buggy; I never knew a young man to rise in the world who used his first money in this way. While working by the month, and while in debt on the farm, he doesn't need to send his collars and cuffs by express to Troy to be laundried, or to go to a fancy tailor to get his clothes made to order. Use good common sense and patience, and keep pushing in one direction, and you are sure to win. I have been through it all, and know it can be done. The man I most dislike to see most now is the taxgatherer. -D. A. Barker, in N. Y. Tribune.

ABOUT WORKER COMBS.

One of the Important Points in the Management of Bees.

One of the most necessary things in managing bees is to have plenty of straight worker combs. These are combs containing no drone cells, consequently the bees hatched from them will be workers instead of drones. By using foundation, which is the machinemade backbone of the comb, with the base of the cells impressed on each side of the sheet of beeswax of which it is composed, you will insure these combs in the brood chamber; but as this costs about ten cents per sheet large enough for a brood comb. it becomes desirable to know how to get brood combs without cash outlay. Quite frequently we have several queens hatch out at once and desire to save some of them, so we take frames of hatching brood from a colony and the cook's skill. She, or he, may make put the young queen with the brood in pastry that will melt in the mouth, sal- a new hive, making the hive small enough by means of a division board. vies that are the envy of all; but if the By the time the young queen has been out and met the drone, most of this brood will be hatched and will want something to do in the hive. Then is the time to put an empty frame with a comb guide of wood or wax on the underside of the top bar, into the hive, between the two combs which had brood in them. The desire to increase will be so great that the young bees, if some honey is coming in, will proceed to build a nice straight worker comb in that frame, which when pretty well filled can be removed and replaced with another empty frame. The honey they gather in making combs is thus used until, at the end of the season, you will find that these weak colonies which were never strong enough to store any thing in sections, have yielded a fair return in brood combs for next season's Care must be taken in working for combs only, that you do not allow much room for brood, yet you must allow them to raise some brood or they may get discouraged and desert the hive. With four or five of these combs to hive a strong swarm on at the commencement of the honey flow, and a crate of sections over them, you will be surprised how fast these sections will be filled with honey. One of the future possibilities in bee culture is raising worker combs instead of honey, and if a colony divided into three in the spring can be induced to build thirty combs in the season, which is a fair estimate, and the combs be worth twenty cents each when drawn, it would look as though there was as much in it as in producing section honey.-Orange Judd Farmer. -The rapid advance of medical research has shown that the contagious or infectious diseases, terrible in their nature, once blamed on evil spirits, are caused by minute organisms lurking in moist, foul ground, or decaying matters; in our food, or drink, most often in the latter. The best provision for the health of ourselves and animals, is water free from contamination .--Am. Agriculturist.

that unless I became his wife my brother, geon to her side. regardless of condition, should be dragged The gray-haired man of science bent over to prison. This would kill both him and my mother, and frightened, horrified and unconscious of the awful step I was taking without consulting any one, I consented. I dared not appeal to an officer to protect me from this man; for, believing my brother to be a criminal, officers of the law were men most to be dreaded. "I have but a faint recollection of my satisfaction upon his haughty face. marriage-just as if it was a frightful dream. When I came to realize that I was

"No; you have perhaps never given me any cause to believe you were single, save when you called yourself Bertha Collins. I supposed that you were Miss Collins.

'My English name is Collins, the French is Collieur, or De Collieur. My life has been such a sad one that I do not know as it would interest you. However, as you have befriended me, if you insist on knowing all, you shall."

Allen was seemingly as calm now as if he had been in his office transacting some



"DO TOU BLAME ME?"

ordinary business. His face might have shown some faint signs of the agony that was torturing his soul, but could not have conveyed any thing like an adequate representation of the sufferings he was endur-

He calmly bade her sit down, and re-took his place at her side.

"Mrs. Collins, regard me as your brother," he with an effort said—" as a brother very far away—one whom you will perhaps never see again, but one who will never blot your image from his memory. This has, indeed, been a sad romance, but it is almost over. The curtain will soon descend between my-self and hope forever, but before it falls on the final act I want the key to this sad drama. That mysterious stone house on the hill has been a puzzle to Turley's Point for years. What is in it? Is it a prison-house for people, a home for the insane, or a place wherein the fiends assemble for incanta-What is in it? Is it a prison-house tions and unlawful rites?"

"It is all," she answered, her face deathly white.

"Tell me all about it."

9

"I will," said the pretty creature, with a deep-drawn sigh. "Colonel Colling has he is known among his few English acquaint-ances, inherited the stone house on the hill from his father, who built it a great many years ago. When first erected it was intended to be the home of the old monsieur, but his wife would not live in it. My mother yas a French woman and my father an Enour family, a brother seven years older than

that I, for that child's sake, dared make the visit to you and enlist your sympathies in him, as you remember. You may think it unwomanly, immodest, but if you could realize what was at stake you would overlook the imprudence of the act. At my aunt's the little boy was among loving friends, while at the old stone house on the hlll he was not only miserable but in constant danger of being taken away from us, where we should

There we have lived, he holding as a con-

stant menace over me the destruction of my

mother and insane brother, who are inmates

of that house. While I do not love my hus-band, and was forced into marriage with

him as good a wife as he would let me, and

over to him the property we hold in our own

names, but this we refused to do, deter-

mined to save it for my afflicted brothers.

He flew into such a rage at our diobedience that we feared he would do my little dumb

brother some harm, or send him away where

we should never see him again. It was then

never see him again." "Mrs. Collins, your conduct on that occa sion is quite praiseworthy, instead of merit-ing censure," assured Allen, "but why do you live with such a monster? The law will give you a divorce.'

"I am a Catholic." she answered, "and neither does my religion or my conscience approve of divorces. No, sir, my little brother is safe from his persecutions, my insane brother can not live long and mother and I will endure rough usage and imprisonment until death shall release us from bon dage. She will not leave me, for she thinks my burden would be doubled if she was not here to share it. I promised, although under duress, to live with him until death do us part, and I will keep that promise."

Alien's head was bowed upon his hand. At last, with a troubled sigh, he asked?

"What is his motive for this strange con-uct. Is he an outlaw, as has been duct. charged?"

"No, sir; he is a strange man, law-abiding in the common acceptation of the term, but self-willed, cunning and unscrupulous in the accomplishment of his designs. In his cold, selfish way he loves me, but his is a love to blight rather than bless. His extravagance has frequently pecuniarly embarrassed him, and it is at such times that he does not scruple at any means to try to force from mother and I our property."

"What are those strange sights and sounds seen and heard at the stone house on the hill?

"No doubt the reports of them have been greatly magnified by persons believing the place haunted. The lights are made by a peculiar magic lantern with which my insane brother some times amuses himself. His shricks and laughter, which has driven so many horror-stricken away, are but the ravings of a mad-man. You know all, Mr. Gray," she said, rising. "It is not proper that I remain longer. Regrets that we had not met sooner are useless-it is useless for us to think of each other at all. Allo me to thank you for daring what you did. My husband was very angry at you for thwarting him, and he would have killed you at that time if he could. "Did he abuse you for it?"

"Not more than he has on other occa-

"Was he jealous."

"Oh no, he knew that my motive was only to thwart him, and save my unfortunate little brother Claude. Now, farewell! I go back to my mother and duty! God approves this sacrifice. I am sorry that I am forced to complain of my husband, and this story told for the first time shall never be repeated. I shall remember you in my pray-ers-but-but-we must never see each other again-farewell."

She sobbed bitterly. Allen took her hand, reverently touched it to his lips, and, nable to utter a word, wheeled ab out and left the scene.

> CHAPTER XX. CONCLUSION.

Allen Gray found the remainder of his

"MY GOD. IT IS BERTHA !'

"Take my report, and at the first station telegraph it to my paper."

They had now come near enough to a jects of general discussion; their work was lantern for Luke to see his companion's not on inspection; strangers were not able to interfere among them, or to sow dissen sions thereby, or to alienate affections

"Why, Allen, what is the matter with you?" he asked; "you look as if you had seen a ghost."

"I found a friend here"-"Dead?"

"Not dead yet, but she is badly injured. Go to the office and explain all to the editorin-chief."

"I will."

With the first car Allen went back to the city. On the seat at his side, her head resting on his shoulder, was a pale, beautiful young woman, her long golden hair stream-ing in rippling waves down her back. She was under the influence of narcotics and groaning with pain.

"Does the young leddy go to a 'ospital?" asked the coachman, as Allen lifted his still unconscious burden into a carriage.

"No; to the Palmer House."

To the hotel they drove, and securing one of the best rooms, he had the most skilled surgeons called and a nurse engaged.

Much of his time was spent at her bedside, and when those sweet blue eyes first opened imbued with reason, they fell upon the pale, anxious face of the young editor. For days she was too week to talk, but when she grew strong enough he told her all. She then informed him that her mother and oldest brother were dead, and her hus-band having become unbearable, she was flying from him at the time of the accident. At the last stop before it occurred, he hav-ing come ahead of her on another route, had boarded her car. He had just found her and swore he would kill her when there was a crash as if Heaven and earth were meeting together, and she knew no more. Allen ascertained that her aunt was now living at Dayton, and telegraphed her to come at once to her injured niece. Tenderiv as a brother the reporter cared for her until Mlle, Camille came.

Youth, health and a strong constitution were on Bertha's side, and she recovered very rapidly. When Mile. Camille came she brought the little dumb boy, who was rejoiced to see his sister and his companion on that long dark ride.

Bertha's recovery was so rapid that soon after her aunt's arrival she was thought to be well enough to go home with her. When Allen came to bid her adieu he said : "I have one request to make of you?" "What is it?" she asked.

"That you permit me to correspond with

For a moment a look of pain swept over the pale, beautitul face, the golden head was bowed in thought, and she said: "Wait until a year has elapsed."

"Not before?"

A Dying Parent's Excellent Advice to His

with none but themselves the wiser or th

shield and bulwark against the world.

equipments loosely and at ease about one, where one is at large liberty, where one ex-

ists satisfied with the natural love of kin, if

other love is denied one, a place to retire

and withdraw in, to feel safety and protec-

tion in, to live in, and at last to die in.-Har

GLOSS and stiffness can be produced or

collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms by first put ting them through a pretty stiff, clear boiled

starch, and then drying them, after which

they should be dampened with the follow

ing solution : One ounce of fine raw starch

of water; heat the water to dissolve

c-quarter ounce of gum arabic, one pin

gum, let it cool and then stir in the starch

and add the white of one egg; beat th

ing room to spread, and bake in a qu

the

per's Bazar.

and in mutual concern

produced that the animal is unable to Sorrowing Children. rise and maintain a standing position Sell every thing, suffer every thing in the the prognosis is unfavorable."-Chicago way of deprivation, was a dying parent's advice to children, but keep the house to be together in, whatever befall. It was sound Herala. HOW TO COOK POTATOES. So long as those children, young or old, had a roof, they could suffer and be strong together. Their wants, their dep-An Infallible Test of the Housewife's Culirivations, were their own, and not public property. If needs must that they starve, nary Education.

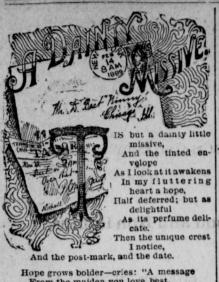
The cooking of a potato is a test of could starve in silence and dignity, worse. All their little shifts were not subads that inspire verse, and brown grapotato comes to the table a heavy, sod-Close together, in the habitual contact of den ball or a nasty, discolored mass, we daily life, they could only be bound the know that the education of that cook is more closely in habits of thought, in love not complete.

In the first place, the potatoes should And the roof-tree was responsible for it all. be carefully peeled, and the shape that The roof-tree was the bond and the protector; it took the place of parent; it was a nature gave them preserved, instead of chipping off the outside until they look the experience of scattered and ship like objects with which to illustrate wrecked families has everywhere proved that much discomfort, much misery, might have been spared them had they clung tosome geometrical problem. Those that must be cut because of imperfections gether in one home; that those who have a home should keep it; it is their safety in can be cooked and laid aside for warming up. After they are peeled they vorldly and material comfort. Part with should lie for a while in cold water, land, part with jewels, part with heirand when put to boil, which looms, keepsakes, treasures, but keep the house so long as the sticks and timbers hold together. It is a should be just half an hour before they are to be served, should stronghold; it is a castle, however poor and old; Warwick Castle itself no better for its be put into boiling water, after boiling about fifteen or twenty minutes a handpurposes. It is not merely that, "be it ever ful of salt should be sprinkled over so humble, there's no place like home." but that it is home, the single spot where one them. There should not be too much reigns, where one is unfettered and fully water, just enough to cover them, and one's self, where one has one's tools and

should not boil too rapidly, as the outside will flake off. The dish in which they are to be served should be well warmed and a folded napkin laid in the bottom. As soon as the potatoes are done, carefully lift them from the boiling water into the dish by placing a kitchen fork under them, and at once put a warm napkin over them and let them stand two or three or five minutes, then remove the top napkin and serve them, and you have a delicious, white, mealy ball that is an ornament to any dinner table, and a guest will be sure to ask: "Where do you buy such delicious potatoes?"-Springfield Republican.

whole well together before using. Apply kightly with a sponge and use a polishing iron properly to develop the gloss. A young couple stood up in church MACABOONS-Pound fine the meats of at Culpepper, Va., the other evening, hickory nuts and add ground nutmegs and and over their heads was an arch of spice; make frosting as for cakes, stir in evergreens and flowers. Just as the the meats and spices, putting in enough to make it convenient to handle; flour the minister began the evergreens caught fire and began to burn fiercely. The hands, make the mixture into balls the size of nutmegs, lay them on buttered tins, givbride turned pale, but the groom whispered to her, and she stood still by his side and the minister went on with THE increase of money circulation in the the ceremony, and the two were made United States since the resumtion of specie payment in 1879 is \$645,488,862, exclusive of one under an arch of fire. Then they marched deliberately down the isle, and gold and silver certificates and legal tenders in Government vaults. the wedding guests went to work to put out the fire.





From the maiden you love best. 'Tis a valentine, and she has In it all her love confessed.'' Then I mark the superscription, Tenderly I scan each line; Fancy the fair hand that traced it, Wonder if it's really mine;

With a lover's fond foreboding Question what it will reveal, And if all its charm will vanish When I break the pretty seal. But my heart cries: "No; this letter Will your darling's heart betray." What is this? 'Tis from my tailor! Last year's bill, sir, please to pay." -Thayer Rouse, in Judge.

JUNE'S VALENTINE.

How It Won a Lover and Caught a Thief.

[Written for This Paper.]

E can not fail to

take it as an an-



ures which it is hard to account for. Helen was by no means negligent of her looking -glass, and knew every line of the fair face, every and wave of the sunny hair rerinkle flected there, still there was a new charm in it as shown by the burnished surface

her hand.

of the photograph card, and she imagined her lover's pleased surprise when he should open the envelope which he would receive on St. Valentine's Day and find her face, arch and smiling, looking up at

She had had only the one taken. She was a little exclusive, and preferred that her face should not be shown promiscu ously, and it was a proof which spoke for itself of her affection for Harvey Ingraham, when she was willing to entrust him with the shadow of herself.

He knew of this peculiarity of hers, and would, she was sure, read the act as she intended he should. There was another aspirant to her hand and affections. Harris Miller, a mail-clerk on the B. & Y. road at one of the stations of which Harvey Ingraham was telegraph operator, but to his chagrin Helen had resolutely refused to listen to his suit, and he was angry and jealous of young Ingraham in proportion.

Harris Miller was of good reputation, education and family, still there was something in his face which gave warning of some thing wrong in his character; a downcast, furtive pair of eyes, making it difficult to catch those wary organs in a straightfor-ward, honest look.

Helen, with her quick woman's instinct.

of it, but her indignation occupied all'her thoughts, and she walked like an insulted on as she went on her way. Harvey was alone when the express agent

handed him the package, and his eyes lighted up with pleasure as he recognized her hand-writing, and as he tore away the wrapper and beheld the fateful package of his letters, together with the few simple gifts which he had ventured to sand her, he grave here a death with emotion he grew pale as death with emotion. He had received no valentine from her,

but knowing her proud and reserved spirit he had not been surprised, but this unex-pected rebuff was something for which he was totally unprepared, and he sank into a chair exclaiming: "Oh, Helen, Helen, what have I done to deserve such treat

ment, and from you?" He read her chilling note, but it gave no explanation of the mystery, and the lines of years of suffering had been added to the handsome face before he tossed a package of her letters int, the glowing fire, as she had requested him to, together with his own, and miserably strove to go on with his work.

The express came thundering in the next morning, and Harvey stepped out upon the platform as a relief to his restlessness, and paced up and down before the train. He had passed a sleepless night, and looked haggard, pale and old. The mail sacks had been exchanged, the passengers had gone into an eating-house near by for breakfast, when Harris Miller called out:

"Hello, Ingraham, what have you been doing to yourself? You look as if your great grandmother was dead and you had ust seen her ghost."

Harvey started in unpleasant surprise. He had forgotten that this was Harris Mil-ler's run, and the sight of his face, never greeable to him, but now doubly hateful with its triumphant expression was so unpleasantly suggestive of Helen that his misery came over him like a flood. "I suppose I have your sympathy in

such a case," he retorted, dryly. "Of course," replied the other, jovially, "though what you have to be glum about is more than I know," he added, hypocrit-

swer to his question of last week." And ically. "And you won't know from my telling And fair Helen Montjoy you," was Harvey's mental comment. The fellow's manner grated terribly on his gave another look at the photograph in overwrought nerves

"St. Valentine didn't go back on you, did There is a singular he?" and Miller put on a look of innocent fascination in one's own pictured feat. inquiry. "What's that to you!" Harvey was

growing angry, and his tone was far from pleasant. "Oh, nothing," returned the other, with assumed carelessness, "only the jolly old Saint used me so well that I was hoping

you had been as fortunate also," and he drew a photograph from his inside pocket as he spoke, and removing the tissue paper in which it was wrapped held out the pictured face of Helen Montjoy before

Harvey's startled eyes. The action was so sudden that he had no time to collect his thoughts and bear the bitter blow composedly, and he was white as death as he said in a voice which

trembled in spite of him: "Thank you for your good wishes, and of course you expect me to congratulate you."

He did not look up to see the look of malice and the triumphant hatred which was pictured on Miller's face, he only saw the sweet, haughty face of Helen, the girl he loved so devotedly, in the hands of one whom at that moment he hated as cordial-ly as he was hated in return.

"Well, it amounts to that, don't it, boy!" replied Miller, as he turned the card and showed the tortured lover the words, "Your Valentine," upon the back traced in the unmistakable handwriting he knew so well

He turned away sick and faint as the bell rang, and the passengers came hurry-ing back to the train, and the office seemed spinning around as he entered the door again.

He staggered to a chair and mercifully forgot his pain for a few blissful moments of unconsciousness. "Guess ye fainted, mister," said the office boy, who, with an instinct seemingly common to the human

will go hard with him when he is caught. He must be an old bird, not easily caught with chaff, for we have sent out decoys which would have spotted him at once if

he had meddled with them, but these have been untouched." By a curious conjunction of ideas the

memory of Helen's photograph flashed over Harvey. With the sneeringly triumphant expression of Harris Miller's face as he had taken it from his pocket, and, for the first time since that miserable morning, he had a doubt, a happy, hopeful doubt, as to his lawful possession of it. The detective noticed it. "You look se-

renely happy over the intelligence. Have you any clew to the mystery?'

"No, no," replied Harvey, vexed with his tell-tale face, "only an impression, and if it proves to be any thing more than that I will tell you." Much as he disliked Harris Miller, he would not do him the injustice of an accusation without proof. The evening mail brought him an anxious letter from June, saying that his nother was sick and wished him to come

nome, and, after procuring a substitute, he started homeward, his affair with



'PERHAPS THAT VALENTINE WAS NOT MEANT FOR ME."

Helen sinking into insignificance compared with his present anxiety, for the mother was a frail little woman, and her frequent illnesses were times of sore trial to her children.

Happily she was much better before Harvey reached home, and the visit was a source of pleasure instead of pain, as he feared it would be. "June Ingraham, where did you get

this?" he asked, in an agitated voice His sister had drawn up an easy chair before the fire, and had settled down for an evening chat, and Harvey was looking over a portfolio of drawings, and the object which had caused his exclamation was a r chly-designed valentine, the very one which had so unexpectedly gone astray.

brother," replied June. She was not usually demonstrative, but

she had been greatly pleased by Harvey's token of remembrance.

and his face was scarlet as he thought of Helen, his haughty, dignified Helen, re-ceiving that scarecrow in colors and be-lieving that he had sent it to her.

taking it as an insult. "If you will kindly explain what you are

flushing and paling about," said June, in a piqued voice; "perhaps that valentine was not meant for me after all." She was

quick at reaching conclusions. "To tell the truth, June, it was not, and the mistake has caused me the keenest agony of my whole life," and he told the story

June could be a most sympathetic sister in any real sorrow, and her heart went out to him as he told how he had suffered.

"I always told you that unholy passion you have for teasing me would bring you

face. "Then you did not send Harris Miller

- Berner

your photograph?" "Harris Miller! What could have put such a strange idea into your head, dear?" She blushed as the caressing word, never before used except in the privacy of her own room, escaped her lips.

"He showed it to me, claiming that it came from you as a valentine." She looked up at him in pained sur-prise. "And you believed him?" "How could I do otherwise. It was only

the morning after 1 had received your package, and I had no other clew to your reasons, and knew your exclusive ideas in regard to your picture. Oh! Helen, if you knew what I have suffered."

She was looking at him seriously. "Harvey, how do you suppose Harris Miller came by that picture? It was securely wrapped and sealed and I know there is but the one copy, for I brought home the negative, and the artist positively assured me he printed no duplicates, and Harrison is a man of his word."

"I fear," and Harvey shook his head, "that he came by it far from honestly." The conviction had been growing upon him that Harris Miller was the man whom the detectives were looking for, and that he would be in duty bound to tell what he

"He knows my handwriting even better than you do,"Helen rejoined, "for we once attended writing-school together, and he was always laughing at my queer J's and H's, and he could pick out my valentine to you from all others. To think that he had the audacity to ask me again to marry him after doing such underhand work." "I am afraid, Helen, that he has done

even worse work than that," replied Har-vey, gravely, and he related his interview with his detective friend, "and if he is proven to be the thief he will have ample time to meditate on his misdeeds, for there will be no mercy shown him."

"Harvey, can not we get that picture out of his possession?" said Helen, look-ing evenestly in her lover's face, "the thought of my photograph in the hands of such a man is perfect torture."

"Sinte I have the original, I can afford to be generous," said Harvey, teasingly; "let the poor fellow have it, since it is all of you he can ever claim. Seriously, dear. I fear we can not without the pain of a personal interview, and even then his malicious satisfaction in annoying you would prompt him to keep it. Possession is nine points of the law in his case."

It was as Harvey had suspected, and Helen's photograph was the means of unearthing an adroit mail robber, whose suc cess had made him bold and careless, or he would never have ventured to show the spoils of his unlawful skill, even for loye's sake, and Havvey and Helen were married on the very day that Harris Miller put on his prison garb in the peniten-tiary. MRS. F. M. Howard.

SOME VALENTINES.

For an Editor.

From your newspaper den You may criticise men may think 'tis your mission to teach; Yet why should folks heed

Your "leaders," indeed, your practice belies what you preach You may look wise and grave, In words be quite brave, are weapons you wield well, no doub'

But when some one draws nigh With bad blood in his eye, Please explain why "the editor's out."

For a Lawyer. Though your pleas do for actions in tort,

Though juries perhaps they impress. And win you success at the court, At courting you're not a success:

In fact, your profession objection enforces, For who wants a man that's well up in divorces.

For a Shoemaker. You may hold your head high, but the fact is

quite plain, From the time shoes began men have put The work of which you are so dreadfully vain, Ignominiously down to the foot. s a curb to conceit, I would gently commend

A proverb coined far in the past,

SENATORIAL HYPOCRISY. American Legislators as the Tools of Or-ganized Monopoly.

The history of human legislation does not offer a parallel to the hypocrisy and rapacity of the United States pampered trusts must heed. The ar-Senate as revealed in the proceedings ticles for the formation of the sugar of its night session on the 21st of Janu- trust were drawn by an eminent lawarv. 1889.

In committee of the whole these not conform strictly to these articles, shameless champions of the tariff combines have for weeks debated House the court of last resort, the decision is bill 9,051, "to reduce taxation and against them, an effective check will simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." What was the trusts, and their power for widethis "bill to reduce taxation," as placed before the chamber by Allison, Morrill, Sherman, Jones, of of the courts in such matters is found Nevada, Aldrich and Hiscock, all Re- in the fact that most of these evils publican hypocrites, aided by two or three doughface Democrats? It Among the railroads we find extrawas a measure to increase the taxes ordinary charters and privileges inin all but four of the fourteen sched- consistent with public welfare and ules, and to grant a bounty-tax in contrary to our constitutions. The place of the double duty in one of the

remaining four schedules. Advancing to their work, the Senators deferred action on the woolen schedule until the night before the vote. The Presidential canvass gave America a good idea of the wool rob- islation to general laws, and to public bery. The recipients of the duty quarreled among themselves, the mill- often embarrass us would not arise. owners at last abandoning the flockmasters. In the circumstances, the ing the errors of its predecessors. less debate on wool the better. This great subject, then, comes up for an evening session—the only one in amend them, thus strengthening the the whole moot. Mr. Vest offered the hold capital and corporations acamendment of the National Associa- quire on commerce and in politics. tion of Wool Manufacturers, asking a reduction in the wool schedule of the corporations; in rectifying the abuses bill to 10 cents from 11. To this Mr. Allison retorted with a suggestion of our criminal laws, it will be found making the tax 12 rather than 11 cents. The present infamous war utes which have given rise to so many rate is 10 cents, being 43 per cent. of abuses, rather than to attempt to recvalue. It is needless to say Mr. Al- tify the abuses by new laws. lison's idea was seized with favor, and the entire schedule was loaded with taxes 20 per cent. higher than the Barrett:

present rates. Ready-made clothing was fixed at the figure at 45 cents a pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem, and all the other wool robberies are to be in proportion. The reader may wish a comparison. Let him understand, therefore, that when Salmon P. Chase and Lot Morrill in time of war surpassed, as they feared, the bonds of a free people's generosity, Chase and Morrill made these taxes on a dollar's worth of goods 48 cents. After the war, when the god of protection was further exaltedwhen the National debt was three billions-the rate on the dollar was made 85 cents. Now, twenty-four years after Lee's surrender, the rate is made 90 cents. In contrast with the vicious tax of 1883, which is 64 per cent., the new exaction is 90 per cent.

This bill "to reduce taxation" now comes before a Democratic House Whether or not that House accept a "conference" the Herald cares little for it knows that if the President get the form of this bill against the sky he will unload his honest blunderbuss in such a way as to further carry on the war of education which is to eniranchise the people. -Chicago Herald.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

e Given to the Two Pet

THE TRUSTS REBUKED.

The Dangers of Limiting Competition by **Prohibitive Tariffs**

In the decision of Judge Barrett we have a warning which all of the tariffyer, and, while all the great trusts do

be imposed upon the usurpations of spread evil will be destroyed.

The reason for the greater efficacy worst evils arise from over legislation, and from the fact that the representa-

tives of corporations know what they want and how to get it.

If the public mind could be so enlightened as to insist on confining legpurposes, the difficulties which so One Legislature is kept busy rectify-Unfortunately, instead of repealing

In dealing with railroads and other of the tariff; in correcting the abuses best, in the main, to repeal the stat-

The following trusts are especially concerned in the decision of Judge

American Cotton Seed Standard Oil Trust. Standard Oil Trust, Tin Trust, Bessemer Steel Trust, Cordage Trust, Linseed Oil Trust, Paper Bag Trust, Crockery Trust, Piow Steel Trust, Coffee Trust, Oil Trust, Central Iron Trust, Cartridze Trust, Soap Trust, Envelope Trust, Envelope Trust, Salt Trust, General Steel Trust, Nail Trust, Zinc Trust, Glass Trust, Spool Cotton Trust, Coffee Trust, Lead Trust, Rubber Shoe Trust, Spool Silk Trust.

Legislation against these combinations would avail little, but if Congress should put all these articles on the free list twelve months' open competition would free us from the worst of these. Limiting competition by a prohibitive tariff gives a bonus to the organizers of trusts. Hence we say they are the creatures of vicious legislation, and that the best way to deal with them is to repeal the law which has warmed them into life. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-Wages in Pennsylvania are declining. So much for Harrisonian high - tariff prosperity. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The Democratic party is a lowtariff party or nothing. If it does not continue to make an aggressive and uncompromising movement against high "protective" taxation it will be

disorganized.-St. Louis Republic.

tiary.

"Why, you sent it to me, like a dear, good

The truth flashed over him in a moment.

All the occurrences of the past were ex-plained, and he could not blame her for

had taken a dislike to him for which she could hardly account, but, with a rare sense of honor, she had kept her unfavorable opinion to herself, not wishing harm the young man in any way, and had not spoken of her dislike even to Harvey Ingraham, who looked upon young Miller as a rival, though how dangerous he could not determine from Helen's manner.

She wrote but the two conventional "Your Valentine," upon the back of the photograph, but under the circum stances they conveyed all the answer to his question that he could ask for.

On the very morning on which Helen prepared he r valentine for mailing, Har vev Ingraham sat, before his desk a smile upon his handsome features, as he also prepared his mail for St Valentine's Day. elegant affair in satin and flagree with silver cupids pointing to an im-passioned love verse lay side by side with comic monstrosity. "June will dance with wrath when she

gets that," he soliloquized, as he looked at the ugly creation of fancy. June was his sister, and the two were in the habit of playing jokes upon each other, June's last effort in that direction having been so successful that her brother had no compunctions of conscience in choosing the worst looking parody on females that he could find, even touching on her gait, her one tender spot for sensitive feeling, for June was decidedly wobbly in her walk and as decidedly averse to being re minded of it.

He directed his envelopes, having them face downward as he did so, and as an-other matter called for his attention he slipped the valentines hastily in and sealed them, never dreaming that he could possibly make a mistake.

Helen waited impatiently for the postman on St. Valentine's morning and eagerly broke the seal of the envelope directed in the hand she knew so well. She changed color as she took out the contents, and her eyes fairly blazed with anger as she gave a comprehensive look at the hideous comic which it contained, for Harvey in his haste had changed the envelopes, and while June was in raptures over "dear while June was in raptures over Harvey's" unexpected display of brotherly affection, poor Helen was correspondingly unhappy over what she supposed to be a open insult, or, at the best possible con-struction, a most lamentable lack of good taste

She flew to her own room and burst into a passion of angry tears.

'To think that he of all others should insult me with such a thing as that !" she cried. "Oh, how I repent sending him my picture; but he shall not gloat over th knowledge that I love him for long," she rejoined, with a shuddering sigh, and rising hastily she took a package of letters from a private drawer in her desk and making them into a package with his gifts, she enclosed a freezing cold note, and hastily descending the stairs sterted for the express office. "I have asked him to burn every thing

pertaining to me, and, of course, that in cludes the photograph," she said to herself as she went out, "and if he is any gentle-man he will comply with my request."

She did not stop to consider her own pain in the matter, or how barren life was cago, and we have not as yet been able to self." soing to become to her with Harvey left out get any definite clew to the thief, but it A grave look shadowed Harvey's happy

9

emptied its contents down the young man's neck and into his ears as he lay on the floor. "Granville's ben a callin' fur the last five minutes." Harvey wearily arose and took the mes

sage in a listless, mechanical way, very unlike his usual brisk, business-like man-ner. He felt dazed and stunned by the thought that Helen had so openly a cidedly shown her preference for his despised rival, the sight of the picture in Miller's possession having all the significance that Helen had intended it should when received by himself, but the thought never occurred to him that there could be

any mistake, and his trouble seemed greater than he could bear. His first thought was to write Helen an



HARVEY WAS ALONE.

seen, but his love for her conquered the

"She has the perfect right to choose whom she will, but, oh! Helen, Helen, you need not have thrown me away so scort fully, without the most ordinary words of friendship."

His sore heart would have been com-forted could he have seen Helen at that moment as she sat in her room tdly twisting June's obnoxious valentine around her white fingers; the bit of paper which was to have been a vexation of

spirit to teasing June Ingraham. Tears stood in her large eyes as she looked into the fire, and she already repented the haste with which she had reented its receipt, and she cherished a secret hope that he might yet write and re quest an explanation. Even now her love whispered the possibility of a mistake, her pride would not allow her to take the first step to ascertain the truth, and so the matter seemed likely to rest where it was. Harvey's love being stronger than his re-sentment, and Helen's pride keeping guard

over her love. Harvey had an intimate friend, a de-tective in Pinkerton's employ, and as he was sending a message in cipher to his chief he said to him in a confidential aside: "There is a systematic robbing of the mail going on between Omaha and Chi-

race, had seized a water pitcher and to grief some day, and I w prophet." said June, as she wiped her eves. It was yet too sore a subject for Harvey to smile over, but he replied: "I never will again, June, I can promise you," with such evident sincerity that she really be-

lieved him. "Of course you will visit Helen and have the matter explained." said June. "Would it not be better to write first?" He actually dreaded to meet her after such a ridiculous mistake without a previous explanation.

Had he known how sore Helen's heart was, how she longed for a sight of his face, he would not have been so timid She had long since repented her haste, seeing in her cooler moments how unlike ly it was that he had designed the foolish valentine for her, still, pride withheld her from taking a step toward learting the truth.

Harris Miller, confident that he had made a permanent estrangement between them, had urged his suit anew, only to be scorn-fully repulsed, for girls of Helen's stamp do not shift their affections easily.

She was sitting by her desk one evening. her head bowed upon her hands, as she was thinking miserably how little life held for her in comparison with the hopes a few months since.

"Oh! Harvey," she cried, and her fine eyes were full of unutterable longing, "if you only knew how gladly I would undo the past-"

A ring at the door-bell aroused her and a few moments later a servant called her to

She arose with a weary sigh as she went down the stairs. "I am in no mood to chatter nothings with society friends to-night," she reflected sadly as she opened

delier, a pair of pleading blue eyes looke eagerly into hers, and she knew from his look that the mistake, whatever it was, had been righted, and she met him half way as he advanced. "Helen, my Helen," he said, and his voice

had never sounded so sweet, so manly to her before.

The horrors of the unhappy past were all forgotten as for a few happy moments they were clasped in a close embrace, and then Harvey said, roguishly: "For my part of the explanation, dearest, I will say that my sister June is anxious to exchange valentines with you. for she fears you do not properly appreciate the one I selected for

r, not with the best of taste, Pll admit. I think you will like the one I supposed I had sent you the best," and he drew the valentine which June had enjoyed so much from his breast pocket.

She took it with trembling hands, looking at it through a mist of happy tears. "How much unhappiness I might have saved had I stopped to consider," she said, regretfully. "Did you receive my pict-

"Your picture !" It was Harvey's turn to be surprised. "Is it possible you sent me your picture?"

"Very possible, Harvey," she replied, rchly. "A cabinet photograph taken expressly for you and in answer to your postal. I thought the most acceptable valentine I could send you would be my

" The cobbler should stick to his last."

For a Physician. Thou man of pills and lotions, Of leeches and of potions, win your love, indeed, would be good reason

or dejection, And waken thoughts unruly,

That seem to tell us truly, only seek another's heart as something for dissection.

For a Loquacious Plumber.

either pity nor conscience your greed e'er debars. And your speeches no power can stay them; f your bills are as long as your tongue, Ob, my stars! How I pity the folks that must pay them.

For a Weather Prophet.

Among all cranks the world has held, You are in truth the worst, And blest were man if not compelled To hear your words rehearsed. As watched your weather fancies' flight, One thought in man's heart springs, ou ne'er can prophesy a blight Like that your presence brings.

-Boston Budget

Love's Message.

I sent my love a valentine O'erwritten with a wish of mine, Which I had put in tender phrase By twisting it in many ways. The rhyme, like others of its kind. Was all of Cupid painted blind; The silly things the rascal said Were meant to turn my sweetheart's head, And make her think 'twas time to give Encouragement to me to live.

Not long from this an answer came Signed by that portion of her name Which I had never dared to speak Lest I should suffer on the cheek.

Wrote she: "Were I an oculist, I'd have young Cupid's two eyes kissed; I'd take the bandage off that he The object of his love might see; Then, if he really loves her wel He'll go to her himself and tell.'

I knew just what that message meant; nned my coat and hat and went, And set before her Cupid's woes In plain and much embarrassed prose; Whereat she kissed with tenderness The rascal's eyes, and told me "Yes."

Valentine Vignettes.

-Life.

A girl can send a valentine whether it is leap-year or not.

It is hard to see our failings when they are depicted in a valentine. The girl who doesn't receive any valentines believes the custom is dying out. There is not much fun for the lover when his girl shows him all the valen-

tines she received. The valentines with the diamond rings in them are just made to hang in the show windows

The bashful man who makes love through a valentine will need the girl to pop the question.-Judge.

WIT loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief .- Sheridan.

of High-Tariff Shouters.

During the last campaign, in imitation of the statement in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, it was urged from every stump that the tariff was not a tax, to be paid by the consumer, but an impost, paid by the foreigner. Mr. Harrison stated in his letter of acceptance that those who argued that the tariff was a tax were by that act attacking the very principle of protection. It was further argued that the effect of the tariff caused a reduction in the price of all articles subject to its provisions. In this connection the following extract from the Senate substitute for the House Tariff bill will be found suggestive:

" Sec. 2510. All lumber, timber, hemp, man la, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars spikes, nails, plates, angles, bars and bolts and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equip ment of vessels in the United States for for ment of vessels in the United States for for-eign account and ownership, or for the pur-pose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no duties shall be paid thereon. But ves sels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the pa ment to the United States of the duties pay which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be al-lowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States."

Now it may be fairly asked why, if the tariff is not a tax to be paid by the more likely to win in the long run importer, but by the foreigner, the allowance of this rebate is of any benefit to the American ship-builder? Or, if the effect of the tariff tax is to reduce the cost of every article embraced in its provisions, where is any benefit to follow from the suspension of its operation? If it is said that these are only a few articles, and can not be said to form a basis for an argument against a tariff which embraces nearly four thousand others, it must be remembered that on every article manufactured from raw materials imported from abroad, the law allows an almost similar rebate-thus giving the lie to both of the assertions of the tariff taxers to which reference is made.

This is not an exceptional case. Every argument of the high-taxers is equally fallacious, when submited to the test of reason. - Chicago Leader.

-The rope should not be altogether displaced by electricity. It might be a National misfortune, for give the protection Senators rope enough and they will certainly hang themselves.-Chicago Herald.

-Murchison, alias Osgoodby, announces that he will be in Washington on March 4 in order that General Harrison may become acquainted with him. If the President-elect is going to do any snubbing in his official capacity he will find Murchison, alias Osgoodby, a splendid subject to practice on. -Chicago News.

----It is rather misstating the case to assert, as a Republican organ does, that "a United States Judge very promptly and vigorously sat down on the attempt to smirch Colonel Dudley." Such talk, in view of the facts, is likely to accentuate the general belief that Colonel Dudley smirched himself. - Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind. Rep.).

--- Osgoodby says: "I did not compose the letter to West. I simply copied it and sent it on in my name. Probably it was composed in the New York office of the virtuous Matthew Stanley Quay; but that is immaterial. Between the vulgar villain that composed it and the vulgar villain that copied it, the degree of villainy is so slight that it is not worth examination. -Chicago Globe.

---- "The tariff reformers," says Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, "have the devotion of the propagandists and the fire of the Crusaders." They have, indeed; and Mr. Depew ought to be sufficiently familiar with history to know that these qualities are much than all the ardor of interested selfishness, which is the main stock in trade with the high protectionist .-- Providence Journal.

Jingo Howling for War.

The Samoan trouble has been the signal for a good deal of that blatant hifalutin and flapdoodle known as "Jingoism." Fellows with their mouths full of the clamor for "wah" propose that some other fellows shall 'sock it to" the successor of Charlemagne without further thought or hesitation. They are enduring the pangs of humiliation because of "the cowardice of the administration." From their ragged remnants of sackcloth and throne of ashes they cry out that the only proper caper is to shot the guns and blaze away and make the German Empire howl. They are a fine job-lot of Hotspurs, and if any thing could intensify the belief that war is a reproach to Christianity and civilization it would be the fact that these welkin splitters are its first and most persevering advocates .- Brooklyn Eagle.

the parlor. Nichol A familiar form stood under the chanThe Chase County Courant, the most emphatic manner. Experi-W E TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday. Offi fal Paper of Chase County.

It is reported that there is quite a supply of spurious coin afloat over the State. It would be a good idea for handlers of coin to examine it closely.

The following from the Kingman Courier will be applicable to our own city. "Our people should patronize home dealers, and should not send away from town for any article that monopoly, and school literature be they can buy here. Our merchants comes stagnant. Besides, it is very sell goods as reasonable as any city in the west, and in nearly every instance when our people have tried the experiment they have found it to be true."

The National Passenger, printed and published at Topeka, Kansas, and devoted to the railway, farming, commercial and general investment interests of Kansas, Nebraska and the West generally, and especially in the interest of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad, reaches this office monthly, the same being a monthly paper. This road is gaining a wide reputation as an excellent through line to all eastern points, and all information regarding it will be most cheerfully furnished any one by Mr. John Sebastian, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

An exchange says that the impor tance of publishing a dissolution notice in the event of a change of a firm is shown by a decision at Cleveland. A note for \$2.500 was given by and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no a former member of the firm and the firm's name was signed to it. It was discounted at the bank and the maker of the note appropriated the proceeds to his own use, the bank brought suit the ennoblement and dignity of man, against the firm for the amount. They showed that his connection with the firm had ceased before he made the note, but as they had not published the dissolution notice previous to the time, as required by law. judgment was rendered against the old firm.

WACES UNDER PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. Sir Lionel Plafair, the famous En-

glish Liberal and friend of Gladstone, has delivered an important address to his constituents at Leeds on the comparative purchasing power of wages in England and the United States. He argues with great force that the advantage of wages in America over England is more apparent than real. The American works more hours per week, and the country is sparsely settled and labor in more demand than minds of the great masses of the in thickly settled countries. Pro- American people. In one hundred in thickly settled countries. Pro-years this nation has lived five hun-tection raises the cost of living and dred. Can it be brought back to first

DEATH OF JUDGE S. P. YOUNG. Died, at his home in this city. at 6

ndicates, namely that progress and o'clock Tuesday morning, February improvement stop as soon as the State begins the making of books. 12, 1889, Judge S. P. Young, in the 67th year of his age. Judge Young greeable as catarrh. Think of it a moment. Suppose the State should take upon itself to make was born in Rush county, Indiana, and furnish the farmers of Kansas for December 11, 1823; was married to a term of, say fifteen years with a cer-Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Dr. tain style of reaping machine. During Parker, in Rush county, Indiana, that time they shall not be allowed to October 9, 1844; moved to Washingbuy any other, no matter how much improved or how much better it might ton county, Iowa, in 1845, where he How do you suppose they would lived until August 1871. when he relike it? Well that is exactly what moved to Plymouth, Lyon county, was done respecting the making and farnishing of school books in Minne-Kansas. In 1874 he came to this city.

nce has proven what common sense

satisfaction. The making of school

AND NOW WHAT?

In those days (the old days of the

republic) the frugality of the people

were stamped upon their government and was enforced by the free, thought-

ful and intelligent suffrage of the

citizens. Combinations, monopolies

and aggregations of capital were

either avoided or sternly regulated

temptation and presented no delusion

to the plain people, who, side by side

for the solution of the problem of free

land which God has given them .-

Cleveland's Message. And now what? Greed that amounts

to mania, and extravagance which is

but another name for pillage. Com-

binations of capital everywhere; all

sorts of monopolies, trusts and aggre-

gations; all sorts of jobbries, extor-tions and frauds; all sorts of licensed

devices to lay an exorbitant taxation

and provide for colossal incomes; aristocracy aped; oligarchy put in the

place of local self-government; enor-

mous wealth buttressed by upon Con-

gressional enactment; new forms,

life; public spirit a mere matter of

a sort of deprecating is not ribald

treatment of the constitution which

tells all too ominously of the fearful

change which has taken place in the

dollars and cents-and. worse than

habits and developments of national

in friendly competition, wrought for

books is one.-Emporia News.

scheme.

He leaves a wife and two daughters. It won't do. Books, like everything Mrs. J. M. Kerr and Mrs. S. A. Breese else, improve. Competition is the main cause. Choke off competition and several grand-children. besides a host of friends, to mourn his death. by giving a State appointed firm a Judge Young was a man of sterling honor and integrity; a man of strong improbable that the books make by convictions of right and wrong, and, in the State would give satisfaction or meet with the approval of educators. These latter as a rule oppose the lieved to be the right. He was of

There is a way by which uniformity can be secured and still leave the makmost kind and noble heart, and his death falls heavily, not only on his. ing of books to those whose business own family, but on the entire comit is. Contracts may be made for short periods of, say five years, on munity in which he had lived for the competitive bids with certain publishpast fifteen years. The following preing houses to furnish books for the State for that period. This will not amble and resolutions were unani-mously adopted Tuesday by the Bar Life, containing the results of Comonly give uniformity, but will lower the price as well. This is the method of the District Court now in session, in vogue in many States, where it upon hearing of the death of Judge works to everybody's satisfaction. Let Young, who was a highly honored and it or some similar method be tried in Kansas. There are some things the esteemed member thereof: State can do very well, and a great many things it can't do-to anybody's COTTONWOOD FALLS, K's. Feb. 12, '89.

Whereas. The Supreme Judge of the universe has, in His discretion,

called our late associate and brother attorney, Judge S. P. Young, away from us to recieve the reward due for a virtuous, upright life spent in the cause of humanity; and

Whereas the departure of Judge Young leaves a void that time alone can fill; therefore be it Resolved by The Bar Association of

Chase county, Kansas, That, as a trib-ute to the memory of Judge Young, a ecess of Court be taken on the day of his funeral, and that the Court and this Association attend the funeral of Judge Young in a body; that emblems of mourning be exhibited in the District Court room of Chase county, for the space of sixty days; that these government, and for the achievement resolutions be spread upon the records of the grand destiny awaiting the of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that a duly certified copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family of our late brother and to each

of the papers of Chase county. F. P. Cochran, John Madden, W. F. Rightmire, Com. of Bar.

W. F. RIGHTMIRE.) Also signed by D. Madden, T. H. Grisham, P. J. Norton, F. B. Hunt, Elmer Johnston, R. D. Ress, J. V. Sanders, of Chase county. Jos. G. Waters. of Topeka: C. N. Sterry, of Emporia; Jas. T. McDuffie, Florence; and Henry MeLean, of Marion.

FRANK DOSTER, Judge, GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of Court. The funeral will take place at 2

o'clock, this afternoon, from the Pres byterian Church.

EMMET CLUB MEETING. Pursuant to announcement, the Emmet Club of Chase county, Kansas,

met at the Acme House in Strong

AN UNSAVORY SIMILE. As Falstaff would say, "Faugh! 'tis an unsavory simile," but in illustration of extreme annoyance nothing covers the case half exactly as "disa-

Notice is hereby given that on the Sth day of Jan., 1889, a petition, signed by H.s. Lincoln and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commission-ers of the county and state atoresaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point where the Empore a On the other hand, in the fattest of his jovial moods he could have found no fault with "as blessed as relief therefrom. "Relief from catarrh?" Yes, genu-

therefrom." "Relief from catarrh?" Yes, genu-ine, unmistakable, blessed relief, Observe: "I do unhestitatingly say Compound Oxygen will cure catarrh. "ALMA, NEB." "I have carefully examined the Compound Oxygen. I cheerfully say it offers better promising of curing catarrh than any other treatment that has come to my notice. "(Hox) P. H. JACOBS. "PHILADELPHIA, PEN." "I commend your specific to the thousands of sufferers from catarrh with its attendant evils. "River FALLS, Wis." "About five years ago I used Com-pound Oxygen for catarrh. I have me to been troubled any since. "Gostner, Ind., August 25, 1888." "Gostner, Ind., August 25, 1888." "Gostner, Ind., August 25, 1888." "Construction for the location and vacation of the section line to the nootheast corner of the section line to the northeast corner of the section line or as meance west along said section line or as meance west along said section seven (7) to section theo. W. S. PARKER. President of State Normal School." "River FALLS, Wis." "Gostner, Ind., August 25, 1888." "Gostner, Ind., August 25, 1

season and out of season, he was ever with its attendant evils. W. S. PARKER.

"GOSHEN, IND., August 25, 1888." Send for the brochure of 200 pages.

pound Oxygen treatment in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostra-tion, Rheumatism Neuralgia and all other complaints of a chronic nature.

All our publications will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. (1529) Arch street, Philadelyhia, Pa.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIA TICK. The Chase County Teachers' Asso-ciation 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. Hapcock. General discussion.

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. Discussion — Miss Fannie North and Mr. John Brickell.

J. C. DAVIS, Chase County, Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1889,

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED. Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information.

are printed in capital letters: TOPEKA DISTRICT.

SALINA DISTRICT.

Blair and H. R. Ellis et al.

KANSAS PATENTS.

- Manager

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, | 85. Chase County, | 85.

Office of County Clerk, Jan., 8th. 1889.

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,



JAS. C. ATKINSON. "ANACER. You must get your rig frame he Red Front Stable,

Stable, For the prices are so that all eable; Good teams for business are to risit; With trappings and robes and styles ex-quisite; 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, jy26-tf



NOT A DRUG 1529 Arch Street, Philad's, Pa

County Clerk

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 Starkey & Palen, No. 1526 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

Notice is hereby given, that on the ist day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by William Pipper, and 26 others, was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the county and state a foreaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz: Commending at northwest corner of section 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, Illa

certain roads described as follows, viz: Commencing at northwest corner of section twenty-eight (28), townstip nineteen (19), range six (6); thence south on the section line as near as practicable, to the southwest corner of the said section twenty-eight (28); thence west on the section line as near as practicable, to the southwest corner of sec-tion twenty-nine (29), township nineteen (19), range six (6) east. Also to vacare that portion of road No. 108 known as the J. P. Park road, that is in sec-tion twenty-nine (29), township nineteen (19), range six (6) east. Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners, appended the following named Chicago, Ills. J. H. Worthington, Editor New South,

thence west on the southwest corner of section twenty-nine (29), township nineteen (19), range six (6) east.
Also to vacare that portion of road No. 108
known as the J. P. Park road, that is in Section twenty-nine (29), township nineteen (19), range six (6) east.
Winereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appeinted the following named persons, viz: Hugh Griffis, William Maxwell and Robt Brash, as viewers, with the County Surveyor, at the point of count of wide persons.
Winereupon, sait the point of count of the following named for the following named

Query Box.

Thos. M. Bunger vs. WM. HASS.

Casner. JOHN A. GUNTEL vs James W

Anderson Stoops vs RUSSELL HARBIS. avid G. Rees vs WM. S. NEAL.

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. LL ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, 88.

missioners.

County of Chase) Office of County Clerk, Jan., 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1889, a petition, signed by August Houk and 20 others, was present ed to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aloresaid praying for the location and vacation of certain

for the location and yacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz: Commencingat the southwest corner of sec-tion twenty-eight (28), township nineteen [19] range six (6) east; hence east on section line as near as practicable to intersect the Sam-uel Johnson road No. sixty-eight (68) at or near the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27), town-ship nineteen (19,, range six (6) east; and al-to vacate that portion of road No. 108, that is in section twenty-eight (28), township nine-teen (19), range six (6) east. Whereupon, suid Board of County Com-missioners apoointed the following named persons, viz: William Maxwell, Hugh Griffis and J Critton as viewers, with in-structions to meet, in conjunction with

2d. The Aim of Teachers' Meetings;

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

Adjournment. Secretory.

The names of the successfull parties

CORNELIUS REED vs Nichola

C. REED vs Nicholas Casner.

Griffis and J Critton as viewers, with in-structions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point com-mencement of said proposed road in Diamond Creek township, on Wednes-day, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. J. S. STANLEY. [L. S.] [L. 8.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

restricts the market for commodities. and, owing to the glut that occurs at regular intervals, many workingmen have enforced idleness from a third to a fourth of the year.

Sir Lionel makes a good point in stating that the strict emigration to America is from protected countries. China, Germany and Italy-all strong "protective" nations-send the bulk of the emigrants, while free trade England sends only eleven and one-Lalf per cent., one-third of these being Irish who simply emigrate to escape Tory landlord oppression.

He shows that protection has not made American workingmen happythat strikes and lockouts have prewould be one senator and two representatives of the dominant party and vailed: that uneasiness in the labor the third or minority representative market has led to a gigantic organiworld be a Democrat. zation of labor, and that strikes and boycotts have been unsparingly used made up of representatives from all to sustain wages. He asserts that the political parties, protection in this country is leading in Illinois and other states and has slowly to socialism, and that, to carry given general satisfaction. Why not out its principles, workingmen, who put the ball in motion to give it a trial in Kansas?-Wichita Beacon. are taxed to benefit manufacturers, must ask for a tax on manufacturers to gurantee their wages.

England, he asserts, has made more progress under free trade than she to the manufacturers at Leads, utterever did under protection. Any nomi. nal difference in American and England wages depends on conditions pression on the public mind in this prevailing in a new and undeveloped country: "I will say this, as long as country. All European countries, except Belgium and Holland, unite to system, your commercial supremacy protect their cheaper labor against is secure. Nothing in the world can England, where wages are 80 to 100 per cent. higher. and arms and with these fettered arms

Sir Lionel's opinions are of interest, as they are based on a recent study of the industrial condition of this country.

SHALL THE STATE MAKE OUR SCHOOL BOOKS?

Why? Because that is not the State's business. It has just as good a right to make our pills and medi cines, our sewing machines and wagons as it has to make our school books. If cheapness be the main reason for the States' making our school books; then let us have cheap choes, hats and other things that now comes high.

There are any amount of reasons why the State should not give the monopoly of book making to a syndi-

monopoly of book making to a syndi-cate as it would have to if Senator Murdock's bill should become a law. The experiment has been tried in California and Minnesota, and with out giving satisfaction. The State Superintendent of the latter State, af-Superintendent of the latter State, af-ter four years' trial, condemned it in Domestic Sewing Machine.

principles? It is possible, for even miracles are possible.-Kansas City Times.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION. make arrangements for celebrating D.C:

Thus the Legislature would be

It is fair and just. It has been tried

WHAT ENGLAND WANTS.

great English commoner, in his speech

ed the following highly suggestive

America adheres to the protective

wrest it from you while America con-

tinues to fetter her own strong hands

is content to compete with you, who

are free, in neutral markets. And as

long as America follows the doctrine

now known as those of fair trade, you

are perfectly safe and you need not

allow any of you, even your lightest

slumbers to be disturbed by the fear

that America will take from you your

ATTENTION OLD SETTLERS AND NEW COMERS!

nual metting at Music Hall, Cotton-

wood Falls, Kansas, Friday evening,

February 15, 1889, for a social time

and dance. Good music has been se

cured for the occasion, and all are

cordially invited to be present and

bring their friends. Tickets 75 cents.

OLD SETTLERS COMMITTEE.

The old settlers will hold their an-

commercial supremacy."

Hon. William E. Gladstone the

What Kansas needs more than anythe 109th anniversary of the birth of thing else is minority representation Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious in the State Legislature to the end patriot and martyr, and were called to that both parties can have a show at patriot and martyr, and were called to the laws. Think of the thousands of order by President Matt. McDonald. Democrats throughout the State who The minutes of the last meeting are unrepresented in the present Legislature. Reduce the Legislative were read and approved.

On motion of John Madden, the districts, or rather arrange the State into Senatorial districts, each district election of officers was proceeded to have three representatives. Each with, resulting as follows: President. voter should be allowed to cast one Matt. McDonald; Vice-President, C. vote for each of the three, or three J. Lantry; Treasurer, W. A. Morgan; votes for one, or one and one-half Secretary, W. E. Timmons. votes for two. In this way in the strong Republican districts, there

On motion of John Madden, it was On motion of John Madden, it was decided to hold the annual celebration in Strong City on the evening of tain roads described as follows, viz: in Strong City, on the evening of March 4, 1889, the anniversary of the

birth of Robert Emmet. On motion, the Chair then appoint-

ed the following committees: On Finance and Arrangements. Matt. McDonald, James O'Bryne, W. A. Morgan, George McDonald and John Frew.

On Programme-John Madden, Alex. McKenzie, Wm. Brodie, Patrick Tracy, Bernard Carlin and D. A. Ellsworth; which committee will meet at the Acme House in Strong City, on words that ought to make some im- Saturday evening, February 16, inst., to arrange the programme for the coming celebration.

On Invitations-Dennis Madden, W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dinan, Michael Quinn, Andrew O'Byrne, P. J. Norton, P. B. McCabe and F. P. Cochran. On Decoration of Hall-Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mrs. James O'Byrne, Mrs. A. Roberts, Misses Kate and Maggie Martin, Misses Mary and Kate Foley. Miss Mary O'Donnel and Miss Anna Ellsworth

On motion, it was decided to send out printed invitations, this year.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

The following parties shipped cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last Monday: F. V. Alford, one car load of whereupon, said Board of County Com-steers; R. C. Chandler. one car load of steers; J. S. Leaf, two cars of cattle. Mrs. J. A. Wright, of Kansas City-spent a few days, last week, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson. at Bazaar.

All who attended the basket supper at Bazaar school-house, last Friday night, report a good time. W. D.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. A. Bass & Co., McPherson, Kans.

City, Saturday evening, February 9, for the week ending February 5, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of Ameri-1889, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to can and foreign patents, Washington

> Edwin Jarrell, Harper, vehicle spring; C A Karr, Green Elm, ievel-ing instrument: H G McLean, Me-Pherson, snap hook; T S Warner, Frankfort, cultivator; O T Welch Topeka, seal lock.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,] 58. County of Chase }ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan 7th, 1889

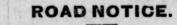
By order of the Board of County Com Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of January, 1889, a petition, signed by E. C. Holmes and 21 others. was premissioners, [L. S.] sented to the board of county commission

STATE OF KANSAS, SS

Commencing at the center of section twenty-one [21,] township twenty [20,] range seven cast, and running thence e is on half section line or as near as practicable to a County of Chase 588 Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1889. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, 1889. a petition signed by H. S. Lincoln and 28 others was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-Section the or as heat as practicable to a point at or near the quarter section corner on the east line of said section twenty-one [21,] thence north on section line to junction with the Jab Johnson road No. C X C. 21.44 chains south of the north-east corner of said section twenty-one [21]. Also to vacate all that portion of the Jab Johnson road, No. CXC, angling through the north-east quarter of said section twentyone

certain roads, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point where the C. W. Rogler road leaves the north line of section seven (7), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, running thence west on section line or as near as practicable to the northwest corner of said section seven (7); thence south on section er as near as practicable to the southwest corner of section seven (7). And also to vacate that portion of the C.W. Rogler and N A Sanford roads within section seven (7), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east, except that portion of the C W Rogler road along north line tof said section seven [7]. W hereupon said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following whereupon, sold Board of County 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, st 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. ioners. county clerk. [L 8]



STATE OF KANSAS, 38

Chase County. | 88 Office of County Clerk. Jan. 7, 1888. all parties a hearing. Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1889. a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 16 others, was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sloners of the county and State doresaid. miss

Whereupon, said Board of County Cor

missiopers. [LSI

The Christmas Number. vour name on a postal card. When y end your name, you might as well see manes of three or four of your young friend want 10,000 boys and girls to have the Address DEV give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com J. B. STANLEY. County Clerk. Oklahoma, A BOOK giving a full de scription and information, containing three MAPS.

ioners

YUUTH'S

16 Pages Monthly, and Only

IT CONTAINS DEPARTMENTS OF

Nature and Science, Our Girls,

Inquiries Answered, Rumor-

ous, Good Health, Music,

Home - Recreations,

Adventure, Art,

Puzzles, Etc.

40 CENTS PER YEAR.-

REV. P. W. RAIDABAUGH, 1315 E. Madison Aye., Cleveland,

to view said road and give to all parties

ROAD NOTICE.

J. S. STANLEY.

county clerk.

J S STANLEY

County clerk.

FR1END

the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road, in Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Hon-

The County Surveyor, at the point of county composed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. S. STANLEY, [L. S.]
County Clerk.
Whereas the said road was not viewed on the day appointed nor on the day of January, 1889, the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Hugh Griffis, Wm Max. well and J. Criton as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commissioners in a wide range of chronic cases -many of them after being abandoned to the board of county commissioners.
Mexter, the said point of county commissioners.
Mexter, the said point of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Hugh Griffis, Wm Max. well and J. Criton as viewers, with information as to the remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred survey and the board of commissioners.
Wenter a structions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commissioners and and proceed of a proceed of a several hundred survey and and and the board of the board the board of the board the board the board of t with and 3. Critich as vice st, with the structions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mendement of said proposed road, in Dia-mend Creek township on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1889, and proceed cases – many of them after being aban to die by other physiciaus. Will be n free to any address on application. be maile the brochure

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on h and

sioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location and vacation of Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid certain roads, described as follows, viz:

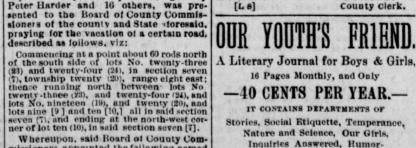
for hides.

apr12-lyr.



CATTLE SALESMEN. M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN. HOG SALESMEN. S. BIRKEIT, DAN. BROWN. C. H HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer. . E. Wiggi s, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman-Feb. 7-tf





The Linuse County Courant	LOCAL SHORT STOPS.	Mr. John H. Scribner shipped three car loads of fat steers to Kansas City,	H. F. CILLETT.	ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS THURSDAY, FEB, 14, 18 9.	Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.	last week. Mr. J. V. Moore, of Emporia, 18 vis-		JOSEPH C. WATERS
E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop	Spring-like weather, this week.	iting his sister, Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of	CAMPBELL & GILLETT,	ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
	Wood taken on subscription.	Strong City. Dr. T. W. Smith and wife, of Ma-	DEALER IN	Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the
o fear shall awe, no favor sway; w to the line, let he chips fall where they may."	Mr. C. I. Maule is lying seriously ill.	rion, are visiting with Dr. J. W. Stone and family.	Shelf and Heavy Hardware,	(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chas Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe2a-ti
erms-per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; af- three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.	Mr. S. Fred Perrigo went to Atchi- son, last week.	Born, on Saturday, February 2, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell, of	CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of	
ADVERTISING RATES.	Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, last Friday.	Strong City, a son. Mr. Henry E. Lantry and H. C.	COOKING & HEATING STOVES	THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
lin. 2 in. 3 in. 5 in. % col. 1 eol.	Mrs. Bailes, of Saffordville, was at	Miller, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.		
ek \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 eks 1.50 2.00 2.50 4.00 7.00 18.00 eks 1.75 2.50 2.00 4.00 7.00 18.00 eks 1.75 2.50 2.00 4.50 8.25 15.00 eks 2.00 3.01 8.25 0.00 17.00 18.00 nths. 3.00 4.50 5.20 8.50 14.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00	Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. B. F. Wasson now makes his	Rev. T. J. Pierson and wife, of	In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated	Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS- fe2-tf
2.00 3.00 8.25 5.00 9.50 17.00 aths 3.00 4.50 5.25 8.50 14.00 25.00 nths 4.00 6.00 7.50 11.00 20.00 32.50	headquarters at Emporia. Mrs. F. L. Drinkwater, of Cedar	Strong City, were down to Emporia Tuesday, on business.	WOOD -:- MOWER	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Misses Nettie and Colie Adare, of Strong City, have returned home from	And the best make of	C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
cal notices, 10 cents a line for the first in- on; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent rtion; double price for black letter, or for	Dr. F. Johnson has moved into h is new residence at Elmdale.	Kansas City, where they were attend- ing school.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery.	EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyer
s under the head of "Local Short Stops." due bills for patent medicines or other is taken on advertising; that is, we will	Mr. W. P. Martin was over to Mad- ison, Saturday, on busicess.	Mr. J. L. Cochran returned, Sun-	STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.	Will practice in the several courts in Lyer Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Si pseme Court of the State, and in the Feder
pay them, in addition to the advertis-	Mr. J. M. Tuttle has gone to the	day, from a four weeks' visit in Ohio and Missouri. He reports his brother	Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.	Courts therein. 7-18 tf.
advertised are worth. for the privilege of reiseming their goods.	Hot Springs for his health. Mr. E. P. Allen, of Elmdale, is the	improving, whose sickness called him away from home.	COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	happy father of a boy baby.	The notice of the meeting of Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian Church of		STONE & ZANE,
	Mr. Wm. Doyle, Postmaster at Ca- hola, was in town, Monday.	Cedar Point, at Mrs. E. W. Pinkston's, last Friday evening, was received too		Physicians and Surgeons.
TIME TABLE.	Mr. J. J. Robertson, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Tuesday.	late for publication last week.		Office in Central Drug Store.
ST. AL.KX.L PASS. F. R. NY.EX. t ft	No matter how warm it gets, we al- ways keep Kuhl at this place.	Mr. B. Lantry, in boring for coal on his place, west of Strong City. struck	N I N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN nov12-tf
a m am pm am am ar Gr.10 57 9 53 11 80 12 12 5 32 bents 11 10 10 04 11 40 12 23 5 58	Mr. E. F. Bauerle, of Strong Ctiy,	an ore, Monday, at the depth of about twenty five feet, which he has taken		A. M. CONAWAY,
dale11 30 10 20 11 53 12 37 6 87 13 11 35 10 25 11 58 12 42 6 48 ng 11 47 10 35 12 66 12 50 7 10	was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. F. B. Holcomb, of Cedar Point,	to Colorado to have it assayed.		PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
nor12 05 10 47 12 16 1 05 7 40 ord12 12 10 53 12 22 1 10 7 55	M. D.I. Guid I a girl baby.	Mr. W. A. Cowan, representing the Iola Carriage and Omnibus Company,	of an and the second se	and the state of the second second second second
EST. Cul.x. L Pas Dec.x. Col.x Timeft am pm pm am ord8 40 8 35 4 45 2 66 7 30	dale, and will farm the Sloper farm.	and Secretary of same, was in the city yesterday, on business, and made	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Residence and office, a half mile north e Toledo. iy11-
nor3 46 3 42 4 50 3 05 7 40 ng3 57 3 52 4 53 8 15 8 oo ns4 05 4 00 5 05 3 30 8 17	Mr. E. W. Brace finished the en- largement of his ice-house, Monday.	the COURANT office a pleasant call. ED. COTRANT:-There will be a	B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS.	DR. R. M. WILSON,
dale 4 12 4 05 5 8 3 37 3 25 nents.4 27 4 21 5 21 3 53 8 55	Mr. Ed. Byram, of the Guthrie ranch, was down to Atchison, last	baket festival at the Rock creek	ERIE MEAT MARKET.	Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for
C. K. & W. R. R.	week. Mr. C. B. Hunt will soon begin the	school house on Friday evening, Feb- ruary 15. All invited.	ENIE MEAT MARKET.	several months and will guarantee a per manent cure of all
springs 11 22am 4 47pm lok 5 22	building of an addition to his resi-	COMMITTEE. Mr. Ed. Fink, foreman of the Hutch-	SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.	CHRONIC DISEASES,
bond springs. 11 55 5 55 er	ores, praintenta, on prationa creek,	inson salt works, having had both of his legs very badly scalded, up to the	Dealers in	with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to
nwood Falls 4 32	for sale.	knees, while at work, last week. was	All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a firt	cnre what he undertakes; he also treat FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.
stone 4 50 r 5 30 sr. Pass. Frt. Mixem	Mr. Henry Judd, of Strong City, went to Brookfield, Mo., last week, on	brought to the home of his cousin Mr. A. F. Fritze, in Strong City.	class MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.	City, Kansas.
5 40pd. 6 20 nwood Falls. 6 40	Mr. W. H. Holsinger was in the	At the recent examination of appli- cants for teachers' certificates, the fol-		MISCELLANEOUS.
g City	east part of the State, last week, on	lowing were the successful parties: J.	Fourth Door North of Post-Office,	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
er	Harold Blackshere, of Elmdale, is	W. Wilson and C. F. Nesbit, first grade certificates; Misses Nellie Leon-	Cottonwood Falls, Kas.	J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
springs 4 41 1102	of sickness.	ard and Abbie Kindblade, third grade. The State G. A. R. encampment		CHASE COUNTY FAND AGENCY
STAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. Subscribers who do not five express e to the contrary are considered as	Mrs. L. A. Hemphill is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Wright, of	will be held at Emporia, March 12th, 1889. The Santa Fe will sell tickets	i The opening of the Indian Territory	Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
ng to continue the ir subscription. If subscribers move to other places out iclorming the publisher, they are responsible. Notice should always be	Kansas City. Mr. Jesse Gray, formerly of this	at one fare for the round trip, which	FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE. for settlement is at present attracting	
n of removal.	city, is now connected with the police	will be on sale March 10, 11 and 12, and will be good for return to the 16th.	The District Court in and for Chase much attention throughout the coun. county began its February term on try. Oklahoma, as the new Territory	ap27-1yr
lisher may continue to send it until	Mrs. J. S. Shipman, of Eludale, is enjoying a visit from her brother, Mr.	There will be a basket festival at Prairie Hill school-house, Tuesday	Tuesday of last week, since which time the following cases have been disposed of as follows:	NEW DRUGS,
ot.	Sanford Seamons.	night, February 19th, 1889, for the		2 8
	Oity, gave the COUDANT office a pleas-	benefit of the M. E. Church. All are cordially invited to be present. By	State vs. E W Brooks. stealing cat- tle; pled guilty. vertisement of A. Bass & Co., Mc- Pherson, Kansas, seen elsewhere in	THE TEL
	ant call, last Friday.	order of the COMMITTEE. The hands who were putting up ice	State vs. Fannie Battle, stealing \$20 this paper.	RIMECR
Well, Phil, I have. Don't you re- mber the last time I saw you, how		for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., at Su-	to three month in the county jail, the BUSINESS BREVITIES.	

·····

"Well, Phil, I have. Don't yon re-member the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort o' mood a man gets sometimes when be 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, no! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently. and I was first vexed and then half con vinced?

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

"No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved to ks 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

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

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

and I wonder the McDonald Drug Com-pany sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation." "well, that dosen't concern us. who was it said that people fancied themsolves 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 or ran of the some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried." "And it all the miserable dyspepties and victums of billousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vingerer Butters what

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." "weil they can pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."

Only Temperance Bitters Known. INECAR BITTERS THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes-

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

Doolittle store room.

Mr. Nelson Dean, formerly of this county, is now located at Magdalena, Socorro county, N. M.

Mr. L. Franz has sold his place in this city to Mr. E. Humbert for his farm on Peyton creek.

Miss Jennie McAdams, of Atchison county, a relative of Mr. James Mc-Nee, is visiting at that gentleman's.

Point.

Dr. Reynold, of Cedar Point, had the

The Rev. Wm. Manly, formerly a

school teacher in this county, who

Crum, to Feb. 8, '90.

his tongue received during the war.

in this city, in which the doctrine of

election and kindred subjects will be

explained for the benefit of our young

hear a fair exposition of the scriptures

Messrs. Scott F. Winne and H. Radcliffe were admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court. at Topeka, last week.

Mrs. Dr. Janeway, of Argonia, who was yisiting her mother, Mrs. Zeno Morgan, returned home, last Saturday.

March 1st, Jacob Adams, on the old Denn farm, will take possession of Robert Cuthbert's farm, west of town. The pupils of Prairie Hill school persons have had their subscription will give an entertainment February to the COURANT advanced: City-Geo. 22, in honor of Washington's birth- Oliver, to Sept. 29, '89; R. Powers, to

Messrs. Albert and Minrod Daub 14, '90. Cedar Point-W. L. Graham, have rented the Berry ranch, near to Dec. 18, '89. Strong City-Geo. W. Hymer, and will farm the same this

Mrs. McCallum, of Minnesota, is visiting her son, Mr. Peter McCallum, of Elmdale. She was at Mr. Arch Miller's, last week.

Mr. Chas. P. Drew, of Philadelphia; C. N. Sterry, of Emporia; Fred. Fisher Chas. Schaefflin, of Douglass county, were in town, Monday.

Mr. Howard Grimes, of Thurman gave the COURANT office a pleasant call last Friday afternoon. His wife was in town with him.

Dr. W. H. Cartter's \$1,000-running mare, "Peerless," died Sunday night, from the effect of having got tangled in her halter, Saturday night.

H. G. Bundrem went to Cottonwood Falls, last evening, to attend a recep-tion given by the Hermit Club of that city.—Emporia Democrat, Feb. 9.

city.— Emporia Democrat, Feb. 9. Last Saturday night there was a most enjoyable party at Mr. John Zimmerman's in honor of the eigh-teenth anniversary of the birth of his son John." Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, who is now at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, recently had about two gallons of water taken from around his heart.

water taken from around his heart, and is now improving. Mr. W. H. Nicholson, of Wonsivu, while attending court last week, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, as low M. F. J. Court of the latest delicacies in the latest style, was served. The hap-py couple received many handsome presents. They left, the next day, for their home in Pennsylvania, accompa-nied. by the best wishes of many friends. The COURANT, also, extends the COURANT once a pleasant call, as also Mr. E. L. Gowen, of Saffordville, who called in several times. to them its most hearty congratula-tions, and wishes them a prosperous and happy voyage over the sea of life. ary 16. Addreys: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York, who called in several times.

perior, Nebraska, came to Cedar Point, girl being 14 years old.

F A Freeman vs. Leonard Stephenin this county, Sunday, the ice in Neson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; braska having become rotten, while verdict for Hartranft for \$454,08; for they will have to wait for ice at Cedar Stephenson and Stack for \$388.47.

Geo P Baker vs. W B Beebe et al., possession of real estate; judgment for recovery of land when taxes, and misfortune to fall into a cistern 20 feet deep, last Monday night, sustaining setax interest, etc., are paid.

vere injuries, his right ankle broken in two places. Dr. Conry, of this city, was immediately telegraphed for, and reduced the fracture.—Florence Bul-letin, Feb. 8. HS Lincoln vs. Arkansas Town R F Riggs vs. William Gulliford.

et al., to recover money: dismissed. P J Norton vs. Jacob Hornbarger. note: judgment for \$971.

moved from here to Missouri, where Wm Walker vs. Mary Gulliford, he studied for the ministry, and who foreclosure, dismissed at defendant's afterwards spent twelve years in cost. Nathanial Gordso vs. Francis Bro-India as a missionary, is now holding

a series of meetings at Forest Hill School-house. Since our last report the following and G W Honey for \$7,623.87. Since our last report the following H E Vanlaer vs. Wm P Wilson et al., note; judgment for \$65.

HE Vanlaer vs. John J Harbour Oliver, to Sept. 29, '89; R. Powers, to Feb. 2, '90; Richard Cuthbert, to Feb. the Harbours for \$1,299.80.

J H Goddard vs. John J Harbour et al., foreclosure; judgment against the Harbours for \$2,209.70., and for Erastus D Replogle against the Har-bours for \$389.10. Mrs. C. I. Maule and Miss King, of Strong City, went to Topeka, last Rindskoff, Stern Laur & Co. vs.

Thursday, to spend the remainder of Burton Bros., note; judgment for the week with Mr. Maule, and they all \$776.85. Henry Rice et al., vs. Burton Bros. returned home, Saturday night, Mr.

note; jungment for \$2,285.64. Maule, being quite unwell, his suffer-Chase County Loan and Trust Co. ing being caused from the wound in

vs. R C Johnston, forclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed and deed ordered. A series of doctrinal sermons are Ellen Giddings vs. Festus Giddings, now being given at the U. P. Church, alimony dismissed.

R D Rees admitted to Bar.

The following Grand Jury were

sworn and instructed: Foreman, E. T. people. Text Ephriam 1, 11. All Baker; Clerk, Guy Johnson; W. P. are respectfully invited to come and Evans, C. A. Mead, W. S. Wilson, J. W. Kinkade, M. K. Harmon, N. J. on the subject. The first of the series was given on last Sabbath evening. W. C. SOMERS, Pastor. Grover, Wm. Daub, Frank Copeland, James Drummond, Charles Taggart, C. W. Jones, R. W. Wylie and H. A. C. W. Jones, R. W. Wylie and H. A.

Miss Emma Fisher, of Pennsylva-nia, completed her visit at Cedar Point McDaniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson were down to Emporia, Sunday and Monday, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Evans, the parents of Mrs. Carson. They were accompanied by Miss Roe Allen, of Galesburg, Illinois, who was visiting them, and who remained at Emporia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Evans.

C. A. R. NOTICE.

meeting, Saturday afternoon, Febru few years, at this rate, and Kansas ary 16. will be in New England.

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 buy or not.

A. F. Wells is now digging wells for 50 cents per foot in dirt and 75 cents in rock. He does not intend to be outdone in prices by any one.

H S Lincoln vs. Arkansas Town Co., breach of contract; vereict for plaintiff for \$2,800. R F Riggs vs. William Gulliford. Berron & 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. We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun. 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.

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, gui-tars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago prices.

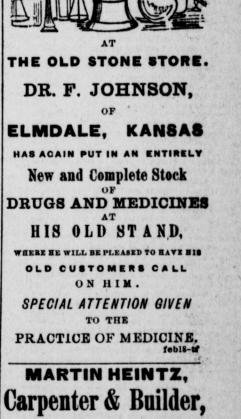
Brown & Roberts have all the furni-ture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-aliteat. aug5-tf

33 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this dis. tance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured

out: The Chicago, Santa Fe& California Railway is completed be-tween Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to

trayel thirty miles less, your freight Geo. W. Crum, Q. M. of John W. Beary Post No. 15, desires to meet as and, practically, the Santa Fe has many members as possible at the next made thirty miles disappear. A



Reasonable charges, and good work guar teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corne Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Fa Kansas. ja28-

Our Little Men and Women 1889.

This is the magazine for little folks begin-ning to read for themselves. Mrs. M. F. Butts has written a new story in twelve parts evittled PATCHY AND HIP-PITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful ritheres victures.

PITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful full-page pictures. BOY BOB'S MENAGERIE will picture many animals, and give Bob's peculiar ac-count 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 foreiga life, games, sports, some Western floral won-ders, little "pieces to speak," and sevenity-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. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS

THIS PAPER may be found on file as Geo. g. rertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising ensites at may be made (or it IN NEW YORK







Provisions of the Springer Bill Passed by the House.

How the Lands Are to Be Opened For Set tlement-Sections Reserved For School Purposes-A Commission to Be

Appointed.

Following is the Springer Oklahoma bill which has passed the House of Repre-sentatives and now awaits the action of the Sena

A bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma,

and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in

CTION 1. That all that part of the United States included within the following limits, ex-cept such portions thereof as is hereinafter expressive exempted from the operations of this act, to-wit: Bounded on the west by the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico; on the north by the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas; on the east by the reserva-tion occupied by the Cherokee tribe of Indians cast of the Ninety-sixth Meridian of west longitude, and by the Creek, Siminole and Chickasaw reservations; and on the south by the Creek Siminole and Chickasaw reservations and by the State of Texas, comprising what is known as the Public Land Strip and all that part of the Indian Territory not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes, is created into a temporary government by the name of the Terner required by the homestead laws before ob-taining title thereto; but payment for lands, where payment is required to be made by this act, shall be made in four equal installments, under such rules and regulations as may be pre-scribed by the Secretary of the Interior, as follows. The first payment shall be made scribed by the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: The first payment shall be made within six months from the time of entry, the second at the expiration of one year from date of entry, the third at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and the final payment shall be made at the expiration of three years from the date of entry: Provided, That there shall be festerved public highways four rods wide around every section of land in said Terri-tory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation. SEC. 8. That the procedure in applications, entries, contests and adjudications under this act shall be in the form and manner prescribed ritory of Oklahoma; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property, or to impair any patent to or right of occupancy of lands now pertain-ing to the Indians in said Territory under the laws and treaties of the United States, executive order, or otherwise, or to in-clude any territory occupied by any Indian tribe for which title has been conveyed by patent or otherwise from the United States, or to which such fribe may be entitled by law, excoutive order, right of occupancy, or treaty, without the consent of said tribe, or any terri tory which by treaty or agreement with any In-dian tribe is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits of jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Terri-tors of Oklahoma until said tribe shall signify its assent to the President of the United States to be included in the said Territory of Okla-homa, except for judicia! purposes as provided herein, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make an regula-tion or enact any law respecting such Indians. their lands, property, or otheir rights, which it would have been competent to make or enact if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. That there shall be a Governor, Seretary, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Cour retary, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court, Attorney, and Marshal for said Territory, who shall be appointed and selected under the pro-visions of title 23, chapter 1, of the revised statutes of the United States, relating to the government of all the Territories. The pro-visions of said title shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Oklahoma as in other Territories of the United States: Pro-vided, that the Legislative Assembly and Delepate to the House of Representative shall not be elected until the President shall order; Provided further, That no person shall be en-titled to vote at the first election, or to be cleeted to any office, who has not been a bona fide resident of said Territory for sixty days previous to said election. And provided further, that the Council in said Territory shall consist of thirteen members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, which may be increased to thirty-nine.

SEC. 3. That the Constitution and laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect in said Territory of Oklahoma as elsewhere in the United States: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the act shall be construed to interfere with the local governments of any of the Indian tribes which may now be provided for by the laws and treaties of the United States, or which may exist in conformity thereto: And provided further, that the Supreme Court of the Terri-tory shall have jurisdiction and shall embrace all causes of action, crimes and offenses arising within the limits of the Territory organized by this act: and all laws heretofore passed grant-ing jurisdiction to United States courts within

Commissioners herein authorized have con-cluded an agreement to that effect as provided herein, and laid the same before the President herein, and laid the same before the President of the United States, who is thereupon author-ized and required to issue his proclamation de-claring such relinquished lands open to settle ment, and fixing the time from and after which such lands may be taken. Any person who

by declared void and contrary to public policy; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause the lessees of said lands, and any other persons illegally occupying the same, to be re-moved from said lands.

SEC. 14. That the act of Congress approved such lands may be taken. Any person who may enter upon any part of said lands contrary to the provisions of this act, and prior to the time fixed by the President's proclamation, shall not be permitted to make entry upon any lands or lay any claim thereto in said Territory SEC. 12. That the act of Congress approved July 25, 1860, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kan-sa & Neosho Valley railroad and its, extension to Red river, and an act of Congress granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the con-struction of the southern branch of the Un on SEC. 12. That the act of Congress approved to the driver, and an act of Congress granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the con-struction of the southern branch of the Un on time fixed by the President's proclamation, shall not be permitted to make entry upon any lands or lay any claim thereto in said Territory SEC. 7. That the President may, at such times as he may deem it necessary, direct land offices to be opened in the Territory of Okla-homa. not to exceed four in numb.r, and may nominate and, by and with the advice and con-sent of the Senate, appoint the usual offices; to conduct the business of said land offices; to the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the various portions of said lands to be proved. State of Kansas to said lands are hereby for field. or any rights to said lands are hereby torbeited to the United States, and no railroad company now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall ever acquire any lands to aid in the con-struction of its road, or in consequence of any railroad already constructed, either from the the various portions of said lands to be prop-erly surveyed and subdivided, where the same has not already been done. It is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to carefully examine each claim taken under the provisions of this act before United States or from any Indian tribe, or from any Territorial Government within the limits of the Territory organized by this act. issuing a patent to the claimant; and if it shall appear that said claim was not taken in good faith, he shall refuse a patent and declare all

SEC. 15. That neither the Legislative Assemprior proceedings before had in such case to be null and void; and all persons settling on lands under the provisions of this act shall be required to select the same in square form, as near as may be, and to bly of said Territory, nor any county, township or city therein, shall have power to create or contract any indebtedness for any work of public improvement, or in aid of any railroad constructed, nor to sub constructed or to be maintain a continuous personal residence of three years on the land, and to improve and cultivate the same for that period in the manscribe for or purchase any shares of stock in any railroad company or corporation. SEC. 16. That the provisions of this act shall

not be applicable to lands lying within the limits of what is known as Greer County until the question of title thereto between the United States and the State of Texas shall have been finally determined in favor of the United States. The House adopted an amendment to the ill as follows:

bill as follows: It is expressly provided that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war to make homes on the public lands under the existing Homestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the measure of this bull passage of this bill.

MORE ABOUT RUDOLPH.

Another Sensation Connected With H's Mysterious Death. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Munich correspondent to the Daily News says he beact shall be in the form and manner prescribed ander the homestead laws of the United States, lieves that the following story of Crown Prince Rudolph's death is the true one:

and the general principles and provisions of the homestead laws, except as modified by the pro-visions of this act, shall be applicable to all entries made hereunder, and so patent shall be issued to any persons who is not a citizen of the United States at the time he makes final proof and program. On Tuesday afternoon last, a Baroness whose name is not given, but who is described as a beautiful girl, not tall, rather dark and of a lively disposition, arrived at Meyerling and took up quarters in the gamekeeper's house near the castle. and payment. Final proof and payment, exept in cases of contest, shall be made within hree months after the expiration of three years Her presence was known only to the gamekeeper and his wife. At midnight when Rudolph had dismissed his guests he from the date of entry, and in default thereof, or in default of the payment of any installment of the purchase-money when due, the entry shall be liable to cancellation, and the money paid thereon shall be forfeited to the United visited her. The Crown Prince had been about an hour in the gamekeeper's house when a forester, equipped for the morning chase, going to consult the game-keeper, knocked loudly upon the door. A this act shall be liable to taxation after the first installment of the purchase money shall have been paid; but the same shall not be window opened and a man jumped out and fled. The forester fired at the fugitive. subject to any judgment or lien obtained upon indebtedness contracted or obligations incurred who fell and fainted, having been shot in the shoulder. He was recognized as the Crown Prince and the forester hastily prior to the issue of patents therefor, nor shall such lands be sold, or contracted to be sold, leased, or contracted to be leased, conveyed summoned help and carried him into the mortgaged, or in any manner encumbered, prior to final proof or payment and the record there-of made in the office of the register and re-ceiver of the district where the land is located; gamekeeper's house. The Baroness, think-ing Rudolph was dend, quickly took something from a traveling bag and before she was noticed fell dead to the floor.

and any sale, lease, conveyance or mortgage made, executed or contracted for prior to such Rudolph rallied and was taken by his own orders to the castle. His valet plied him with anxious questions, but Rudolph said final proof, payment and record, shall be abso-lutely null and void; and all assignments, transfers and mortgages of unpatented land emphatically: "I have fallen and my nose is bleeding. Go away. I wish to be alone." Rudolph then locked the door and shot entries shall be at the risk of the assignces transferrees, and mortgagees, who shall have no recourse against the United States for any himself. The Baroness was buried on failure of claimant's title before issue of patent: Provided, That the provisions of section Thursday in the Heiligenkiesen convent, where other members of the family are in-2305 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Homestads," shall not be modified or changed by any thing in this act. terred.

The Journal des Debats of Paris, has a similar story except that it says that Rulands opened to settlement by provision of this act shall be occupied for town site purposes, and the -ecretary of the Interior is satisfied dolph was mortally wounded by the for-ester and died in half an hour, and that the gamekeeper went into the house and shot himself. The story of suicide, it says, and the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that they are occupied in good faith and are necessary for such purposes, the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause patents to be issued therefor, under such rules was invented to hide the truth.

ANTI-HORSE-THIEF.

YANKEE WIVES ABROAD. An English Journal Gives Some Excuse for

Their Popularity. The frequency with which Englishmen of distinction select their domestic partners from the United States may well set people asking what it is that causes the occurrence. The fact that Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir William Harcourt, M. Clemenceau, the Duke of Marlborough and the successor of Count Moltke in the important military post with which his name is associated, have married American ladies may tempt philosophic inquiries to go in search of a true and efficient cause of the occurrence, now brought still more into prominence by the marriage of them, we might find a certain number of plausible explanations; but, at the end of the exercise of our best ingenuity we should have to confess ourselves puzzled.

That there are a number of American young ladies who are most attractrageous patriots in this respect, we are disposed to thing the English girls can hold their own against even their fair American cousins in the matter of good looks, and decidedly outstrip them in the qualities which most Englishmen regard as engaging and irresistible. The ideal of the States is, notoriously, not quite the same as that which for the most part prevails in this country, and we suspect it would be found, on searching and impartial investigation, that the American standard is less of what is usually meant by an ideal than the English standard. In other words, it is, like Americans themselves, more practical. Just as, for the most part, they educate their children not so much with the object of making them fine scholars and cultured gentlemen, as of making them capable and successful citizens, so, probably, they aim, even unconsciously, at preparing girls

not so much for a brief passage of romance as for the long and unromantic business of life. At the back of the head, as the phrase is, of most English girls is the idea that Lancelot, or Prince Charming, or some equivalent of those agreeable and seductive personages, is living somewhere in the happy fate is reserved for them in particular. In a word, English girls are girls, if romantic, are so in a less degree. Like the rest of their race, they are educated to understand and be in harmony with the hard and somewhat cynical conditions of their life. They have less "nonsense" about them than English girls. They are sensible women of the world, "knowing all about it," not easily deluded, and quite equal to the task of confronting existence in all its various phases.

Hence they enjoy considerable success in society, even on this side of the ocean. Society does not ask for romantic disposition, for refinement or ose gifts which enab to succeed in deal ng with their fellow-creatures. It is often remarked that American women push their way where English women, possessed of no greater personal advantages, would fail. The reason is that the former understand the conditions of success better and accommodate themselves to them. They are not the women that stir the passions or inspire the song of the poets; nor will they go down to posterity as heroines or charmers. But they have their day. They succeed in London drawing-rooms as their brothers succeed in "dry goods stores" in New York, and for much the same reason. We have no doubt they make excellent wives to men who live in the full glare of society, and prefer a clever, capable

as high as \$15 a hogshead. The fish are caught in huge nets set along the shore. After capture they are taken immediately to the factory, and laid in heaps upon long tables, where they are decapitated and cleaned by children, whose dexterity is marvelous. On the average each child dresses seventy-five fish a minute. The pay is 10c. for a box holding about a bushel. Some of the children make as much as \$1.50 per day. After being washed, the fish are pickled for half an hour,

although when scarce they bring

in a large drying-room, heated by steam. When dry they are thrown into large shallow pans of boiling ol and Mr. Chamberlain. If we are to imitate thoroughly cooked. They are packed in boxes by women and girls, and into each box is poured some of the patent mixture of oil and spices. Covers are fitted on the boxes and sealed by men. The boxes are next placed in boiling water for half an hour, and are then removed and put on an incline ive and charming will readily be ad- plane, so that the enclosed hot air mitted; but, without posturing as out- rushes to one corner of the box. This corner is punctured with an awl, and the air escapes; the box then being made air-tight again by a drop of solder. The boxes are ornamented with attractive French labels, stating that the enclosed are "Sardines a la Francaise." Some are labeled in addi-

and are then laid upon trays and placed

tion, "a Phuile d'olive!" The oil generally used is cotton seed. Olive oil is, however, used for the quality marked prime. "Almost the entire product of these

factories are shipped to New York, whence it goes to retailers all over the country. One of the Lubec houses prepares about 4,500 boxes per day. The profit made by the packers is from 4c to Lord Chatham. 6c a box."

"How do you happen to be so well informed on the subject?" was asked. "Well, I hail from Eastport myself," Evening Post.

THE TELL LEGEND. A Theatrical Manager Explains Why He

Takes It in "Good Faith." Do I believe there was such a person as William Tell? I do. I have faith in legends and folk lore. Even if there is much that will not stand the fierce world; that it would be delightful to light of critical research, I would not meet him, and that, conceivably, that have the mind freed from these precious superstitions, if you choose to call them so. If you go on with this pernicious what is called romantic, and American iconoclastic work what is to become of the Minnesingers and the Mastersingers, the Nibelunged Lied, and how then will Wagner stand? I think 1 would murder the man who should tell me that the grand incident of the noble Sydney denying himself the proffered drink of water to give it to the humble soldier was a myth. They will be telling us pretty soon that Nelson in his last breath on the quarter deck did not say, "Kiss me. Hardy." Or that Lawrence never said, "Don't give up the ship," or that Perry failed to remark, "We have meet the enemy, and they are ours." No, sir, I won't have it. I am' delicacy of temperament, but, on the aware that the old biting, bitter destroy. contrary, for practical good sense, for a er of myths and shams, the great Volcertain business-like quality, and for taire, was one of the first to cast doubt pon the reality of the Swiss hero. Bu

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Within the last four years Florida has increased her school expenditures from \$132,000 to \$449,296.

-Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of the religious principle.-Washington.

-Many are saved from indulging a ruling passion or destructive habit by spending their leisure in cultivating an accomplishment, whereby others may be elevated and themselves entertained.

-What we call worldly pleasure is ood so long as it is kept within reasonable limits; it is only when it is excessive, and especially when it is interfering with the growth of the spiritual life, that it is dangerous.-United Presterian.

-The advantage of technical schools has been illustrated in Crefeld, Germany, where over \$1,000,000 has been spent on its lower schools and \$250,000 on a special weaving school. It has doubled its population and quadrupled its trade.

-Out of a Chinese population of 500, in Denver, Col., 175 are in school, and 100 of them under decided religious influence. In San Francisco there are 248 members connected with the Chinese Japanese church, 58 having been added during the past year.

-I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber: "If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing." If you do not set apart your hours of reading; if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous and unenjoyed by yourself. -

-Preserve proportion in your reading, keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As said the grocer, "and as a boy I used to far as it goes, the views that it gives work in a sardine factory."-N. Y. are true; but he who reads deeply in one class of writers only gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false.-Dr. Arnold.

> -The students of Oberlin have petitioned for a democratic form of college government, of the students, by the students and for the students. The faculty will not grant the petition but have concluded to try a consultation system. Each class selects three of its members who are to confer with a com mittee of the faculty on college regulations, but these committees have no power of legislation or arbitration, and it is probable that on this account it will not enlist the sympathy of the students.

> -For fifteen years Mrs. Alfred Hemenway has carried on the work of education in Boston on a novel plan. It is Mrs. Hemenway's idea to educate those who are too old to go to school, and whose early education was neglected. This school grew out of a mere accident, but it has grown with such rapidity that now it numbers hundreds of pupils and teachers. The lessons are given at the pupils' houses, and most of the pupils are much older than their teachers.

> > WIT AND WISDOM

this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. That the section of country lying be-tween the States of Kansas, Colorado and Texas, known as the Public Land Strip, is hereby declared to be part of the public domain of the United States, and shall be open to settlement under the operation of the Homestead laws only, except as otherwise provided in this act; Provided that the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land in each township shall be reserved for school purposes. SEC. 5. That whenever the Creek and Semi-

nole tribes of Indians shall signify their assent to the provisions of this section, in legal man-ner, to the commission provided for in this act, and the President has issued his proclamation fixing the time as provided, herein, the unoccu-pied lands ceded to the United States by said tribes under the treaties of June 14, 1806, and March 21, 1806, shall be open to settlement, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, which shall be reserved for school purposes, and shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, in quantities not to exceed 160 acres in square form, to each settler, at the price of \$1.35 per acre. All persons who are heads of families or over twenty-one years of age, and who are citizens of the United States, or have resided in the United States for two years and have declared their intention to be come citizens thereof, shall be entitled to be come actual settlers on such lands. An accurate account shall be kept by the Secretary of the account shall be kept by the sector of the Interior of the money received as proceeds of the sale of such lands. The Commission hereinafter created for this act is hereby authorized to confer with the Creeks and Seminoles to ascertain whether said Indians are incles to ascertain whether said Indians are entitled to any further compensation than that heretofore paid for said unoccupied lands. If said Commission shall find that further com-pensation should be paid said Indians, fixey may, by negotiation with said Indians, fix the amount of such additional compensation not to exceed the sum of \$1.25 per acro, less the cost of sale and the amounts heretofore paid said tribes in the purchase of said lands; and any ad-ditional sum acreed upon by said Commission to ditional sum agreed upon by said Commission to be paid said tribes for said lands as provided herein, shall be placed to the credit of said tribes in the treasury of the United States.

Tribes in the treasury of the United States. SEC. 6. That whenever the Cherokee tribe of Indians shall signify their assent to the pro-visions of this section, in legal manner, to the Commission provided for in this act and the President has issued his proclamation fixing the time as herein provided, the unoccupied portion of the lands west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, ceded to the United portion of the lands west of the inhety-sixth degree of west longitude, ceded to the United. States by the said tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded July 19, 1966, shall be open to settle-ment except, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said land, which shall be reserved for school purposes and shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, in quantities not to exceed for each settlers only. In quantities not to exceed actual settlers only, in quantities not to exceed 160 across in square form, to each settler, at the price of 14.85 per acre. All persons who are heads of families of over twenty-one years of age, and who are citizens of the United States, or have resided in the United States two years and have declared their intention to become citizens thereof, shall be entitled to become actual settlers on such lands. An accurate ne-count shall be kept by the Secretary of the Interior of the money received as proceeds of the sale of said lands, and said money shall be placed to the credit of the Cherokee Indian tribe intering of same credit of the Cherokee Indian tribe in the treasury of the United States, after de-ducting the cost of the sale by the United States and the amount heretofore appropriated and paid to the Cherokee, tribe as part compensa-tion for said unoccupied lands: Provided, that

the limits of said Territory are hereby repealed: but cases now pending shall be prosecuted to their final disposition therein the same as if \mathfrak{L}^1 per acre for the lands so occupied. The oney so received for each town site, except

SEC. 9. That whenever any portion of the

States. Lands entered under the provisions o

such amount as may be required to be paid such amount as may be required to be plate to the Indian tribes, as provided in sections 5 and 6 of this act, shall be held by the Secretary of the Interior as a separate school fund for the benefit of the people of such town, and shall be expended under his direction for the erection of school buildings and the support of schools therein: Provided, That town sites actually oc-umined on the public land string at the date of cupied on the public land strip at the date of the approval of this act by not less than one hundred bona fide inhabitants shall be patented

to the legally organized company selected by said inhabitants, said sites to embrace the said inhabitants, said sites to embrace the amount of land provided by law; Provided further, That all patents issued for town sites in the Territory of Oklahoma shall contain reser-vations for parks, and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate hot less than ten or more than twenty acres, but no deduction shall be allowed on this account in the amount to be paid for said town sites as provided in this section and patents for such reservations shall be issued to the towns respectively when organized as municipalities.

SEC. 10. That all lands in the Territory of Oklahoma not embraced in the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6 of this act, which are not resections 4.5 and 6 of this act, which are not re-quired by law, treaty stipulations. executive orders, or rights of occupancy for the use of any Indian tribe, or which may be relinquished as an Indian reservation, shall be open to settlean Indian reservation, shall be open to settle-ment under the provisions of this act: Pro-vided, That whenever Indian lands are pur-chased by the United States with the consent of the Indians, and opened to settlement in said Territory, the President of the United States may fix the price to be paid therefor by actual settlers, which price shall in no case exceed \$1.25 per acre, and the proceeds shall be held for the benefit of the Indians concerned, as pro-vided in sections 5 and 6 of this act. vided in sections 5 and 6 of this act.

SEC. 11. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Commission, to be composed of five persons, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party, whose duty it shlal be to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles and Cherokees for the pur-

pose of securing the consent of said Indians so far as it may be necessary to the provisions of section 5 and section 6 of this act. The Commission is authorized to enter into such agree-ments with said Indian tribes as it may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act and shall submit the same to the President act and shall submit the same to the President for his approval or rejection. The compensa-tion of the members of said Commission shall be at the rate of \$10 per day; and they shall also be allowed, in addition thereto, their actual necessary traveling expenses, stationary and postage. They shall have power to appoint a secondary, who shall receive a compensation of postage. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall receive a compensation of \$6 per day, and such allowances for traveling expenses as he may actually incur. SEC. 12. That it shall be unlawful for any

person, for himself or any company, association or corporation, to directly or indirectly procure any person to settle upon any lands opened to settlement by this act with a view of their settlement by this act, with a view of their afterward acquiring title to said lands from said occupants; and the parties to such fraudulent settlement shall severally be guilty of a mis demeanor, and shall be punished, upon indict-ment, by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. That all leases of lands belonging ducting the cost of the sale by the United States and the amount heretofore appropriated and paid to the Cherokee, tribe as part compensa-tion for said unoccupied lands: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to author-ize any person to enter upon or occupy any of the lands mentioned in this or the preceding section, for the purpose of settlement or other-wise, until after tee said Indian tribes and the

Annual Convention of the Central Protective Association. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—The Central

Protective Association, well known in Kansas and Missouri as an organization for the summary suppression of horse, cattle and hog stealing, held its thirteenth annual convention at Music Hall in this city Tuesday. There were 125 delegates in attendance and fifty other members were present and took a lively interest in the proceeding. Mr. W. S. Connor, pre-ident of the association, was in the chair and Secretary J. S. Hockaday and Treasurer Sid Summers were in their places. At the meeting official reports were read and the welfare of the order discussed. It was found that the association (now twelve years old) has a membership of between 3,500 and 4,000, with 125 lodges in good standing. During the past year the association has

met with splendid success in the appre-hension and conviction of thieves and the recovery of stolen property. The detect. ive work of the organization is done by members only. Lynch law is prohibited, the constitution providing that nothing shall be done in violation of the laws of State or Nation.

The committee on growth of the organization reported twenty new lodges dur-ing the year, all now in good standing and flourishing. The legislative committee offered a resolution urging the passage of a law by the Missouri Legislature authorizing county courts to offer standing re-wards for the capture of stock thieves.

The association re-elected the present incumbents, as follows: President, W. S. Connor, East Atchison, Mo.; Secretary, John S. Hockaday, Plattsburg; treasurer, Sid Summers, Clay County. The conven-tion adjourned to meet next at Ottawa, Kan., on the first Tuesday in October next.

Mixed the Bodies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-By a mixture of the bodies in the morgue that of Editor Gustav F. Friedericks, of the Pittsburgh Volksblatt, was taken from Bellevue Hospital to Hart's island yesterday for interment in the potter's field. It was only by active work of the friends of the dead editor and by telegraphing to the island that the burial there was prevented. Mr. Friedericks was a prominent German of Pittsburgh and had been under treatment at Bellevue Hospital for Bright's disease and died there Sunday. The members of Lincoln Company branch in this city of the Scheutzenbund, of which he was a member, had made arrangements at the hospital to take charge of the funeral. When the undertaker called at the hospital he learned that the body had been taken on the city's steamer to be buried in the potter's field. The mistake rendered it necessary to postpone the funeral.

Railroad Liability. BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The board of referees to whom was left the matter of establishing the liability for the Somerville bleachery fire of 1884, which was said to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive. have decided against the Fitchburg rail-road. The road is therefore liable for the damages which it is reported may exceed

associate to a tender domestic companion -London Standard.

AMERICAN SARDINES.

How Herring Are Made to Resemble th French Fishes

"Are these the genuine French sardines?" asked a well-dressed woman of a grocer as she received for inspection an oblong tin box, marked on one side "Sardines a la Francaise." The grocer looked at her with a slightly surprised air, and replied: "Certainly." things, went out. As she passed through

real French sardines, after all?" The grocer tried to appear indignant, said: "I guess you know all about it. her that nine-tenths of the sardines consumed in the United States come from Maine, for, although they are just as trade. Most of the sardines sold nowput up in boxes with gaudy labels and French inscriptions. In Eastport there are nineteen places where they turn out sardines, besides three at at Millbridge, Lamoine and Robbinston. When it was first attempted to make sardines from herrings it was found that the difficulty lay in eradicat-ing the herring flavor. It took years

the door a reporter, who had been standing by, inquired: "But were they

good as the French product, she would are merely supplementary to huge not have them, and I should lose her clusters of flowers carried in the hand; Lubec, two at Jonesport and one each tion pattern.-London Life.

nally a manufacturer succeeded in producing a combination of oil and spices which removed the trouble. The herrings used in making sardines are about inches long, and can be bought of the Maine and New Brunswick fishermen, when plenty, for about \$5 hogshead, cessive days.

what else could you expect of a French-man? Had he lived to this day he would have said there was no such person as Bismarck-or at least he would have wished there was not. Did not Voltaire call Bismarck a savage? Take away Tell and his magic arrow, his son and the apple, and you rob Switzerland of its splendid romance, and the mind of man of one of its loveliest illusions. Trust to the poet; he will always set you right with his unerring instinct. Schiller has wrought for us one of the grandest dramas out of the legends of the sturdy Swiss in their struggle for independence. To read or hear his thrilling poetic play is to breathe the air of Uri and Unterwalten, and to be inspired with the lofty ideas of liberty and virtue imparted by contact with the ether where grows the edelweis. Sheridan Knowles has given the English stage an excellent play on the subject of the Swiss Liberator. Yes, sir; I

Globe-Democrat. An Innovation for Weddings.

The latest novelty at fashionable ry a satin shoe filled with flowers, and as possible. He who has learned how "You the result is charmingly pretty. At to combine gentleness and firmness has may send me three boxes then," said one wedding the shoes were of eau di mastered one of the greatest lessons of she, and, after ordering a few more Nil satin and were filled with plush- life. He has learned how to govern and pink roses. At another there was a to read .- Morning Star. very effective combination of pink satin

but couldn't. Finally he laughed and like a veritable miniature hanginggarden. At the third the shoes were dark brown to pale yellow. In some quirer. cases these shoe bouquets take the place of ordinary posies; in others they sometimes, however, by way of intensiadays are nothing but small herrings, fying the novelty of the innovation, the bridesmaids are divided into two detachments, half carrying shoes filled supplied with bouquets of the regula-

-An enormous wave is reported to have struck the beach at Baracora, in Cuba, recently, and flowed inland for a distance of four hundred feet before it of experiment to accomplish this. Fi- retired. It destroyed in its course nearly three hundred huts and houses, hill. Curiously enough the wave was neither tidal nor due to earthquake diswind which had blown for three suc- | civilized world.

---What is easy to men of genius be comes fatal to men who are without genius.-Beecher.

-One ounce of arresting somebody for carrying concealed weapons before he kills somebody else is worth a pound of murder trial. -N. O. Picayune.

-As for being known much by sight. and pointed at. I can not comprehend the honor that lies in that. Whatsoever it be, every mountebank has it more than the best doctor. -Cowley.

-Unless a man has trained himself for his chance, the chance will only make him ridiculous. A great occasion is worth to a man exactly what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it.-William Matthews.

-Remember that he is indeed the wises and the happiest man, who by constan attention of thought, discovers the greatest opportunity of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution believe in William Tell.-St. Louis breaks through every opposition that he may improve these opportunities .--

Doddridge.

-Sometimes it is a positive injury to another to respect his prejudices. But. weddings is for the bridesmaids to car- if you must cross them, do so as gently

-Some men seem never to grow old. and maize-colored roses, while the Always active in thought, always ready delicate structure depended from the bridesmaid's arm by pink satin ribbons, chargeable with fogyism. Satisfied yet ever dissatisfied, settled yet ever unsettled, they always enjoy the best of but what can I say when a lady asks me such a question? I can't explain to brown chrysanthemums, toning from of what will be.--Philadelphia Inwhat is and are the first to find the best

-Did you ever stop to realize how hard it is to down a man who has pluck, pride, enterprise and a modicum of common sense? You may get him under the wheels and you may dance on his neck in fiendish glee, and think you have done him forever, but at the first opportunity he will "bob up serenely," with flowers, and the other half being and live to make you ashamed of your cowardly conduct.

-We are apt to forget our duty toward our immediate relatives and friends. Dean Stanley says that each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which we live better and happier; each of us is bound to that out of that small cirsee but happily no lives, as the inhabitants saw it coming and fled to the nearest us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow influences that shall stimulate turbance, but, it is stared, to a north the whole commonwealth and the whole

POOR CARL DUNDER.

He Falls Into Trouble Again and Threatens to Retire from Business. "I thought it about time for you to

show up again," said Sergeant Bendall yesterday as Carl Dunder hesitatingly entered the Woodbridge street station. "Maype I like to talk mit you a leedle.

"Well, go ahead. I suppose you are in trouble again?"

"Sergeant, vhas Sheorge Washington dead?"

"Of course he is."

"He vhas dead a long time!"

"A great many years."

"Vhell, dot pleases me. I vhas afraid I make a mistake und haf to go to shail. A black man comes in my place der ouder day und likes me to gif him two shillings for a colored shurch. He says his name was Sheorge Wash- and, in all probability, the fall of Richington. I belief Sheorge Washington vhas dead, und I gif dot man sooch a kick dot he flies twenty feet."

"You did. Why, he was probably named George Washington. I know of several colored men by that name." 'But Sheorge Washington vhas dead!

If he vhas dead he can't be alive!' "Can't there be two men by the same

name? Don't you know two or more men by the name of Schmidt?"

"By Sheorge! but I doan't think of dot!"

"You'll probably be arrested on a warrant some time to-day, and I shan't Pennsylvania, volunteer to enter the feel a bit sorry for you. Has any thing mine and learn the cause of the delay else happened?'

"Vhas Shakspeare dead?".

"I should remark!"

"He vhas dead a good while?"

"Yes; a long time."

"Dot pleases me. Vhen you oxplain about Washington, I vhas afraid Shakspeare vhas alive. A young man comes in my place und says, vhas I Carl Dun-der? I vhas. Vhell, Mr. Dunder, I like to sell you a book by Shakspeare. Here he vhas, und I sell him sheap. Sergeant, nopody must take me for a fool!" "No?"

he write some books? It vhas a shwindle on me, und I take dot young man und almost preak him in two."

"Then you'll probably have a second warrant to look out for. The young man was a book agent and all right?" "But you said Shakspeare vhas dead?"

"So he is. The men who wrote the Bible are dead, but the Bible keeps right on, doesn't it? These are the books Shakespeare wrote when he was living."

"Vhas dot so? Why doan' he oxplain it to me?"

"The judge will explain it! Any thing else?"

"A man comes in my place und says he likes to sell me some strips of weather. Vhas I a fool? Doan' I haf all der weather I vhant mitout pay? Doan' I get some cold and hot und rain und shnow like onder peoples? Sergeant, I doan' like to haf some one oafer two tables.

"Well, you'll pay a fine in the police court for it."

"You doan' sav!"

COURAGE IN BATTLE.

The Fate of Herole Captain Sims of the Fifty-First New York.

The fight before Petersburg brought out several remarkable displays of personal courage. Two armies confronted each other with sullen and determined bravery. On Burnside's front the Confederate lines were less than 150 yards distant. A stone might be thrown from the Union parapet into the rebel earthwork. For nearly a month 400 patriotic moles had been burrowing in the ground, carrying out the earth in

cracker-boxes, concealing it from the maiden name?-Epoch. enemy's view with underbrush and steadily undermining the fort of the unsuspecting foe. Night and day the work goes on, and all hearts are centered on the project which if successful will insure the capture of Petersburg. mond. The evening of July 29 is at hand, and under the doomed fort 8,000 pounds of powder lie with deadly destruction embodied in its inert mass. The fuse is laid, and at early morn of the 30th of July the match is to be applied. But daylight is past, and the troops rest impatient and inquiring

upon their arms. The suspense is painful. Minutes seem hours, and yet no

unusual sound disturbs the peace of that July morning. At last two heroic spirits, a commissioned and a non-commissioned officer of the Forty-eighth or failure. It seemed almost certain death for them to enter the tunnel. The explosion is liable to occur at any moment and blow them to atoms, but they went in.

The fuse was found defective and was speedily replaced, and ere the sun had risen high over the old hills of Virginia, the earth shook with the tremor of an earthquake, and through the earth thrown high in air the exploding powder blazed like lightning, casting a lurid glare upon the confused mass of dismantled guns, shattered caissons, smoking camp equipaged and mangled "If Shakspeare vhas dead how can human bodies. Simultaneously the order to charge rang out and the third division of the Ninth Corps advanced to the slaughter. The enemy stunned, almost paralyzed with fear and panicstricken, scattered in all directions. The concentrated fire from a half hundred guns made a pandemonium indescribable. Into the vast crater into

which the explosion had converted the fort the troops were huddled. There was a strange and inexplicable delay, which gives the enemy time to rally their flying forces. 'The hostile, angry guns enfiladed the crater with fatal effect. The attempt to advance is met

with a courage born of despair. A general advance of the corps was ordered. The Fifty-first has reached the breastworks. In the fore-front behold an intropid spirit urging his men forward. Waving his sword and calling to his brave boys to follow, he reaches the enemy's entrenchments and gallantmake fun of me, und I knock dot chap with his face to the foe, a martyr to

Simply Out of the Question.

Magistrate (to witness)-What is your name, please? Witness (sadly)-Mrs. Mariar

Brown. Magistrate-Is Mr. Brown your first husband, madame?

Witness-No, sir; he's my fourth. Magistrate-Will you please tell the court what your maiden name was? Witness (sniveling)-Ah, sir, does the court expect a poor woman what's had four husbands to remember her

The Origin of the Check Rower. A chain, stretched across the field and anchored, to operate the mechanism of a anchored, to operate the mechanism of a corn-planter as drawn along, is an idea that was commonly known as far back as thirty-five years ago to those giving atten-tion to planting machinery. But the exper-iments made with it did not reach beyond the simple rudiments, and without much promise of successful results, owing to the creat expense of a chain suitable and other great expense of a chain suitable and other seemingly insurmountable difficulties. To the inventor of the Haworth Check-Rower, however, is due the credit of combining the elements that constitute the completed and emotion proceedings and of such practical machine which has been of such inestimable benefit to the corn producer of the West.

Geo. D. Haworth began experiments in the spring of 1867 with the idea of making a check-row attachment for the corn-planter then in general use, first trying iron wire for a check-line, jointed together so as to form knots at the proper intervals and run at the side of the machine. A movement to throw the slide-bar of the planter back and forth by the direct force of the check-line being necessary for an attachment, the one first cotten up was substantially the same as necessary for an attachment, the one first gotten up was substantially the same as those now in common use, namely: the forked retractile arm with pawl and ratchet wheel, spur wheel and pinion, so that at each stroke of the arm a half revolution was made-thus, with a crank on the pinion, motion was communicated to the silde bar, but, on its becoming evident that iron wire was not durable enough, cotton rane was was not durable enough, cotton rope was was not durable enough, cotton rope was adopted as the best thing available at that time for the purpose, the use of which, however, made it necessary that mechanic-al devices be provided especially adapted as to the movement and to lay the rope over by the machine. After the trial of various plans, that embodied in the Haworth Check-Bower as now made was adopted as the Rower as now made was adopted as the best, and time has verified the correctness

best, and time has verified the correctness of that conclusion. When Bessemer Steel wire became avail-able as a cheap and durable material it was substituted in place of rope. This machine is unequalled in its perfect adaptation to the use of a wire check line. Mr: Haworth was the first to devise the means whereby a forward and return move-

Mr. Haworth was the first to devise the means whereby a forward and return move-ment was given to the dropper slides by the direct force of the knotted check line. This and other principles originated by him are common to all check-rowers. The Haworth Check Rower and Corn Planter, manufactured by Haworth & Sons, Decatur, Ill., are the outgrowth of thirty-five years experience in the invention, man-ufacture, introduction and use of planting machinery. machinery.

-Thomas A. Edison, the millionaire inventor, had a hard time of it when he was a boy. He was set at earning his living when he reached the tender age of twelve, but even then the inventor's spirit burned hot within him, and he got into all sorts of mischief while dabbling with his chemicals. It was not until he was a man grown that fortune smiled upon him.

McMullen's Woven Wire Fencing.

In this issue is inserted for the first time the advertisement of the above named goods. Woven wire fencing is rapidly becoming the ly falls in a hand-to-hand encounter with his face to the foe, a martyr to liberty and an honor to mankind. Such was the fate of the heroic Captain Samuel H. Sims, of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers.—General Hora-

No Time Should Be Lost By those troubled with constipation in seek-ing relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily releved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ail-ments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted adapted

The photographer is about the only man who is not afraid to tell a lady to shut her mouth and try to look pleasant.

To Consumptives and Delicate Persons. "Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil" heals the lungs, builds up waste, and strengthens. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

A SEVEN-DOLLAR overcoat is a heap warmer than the ticket for a fur-trimmed one.-Merchant Traveler.

WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by dis-ordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

A COMPOSING-ROOM joke: Engaged in literary pursuits-following copy.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Faich, Miamiville, Ohio.

WHEN servants meet in a flat then comes the tug at each and every family skeleton.

Dos'T Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A vocation that is a calling-the tel-ephone girl's occupation.



able person that it does possess great medicina merit. We do not claim that every bottle will ac complish a miracle, but we do know that nearly ev complish a miracle, but we do know that nearly ev-ery bottle, taken according to directions, does pro-duce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures. "I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and ain now feeling strong and cheerful." W. B. BEAMISH, 261 Spring Street, New York City.

York City. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

GOLD MEDAL, PAEIS, 1878. BAKER'S BARREN'S Breakfast Coccos Warranted absolutely pure Coccos, from which the excess of oil has been removed. It has more than three times the strength of Coccoa mixed with Starch, Arrow-oot or Sugar, and is therefore far more econ and util by the sthan ourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for fravalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Is an invaluable remedy for SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES,



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS DEALERS. AND DEALERS. THE CHAS.A.VOGELER CO. BALTO. MO.

Diamond Vora-Cura For DySPEPSIA. AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUOH AS : Indigestion, Sour-Stomac¹, Heartburn, Nausea, Gid-diness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eat-ing. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CD., Baltimore, Md.

ONLY For any one of 60 CHOICE SETS OF Vegetable or Flower Seeds, (ID) Roses, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees. Etc. For example, we send postpaid

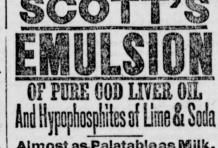
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(many New and Rare) see our GRAND SPRING CATALOGUE, 150 pages, sent free to all who wish to purchase either Seeds, Plants or Trees. All others wishing it should remit the cost 20c. Ours is one of the oldest, largest and most reliable nurseries in the U.S. 35th year, 24

THE STORRS & MARRISON CO.,

Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.





Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomacks. AND AS A REJEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROPULOUS AFFECTIONS, AVAENIA, GEN-EKAL DERILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-EKAL DERILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-EKCTIONS, and all WISTING LISOPDERS OF

EMULSION

No other proprietary medicine has the endorsement of Physicians to the same extent.

None is used in Hospital practice with so large a percentage of satisfactory results.

No other remedy has cured so many cases of

CONSUMPTION and other Pulmonary Diseases.

SCROFULA

is entirely cradicated from the system by its use. It is as easy to take as Maple Syrup or

Honey, and can be retained by the most delicate stomachs without nausea.

IF YOU have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, or a generally rundown system, you can regain health and strength quickly by the use of

MAGEE'S EMULSION

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





PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEEDSI 20 Packets ALHEER BROS., Rockford, III. EF FREEL

5-TON

WAGON SCALES,

\$60

Iron Lever, Steel Bearings Tare Beam and Beam P



"Yes, I do! The man wanted to furn'sh you weather strips, didn't he?"

"By golly! I believe he vhas weather strips.

"They are put on doors and windows to keep out the cold. You'll hear from nim!'

"But why doan' he oxplain to me? How do I know dere vhas some deeference between weather strips and strips · of weather?"

"The judge will explain."

"Sergeant, look at me! I nefer see sooch a country! One day I gif somepody five-dollar und vhas all wrong. Der next day I knock shust sooch a a man oafer two tables und vhas arrested. Nopody vhas two times alike. If I doan' knock somepody I vhas an old green horn. If I do knock him I tor. must go mit der Police Court." "Well?"

home und go to bed und tell Shake und der oldt womans to run der peesness.

It vhas all too mixed oop for me. I vhas no good. Good-pye, und if I doan' leedle."-Detroit Free Press.

Secret-Society Secrets.

Wife (11:30 p. m.)-What's that horrid odor? Smells like alcohol.

Husband-Y-e-s, my dear, we used alcohol at the lodge for initiations. Take some alcohol, light it, put salt in the flames, and it gives a ghastly, yellow light; makes folks look like ghosts, you know.

"But that odor comes from your breath."

"Y-e-s, m' dear; in the thirty-seventh degree I personate the chief demon with flames coming from his mouth. I take a mouthful of alcohol and a swallow of salt and then set fire to it. But, m' dear, you musn't tell these things. Secret-s'ciety secrets very sacred, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

Fweddy's Size Is No. 6.

"Good gwacious, Fweddy! You left youah fine plug hat out on the wack. Ahn't you afwaid somebody will steal it? Lots of stwange fellows in this dining woom.'

"Steal it, Cholly? No, deah boy, I'm not afwaid. Th' isn't anothah man in the city that can put it on his head, bah jove!"-Chicago Tribune.

-In one year, a Des Moines youth out a fire, had his arm broken, stole a brother's eye.

tio C. King, in N. Y. Mail and Express. HISTORY OF KISSING.

Every Thing Goes to Show That It Began With the First Courtship.

"'Tis certain," writes Steel of kissing, "that Nature was its author and that it began with the first courtship." Tracing its history backward into the bygone centuries, there is abundant evidence to prove that it is of all acts, as universal as it is ancient, having been associated in most countries with various ceremonial rites and customs. Thus, in early times, the act of kissing

was regarded as a sign of homage or respect, and in Homer, Priam is represented kissing the hands of Achilles when supplicating for the body of Hec-

Alluding to the practice in the old Roman days, Disraeli, in his "Curios-Little Liver Pills. "Vhell, dot vhas all, except dot I go | ities of Literature," remarks how "the great respect paid to the tribunes, consuls or dictors obliged individuals to live with them in a more distant and respectful manner; and, instead of emsee you some more I like you to visit bracing them as they did formerly, they my grave-stone some time und weep a considered themselves as fortunate if allowed to kiss their hands. Under the Emperors kissing hands became an essential duty, even for the great themselves." Like most social customs, we find this one, under a variety of forms, prevailing in other countries, survivals of which remain at CORN-No. 2...... the present day. Some idea of the universality of the practice may be gathered from the fact that in the literature of the past it is constantly spoken of as CHEESE-Full cream...... an ordinary occurrence in daily life. Thus, when Cavendish, the well-

known biographer of Cardinal Wolsley, happened to visit a French nobleman at LARD. his chateau, the lady on entering the POTATOES..... room with her train of attendant maid-ens, addressed him with these words: "For as much as ye be an Englishman, whose custom it is in your country to room with her train of attendant maidkiss all ladies and gentlewomen without you, and so shall all my maidens." By means whereof, he adds: "I kissed my lady and all her maidens." As might be expected, the custom did not find CATTLE-Shippingsteers..... favor in the eyes of the conscientious moralists of the time, many of whom denounced the fashion in no unmeasured terms.-London Standard.

-A community in Nebraska opposed to lynching recently, to teach a lesson, gave a desperado what might be termed got into jail, broke out, saved two boys an introduction to Judge Lynch. They from drowning, discovered and put put a rope around his neck and pulled him into the air a few times. Then he horse, shot at a burglar and put out his was told to go and never return. He went.

in this issue and send to them for circulars giving full information. They not only make he best woven wire fencing in the United States, but sell it at a lower price.

A MAN in Butler, Kan., while boring for water struck what he thought was a wind mine. A local scientist of considerable reputation, however, advances the theory that his auger struck a womans' rights convention on the other side of the globe. --Norristown Herald.

The "Mother's Friend."

Not only shortens labor and lessens pain but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Brad-field Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

A MAN may lose his head and not notice it, but if he loses his last nickel in front of the last street-car at night he will soon set up a howl.—N. O. Picayune.

TIME out of mind-a forgotten date.-Burlington Free Press.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Compson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8. CATTLE-Shipping steers....\$ 3 40 @ 4 15 Butcher steers..... \$ 50 @ 4 20 Native cows...... 2 00 @ 2.75 -Good to choice heavy. 4 45 @ 4 65 WHEAT-No.3 red No. 2 soft 89 60 89%@ OATS-No. 2 20%2 22 4 50 @ 6 50 22 @ 12 @ EGGS—Choice.... BACON—Ham Shoulders..... 10%@ 10 @ 6 @ 11 Sides 7%@ 6 @ 30 @ 3 75 @ 4 60 8 90 0 8 50 0 93 0 8 90 5 00 2914 0 46 @ BUTTER-Creamery..... PORK..... 21 ... 11 87 @ 12 00 CHICAGO. 4365 WHEAT-No.2 red 9614 2 97 85

CORN-No.2..... OATS-No. 2..... RYE-ND. 2 BUTTER-Creamery..... PORK.....NEW YORK.
 CATTLE-Common to prime.
 4 00
 6 4 65

 HOGS-Good to choice.......
 5 3)
 6 5 70

 FLOUR-Good to choice.......
 5 15
 6 5 75
 WHEAT-No. 2 red 94%2 CORN-No.2..... OATS-Western mixed..... 29 @ 19 @ BUTTER-Creamery



SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGIE OF Many packets @Be. Qts. and Bs. at wholesale prices. We pay post at wholesale prices. We pay post order. Market Gardeners, ask or GARDENERS'LIST. J. B. ROOT & CO., Rockford, III. SEEDS I



CLOSING OUT.

Continuation of the Investigation of the Penitentiary.

Testimony of Warden Smith, Director Hiatt and Other Officers-The Work of the Special Committee About Concluded.

Fourth Day.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 2.-The Penitentiary Committee continued its work yesterday morning, the first witness being Chief Clerk Jones. He gave various items of accounts with Lowry, Richter and Hiatt. Deputy Warden Higgins was in debt for convict work on his house. Dr. Neally also had not settled for the labor and material on his house. The latter claimed that he was entitled to a house at the expense of the State, and the matter has been long awaiting ad-justment — since October, 1886. Dr. Neally built this house because there was no building for him within the prison walls. Books showed charges against Neally for shoes, etc., which had not been paid for. Bills have been presented, but never paid. Called attention of the warden to this matter. Others connected with the penitentiary also owed small amounts. Twelve o'clock having arrived, the com-

mittee adjourned until three p. m. and made a trip through the prison shops, in-cluding a visit to the coal pit, 710 feet below the surface of the earth. At the conclusion of the visit to the coal

shaft the committee convened at 3:30 m. and William Parshall, superintendent of the carpenter shop, was ex-amined. He testified that he had made various small articles for Higgins. "Keller and Thurston telegraphed for me to come to Leavenworth and I did so. They pretended to be great friends of mine and wanted me to make out a statement charging fraud on the part of the prison officials I made out a list purporting to give names and value of certain articles I had made for them. This list was not correct. I simply made it out to test these as they promised not to use what they told me. I saw they were try. ing to fool me and I gave them taffy. I made Hiatt two ladies' work boxes. I made Richter similar boxes and some foot stools. No charge was made for this, but it was done when there was no State work and the men would beg for an opportunity to work. Never made any thing for Warden Smith. The warden gave me orders to charge for every thing I made. Hiatt and Richter furnished all the material for their articles, except the wood. Do not know that Warden Smith or any of the directors or officials of the pen ever got any thing from the shops other than I have stated."

The next witness was William [Patterson, superintendent of construction at the "pen." He confirmed the testimony regarding the building of Dr. Neally's An adjournment was then had to ouse. eight p. m.

On reassembling H. L. Partridge, a shop officer, was put on the stand. "When annual bids were received and samples sent to the tailoring department I received them; looked over the supplies and saw the officers' uniform cloth marked \$3.25 per yard. It frequently occurred to me that in buying supplies good prices were paid for inferior articles."

W. J. Morris, superintendent of the tailoring department, was next called. After giving his evidence he said he knew of no irregularities on the part of the warden or directors.

boxes had been made for his children and his bid was the best.

Barnes at five cents. What is the relative value of this to the screened coal?' "I should say about five to six cents." "The State lost eleven cents on the 100 bushels according to your figures?"

"I hardly think so. The test I made was in the morning when the coal is cleaner than during the day. The test I made was an absolutely fair one." Witness testified that lumber contracts

had always been let to the lowest bidder, but the contracts for flour for 1885 had been let to rush & Sprague although J. D. Bowersock was the lowest bidder. The reason given was because the Rush & Sprague flour was of a better quality. Rush & Sprague also got the contract for 1886. although Bowersock bid 2½ cents per 100 pounds lower. The reason again given by the witness was that the flour furnished by Rush & Sprague had been good and it was not deemed advisable to change. In 1887 Rush & Sprague again got the contract, being the lowest bidders. They got it again in 1888, being the lowest bidders. Director Richter here stated that for the flour contract of 1886 Bowersock's sample for \$1.97 was the same quality as that of Rush & Sprague for \$1.80, and the \$2.00 sample was accepted. In 1885 a thorough test had been shown that Rush & Sprague's sample was the best.

Sixth Day-The Warden's Testim Торека, Kan., Feb. 7.—The joint Peni-tentiary Investigation Committee met yesterday morning. Warden Smith was sworn and took the stand, and the examination of this witness occupied the entire meeting. His first evidence showed the manner in which tracts of land were purchased for the penitentiary. He had recommended the purchase of the Gamble tract, adjoining the penitentiary, to the Legislature of 1885, as the additional room was needed for room for cars used in the of transporting coal. The Smith tract was purchased on his recommendation on his being called before the Committee on Ways and Means, but he had suggested no price for these tracts.

In answer to inquiries relating to the meat contract the Warden said that he is instructed by the board once a year to advertise for bids for furnishing the penitentiary lumber, dry goods, fresh meat and flour, the schedules to be furnished by the Warden. The present meat contract is held by "the Armour Packing Company." He gave the figures of the different bidders, given at the time of letting the last meat contract. The contract was let in 1886 to Volz Bros. of Leavenworth, at \$4.90, that being the lowest bid.

The dry goods contract for 1887 was held by different firms, Schuneman & Evans having part of it.

The Warden then requested that the matter relating to the rescinding of the Loper contract in 1885 be taken up, and said that Loper had disposed of part of this contract to Ed A. Church. Convict Parker said Church had asked

him, as clerk, to cut the weight of coal on cars from 2,000 to 1,000 on each car and he would make it satisfactory.

In relation to the sewer pipe item in his report for 1885, he said the sewerage system was under contract when he came to the penitentiary. A contract had been let to Blackmer & Post for sewer pipe, designated as best grade, salt glazed pipe. He emphatically denied the charges relating to furnishing lumber for the erection of private houses. The Warden stated, on inquiry, that the

reason that the consumption of coal increased from 324,000 bushels in 1887 to 414,-000 bushels in 1888, was the very severe season and the additional surface to be heated. When asked if Mr. Barnes had been given preference when surplus coal Deputy Warden Higgins said two little had been disposed of, he said he was, as Dressed in men's clothes, riding in a good On a ques said that the Hiatt residence had been built by request of Director Hiatt, who desired credit for the amount to be charged for this until the first of January. He said nothing of any value had been manu factured for the directors and never paid for. The buggy manufactured by Director Richter was done on contract by Carriage Contractor Caldwell, and was paid for.

cerning who should receive contracts, as far as he knew. As to the charge of the surgical instruments being taken by his son, he said the penitentiary physician had needed certain surgical instruments some time, and finally he (Smith) ordered them and they went direct to the hospital. Senator Richter then went on the stand. He said he was appointed director of the penitentiary by Governor Martin, who reappointed him last spring. Senator Richter first touched on the coal contracts let in 1885. Great trouble was found in getting good, responsible contractors, and finally the bids of Barnes for one-half and Loper for one-half, were accepted, they being the best and most responsible. He was asked by Buckley what feeling existed against his bidding, and witness told him that it was known he was indebted to the State and a protest had been filed against him by the previous Warden, so Buckley did not bid. His testimony on the rescind. ing of the Loper contract threw little new light on the transaction. Director Hyatt was examined at length,

his testimony being a general denial of all the charges of corruption incidental to the management of the penitentiary.

The report of the sub-committee relative to examining the coal contracts was handed in by Mr. Berry and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

DEATH OF BELLE STARR.

Career of This Famous Amazon-Said to

Have Been Shot. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 6.-A telegram has been received in this city by James Starr, the husband of the famous Belle Starr, announcing that she had been shot dead at Eufaula. No particulars were given and nothing to show who did the

The death of this notorious woman closes a remarkable and very interesting career, probably not equalled in romance by any American woman. Her whole life, as near as can be learned, has been spent with desperate and lawless classes of men, and her own prowess as a crack shot and a desperate woman, has been for some years the talk of the entire Southwest, where most of her life has been spent. Rumor connects her with the famous James and Younger gangs in Missouri and with various later day notorieties. For some years she has lived in the Nation and has frequently been in Fort Smith on business and as a witness at the United States court. After the arrest of her first husband, Cole Younger, she married Sam Starr and lived with him in the Choctaw Nation. With her husband she was in Fort Smith about three years ago and the two left for home in the evening, but on the way Starr was killed. They stopped at a dance across the river, where they ran across an old enemy named West. Starr pulled his pistol and shot West through the groin, while in the death throes West managed to pull his pistol and shot Starr, both dying at the same time. Belle was in the house at the time, and upon hearing the shooting she took two pistols, one in each hand, and wentout to do her share of the killing, but when she arrived both were dead. Soon afterward she married her late husband's cousin, James Starr, who was in the city yesterday, when the telegram announcing her death was received. He is a tall, well formed Indian, with long hair falling down over his shoulders. There was bad blood in his eye when he heard the news, and, without delay, he saddled his horse, provided himself with a quart of whisky, and struck out on the run for home, saying somebody

was going to suffer. Belle Starr has figured in the United States court in this city on several occasions, and was once sent to the peniten. tiary for selling whisky in the Nation. saddle and armed with a brace of formidable nistols. Belle Starr has raided

THE CREEK LANDS.

A Special Message to Congress on the Subject.

The President Transmits a Provisional Agreement Made With the Creeks to Sell Their Lands-Clearing the Way to Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.- A dynamite bomb thrown into the ranks of the opponents of the Oklahoma bill could not have created eater consternation than the message of the President sent to both houses of Congress yesterday afternoon announcing the ssion of the Oklahoma and other lands to the United States. It was seen at once that by this cession every possible argument against the creation of the Territory of Oklahoma would fall to the ground. It will be observed that the agreement with the Creeks, which was consummated at the Interior Department January 19, soon after the successful conclusion of General Weaver's parliamentary struggle, is an absolute cession of the land, and that the agreement was promptly ratified by the Creek Council, and returned to the President, who lost no time in laying it before Con-gress. The friends of Oklahoma are overwhelmed with joy at the auspicious result of the negotiations. The message and agreement will be referred to the Indian Committee of the House and Senate and there is no doubt but that it will be rati-

The following is the full text of the President's message:

To the Congress: I transmit herewith for approval and ratifica tion a provisional agreement lately entered into between the Government of the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians through their duly authorized representatives, and which has been approved by the National Council of said Nation, by which agreement the title and inter est of the said Creek Nation of Indians in and to all lands in the Indian Territory or elsewhere, except such as are held and occupied as the homes of said Nation, are ceded to the United

The eighth section of the Indian Appropria tion bill, approved March 3, 1885, authorized the President "to open negotiations with the Creeks. Seminoles and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the Home-stead laws the unassigned lands in the Indian Territory, ceded by them respectively to the United States by the several treaties of August 11, 1866, March 21, 1865, and July 19, 1866." This section also contains an appropriation in furtherance of its purpose, and requires that the action of the President thereunder should be reported to Congress. The unassigned lands thus referred to should be construed to be hose which have not been transferred by the United States in pursuance of the treaties mentioned in the section quoted.

The treaty with the Creeks is dated July 14 1866. It was confirmed by the Senate resolution passed July 19, 1866, and was proclaimed August 11, 1866. (14 Stats., 785). The third ar icle of the treaty makes a cession of lands in the fol-lowing words: "In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Creeks hereby cede and convey to the United States, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south. The eastern half of said Creek land, being retained by them, shall, except as herein otherwise stipulated, be forever set apart as a home for said Creek Nation; and, in apart as a nome for said Creek Nation; and, in consideration of said cession of the west half of their lands, estimated to contain 3,210,560 acres, the United States agree to pay the sum of thirty (30) cents per acre, amounting to \$975,165." The pro-visions that the lands conveyed were "to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilsold to and used as homes for such other civil

ized Indians," etc., has been steadily regarded as a limitation upon the grant made to the United States. Such a construction is admitted to be the true one in many ways, especially by the continual reservation of the ceded lands

sas were allowed \$1.25 per acre upon giving up their reservation, and this land of the Creeks is their reservation, and this land of the Creeks is reported by those familiar with it to be equal to any land in the country. Without regard to the present enhanced value of this land, and if reference be only had to the conditions when the cession was made no less price ought to be paid for it than the ordinary Government price. Therefore, in this provisional agreement which has been made with the Creeks the price of \$125 has been setwith the Creeks the price of \$1.25 has been setthe upon for such land with the deduction of the thir y cents per acre which has already been paid by our Government therefor. As to the remainder of the unassigned lands, in view of the fact that some use has been made of them of the general character indicated by the treaty of 1866, and because some portion of them should be allotted to Indians under the General Allotment act and to cover the ex-penses of surveys and adjustments, a diminish-ment of 20 cents per acre has been acceded to There is no difference in the character of the lands, thus combining the unassigned and entirely unappropriated land being the Oklahoma country containing 1,392,704 70 acres at 95 cents per acre and the remainder which has been appropriated to the extent above stated being 1,277,060.19 acres at 75 cents per acre the price stipulated in the agreement has total been

fee from the Government. The Osages of Kan-

reached-\$2,280,057. But as it was desirable that the Indian title should be beyond question extinguished to all parts of the lands ceded by the Creeks in 1866, with their full consent and understanding the agreement of cession has been made to embrace a complete surrender of all claim to the western half of their domain, including the assigned and the unassigned lands for the price named. So the agreement takes the form in the first article of such a cession, and in the second article is stipulated the price in gross of all the lands and interests ceded with no de-tailed reference to the manner of the ascertainment.

The overtures which led to this agreement were made by representatives of the Creek Nation who came here for that purpose. They were intelligent and evidently loyal to the interests of their people. The terms of the agreement were fully discussed, and concessions were made by both parties. It was promptly confirmed by the National Council of the Creek Indians, and its complete consummation only awaits the approval of the Congress of the United States. I am convinced that such rati-fication will be of decided benefit to the Government, and that the agreement is entirely free from any suspicion of unfairness or injus-tice toward the Indians.

I desire to call especial attention to the fact that to become effective the agreement must be ratified by the Congress prior to July 1, 1889. The draft of an act of ratification is herewith submitted. GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, February 5, 1889.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Terrible Explosion in the Insane Hospital

at Lincoln, Neb. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—The boilers used in heating the insane hospital here erploded at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing three men, injuring others and utterly demolishing the boiler house, a one story brick building 40 by 60 feet in size, one end occupied by the five large boilers and the other by the electric apparatus which furnished light to the building. W. H. Huntley, a patient from Saline County, who was in the boiler house when the explosion occurred, was crushed and scalded and must have died instantly. T. K. Saunders, a patient from Pawnee County was killed in the same manner. A. D. Gifford, another patient, was dangerously injured. The chief engineer, John Morrin, was thrown through the building and scalded so severely that he died last night. George Davis, second engineer, had one arm broken and John C. Hall, a patient from Omaha, was slightly injured. No one can tell what caused the explosion. The second engineer save that boiler No. 1 had just been blown off and fires were being started in the other boilers. He heard noise in the dome of No. 2 and had just jumped to the door when the explosion occurred.

Went Insane and Died.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

ecretary Vilas Will Not Recommend Suit For Nine Million Acres of Land Against the Atlantic & Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-A very important decision has been rendered by Secretary Vilas in a case involving about 9,000,000 acres of land in Missouri. The Secretary, in a very elaborate letter to the Commis-sioner of the General Land-office, declines to approve the late Commissioner Sparks' recommendation to institute proceedings for the recovery of the lands alleged to have been erroneously patented to the At-lantic & Pacific Railway Company. It appears that in June, 1886. Commissioner Sparks claimed that these lands were wrongfully patented to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and by his direction a rule was laid upon the company to show cause why proceedings to recover title should not be instituted. The company made answer and the result was a ommendation by Commissioner Sparks that suit be entered. The matter was appealed to the Secretary, and Mr. Vilas, in his opinion just rendered, holds that the title to these lands had passed legally from the Government and that after the lapse of so many years, and in view of decisions by the United States Supreme Court it can not be expected that patents would be set aside and

the property rights acquired under them and so long enjoyed without ques-tion be sacrificed by a different interpretation of the original granting act of 1852, that the only probable consequence of the institution of such suit would be uncertainty, depreciation of values and distress to a large community and numerous citi-zens. He therefore disapproves the recmmendation.

The Secretary also overrules the decision heretofore made in the case of Rogers vs. the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company (6, Land Decisions, 565), so far as the same conflicts with this decision

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Congressman Glover Insulted By the Offer

of a Share of Swag. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Judge Wil-liam J. Wallace of the United States District Court, has removed from office United States Commissioner James A. Murray of Buffalo. Murray claims to have rendered some service for the Government some years ago and to get his money had a Congressman introduce his bill. Murray, after his bill had remained in committee for a year or so, wrote to Congressman Glover, of St. Louis, a member of the committee, stating all the facts in the case and making the liberal offer, that if he (the Congressman) would use his influence to secure the passage of the bill he would give him twenty per cent. of the money received. The letter continued: "Of course I could not pay you the money but there is nothing to hinder my sending to your wife through the American Express Company an amount equal to one-quarter of the amount of the bill."

Congressman Glover felt insulted by such a proposition and sent Murray's communication with an explanation written by himself to Judge Wallace. Judge Wal-lace immediately sent the letters and papers to W. S. Doolittle, clerk of the United States Court at Utica, with an order to file the same. Accompanying the letter was an order removing Murray from office, and directions to Clerk Doolittle to serve copies of the order upon District Attorney Lockwood, Murray and Congressman Glover.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Statement of the Amounts to the Credit of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads in the Sinking Fund. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The Senate sev-eral days ago adopted a resolution offered

a work box for his children. Other trifling articles had been made. He had furnished part of the material. "Had a harness made, which is charged to me. The con vict work done on my house is charged to The wardrobe was made for me by me. authority of the warden. It is State prop-erty and was so understood when I had it made. Mr. Lamm told me Barnes had offered him a bribe of \$25 per month."

Mr. Jones was then called. Two years ago D. N. Barnes spoke about Weight Clerk Leland and said he had heard it intimated that some parties had to pay him something. "My impression was that he referred to the Loper contract. Never saw any thing that would lead me to believe that Leland was not an honorable gentleman.'

The committee adjourned to meet a Topeka Monday night.

The Inquiry Resumed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.-The Penitentiary Investigating committee did not meet un til eight o'clock last night. J. R. Braid wood of the Riverside Coal Company of Leavenworth was the first witness. He testified that the screens at the penitentiary were two inch screens while the ones used by his company were one inch. This gave the "pen" contractor a better quality of coal. The witness then explained in detail the process of mining by his company, showing that it could not compete with the convict mined coal. He considered that the way coa was handled at the penitentiary by the present management had an injurious effect on the coal companies operated by free labor. The method of screening at the penitentiary was to the advantage of

he contractor. H. Ensley Jones, chief clerk of the penitentiary, who was on the stand at Lansing, was recalled. He produced contracts with Barnes in 1885 and 1887, with Loper in 1885 and Thomas in 1885. He said he had forgotten the Barnes contract of 1886.

'Have you any written bids on which the last contract was let?" was asked. Witness produced one bid from Barnes

for 50,000 bushels a month, at six cents for fump and grate coal, four cents for nut. two cents for pea and one cent for slack. witness said there were no other bids. No advertisement was issued, but it was a matter of general knowl-The bid was dated June 7, 1888. while the contract was dated June 5, 1887. On further questions it was discovered that no bid for the year 1887 had ever been in possession of the witness and he knew nothing about it. It was also developed that the contract did not follow the bid. Witness stated that under the Jones administration eighty-five pounds to the bushel had been given the contractor and director. The minutes of the meeting at which the Loper contract was annulled were read. The reasons given for annulling the contract were that Loper had sold a part of his contract 'and had failed to with it. Witness then adcomply mitted that there was no record to show, that any further action had been taken, or that Barnes had been given the entire surplus product. W. E. Thomas also 1885, three proposals having been received had a contract for 30,000 bushels at that time. This contract was let before the bid from any source for maple floor-Barnes-Loper contracts. Witness could ing, that firm was awarded that part not tell how the price of grate coal was fixed.

Mr. Berry asked: "We find on your

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About Finished

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8 .- When the investigating committee met yesterday morning J. D. Bowersock was sworn and testified that he manufactures flour in Lawrence and had the contract to furnish the penitentiary with flour from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885. When the contract was let for the following year he went before the board personally with his sample. The contract was let to Rush & Sprague unfairly, he thought, as their bid was higher than his.

Major W. B. Shockley, treasurer, commissary and secretary of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, took the stand. He said that when the contract was let for 1887 Rush & Sprague and Bowersock had each furnished samples of 800 pounds, and the commissary sergeant, a man of long experience, took charge of the test. The flour was taken by him and made into get down to the county seat. And your bread. This bread was tested by the petitioner will ever pray. JOHN SMITH." board, and the many different qualities of the bread justified them in making the difference of 20 cents in the bids, although it was impossible for them to know by whom the flour was manufactured.

B. Keller, storekeeper of the peniton-tiary from May, 1885, to September 14, 1858, was put on the stand, and said he was discharged by the Warden a few days. after the Warden and Director Hiatt had questioned him concerning his connection with the publication of damaging articles concerning the management of the pentitentiary, relating to the misappropriation of certain surgical instruments purchased for the penitentiaay. He was also asked by

them to explain the report that bacon had been bought by Cyrus Leland at 2 cents above market price, and he had replied that he thought such a report was false, as Leland's bid was 14 cent lower than any other.

Mr. R. A. Ketner took the stand and testified that when a member of the firm of A. J. Angell & Co., and also of the school board of that district. Director Hiatt had visited the lumber office and asked prices on lumber. He had also asked the witness to support a young friend of his, afterward his son-in-law, in obtaining a position of school teacher in the district, but learning the young man was incompetent he had voted against him. Some time later friends had told him that the firm had lost the lumber contract because he had displeased Director Hiatt in voting as he did against the young man, and he believed it to be true.

Warden Smith then took the stand by request of Captain Johnson. When asked his knowledge of Ketner's connection with the lumber contract, he said that in July, m Angeil & Co., one being the lowest

caroused and participated in every known form of outlawry prevalent in the Nation. She rode at a pace and with a grace that that knew no equal, shot with great skill, and with it all she was a well educated and accomplished woman. Many citizens of Fort Smith have heard her play on the piano in this city, and she was generally recognized as thoroughly well posted in various other accomplishments. She has one daughter named Pearl Younger, a beautiful girl, possessing her mother's fire and her father's reckless criminality.

John Smith Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-President pro em. Ingalls laid before the Senate the following petition: "Your humble petitioner would respectfully beg that your honorable body pass the bill introduced by Senator Butler of the South Sea islands, empowering the commissioners of Whit-man County, Washington Territory, to issue bonds not to exceed \$100,000 to build a court house and jail in the town of Colfax. Now your petitioner most humbly prays that you double the dose and give them privileges to raise \$200,000. It will take this amount to keep the county seat down in this hole. And while you are about it, give us \$50,000 more to build a balloon to The petition was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Johnston Failure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-Robert Johnston doing business as J. & C. Johnston, dry goods, has assigned. Last July he obtained an extension upon about \$60,000 of merchandise indebtedness, which he paid during October. At the time his statement showed assets of \$500,000, of which \$300,-000 was in stock and the remainder in outstanding debts. The house of J. & C. Johnston was established in 1864. Charles died in May, 1880, leaving an estate of \$800,000 to John who died several years later leaving Robert his entire estate which was said to be worth \$1,500,000. A year ago Robert Johnston claimed to have assets of \$1,400,000 against liabilities of \$360,000.

Credited to Stead.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The Bismarck article published in the Contemporary Review has reached its sixth edition and the demand for it is unal sted. The accusations against Mr. Stead as the author of the article are multiplying rapidly. The St. James Gazette leads the cry against him, and it is fast making converts to its pre-sumed belief. The Pall Mall Gazette prints a cartoon in connection with its article on the subject representing David attacking Goliath, the giant being sup plied with the features of Bismarck.

Stuck His Head Out.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6 .-- Charles Sinex, a engineer on a Kentucky & Indiana bridge train, put his head out of the cab window yesterday morning as the train was enter-ing the bridge and was struck in the face by a projection. His skull was crushed and he died in a short time.

Arrested For Repeating Rumors. VIENNA, Feb. 6 .- Several persons have Betgy asked: "We find on your unscreened coal shipped for Mr. make any suggestions or objections con-

from settlement by the whites, by the same on a portion of the same to Indians by the use of other portions as the home of Indians and also y various provisions in proposed legislation in longress. Thus the bill now pending for the rganization of Oklahoma provides for the payment to the Creeks and Seminoles of the ordi nary Government price of \$1.25 per acre, less the amount heretofore paid. The section of the law of 1885, first above

uoted, appears also to have been passed, in ontemplation not only of the existence of a claim on the part of the Creeks, but of the sub stantial foundation of that claim in equity, if not in law, and in acknowledgment of the duty of the Government to satisfactorily discharge the claim of the Indian people before putting the land to the free uses of settlement and Territo rial occupation by whites. But it seems to have been considered that so far as the lands had been assigned they may fairly be taken to be such as under the treaty were be sold." As to these, they having been as-signed or sold in accordance with said treaty, the claim of the Creeks thereto has been en tirely discharged, and the title from the United States passed unburdened with any condition

or limitation to the grantees. This seems t be an entirely clear proposition. The unassigned lands must be those which are unsold, because not only is that the fair significance of the term, as used technically, in conveyancing, but because the limiting lition in the Creek treaty was that the lands should be sold to, as we las used as homes for other Indians. The total quantity of lands in the western half of the Creek Nation, and which were ceaed in 1866, is 3,402,428.88 acres. The as signed lands as above defined are in three bodies: 1, the Seminole country, by the treaty of 1806, 300,000 acres; 2, the Sac and Fox reservation, sold and conveyed by article six of the treaty of February 18, 1837, six of the treaty of February 18. (15 Stat., 495), amounting to 479,668.05; 3, th Pawnee reservation granted by section 4 of the act of Congress of April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 29), for which the Government received the pric allowed the Creeks, 30 cents per acre, 53,005.94 making a total of assigned or sold lands of

732 673.99, and leaving as the total unassigned lands 2,669,754.89. Of this total quantity of un-assigned land which is subject to the negotiaions provided for under the law of 1885 there should be a further division made in considerin the sum which ought fairly to be paid in dis charge of the Creek claim thereto. In that part of these lands called the Okla-homa country no Indians have been allowed to

reside by any action of the Government, no has any execution been attempted of the limit-ing condition of the cession of 1866. The quan-tity of these lands carefully computed from the surveyors is 1.392,704.70 acres. The remainder of these unassigned lands has been appropriate n some degree to Indian uses, although still character.

in some degree to Indian uses, although still within the control of the Government. Thus by three executive orders the 'following Indian reservations have been created. First, by President Grant August 10, 1869, the reser-vation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes which embraces of this land 619,459,59 acres: second, by President Arthur August 11, 1883, the reser-vation for the lowas containing 228,417.67 acres; third by President Arthur August 13, 1883, the third by President Arthur August 15, 18-3, the Kickapoo reservation embracing 206,465.61 acres: fourth, a tract set apart for the Pottawatomics by the treaty of Feb-ruary 27, 1867, (15 statutes 531) followed by the act of May 23, 1872, (17 statutes 159) by which individual allotments were authorized upon the tract, though but very few Indians have selected

tract, though out very lew indians have selected and paid for such allotments according to the provisions of the law. The entire quantity of the Pottawatomic reservation is 222,716.8? acres. This shows the quantity of lands unassigned but to some extent appropriated 50 Indian uses by the Government amoanting to 1,277,050.19. For the lands which are not only unassigned For the lands which are not only unassigned

but are nnoccupied, and which have been in no way appropriated, it appears clearly just and right that a price of at least \$1.25 should be allowed to the Creeks. They held more than the ordinary Indian title, for they had a patent in

ANTHONY, Kan., Feb. 6.-January 15 L. F. Landers had an attachment issued on some cattle sold by his brother, George R. Mulhall, to Zack Mulhall, who was in the employ of Hunter, Evans & Co., of Kansas City. By the decision of Judge Herrick, of this district, the attachment was dissolved. Upon hearing the verdict L. F. Landers proceeded to the hardware store of A. H. Davis in this city and purchased a bull-dog revolver and proceeding down Main street met his brother George and Mulhall at the First National Bank building and after a few words from both pares shot Mulhall, the ball striking the lef hip bone and ranging upward through or near the stomach. At the time the wound was thought to be fatal, but Mulhall was again seen on the streets this week. Immediately after the shooting Landers became violently insane and was confined to his bed ever since and Satarday night he died.

Seventeen Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6 -News has been received here that at Pine Lake, Fulton County, as seventeen men were driving teams engaged in hauling logs across the ice the ice broke and the men and horses were all lost.

A dispatch from Canajoharie says that the following information has been received there regarding the accident: Twenty-four teams were engaged in drawing logs across the ice, regarding the safe ty of which no fears had been felt. It gave way, however, after seven drivers and teams had reached the shore, and the remaining drivers broke through the ice and sank out of sight. None of the bodies have vet been recovered.

A Striker Killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-Yesterday after-noon a party of men, presumably strikers, attacked a car at Sixty-fifth street and the boulevard and began pelting it with stones. The passengers left the car and the officer in charge of it, Thomas K. Snyder, having been hit in the face by one of the stones, fired into the crowd. The bullet went whizzing through the brain of one of the men. He died while being removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. His name was not ascertained. He was about forty years of age and a laborer. The officer who did the shooting was placed under arrest and brought before Superintendent Murray. He has an excellent

Under His Engine.

Boston, Feb. 6.-Shortly after midnight on the Lowell railroad near Prospect station in Somerville a locomotive and tender left the track and toppled over on its side. The engineer fell across the inward track and was pinioned beneath the cab. A train collided with the locomo tive and drove in ahead, carrying the injured man beneath it. When he was taken out he was dead and horribly mangled. His name was W. L. Aukell, thirty-five years of age.

Fatal Church Fight. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb 6.-A factional church fight at Olivet which has been in court the last three months culminated in a fight yesterday in which Simeon Shorte. a rough character, assaulted Tom Dona-hoe, inflicting fatai injuries.

New Minister. PARIS, Feb. 6.-M. Guyot Dessaigne succeeds M. Ferriolat as Minister of Justice.

by Senator Mitchell calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the accounts in the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies February 1, 1889, under the operation of the Thurman Sinking Fund act with a statement of the amount of the fund invested in bonds, the face value of the bonds purchased, their present market value and the difference between the amount of the sinking fund had it been uninvested and the amount due to investment. The response of the Sec-retary has now been laid before the Sen-It makes the following statement: ate.

Union Pacific-Money for Government transportation withheld under the act of May 7, 1878, \$6,351,875; cash payments by the company, \$1,421,714, making the total paid into the sinking fund \$7,773,589, invested in United States bonds and Pacific railroad first mortgage bonds of a total face value of \$7,249,490; market value of the bonds February 1, 1889, \$9,030,440, showing the increase by reason of the inrestments to have been \$1,256,850.

From the Central Pacific \$3,469,681 was received and invested in bonds of a face value of \$3,141,883, with a market value February 1, 1889, of \$3,821,785, making the increase by reason of investments of \$352,-

A Split. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The English speaking socialists of Chicago, at a meeting last night, adoped resolutions repudiating Prof. J. C. Garside, the general or-ganizer and official lecturer of the National Socialistic Labor party. The discharge of Garside by the National executive committee is called for on the ground that he is an Anarchist, advocating violence and bloodshed. Action was taken after a long wrangle in the meeting between the Anarchists and Socialists, in which one faction was charged with trying to run the Socialist Labor party here in the interest of the Republicans, and the other side was trying to cause a split for the behefit of the Democrats in the spring election.

Work on the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.-The Missouri River Commission had a secret session here yesterday and laid out work for the coming Vigorous operations will begin as year. soon as the weather grows favorable for The following sums were decided work. upon to be expended at the places named: Omaha, \$150,000; Sioux City, \$100,000; Plattsmouth, \$50,000; Rulo, Neb., \$50,000; Nebraska City, \$75,000; Kansas City, \$65,-000; St. Joseph, \$65,000; Arrow Rock, \$45,-Leavenworth, \$75,000; Atchison, \$75,-000; 000: Miami, \$25,000.

The New Iberia Outrages. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.-Attorney-General Rogers has instituted an investigation into the New Iberia outrages committed upon several negroes there recently, and four prominent white men have been arrested for the beating of two negroes and seventeen men have been arrested for conspiring to compel eight negroes to leave town. Those ander arrest have been released upon giving bond for \$1,000 each. Among the accused are a cavalry captain, a deputy sheriff, a mem-ber of the school board, one of the police jury, a Brigadier-General of militia, the president of the police jury, a merchant, a militiaman and the editor of the Iberia Enterprise.