

House County Couriers

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

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

NUMBER 19.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 26th a petition was presented from citizens of New Mexico asking its admission as a State. The credentials of Senator-elect Butler (S. C.) were presented. A bill for the construction of bridges across the Missouri river near Leavenworth, Kan., and Kansas City, was passed. The Army Nurses Pension bill also passed. It allows a pension of 125 per month to women nurses during the war (under certain conditions and limitations). The Diplomatic bill was then taken up and Senator Robinson amended to insert the word "Ambassadors" instead of "Ministers Extraordinary," etc., as applied to France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia was under discussion until adjournment. In the House the Senate bill passed increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to \$100 per month. The Senate joint resolution for meeting February 13 to count the electoral vote was considered. The Sundry Civil bill was taken up, and pending debate on an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the education of children in Alaska without reference to race, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 30th a bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any soldiers home "two obsolete serviceable cannons suitable for firing salutes." A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of the expenditures for construction and repair of vessels, and the Senate took up the Diplomatic bill, the question being the amendment making the title of Ministers to France, Germany, England and Russia "Ambassadors," which was after a long debate adopted by a close vote. When the amendment in regard to Samoa was reached the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened Senator Sherman made a statement in regard to the Samoa question, after which Senator Delph opened the floor and the Senate adjourned. In the House a petition of 30,000 citizens of Utah against admission as a State was presented. The Sundry Civil bill was further considered, and the Senate took up the bill for the better protection of the fur, seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, which was favorably reported and the House adjourned.

The credentials of Senator Plumb, re-elected from Kansas, were presented in the Senate on the 30th. After adopting a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads on February 1, the Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic bill, the question being on the amendment affecting the Samoan Islands and the question was under debate at adjournment. When the House met Mr. Springer (Ill.) moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill, which was agreed to, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Payson (Ill.) that the privilege and rights of honorably discharged soldiers to make homes on public lands shall not be impaired but extended to all public lands opened to settlement under this bill. The amendment was finally agreed to in committee with the understanding that a vote should be taken in the House. Several other amendments were made, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Payson's amendment was agreed to, yeas 114, nays 111. Pending further consideration the House adjourned.

The credentials of Senator-elect Higginson (Del.) were presented in the Senate on the 31st. The House amendments to the bill increasing the pension of soldiers who had lost both hands were considered. After the passage of several private bills consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being the Samoan amendment making an appropriation for the protection of American interests, which was finally agreed to. The amendment raising to the rank of Ambassadors the Ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia were defeated and the bill passed. The British Extradition treaty was considered in executive session. Many petitions for Sunday rest were presented in the House and Saturday, February 30, was set apart for eulogies on the late Representative Butler, which was agreed to. The Oklahoma bill came up as the special order. The vote by which the soldier's homestead amendment had been adopted was reconsidered and the clause declaring that the rights of soldiers shall not be impaired by the passage of the bill was agreed to. The second clause extending the right of homestead entry on the lands to soldiers (under existing laws) was defeated. Pending further consideration the House adjourned.

In the Senate on February 1 the House amendments to the Senate bill for the admission of South Dakota were non-concurred in and a conference called. Senator Salisbury offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Samoan Islands and report as soon as practicable what measures are necessary to protect American interests in the Samoan Islands. The amendment to the bill for the admission of South Dakota was discussed and laid aside. Senator Sherman presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy with copy of the formal request of the British Government, which was referred. After an executive session the Senate adjourned on Monday. In executive session the British Extradition treaty was rejected. In the House the conference report on the bill to create the Department of Agriculture was agreed to. The Diplomatic bill, with Senate amendments, was referred. The Oklahoma bill was then taken up and after a futile attempt at filibustering was finally passed by a vote of 148 yeas to 102 nays. The remainder of the session was occupied in Committee of the Whole. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension claims.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The German Minister at Washington has stated that the part of the proclamation declaring war against Mataafa having reference to foreigners will be modified. The demand of the German Consul that Mataafa hand over the Government to Germany has been withdrawn.

The great vault constructed in the north court of the Treasury Department building at Washington for the storage of silver coin has been found to be so damp as to rot the canvas bags in which the silver is stored and consequently 40,000 large wooden boxes have been ordered in which to store \$80,000,000.

INDIAN AGENT OWEN has issued instructions for all who have not proper permits and for all intruders to leave the Chickasaw Nation within thirty days. This order is aimed chiefly at the non-citizens who are now holding cattle in the Chickasaw Nation and who refuse to pay the cattle tax of \$1 per head per month.

The public debt statement showed a decrease during January of \$12,216,285. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to place General W. S. Rosecrans on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE EAST.

A NUMBER of factory girls who had replaced the strikers at Higgins carpet factory at New York were attacked recently in leaving the works by a crowd of men and women and severely handled, some of them having most of their clothing torn off, and the men being hurt by bricks and other missiles. Several arrests were made.

ABOUT five thousand employees of the street car lines of New York struck on the 29th. Considerable rioting followed the attempt to run cars. An Italian on his way to work at the stables was set upon and stabbed, supposed fatally. The police, however, acted with more energy than did the police in Brooklyn, and a number of cars were enabled to get through.

C. B. BURT & Co., lumber dealers of Williamsport, Pa., have assigned with \$23,000 preference. The liabilities are over \$100,000 and the assets about \$40,000. The case of hoodlum Alderman Cleary, which the New York City courts were unable to try, has been sent to Brown County, N. Y.

A LARGE wooden block in Gloucester, Mass., was destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss was \$50,000. CAPTAIN JOHN B. FIRE, formerly of the United States army, was thrown from a carriage in South Harrisburg, Pa., the other night and instantly killed. The engine house and coal breaker of the Northland colliery, Ashland, Pa., one of the largest in the State, were destroyed by fire recently.

It is stated that Annie Eisenhart, the head nurse at the hospital at Camden, N. J., who was found terribly cut and beaten, inflicted the injuries on herself while temporarily insane. ALL but one Cuban cigar manufacturer of New York City have acceded to the demands of their men for more pay.

THREE deaths and four cases of small-pox were reported in the poor-house of Onondaga County, N. Y.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, has signed the joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

WILLIAM A. SLATTERY has transferred to the Norwich (Conn.) Academy \$50,000 as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be used in defraying the expenses of the Slattery memorial and museum.

The high school building in Johnstown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other night, causing \$16,500 loss. Next day the east wall of the building fell, killing one fireman and badly injuring another. Two school children named French were frozen to death twelve miles east of Hitchcock, Dak., during a recent cold snap. They had attempted to reach home with an elder sister unaided and were out all night. When discovered the two children were dead and the sister badly frozen.

THE WEST.

The wall of the burned Opera House at Duluth, Minn., fell on an adjoining building and killed a merchant named Chamberlain. Another man was supposed to be in the ruins of the crushed building, which immediately took fire.

GEORGE W. DONNER & Co., dealers in glassware and crockery, at 184 and 186 Wabash avenue, Chicago, have made a voluntary assignment. The company's liabilities are \$42,000, and the assets the same.

It is reported from Chamberlain, Dak., that the Indians from the Lower Brule and Crow Creek agencies are preparing petitions to be sent to Washington asking that the lands be opened to settlement.

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A STRONG anti-Pinkerton police bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Representative O'Toole.

The Phelps-Chunie recount in the Fifth California district has resulted in fixing the majority for Clunie, Democrat, at 90. An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in Lake View and other suburbs along the Michigan lake shore to the northward in the direction of Edgewater, near Chicago.

Mrs. Mackie Lawson, the wife of the millionaire banker, who in open court shot his lawyer nearly to death was acquitted on the ground of insanity at Chicago on the 30th. The latest phase of the fight between Governor Church and the Dakota Legislature is the proposal that the Legislature repeal the laws creating the offices of Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioner.

The lockout of the 2,000 miners near Spring Valley, Ill., has ended in a victory for the companies, the men conceding the right of their employers to hire and discharge men as they pleased.

COLONEL PROUTY, the veteran Kansas newspaper man, died in Topeka on the 31st. He was born in New York State July 31, 1835, and set type in the Herald of Freedom office at Lawrence, Kan., at the time Preston B. Plumb was foreman. The National Furniture Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., refused strongly to organize a trust.

JOHN E. SULLIVAN, county clerk of Indianapolis, Ind., who failed for \$75,000 recently is missing, and is supposed to be in Canada. His flight was occasioned by the discovery that he had issued fraudulent warehouse receipts for large consignments of poultry, produce, etc.

THE SOUTH.

SIX prisoners saved their way out of the jail at Gainesville, Tex., recently. One of them, charged with murder, gave himself up later.

THE Arkansas Legislature in joint convention has elected Senator Berry to succeed himself by a vote of 103 to 14 for Powell Clayton.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, a negro, set fire to the house of his wife's parents near Little Rock, Ark., the other night, and when his wife ran out he shot her through the head. In the West Virginia Legislature on the 1st two more fruitless ballots were cast for United States Senator. Kenna was within two votes of winning.

An heroic state bronze statue of General Stonewall Jackson, to cost \$30,000, has been ordered for Lexington, Va.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, brother of Powell Clayton, and one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the Southwest, was assassinated recently at his boarding house in Plummerville, Ark. Dr. CHARLES P. BURNS, of Baxter, Ark., well known in the southern part of the State, was shot and killed the other night by Deputy Sheriff Childers, who had gone to the doctor's house to arrest him on a warrant. The doctor had resisted arrest and drew a pistol on the officer.

The warehouse of the Graniteville (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, containing 2,433 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$90,000. R. H. JACKSON, president of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia and a leading candidate for Governor, has been forced to resign because of charges of usurpation of power.

Some cattlemen of Western Texas have formed an organization to oppose the Mills bill and to endeavor to secure protection for live stock, hides and pelts against foreign competition.

GENERAL.

THE Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, has been contacted for circulating the report that the Crown Prince was shot at Mierling. The death of Crown Prince Rudolph was caused by a rupture of the cardiac walls, with an effusion into the pericardium.

TWENTY steamers are now detained at Glasgow, Scotland, by the strike of the seamen and firemen.

The National Committee appointed to inquire into the late British naval maneuvers state that the ships, with a few exceptions, are unsuitable for modern warfare—indeed deficient—and that the existing fleet is unfit to command the seas against an enemy.

It is stated in Paris that the Austrian Crown Prince was slain by the husband of a lady who was staying at the Mierling chateau.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Floquet Ministry on the 31st by 300 to 200.

It is officially announced that negotiations are nearly completed by which the east bound business of the Gould Southwestern system will be directed over roads operated by the Richmond Terminal Company.

The National District Assembly of machinery constructors, molders, pattern makers, and boiler makers have decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

DURING riots at Tipperary, Ireland, on the 1st, nine civilians and thirteen policemen were injured.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 31 numbered 328, compared with 349 the previous week, and 279 the corresponding week of last year.

It was officially announced in Vienna on the 1st that the late Crown Prince Rudolph had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. One of the reported causes of the act was that, having seduced the sister of one of the Austrian Princes, he had been given the alternative of fighting a duel or committing suicide.

THE express war which had brought rates in many cases below the actual cost of transportation, is ended, an agreement having been signed by the presidents of the several companies by which the rates existing in all competitive business previous to May 1, 1888, are re-established.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The general managers of the lines in the Western States Passenger Association met yesterday and finally adopted the new passenger agreement. The Wabash, which had declined to sign except with the understanding that a restoration of the fast trains between Chicago and Kansas City by its competitors, should be regarded as equivalent to a cut in rates, was persuaded to withdraw this proviso and leave the time question to be settled by the presidents. The action reorganizes the Western States Passenger Association.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Post-office Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, proposes a total appropriation of \$66,505,444. This total is \$216,630 less than the estimates and \$5,735,210 more than the appropriation for the current year. The most interesting feature of the bill is the provision for a classification of salaries of post-office clerks. The committee decided not to undertake any legislation during this Congress in the direction of a reduction of the rates of compensation for railway mail carriage.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 2.—At Purcell, I. T., last night, Deputy United States Marshal John McAllister was shot in the back by a man whose name is not known. The man who did the shooting was on a drunk and McAllister told him to keep quiet or he would have him arrested. The man promised to keep quiet, but instead of doing so went off and got a pistol and shot McAllister. The wound is considered fatal.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 2.—The jury in the Hudson murder trial yesterday agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree and awarded the defendant fifty years in the State prison. The crime of Hudson in killing Mark O. Oppenheim, who was the only man in town who had befriended him, was regarded as one of peculiar atrocity. Hudson was a railroad switchman and rather dissolute.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Democratic Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional district held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to hold a nominating convention in St. Joseph to fill the place made vacant by the death of Hon. James N. Burnes. The Republicans have decided to hold their convention February 7. The Democratic candidates for the long term are: D. D. Burnes, Governor A. P. Morehouse and R. P. C. Wilson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—The News reiterates its charge that a warning of Joseph A. Moore's irregularities and crookedness was sent to Colonel J. A. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in April, 1887, by a reputable citizen, the receipt of which Colonel Greene acknowledged over his own signature. The letter was immediately sent to Moore, no attention apparently being given it by Colonel Greene.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MAD DOG recently created a sensation in a Wyandotte County school room by dashing in among the children, but the teacher soon quieted the brute with a revolver.

A mass meeting of farmers at Deerfield, recently, was unanimously decided that Deerfield should enter the race for county seat of Kearney County.

The father of Henry Dudley, the brakeman who was recently killed in the Missouri Pacific yards at Leavenworth, has sued the company for damages.

It is stated that Rev. W. W. Mix, of Topeka, and William Simcock, of Salina, have perfected an invention which if found practical in details will make quite a change in the running of railroad trains. It is an electric railway signal, and a caveat for its patent has already been received from Washington. The object of the invention is to give due warning of the approach of every train on the road, which is used, by electric lamps put up at every crossing, and, as proper signals are connected with it, a very simple attachment, signal its own approach to any other train that may be half a mile ahead, and it is declared that a collision will be almost if not quite impossible.

The net receipts by subscription for the inaugural ball at Topeka were \$152, which amount the committee divided equally between Ingleside and Christ's Hospital.

A RESOLUTION adopted by the Kansas House of Representatives on the 28th laid before the United States Senate, in which, after a recital of the fact that settlers on railroad land grants have been compelled to pay excessive prices for their holdings and have been otherwise mistreated, the Kansas Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence in Congress in behalf of the settlers, and to secure the passage of the Homestead bill to the rights of settlers on railroad lands. A resolution of the Legislature of Kansas was also laid before the Senate favoring the enactment of a law to prevent and punish trusts or combinations of capital.

The Topeka Flambeau Club (Republican) has decided not to attend the inaugural of General Harrison at Washington on March 4.

J. H. WILLIAMS, six years ago a citizen of Oswego, Kan., but since a prosperous business man of Auburn, Neb., was recently shot and killed at the latter place by Ben Skillman. Williams was accused of seducing the sister of Skillman.

A COMPANY of twenty members is said to have been organized in Atchison to occupy territory in the Congo Free State. An engineer will be sent to that country to locate the land.

A GAMING house was recently raided by the police in Leavenworth and a wagon load of brandy, whisky, wine and beer, in bottles, besides bottles, jugs, decanters and stocks of "chips" carted off and destroyed.

MISS PATTI CALDWELL, daughter of Ex-Senator Caldwell, of Leavenworth, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently.

EMPORIA papers have unearthed a huge swindle in what is called an addition to the city but which is really several miles away and represented to be fine suburban park addition. Lots have been sold to parties at a distance who have imagined they were buying town property when they were being swindled by some fellow that is heading for the penitentiary.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the Price Raid claims have made their report in which it is suggested that some be issued to pay those claims. The report was accompanied by a bill directing the State Auditor to issue to the Price Raid claimants a bond of the State for the amount of his claim or scrip as audited, ten per cent. to be paid annually, the first payment to be made January 1, 1890. No bonds shall be issued for less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000. Certificates of indebtedness shall be issued for sums less than \$50, which certificates will be received in payment of all taxes except school tax, the certificates to draw interest at the rate of five per cent.

PAUL RODNEY, a Cheyenne Indian about twenty years of age, accidentally shot himself at the Indian school in Lawrence the other day. He had gone into town, in violation of the rules, and purchased a pistol and was playing with it. Ground-work was discharged and the ball entering his thigh and inflicting an ugly wound.

ELLIOTT REYNOLDS, son of Mrs. Mary E. Reynolds, a wealthy and highly respectable widow of Fort Scott, was recently found guilty of forgery at Springfield, Mo., and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. His crime consisted of forging an order for ten dollars and attempting to get it cashed.

CORNEL S. S. PROUTY, the well-known newspaper man, one of the earliest pioneers and for two years State Printer, died at Topeka January 31, at the age of fifty-four years. Colonel Prouty came to Kansas in 1836 and took an active part in the stirring times of those days. He served in the late war and held many positions of prominence in Kansas. His death was the result of throat and lung troubles. The motion to table was carried—yeas 102, nays 111.

It is stated that Scully, the English landlady, owns 89,000 acres of land in Kansas which he lets to tenants through local agents.

A SENSATION was recently caused at Topeka by the arrest of William T. Cavanaugh, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, on the charge of attempting to levy blackmail. The complainant was C. C. Baker, State Printer, who had received a letter, fictitiously signed, demanding money to defeat a bill (which was inclosed) scaling down the prices for printing, and giving an address to which the money would be sent. Mr. Baker answered the letter and sent a policeman to watch who called for it. The colored messenger of the uptown called for the letter and said Cavanaugh had sent him after it. Cavanaugh said he was acting for a friend who had left the city.

HON. E. H. FUNSTON has introduced a bill in Congress to divide Kansas into two judicial districts, to fix the terms of court and to provide for the appointment of judges and other officers.

OPENING OKLAHOMA.

The House Passes the Springer Bill Opening the Promised Land.

Favorable Prospects for the Bill Passing the Senate at an Early Date.

Complimentary Tributes to the Friends of the Measure—How the House Finally Came to a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Oklahoma was won in the House yesterday in the final passage of the Springer bill by a majority of 46 votes. The opponents of the measure fought with desperation to the last, availing themselves of every possible parliamentary device to delay the final vote. It was stated last night by old members of Congress that no great measure of legislation for the last thirty years has been so stubbornly fought in all its stages as has the Oklahoma bill. The cattle syndicates have maintained a large lobby here for four years to resist all legislation looking to the opening of any part of the Indian Territory.

To General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, who inaugurated the effort to open Oklahoma to settlement at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, the people of the country owe a great debt of gratitude. His labors for the bill have been incessant. When at the present session the measure was smothered by the tactics of its enemies in the House, Congressman Weaver threw himself into the breach and by a struggle of four continuous days restored the bill to life and secured for it the consideration which resulted in its passage.

Not less untiring and conspicuous have been the services of Mr. Springer, who has led the fight with consummate skill and with unswerving faith in its success. With a knowledge of the complicated rules of the House second to no other member and profoundly convinced of the necessity and justice of the proposed legislation, Mr. Springer deployed his forces to the best advantage on every point of attack and successfully covered. Ready in debate and full of resources and information, the opponents of the bill found in the chairman of the Territorial Committee a friend of the people who could not be driven from his position.

The zeal and ability with which Congressmen Warner, Heard and others of Missouri, Perkins, Fetters and Ryan, of Kansas, and Strubel and Holmes, of Iowa, have advocated the bill can not fail to be highly appreciated by the constituencies they so ably represent, and by the country at large.

The amendments adopted by the House, relating to town sites, chapters substantially the provisions of chapter 8, title 33, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands. Several other amendments were adopted, but none of them change the original bill in any essential particular.

The bill will probably reach the Senate by Monday. The probable outlook for early and favorable action in that body is very promising, but no efforts should be spared by the friends of the measure in all parts of the country to secure such action. Many Senators are now pledged to support the bill and telegrams and letters are already coming in asking that prompt action may be had in the Senate so that Oklahoma can be opened to legal settlement during the present session.

It is but just to add that a goodly portion of the credit of success in passing the Oklahoma bill through the House is due to the efforts of Hon. Sidney Clarke, Captain Couch and Colonel Crocker, who have labored in and out of season for the advancement of this great measure.

A brief skirmish between the friends of the private calendar and the adherents of the Oklahoma bill in the House yesterday resulted in a victory for the latter, and that measure was taken up for consideration, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Springer to table the motion of Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, to reconsider the vote by which the House Thursday rejected the minority substitute. The motion to table was carried—yeas 102, nays 111.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, pending which Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, entered dilatory motions to adjourn and take a recess—but refrained from making the point of no quorum and allowed them to be voted upon a division. But Mr. Chealey, of Indiana, proved more inexorable and brought proceedings to a head by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill; [the bill was not engrossed and the clerk stated that it would require an hour or more to perform the work], but while various propositions were presented to kill time and allow the clerks to engross the bill Mr. Chealey relented and withdrew his demand. The bill then passed—yeas 148, nays 102.

The Company Warned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—The News reiterates its charge that a warning of Joseph A. Moore's irregularities and crookedness was sent to Colonel J. A. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in April, 1887, by a reputable citizen, the receipt of which Colonel Greene acknowledged over his own signature. The letter was immediately sent to Moore, no attention apparently being given it by Colonel Greene.

Shot in the Back.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 2.—At Purcell, I. T., last night, Deputy United States Marshal John McAllister was shot in the back by a man whose name is not known. The man who did the shooting was on a drunk and McAllister told him to keep quiet or he would have him arrested. The man promised to keep quiet, but instead of doing so went off and got a pistol and shot McAllister. The wound is considered fatal.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

In the Senate on the 26th a petition was presented asking that women be appointed to the State Board of Charities. A large number of bills were introduced. The House bill for the pay of delegates in the House brought on a lively debate, but finally passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee on bills indefinitely postponed, except where a minority report is presented, was agreed to. The Quaintel Road Script bill, for the reimbursement of the Executive Council for \$14,300 advanced to pay interest, was passed, as was also the bill conferring jurisdiction to the United States over the territory of the Fort Riley military reservation, and the bill for the payment of the National Guardsmen who took part in the Stevens County war. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the Railroad Commissioners concerning certain charges made against railroads, and if necessary investigate the Judiciary Committee on bills indefinitely postponed, except where a minority report is presented, was agreed to. The Quaintel Road Script bill, for the reimbursement of the Executive Council for \$14,300 advanced to pay interest, was passed, as was also the bill conferring jurisdiction to the United States over the territory of the Fort Riley military reservation, and the bill for the payment of the National Guardsmen who took part in the Stevens County war. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the Railroad Commissioners concerning certain charges made against railroads, and if necessary investigate the Judiciary Committee on bills indefinitely postponed, except where a minority report is presented, was agreed to. 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Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD, KANSAS

THE THREE TRAVELERS.

Three travelers, once on a time,
(As ancient story goes)
Together reached a country inn,
And sought a night's repose.

One was a Judge, of merry mien,
Altho' his locks were gray;
The second was a Parson grave;
The third, a Captain gay.

"Alack!" the evil host replied,
"You're welcome to my fare;
But, on my word, the Golden Swan
Has but one bed to spare!"

"In such a case it were but just,"
The weary travelers said,
"The landlord should himself decide
Which one shall have the bed."

"Well, be it so," mine host replied;
"To me 'tis all the same;
Now, gentlemen, I pray, proceed—
Let each assert his claim."

The Captain was the first to speak,
And by his sword he swore
That he had lain in parson
A dozen years and more.

His honor then put in his claim:
"For twice as long as that
I've worn the ermine of a Judge,
And on the bench have sat."

The Parson said: "I serve the church;
In this my claim appears
That in the sacred ministry
I've stood for thirty years."

"The case is settled!" said mine host;
"The Parson's right is best;
To he or she—'tis very clear—
Affords a deal of rest."

"But one who like this worthy man,"
The laughing landlord said,
"Has sworn (God help him!) thirty years,
May fairly claim the bed!"
—John G. Saxe, in N. Y. Ledger.

HEART AFFECTIONS.

Story of the French Hair-Dresser and His Customer.

Mr. Sainton, the hair-dresser, was a Frenchman, therefore his English neighbors regarded him with suspicion. He was also exceedingly stout, and his stoutness had come upon him at an unbecomingly early age, so that he had long been the object of his neighbors' merriment. When to these facts it is added that, although a keen and prosperous business man, he had attained the age of fifty without making any effort to marry, enough will have been said to show why he was disliked.

Why was he not married? Were English women not good enough for him? The pretty milliner across the street had been heard to remark in his presence that she should never refuse a man simply because he was a foreigner. Or if he did not want an English wife, why did he not import one from Paris with his perfumes? No, there was no reason for his behavior; and Mr. Sainton was the object of his neighbors' aversion.

Neighbors are often wrong in their estimates. In the heart of this shrewd and stout French hair-dresser there lay the capacity for that one supreme, lasting affection which is the halo crown of every truly noble life, and of which how many hearts which bear this world's reputation of nobility fall short! Yes, Mr. Sainton's love story was in the past, and it had come about in this way:

One day when the hair-dresser was still a young man, not long after he had first settled in Albert street, the door of his shop opened and a young woman came in. Her figure was short and broad, and she was lame, walking with a crutch. Her face and features were large and peculiarly frank in expression, and upon her head was a very large hat. When she spoke, it was with a loud staccato voice; her words fell after one another like hailstones in a storm; there was no breathing space between them.

"I want Mr. Sainton."
"What may I have the pleasure of showing, madame?"
"Good gracious! I told you I wanted to be shown Mr. Sainton. Are you Mr. Sainton? None of you assistants for me. I want my hair cut."

The hair-dresser laid his hand upon his heart, as though to point out his own identity. He bowed, and as even at that age he was very stout, the effort of the bow caused his small eyes to shut and open themselves again. There was nothing staccato about the manner of the hair-dresser; he had carefully cultivated that address which he supposed would be most soothing to those who submitted themselves to his operations.

"Very well," said the little lady, apparently satisfied with the identification. "I want my hair cut. It is like a sheaf of corn. It is like a court train. It is like seven horses' manes tied together, if they were red. It is like a comet's tail."

It is probable that the hair-dresser only took in that part of this speech upon which he was in the habit of concentrating his attention, and that the force of the similes which followed one another like electric shocks escaped him altogether. He was about to show the new customer into the ladies' room, where his staid and elderly sister was accustomed to officiate, but she drew back with decision.

"No, not at all; I have come to have my hair cut by Mr. Sainton, and I want to have it done in the room with the long row of chairs where the long row of men get shaved every morning. I told my sister I should sit there. You have no men in at this time of day, have you, Mr. Sainton? Now I shall sit here in the middle chair, and you shall wash my hair. My father is the baker round the corner. He makes good bread. Do you wash people's hair as well? Will you squirt water on it with that funny tub? Will you put it in

my eyes? Now I am up on the chair. Don't put the soap in my eyes, Mr. Sainton."

Sainton was not a man easily surprised. "Permit me, mademoiselle, would it not be better to remove the hat? Mon Dieu! Holy Mary, what hair!" For as the Eastern women carry their burdens on the crown of the head to ease the weight, so, when the large hat was off, it appeared that the baker's daughter carried her hair.

"Like the hair of a woman on a hair-restorer bottle, if it was red," remarked the girl, in answer to the exclamation.

"No, mademoiselle—no; it is not red. Mon Dieu! it is not red. Holy Mary! it is the color of the sun. Mon Dieu, what hair! As he untwined the masses it fell over the long bib, over the high chair, down till it swept the floor, in one unbroken flood of light.

"Wash it and cut it, and let me go home and make my father's dinner," said the quick voice, with decision. "My father is the baker round the corner, and he takes his dinner at two."

"Is it that mademoiselle desires the ends cut?" asked the hair-dresser, resuming his professional manner.

"Which ends?"
"Which ends?" he exclaimed, baffled, "Mon Dieu! these ends;" and he lifted a handful of the hair on the floor and held it before the eyes of the girl.

"Good heavens, no! Do you think I am going to pay you for cutting those ends? It's the ends at the top I want cut. Lighten it; that's what I want. Do you think I am a woman in a hair-dresser's advertisement to sit all day looking at my hair? I have to get my father's dinner. Lighten it, Mr. Sainton; cut it off; that's what I want."

"Mon Dieu, no!" Sainton again relapsed from the hair-dresser into the man. He too could have decision. He leaned against the next chair and set his lips very firmly together. "By all that is holy, no," he said; "you may get some villain Englishman to cut that hair, but me, never."

"You speak English very well, Mr. Sainton. Have you been long in the country? Well, wash the hair, then, and be done. Don't put the soap in my eyes."

Sainton was in ecstasies. He touched the hair reverently as one would touch the garments of a saint. He laid aside his ordinary brushes and sponges, and going into the shop, he brought thence what was best and newest. Do not laugh at him. Have we not all at some time in our lives met with what seemed the embodiment of our ideal? have we not set aside for the time our pretty economies and reserves, and brought forth whatever we had that was best of thought or smiles or venture?

"Ah, mademoiselle," he said, "to take care of such hair forever—that would be Heaven. I am a Frenchman; I have a soul; I can feel."

"Should you be afraid to die a sudden death, Mr. Sainton?" said the quick voice from the depths of a shower of water.

"Ciel! We do not speak of such things, mademoiselle. There will come a time, I know, when my hair will turn gray; then for the sake of my profession I shall be obliged to dye it. There will come a time after that when I shall die; but we do not even think of these things; it is better not."

"But should you be afraid to die now?" persisted the girl.

"Very much afraid," said the hair-dresser, candidly.

"Then don't feel, Mr. Sainton. I never feel. I make it the business of my life not to feel. They tell me there is something wrong with my heart, and that if I ever feel either glad or sorry I shall go off, pop, like a crow from a tree when you have shot it, like a spark that falls into water."

The hair-dresser meditated upon this for some time. He did not believe it. He had drawn the bright hair back now from the water, and was fondling it with his whitest and softest towels.

"Who was it that said to mademoiselle that her heart was bad?"
"Good gracious, Mr. Sainton, my heart is not bad. I know my catechism, and go to church, and cook my father's dinner every day, and a very good dinner it is, too. What put it into your head that I had a bad heart?"

"Pardon! Mademoiselle, I mistake. Who told mademoiselle that she was sick at heart?"

"Good gracious heavens! I am not sick at heart. To be sure my mother is dead, and my sister is ill, and my father is as cross as two sticks, but for all that I am not heart-sick. I like this world very well, and when I feel sad I put more onions into the soup."

Sainton went on with his work for some time in silence; then he tried again: "You say I speak good English, and I flatter myself I have the accent very well, but what avails it if I can not make you understand? Was it a good doctor who said mademoiselle's heart was affected—touched, I might say?"

There was a shout of laughter from under the shower of gold.

"My heart touched! One would think I was in love. No—my heart is not touched yet; least of all by you, Mr. Sainton—least of all by you, Mr. Sainton."

She repeated this last rhythmic phrase with a quaint musical intonation, as though it were the refrain of a song, and after her voice and laughter had died away she went on nodding her head in time to the brushing as if she were singing it over to herself. This distressed the hair-dresser not a little, and he remained silent.

"What shall I pay you, Mr. Sainton?" said the little lady, when the large hat was once more on the head.

"If mademoiselle would but come again," said the hair-dresser, putting both hands resolutely behind his back.

"When I come again I shall pay you

both for that time and this," she said, with perhaps more tact than could have been expected of her. "And if you want to live long, Mr. Sainton, don't feel. If I should feel I should die off, quick, sharp, like a spark that falls into water." She made a little gesture with her hand, as if to indicate the ease and suddenness with which the supposed catastrophe was to take place, and hobbled down the street. Sainton stood in the doorway, looking after her, and his heart went from him.

He sent her flowers—flowers that a duchess might have been proud to receive. He sent them more than once, and they were more; he argued much from that. He made friends with the baker in order that he might bow to him morning and evening. Then he waited. He said to himself: "She is English; if I go to see her, if I put my hand on my heart and weep, she will jeer at me; but if I wait and work for her in silence, then she will believe."

He made a parlor for her in the room above his shop; and every week, as he had time and money, he went out to choose some ornament for it. His maiden sister watched these actions with suspicion, threw scornful looks at him when he observed her watchfulness, and lent a kindly helping hand when he was out of sight. The parlor grew into a shrine ready for its divinity, and the hair-dresser worked and waited in silence. Ah, how many another lover has made his mistake! As if love unexpressed and unknown had power to bless any but the heart of the lover.

Mean while the girl also waited. She could not go back to the hair-dresser's shop lest she should seem to invite a renewal of those attentions which had given her the sweet surprise of the joy of love. The law of her woman's nature stood like a lion in the path. She waited through the months of the dreary winter till the one gleam of sunshine which had come into her sad young life had faded, till the warmth it had kindled in her heart died—as a lamp's flame dies for lack of oil; died—as a flower dies in the drought; died into anger for the man who had disturbed her peace; and when she thought she cared for him no more, she went again to get her hair cut.

"You have come," said Sainton; but the very strength of his feeling made him grave.

"Good gracious, yes, I have come to have my hair cut." You would not cut it when I was here, and I have been very poorly these three months. I could not come out, so the other day I had my sister cut it off. My father wanted to send for you, but I said no, and oh! it looks just as if a donkey had come behind and mistaken it for hay."

How quickly a train of thought can flash through the brain! Sainton asked himself if he loved the girl or the hair, and his heart answered, very sincerely, that the hair, divine as it was, had been but the outward sign which led him to love the inward soul of the girl.

"Mademoiselle ought not to have said 'no'; I should have come very willingly, and would have cut your hair, if I had known it must be so."

"I made my sister cut it; but it's frightful. It looks as if one had tried to mow a lawn with a pair of scissors, or shear a sheep with a penknife."

"I will make all that right," said Sainton, soothingly; "I will make it all right. Just in a moment I will make it very nice."

Yes, it was too true, the hair was gone; and very barbarously it had been handled. "I shall make it all right," he said, cheerfully. "I shall trim it beautifully for mademoiselle. Ah, the beautiful color is there all the same."

"As red as sunset or a geranium," she said.

"You do not believe that," sighed Sainton. He trimmed the hair very tenderly, and curled it softly round the white face, till it looked like a great fair marigold just beginning to curl in its petals for the night. He worked slowly, for he had something he wanted to say, and when his work was done he summoned up courage and said it. He told her his hopes and fears. He told the story blundering enough, but it had its effect.

"Mon Dieu!" said Sainton, but he said it in a tone that made his sister, who was listening to every word through the door, leave that occupation and dart in to his assistance.

"Qu'elle est morte," was her brief, stern comment. And so it was. The baker's daughter had felt, and she had died.

"This is not wholly unexpected," said the baker, sadly, when he came to carry away the corpse of his daughter.

"We all expected it," said the neighbors; "she had heart-disease." And they talked their fill, and never discovered the truth it would have pleased them best to talk about.

The short hair curled softly about the face of the dead girl as she lay in her coffin, and Sainton paid heavily for masses for her sweet soul. When they laid her in the church-yard he came home and took the key, and went into the little parlor all alone. She had never seen it. She had never even heard of it. It is sad to bury a baby that is dead; it is sadder, if we but knew it, to bury in darkness and silence a child that has never lived. A joy that has gone from us forever is a jewel that trembles like a tear on Sorrow's breast, but the brightest star in her diadem are the memories of hopes that have passed away unrealized and untold. Ah, well, perhaps the gay trappings of the little room, by their daily influence on his life, drew him nearer to Heaven. He gave the key to his sister afterward, and they used the room as their own; but that day he locked himself in alone, and, hiding his face in the cushions of her dainty chair, he wept as if a strong man can weep.

—Ezra Ripley, in Harper's Weekly.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

A Duty Which Every Farmer Ows to Himself and His Family.

When I was a lad it seemed all the mechanics, merchants and professional men in my neighborhood looked forward with great anticipations to when they could own and live on a farm, even if it was a small one. It seemed they were willing to devote their younger days to the accumulation of a competency sufficient to buy a farm, where they might pass the more mature years in a quiet and contented life.

Living in a village and buying every thing they consume except water and air, led them to look upon the farm as a life of independence and ease. I suspect that most of these men, when they bought their farms, went West for their location, for I see in the New England States farm after farm abandoned, the fences made of chestnut rails rotted away, and all kinds of timber growing on the once fertile fields and orchards.

I have been amused, and frequently instructed, listening to persons contemplating farming, that have made their start in life by some other means. I like to see a person start a farming plant with plenty of backing. If he is not a good observer and does not talk over matters with his neighbors, he will have a good deal of experience to compensate him for his reduced bank account.

This man, with his free bank account, has a great deal of pleasure in his anticipations, in his improvements and investments. He will make some of his neighbors envious in the lavishness of his expenditures. He is planting three dollars where only one will come up. He is farming, perhaps, for pleasure. I like to see this kind of work go on when I do not have to sign the checks. Only a small percentage of the farmers keep a diary, hence can not tell you the cost of putting in a crop, or what it costs to harvest same. It is but a small matter to keep a book in your pocket, or on the table, and every night put down the important transactions of the day. Say it costs so much to plow, so much to seed, so much to harvest, and my sales were so much. Now, after deducting rent of land, etc., what is my net profit? The same with the dairy. Charge feed, hay, rent, taxes and labor, and deduct from receipts, and you will see whether you are in a losing game or not. It is not safe to run a business without keeping books.

There are many small points in business which seem insignificant in themselves, but when you come to aggregate them they will astonish you. A bank cashier told me formerly he did not charge the half cent or the five cents in computing interest; but later on, when he examined into their immense business, and computed fractions and small amounts, he was surprised at the aggregate, and henceforth he takes all the smallest crumbs due him.

This keeping of accounts is a source of gratification, and makes the person more intelligent. Does any one want to stand up and acknowledge that he does not pursue the methods of intelligent, progressive farmers? I claim that progressive farming stands at the head of all callings. It is the very foundation and guiding star of our Nation.—Pacific Rural Press.

WORDS OF CAUTION.

Prudence and Economy Necessary to Success in Farming Pursuits.

On the farm, and in all the various details of rural and domestic life, prudence and a just economy of time and means are incumbent in an eminent degree. The earth itself is composed of atoms, and the most gigantic fortunes consist of aggregated items, insignificant in themselves, individually considered, but majestic when contemplated in unity and as a whole. In the management of a farm, all needless expenditure should be systematically avoided, and the income made to exceed the outlay as far as possible. Pecuniary embarrassment should always be regarded as a contingency of evil boding, and if contended against with energy and persevering fortitude, it must soon be overcome. Debt, with but little hope of its removal, is a millstone, dragging us down and crushing the life out of us. Be careful, therefore, in incurring any pecuniary responsibility which does not present a clear deliverance with the advantages which a wise use of it ought always to insure.

A farmer who purchases a good farm and can pay down one-third of the price, give a mortgage for the other two-thirds and possesses the heart and resolution to work it faithfully and well, enters upon the true path to success. He will labor with the encouraging knowledge that each day's exertion will lessen his indebtedness, and bring him nearer to the goal when he shall be disenthralled, and become a freeholder in his most cheering sense. But, without due economy in every department, in the dwelling as well as in the barn and in the fields, this gratifying achievement may not be reached until late in life, or may be indefinitely postponed. A prudent oversight, therefore, over all the operations of a farm, in order that every thing may be done that ought to be done, and nothing be wasted, will exert a powerful influence in placing a family on the high road to an early independence.—Household.

A simple remedy for a flagging appetite is a raw egg beaten till very light, mixed with a little milk and sugar, seasoned with nutmeg, and taken half an hour before eating.

It is worth while to take pains to keep the right side of carpet rags out when folding and winding them. It makes a vast difference in the appearance of the woven fabric.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Talents are best matured in solitude, character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world.

The reading of good books lifts up the despondent and points out the way to happiness and contentment.

Five years ago there were five girls' schools in Yokohama and Tokio. To-day there are more than thirty, and all well patronized.

Let the parent teach the child to obey, and he will give him the most precious lesson that can be given to a child. Obedience is the grandest thing in the world to begin with.

If you have talent for either the useful or beautiful, use it with judgment, not to the neglect of regular duty, but as an absorbent to keep you from drifting into vice and extravagance.

Reason and experience both forbid us to suppose that personal morality can be maintained without religion, or national morality to the exclusion of the religious principle.—Washington.

The students of Amherst College, through their papers, the Lit and the Student, are making a very strong and determined fight against compulsory attendance at chapel and church. The Student declares that it will fight it out "if it takes all summer."

The attentive reader of the Book of Acts can not fail to observe the frequency with which the Gospel, as preached by the apostles, is spoken of as "the Word of God" or "the Word of the Lord." God himself, and not man, is the authority upon which this Word rests.—N. Y. Independent.

Upward of 2,000,000 of youths of India are to-day receiving a liberal English education. For the most part it is purely secular. The spread of Western knowledge is opening the flood-gates of infidelity, of non-religion, leading the people in a state not only credulous, but godless.—Rev. W. Burgess, of India.

Parents do not generally realize the lasting influence of home training. We are what we are, in a large measure, because of the education we received in the home of our parents. The happiness of our children depends, to a very considerable degree, on the influence by which they are surrounded in their early years.—United Presbyterian.

Learn as many lessons in politeness as possible—it will pay in more ways than one. Many a man has made his fortune by his beautiful and pleasing manners. Still remember that true politeness comes from the heart, and no mere outward show can long take its place. Learn every lesson perfectly, often reviewing it in your own mind.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The vicious reproving vice are like the raven chiding blackness.

A good trade is something which bank failures or commercial panics do not destroy.

Great ideas travel slowly, and for a time noiselessly, as the gods whose feet were shod with wool.

Talk is cheap in this world, because the supply is so much larger than the demand.—Baltimore American.

Conduct is the great profession; behavior is perpetually revealing; what a man does tells what he is.—F. D. Huntington.

No life can be well ended that has not been well spent; and what life has been well spent that has no purpose, that has accomplished no object, that has realized no hopes?

Some people will say things about other people without thinking that other people can say things about some people as big as beams compared with motes. Think of it.—Galveston News.

We can not overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.—Garfield.

A State to prosper must be built on foundations of a moral character; and this character is the principal element of its strength and the only guaranty of its permanence and prosperity.—J. L. Curry.

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.—Bouvier.

There is a sort of moral harmony that arises out of the great movement of the universe, and when a man gets his life in tune with that, he is in tune with all that is best, either in the present or the hereafter.

It is a God-like quality to pass by the weak points and extract the commendable traits of humanity. Do not attribute the worst motives to people; you may sometimes be deceived, but in the end you will be happier.—St. Louis Stationer.

Sir Arthur Helps says, with respect to the kind of persons to be trusted, it may be observed that grave, proud men are very good confidants. Secrecy is very much a matter of habit; and it may be expected that those who have ever had to conduct any business in which secrecy was essential will acquire a habit of reserve for all occasions.

Perhaps one of the rules for good manners more honored in the breach than in the observance, is the assurance that independence does not mean impudence. A great many seem to have the idea that if they show complete disregard for the feelings of others, they are vindicating their own position. They are ostentatiously familiar with those who may be considered of social superiority, and rough or contemptuous to those less fortunate.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A small dish of charcoal placed in the meat larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice.

By putting a dish of hot water in the over the temperature can be easily lowered, if found too hot while baking.

Salted beef can be plunged into boiling water; this hardens the outer side at once, and keeps the juices within the meat.

According to an English barber frequent washings of the head will produce baldness. Another important agent in causing baldness is the use of fancy toilet soaps in shampooing the head. A good brush and comb are sufficient to keep the head clean.

A few pence will buy an ounce of saturated solution of permanganate of potash at a chemist's. If when a drop of this solution is added to a tumbler of water its color changes brown, it is unfit to drink; if it remains clear, or slightly rose-colored after an hour, it is, broadly speaking, safe.

The following is a good recipe for cologne water: Take a pint of alcohol and put in thirty drops of oil of lemon, thirty of bergamot and half a gill of water. If musk or lavender is desired, add the same quantity of each. The oils should be put in the alcohol and shaken well before the water is added. Bottle it for use.

Mushrooms and Eggs.—Cut mushrooms in halves, stew ten minutes in a little butter, salt and pepper. Drain off, put the mushrooms in a deep dish, break enough eggs over to cover the top, season with salt and pepper, spread the top with bits of butter and grated bread crumbs; bake until the eggs are set.—Farm and Fireside.

Citron Pudding.—Three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of butter, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of baking-powder, three-fourths of a cupful of cornstarch, one-fourth of a cupful of milk, the stiff whites of three eggs, one-half of a cupful of sliced citron. Bake. Eat with sauce.—Good Housekeeping.

Plants, like human beings, need air, light, warmth, food and drink, and if these are supplied in proper quantities they will live and thrive, accidents, of course excepted. The first requisite is to have good, rich soil, mixed with one-third sand for potting. Next proper drainage, which is of vital importance to all potted plants.

Lemon Preserves.—Take large, firm lemons, not quite ripe, and cut into slices one-quarter of an inch thick, take out the seeds, soak in brine a week. Then soak in clear water for several days till quite free of salt and bitter taste, weigh lemons, and boil till soft enough to pierce with a straw, make a thin sirup, allowing a pound of sugar to one of fruit, put lemons in, let simmer two hours. Pour out in a bowl, and if the sirup gets thin in several days, put on fire and boil till jelly. Put up when cool in a glass jar with a screw top. The same recipe may be used for oranges.

CHEESE FOR ESCHEWING.

A Variety That Ought Never to Have Been Invented.

It is a humiliating statement, but true, that comparatively little cheese is eaten here because comparatively little is fit to eat. If our local markets consult anybody's taste it would seem to be the kind of taste that ought not to be consulted. In my travels West and Southwest I frequently wished to carry a luncheon; often I went to half a dozen places where cheese was sold, or offered for sale, without finding any that a person with decent self-respect would consent to eat, and yet the price was always sixteen or twenty cents a pound. To make bad worse, when the poor cheese is cut for some unfortunate and much-to-be-pitied customer the remainder waits long for purchasers, becoming dry and hard, and if there be room for depreciation it takes on a worse flavor than it had in its first estate. The poor cheese is largely of the skim-milk variety, a kind that ought never to have been invented; the man who perpetrated that atrocity should be compelled to eat his impoverished stuff in the penitentiary for the remainder of his life. Those who make and deal in skim-milk and other inferior cheese hope to find customers who will pay about as much for a poor article as for a good one; this expectation crowds the market with inferior goods of all kinds; if the customer is too crotchety to be cheated the dealer's fraudulent intention is all the same. Good sweet cream is a choice delicacy, but it is atrocious to spoil an important edible to get it. Cheese generally sells too high—much too high if poor, and somewhat too high if good. Farmers of the South and West, wherever grass grows freely, and where land is cheap, can make cheese at a profit at ten cents a pound. Why, then, should poor cheese sell in their market at twenty cents? Perhaps it costs more to make cheese than beef, but you don't have to kill the cow to get the cheese—unless you are after a brag "record." More cheese and less bacon would improve the Southern diet. Most cheeses are too large; thirty, forty and fifty pounds is more than families wish to buy at one time, and dealers take large pay for cutting them up; five, ten and fifteen pounds would be bought, and dealers could afford to sell cheese of that size at an advance of two cents a pound. Let factories stock the market with good cheese of light weight, and their sales would be trebled, and the public supplied with a nutritious and palatable food.—Major H. T. Brooks, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE FORGOT-ME-NOT.

A Legend.

When, Eden's bowers compelled to leave, By man's sad fall, Fairer of women, matchless Eve, Mother of all, Whose tresses floated, unconfined, Of blue so bright...

In foreign soil its roots were set; With sorrow's tears the leaflets wet; Yet never could its heart forget, The home it knew.

ALLEN GRAY; - or - The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN B. MUSICO, AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BARKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

(Copyrighted, 1888, by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company.)

CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

She seemed to have been reared in seclusion and taught to look upon every one as an enemy. It was only the direst necessity that induced her to trust him on that occasion.



forfeit me the sum of one thousand dollars!" "It's a trick; ye've set up a job on me," cried Tom Simmons, furiously. "I'll not stand it."

"I swear, things hev got to come to a focus," he roared, in a fury. "Very well, sir, let them focus," said Allen, somewhat spiritidly. "What is wrong?" "I've heerd yer gwine to support Simmons."

"I support you for sheriff, and him for the Legislature." "Is he running for the Legislature?" "Yes." "Hev ye published my announcement yet?" "It will appear this week."

Allen drew the written agreement from the pigeon-hole in his desk and read it to the angry Mr. Strong. "But then, I didn't know he was gwine to run fur the Legislature," persisted Strong.

and black eyes and bloody noses became a common sight before election. "The angry editor, disgusted with the people, the town and the election, remained in his office all day. When returns came in from all the townships he was not surprised to learn that both the Turley's Point candidates were badly defeated."



SHE WANDERED DOWN TO THE OLD DESERTED ROAD.

ous building becoming daily more fixed in his mind and more a part of himself. "Try as he would it was impossible to efface that image from his memory."

From an open window came the strains of a piano. Allen was entranced at the French air that floated on the evening breeze from the window of the house. Even as he listened enraptured the music ceased, the door opened, and a slight form, with a light shawl thrown over her shoulders, came down the white-pebbled walk to the gate.

I would be ungrateful indeed were I to forget that, at my request and for me, you risked your life. "Have you any objections to me sitting here at your side?" said Allen.

"What do you mean?" Allen asked, gazing wonderingly into the sweet, beautiful face. "You, who have scarce been in the village, how has it wrecked your hopes?"

"I wish to be more than a brother to you," she said, her face very pale, yet she was not excited. "I did not come here expecting to meet you," she said, "but since by chance we have met, I am glad of it."

MOROCCO LEATHER.

How It Is Made in the Factories of Wilmington and Philadelphia. At the beginning of the industry it was all hand work. Now it is largely done by machinery.

This has all changed. To express it in the words of the old-time morocco finisher. "They don't want skins 'put out' now. I don't understand it, but I own up the boys make better leather than we did."

A negro couple were recently married at Griffin, Ga., when they were the recipients of presents to the value of nearly two hundred dollars. Very soon thereafter the sable husband's cupidity mastered him and he jacked the wedding presents into a grip and decamped, leaving his bride destitute.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK.

Essentials Necessary to Building Up a Trade in Blooded Animals. In order to make a success of breeding and raising stock to sell again as breeders, it is not only necessary to have good stock, but he must build up a reputation for his stock and himself.

It is not only necessary that he should own good stock, but he must be able to make and breed so that the offspring that he may secure will not only be of fully as good a quality as the parents, but he must be able to still further transmit these good qualities to his offspring.

SWEET POTATOES.

What a Large Cultivator Has to Say About Their Value as a Food for Stock. Those farmers in the West and South who raise grain and stock should certainly raise sweet potatoes to feed their stock in connection with grain.

USES OF INSECTS.

New Theories Advanced by a Prominent New Jersey Entomologist. George D. Hulst, entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, holds to the opinion that injurious insects after all are not an unmitigated evil.

Little Pepi's Revenge.

"Ma, may I speak?" "You know that you are forbidden to talk at table, my dear." "Can't I just say one thing?" "No, Pepi! When papa has finished his paper, then you may talk."

An Inharmonious Chord.

George—That is a beautiful piece, Laura, and you have played it most softly. But what is that rumbling noise I have been hearing nearly all the time since I came in?

FULL OF GRATITUDE.

A Book-Agent Who Was Thankful for Being Kicked Down-Stairs. "Good morning, sir." "I glanced from my desk at a tall, cadaverous-looking individual, clad in a faded brown ulster."

"I'm very much obliged to you for the opportunity of showing it to you." "Not at all," I replied, turning to my balance-sheet. "Couldn't I offer you some inducement in the way of easy terms?"

Annoying Devotion.

She had married a handsome man. She was warned against him. All her young lady friends told her he was a flirt and gave her a full account of what he had said to them, and how they could have had him if they wanted, but they would not think of confiding the happiness of their lives to such a flirt.

George and Laura.

George—That is a beautiful piece, Laura, and you have played it most softly. But what is that rumbling noise I have been hearing nearly all the time since I came in?

—A planter of Milltown, Ga., wrote a note some time ago and placed it inside a bale of cotton, asking the manufacturers to communicate with him. Six months after he received a letter from Watworth Mills, Lancashire, England, stating that the cotton was worth twelve cents a pound.

—If you don't want to buy, come in anyway and pet our cat," is a friendly invitation which a sign in front of a Seafalls, Mo., store holds out to passers by.

The Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday

Official Paper of Chase County

Half Hours in Science and Art... The name of a new illustrated publication for boys...

POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE

The Democracy has redeemed its pledges to open Oklahoma to settlement.

Kansas is paying \$400 a day for a very bad quality of legislative gas.

Gen. George C. Rogers, of Kansas, has resigned his position in the pension office.

It is estimated that a million dollars was sent out of Kansas last year, to Kansas City alone, for beer, wine and whisky.

The present attitude of Germany on the Samoa question is a virtual back for Germany.

Especially under Democratic administration.

The following order has been issued by the Postmaster-General, and will be of interest to all.

The Globe Democrat calls attention in the following to a constitutional provision of this State that has evidently outlived its usefulness.

Kansas is the only State where men who aided or abetted the rebellion can not vote or hold office until such disability shall be removed.

The editor of a Springfield paper is hiding out and keeping very shady just now.

The editor of a Springfield paper is hiding out and keeping very shady just now.

It is stated on somewhat doubtful authority that a committee of the Legislature will be appointed to make a complete list of the resources that have been discovered in Kansas.

The special committee of the Kansas Legislature appointed to investigate the extent of alien land-holding in Kansas finds that Mr. Scully, who lives in London, England, owns 80,000 acres of the choicest land in Barton, Butler, Marshall, and Dickinson counties.

The weekly Democrat is same size as daily, making forty-eight columns almost entirely solid reading matter.

This most excellent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: Daily Democrat, one year, five dollars; six months, three dollars; Weekly, one dollar per year—payable in advance.

By the supplemental instructions, Judge Woods may have saved Dudley from the penitentiary and Republicans of still higher rank from the exposure which Dudley's dynamite would have brought upon them.

ment that it will be impossible to repair, except by his impeachment, because he has said, in effect, that crimes against the Election Laws shall not be punished when committed by Republicans.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We have received from Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary, the Sixth Biennial report of the Kansas State Historical Society.

The library additions of books, pamphlets and newspaper files, not including duplicates, number 12,864 volumes.

The whole number in the library at the present time is as follows, namely: 9,971 bound volumes; 30,353 unbound volumes; 7,981 bound newspaper files and periodicals; in all, 48,306 volumes.

The report contains a list of Kansas newspapers and periodicals now published, from which it appears that they now number 827 in all.

BETTER THAN EVER.

It did seem as though the seedmen outdid themselves last year in the line of elaborate catalogues, but here comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1889.

We also notice that Vick returns to the plan started by the founder of the business years ago, of offering cash prizes at the State Fair.

The following patents were granted for the two week ending Feb. 2, 1889.

S. B. Alley, Selma, check row planter; G. L. Banks, Fall River, check rowing attachment; A. F. Brenner and J. A. Myers, Finney, protector for the chimneys; J. W. Brown, Miltonvale, cultivator for hatched corn; G. W. Cochler, Bellville, gage head for pocket rules; C. E. Warner, Melvern, automatic grain weighing machine.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

One of the most valuable exchanges that reaches our table is the Kansas Democrat, published at Topeka, by the Democrat Publishing Company.

The Democrat is a six column, eight page daily paper, and first-class in every respect.

This most excellent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: Daily Democrat, one year, five dollars; six months, three dollars; Weekly, one dollar per year—payable in advance.

WORTHY OF PERSISTENCE.

In speaking of Compound Oxygen we have been encouraged by calling to mind the reflection, "It is the drip and drop or persistence that, in the end, makes an impression on the stone."

presented these features of Compound Oxygen.

FIRST—ITS COMPOSITION. Oxygen in salutory adjustment to nitrogen and vitalized by positive magnetism.

SECOND—ITS DEVELOPMENT. Twenty years of scrupulous development by a staff of skillful and conscientious physicians.

THIRD—ITS ADMINISTRATION. Inhaled in a breath, and taken directly to the breathing surface, where it is immediately appropriated.

FOURTH—THE RESULT. A renewal of vigor; a buoyancy of mind; healthy performance of function; delightful restoration; hope—courage.

FIFTH—ITS REPUTATION—but we will leave that in the hands of our patrons.

Send for the brochure of 200 pages, or our quarterly review, Health, Life, and Comfort, the results of Compound Oxygen treatment in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all other complaints of a chronic nature.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Jan., 1889, a petition, signed by H. S. Lincoln and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state at large, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows:

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1889. Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by William Piper, and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state at large, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows:

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STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state at large, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows:

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state at large, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows:

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. 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 presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state at large, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows:

Griffs and J. Critton as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

Quarterly Report of the County

Treasurer, Ending January 28th, 1889.

Table with financial data: State tax prior to 1889, County Fund, Court-house bond interest, Court-house bond sinking, etc.

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Sale of School Land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday, February 9th, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

Table with land sale details: Sec. 20, R. 1, per acre Imp, N.W. 1/4, S. 22, N. 23, S. 24, S. 25, S. 26, S. 27, S. 28, S. 29, S. 30.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STOVES AND

TIRWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Headquarters for Livery Rigs.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front!

For the prices are so that all are able;

Good teams for business and others to visit;

With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;

Closed carriages and narrow buggies

Open to the sun, or full stock covers;

Horses well trained, and know just what to do;

Either a business trip or a Rankaboo;

And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays;

Are specially hitched for the party that pays.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

The compound oxygen treatment, Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen, magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment:

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. E. M. Connel, Editor Lutheran Observer, New York.

Rev. Charles Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.

Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.

Julius H. Keenan, Quenemo, Kans.

Mrs. Mary Livermore, Quenemo, Mass.

Judge R. S. Vorhies, New York City.

E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.

Edward Wilson, 322 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo.

F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.

Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.

Mrs. Emma Cooper, Uthula, Spanish Honduras, C. A.

J. C. Cook, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.

M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.

James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorset, England.

James Earl, Howral, New South Wales.

And thousands of others in all parts of the world.

"Compound Oxygen"—is made of Action and results, in the title of a new brochure of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to the remarkable curative action and record of several hundred surprising cases in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN

No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand for hides.

Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides.

MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 1425-21

Our Little Men and Women,

1889.

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves.

Mrs. M. F. Butts has written a new story in twelve parts entitled PATCHY AND HIPPITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful full-page pictures.

BOY BOB'S MENAGERIE will picture many animals, and give Bob's peculiar account of them.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates will contribute a dozen poems about DAME NATURE'S WAYS, the real ways. Many pictures by Mr. L. H. Bridgman.

There will be stories of home and foreign life, games, sports, some Western folk-wonders, and a host of other good things.

Five full page pictures, besides no end of smaller ones. Twelve times a year, and all for only 5 cents.

The Christmas Number.

Is full of SANTA CLAUSES and other good things. It will be sent free if you will send your name on a postal card. When you send your name, you might as well send the names of three or four of your young friends who want 10,000 boys and girls to have this number free.

Address: REV. P. W. RAIDABAUGH.

BABYHOOD

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

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

And the Chicago Advance:

"No mother but must appreciate its help and helpful suggestions, and the grateful for the solving of perplexities and the wiping over hard places which every one comes to who has a child of young children. We commend it to every mother in the land."

Also the New York Graphic:

"The success of this periodical has been enormous. It makes young mothers feel that the only subject worthy of attention is at last being recognized."

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

"I am grateful to BABYHOOD; I have seen but two numbers, but have learned so much from those that I feel I should be doing my children wrong if I should fall of the opportunity to learn more."

"The help it has given me has been so great that I would have gladly paid for it if I had not been so fortunate as to have it sent me free."

"I am a young mother and I feel that I have learned so much from your magazine that I would have gladly paid for it if I had not been so fortunate as to have it sent me free."

"I cannot speak too highly of BABYHOOD. During the three years that I have subscribed to it, I have felt that I have learned so much from it that I would have gladly paid for it if I had not been so fortunate as to have it sent me free."

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INVESTIGATING.

The Penitentiary Special Committee at Work.

Ex-Sheriff Keller Testifies—So Do Loper, Buckley, Barnes and Others—Some- what Conflicting Testimony as to Coal Contracts.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 30.—The much talked of investigation of the penitentiary commenced its session yesterday at ten a. m., at the Planters House, all the members being present, as follows: Senators Harkness, Kelley (of Crawford County) and Price; Representatives Admire, Waldron, Rice, Elliott and Berry, L. C. Smith, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, is the executive officer and Mr. Stewart is the stenographer. Attorney-General Kellogg acts as attorney for the State, and Captain J. B. Johnson represents the penitentiary directors.

Senator Harkness was chosen chairman. James A. Loper was the first witness called and stated that he first met Richter and Hiatt in 1883, in either Leavenworth or Atchison County; he had one-half of the coal contract at the penitentiary; Barnes had the other half; they were not jointly interested; his contract was for half the output; did not remember that he had any relations except that he got the contract; he just put in his bill; did not remember any special conversation with Hiatt about the coal contract; used his influence to have Hiatt appointed one of the directors of the penitentiary; this was before the letting of the contract; recollected no conversation with Richter prior to letting of the contract; Richter may have said to him that he would get the contract; he wanted to get out of the business and transferred his interest to Barnes; he put no money in the business; when he gave up the business he was paid \$1,000; was paid this by Dr. Krohn. Mr. Loper's testimony, which was lengthy, was in this strain throughout.

D. J. Keller was called. He said in substance that Dr. Krohn was a person that talked to him about the coal contract, stating that there was money in it and persuading him to go into the business. He consented, and in a short time Krohn told him it was necessary to put in some money to secure the appointment of Hiatt as director, and to defeat a bill pending before the Legislature to secure the appointment of Richter as director of the penitentiary. At the solicitation of Krohn, he put up \$250 for this purpose. After Mr. Hiatt was appointed director a company was formed to get the coal contract. The company consisted of Barnes, Buckley, Loper, Krohn and himself.

"Barnes was to take care of Hiatt, and myself and Buckley were to take care of Loper and Krohn." In response to inquiry, Keller stated that these matters were talked over by himself and Hiatt. He and Hiatt had always been fast friends. "There was no stipulated sum agreed to be paid to me or any one else," continued the witness. "It was generally figured out that we could sell the coal for so much, and there would be the profit. There was a contract to this effect and it was written out by Dr. Krohn, and signed by Barnes, Buckley, Loper and Krohn and witnessed by myself, and the contract was given to Mr. Buckley. I do not know what became of this contract, only what Buckley said. He told me he had surrendered it to Barnes. The contract stipulated in a general way that each one's profit should be. Barnes and Buckley could not agree and called one another liars and thieves, and I concluded there were too many in the scheme, and made up my mind not to have anything to do with the coal."

The witness testified as to the return to him of the \$250 after withdrawing. He testified to the presence of Director Hiatt at several of the preliminary meetings in a company with Mr. Richter. Upon cross-examination he stated that to his knowledge Richter and Hiatt never got any money out of the coal contracts. F. C. Buckley testified that he did not have a copy of the contract drawn up by Krohn in regard to the division of the profits. He lost it last Friday night on the streets. It was in his hand writing. He did not know what had become of the original contract. He did not think he had given it to Barnes. The contract was signed by himself, Barnes and Loper. The substance of the contract was that Barnes, Loper and himself were each to have one-third of the contract.

E. N. Barnes was then called. He denied that he had ever signed a contract with Buckley and Loper about the division of the coal contract, and the profits arising therefrom. He said that he got the coal contract at the penitentiary in the spring of 1885 for 40,000 bushels of coal. He thought he had a copy of the contract, but was not certain. He would try to find it for the committee. He had no contract of any kind with Loper or Buckley. He understood that Loper had a contract with the penitentiary management. The witness then gave a lengthy account of the coal transaction. Upon cross-examination the witness stated that he had never asked for the return of the \$1,000 paid for the Loper contract when it was canceled. He did not mention it to Krohn, Loper or himself. He gave the money and did not know if he paid it to Loper, as he never talked with Krohn about it.

Second Day. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 31.—The Legislative investigating committee met at nine a. m. yesterday and recalled F. C. Buckley, who in reply to questions by the Attorney-General said: "I can not give the date of the contract made with Barnes and Loper, but it was after the appointment of Hiatt. The contract provided that Barnes, Loper and I should be equal partners. There were no secret partners to my knowledge. I had none. Nothing was done under the contract because Barnes and I could not agree. Krohn drew up the contract, but had no interest in it. He was not the particular friend of the party. Nothing was said in the contract about Barnes taking care of Hiatt, nor anything on the part of myself about taking care of Richter. And I desire to state here I did not talk with Richter about coal contracts, but did have a conversation with Hiatt." The witness gave a full account of the meeting of Barnes, Keller and Loper and himself at Atchison, but stated that neither Richter nor Hiatt were there. The meeting broke up in a disagreement, because Barnes and witness were not friends. Krohn came in as a sort of peacemaker. Dr. Krohn was the next witness, and the important portion of his testimony is substantially as follows: "I am acquainted with the penitentiary officials. I wrote the contract for Buckley, Barnes and Loper, in Buckley's office. I do not remember the date. I acted for Loper. My first connection with coal contracts was when Loper came to me and

RUDOLPH DEAD.

The Crown Prince of Austria Found Dead in His Bed—Ereting Rumors.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, was found dead in bed yesterday morning by his valet at Mierling, a suburb of Vienna. The Gazette says: "Fate has inflicted a crushing blow upon the imperial home and the people of Austria-Hungary. Our universally esteemed Crown Prince is dead." The Gazette then narrates that the Crown Prince on Monday went on a shooting excursion to Mierling, accompanied by several guests, including Prince Philip of Coburg and Count Hovos. He felt somewhat indisposed Tuesday and therefore excused himself from attending the family shooting party at Hofburg. When the shooting party assembled yesterday morning the Crown Prince did not appear. Immediate inquiries were made and the guests were overcome with the terrible news that the Crown Prince was dead from a stroke of apoplexy.

It is stated that official private telegrams affirm that the death of the Crown Prince was due to a wound inflicted by a rifle. Many persons here refuse to believe that death resulted from apoplexy and all kinds of rumors of shooting by accident or design are current. Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, is now the heir presumptive to the throne. He has three sons, Francis, Otho Arthur and Ferdinand. Archduke Otho is the next heir. It is thought, however, that Francis' resignation recently was only conditional.

The official announcement that apoplexy was the cause of death modified the alarm of the police arising from rumors that the Prince had been killed while shooting. Large crowds traversed the main streets and assembled in groups discussing the event. The hours first learned the news through the house commissary. A paralysis of business ensued, members rushing to the streets and besieging the telegraph offices. The bourse was immediately closed and the committee decided to keep it closed until Friday. The Reichsrath also adjourned amid great excitement. The court theaters and all the private theaters and places of amusement gave no performance.

The Crown Prince had suffered during the last few years of his life from rheumatism of the joints. Tuesday evening he had a severe shivering fit. The Vienna papers do not refer to sensational reports regarding the cause of the Crown Prince's death. One rumor was that he had been accidentally shot, while another had it that he had been murdered by a peasant. The body will be brought to Vienna at midnight.

When the news of her son's death was broken to the Empress she burst into tears and went herself to impart the sad intelligence to the Emperor, who appeared to be stunned by the news and unable to realize the truth. "THE BISMARCK DYNASTY." Scathing Criticism of Father and Son and the Emperor William.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Contemporary Review contains an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which bears no signature, but which contains internal evidence of having emanated from a high authority. It opens with a reminder that the Chancellor can not live long and that he has designated his son Count Herbert as his successor. The article frankly alludes to Count Herbert's youthful brawl, to his later intrigues and to his embroilment with a woman at Bonn when he had to slash his way with his sword, resulting in an ugly cut on the head. The Bismarckian contempt for women, accentuated by this and another intrigue after the war, is represented as the origin of all that is baneful in the Bismarckian character.

The article affects to dismiss as monstrous the insinuation of the opponents of Prince Bismarck that the Chancellor meditated the death of Emperor Frederick when he insisted that Frederick should leave San Remo for Berlin, but depicts the idea that his ascendancy would be menaced by Empress Frederick as a nightmare to the Chancellor, who further saw by Frederick's refusal to discuss State affairs with Count Herbert, that it was useless to hope that Herbert would ever be Frederick's Chancellor. Who could, therefore, be surprised, the writer asks, had Prince Bismarck wished the cancer to make haste?

The article is hardly less sparing in its criticism of the present Emperor. It calls him a "stupid, unscrupulous, and unprincipled man," and finds no difficulty, moral or sentimental, in founding his mother in a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart and in treating the Prince of Wales with such discourtesy as to prevent any intercourse between them.

BLOUANGER FEELS GOOD.

He Thanks His Followers For Brushing Away Foul Slanders.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—General Boulanger, in a letter, sent to his admirers, writes: "I am still under the influence of the deep emotion caused by the marvelous demonstration of Sunday. I do not wish to postpone the expression of my gratitude to the admirable population, which marched so bravely in serried ranks against a parliamentary coalition composed of those who approached me with the offer of the Republic, which their faults, their impotence and their intrigues have so gravely compromised. Never under any regime was an official campaign of infamous attacks, premeditated calumnies and menaces more scandalously conducted against a candidate. Ballot in hand, you brushed away at one sweep slander and slanders alike. The National Republican party, based upon the probity of its officers, sincerity and universal suffrage, is henceforth to be the foundation of the chamber, which has fought against it with unprecedented fury. The chamber has now nothing before it but dissolution, from which it will not escape. It is to you, electors—to your energy and good sense—that our country will owe deliverance from the parasites, which devour while they dishonor her. The Republic is now free to all Frenchmen of good will. May they enter it and others leave it. Viva la France. Viva la Republique."

Harrison's Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is learned from a gentleman whose informant is direct that four places in General Harrison's Cabinet have been definitely settled, and while not all of them have formally accepted, there is no doubt about their doing so. In the first place Mr. Blaine wrote to General Harrison more than ten days ago accepting the Secretaryship of the Treasury. This has unquestionably been decided by the General. He will be a member of the Cabinet, taking the post of Secretary of War, and as was announced some time ago, Mr. Wainwright will be Postmaster-General.

Fatally Wounded. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 1.—In a fight Wednesday night between Sam Burk, a well known saloon man, and J. B. Miles, a notorious gambler, because Burk would not treat Miles for a drink, Burk struck Miles in the head with a rock, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal.

Cigar Makers Win. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York Cuban cigar makers are victorious. Only one firm stands out. All the men have worked week. It is thought the protesting arm will succumb.

SAMOA IN CONGRESS.

A Resolution by Representatives Morrow—The Matter Considered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Morrow, of California, yesterday introduced in the House for reference the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the present condition of affairs at Samoa requires that this Government should aid the people of those islands in securing an independent native Government, free from the claims of territorial jurisdiction of any European power, and to the end that this purpose may be speedily and effectually accomplished, the President of the United States is hereby requested to insist on the restoration of affairs on said islands as the same existed at the time of the convention between the representatives of the Governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States held in the city of Washington in June or July, 1877; that he further aid in securing a settlement of the pending difficulties at Samoa of a satisfactory and solid foundation and in the restoration of peace and good order under a responsible native independent government with a court of competent jurisdiction to determine land titles and such other claims and controversies of foreign residents as may be properly cognizable by such a court, and that he take such further steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the Government and its citizens in said islands."

Chairman Herbert, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, says that an amendment will probably be offered to the Naval Appropriation bill when it is called up for consideration in the House appropriating \$100,000 for a coaling station at Pago Pago. He has not been able to confer with the members of the committee, but such as have been spoken to are in favor of the amendment.

The Senate yesterday was in executive session on Samoa affairs. Summing up a long speech reviewing the causes leading to the present contention, Mr. Sherman said the first thing to be done was for the United States to assert its power in the occupancy and possession of the bay of Pago Pago. That ought to be done immediately. It did not need war to protect a nation's rights. The mere assertion of those rights, the due regard for them, the expenditure of money there, the storing of coal there, the calling of vessels there—all of these things were assertions of power far more influential than protocols and diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. George asked: "The amendments do not menace a war, do they?" Mr. Sherman answered: "I do not think it necessary to menace any one. I believe that a straightforward, manly negotiation should be gone into between these three powers. It would be a shame and a disservice to our rights as a nation if we could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands. Whatever the newspapers may say there is nothing in the situation that would justify on the part of either nation a breach of the peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about an equal and peaceful settlement of the controversy. First, we want to assert and maintain our right to a station at Pago Pago and nobody will call that right in question; next, we ought to do what we promised to do—employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of this people. Therefore, I am willing to vote any sum of money to enable the President to conduct negotiations, to make surveys of the bay and to get better information in relation to those islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment—\$500,000—and place it at the discretion of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison, and I have no doubt that the power thus given—send agents there and to send ships there—will bring about a proper solution of this small controversy."

SKIPPED OUT.

The "Good Citizen" Who Pocketed Half a Million That Did Not Belong to Him Skips.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Joseph A. Moore, the half million dollar embezzler from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, has quietly left for parts unknown. The exact time of his departure is probably known only to one or two of his closest friends, and his attorney, Barrett, admitted that he had gone to Canada. Barrett would not tell when he left, but it is pretty certain he was in the city Sunday and got away some time Monday. He has had ample time to reach the Canadian line, but his friends here profess not to know what point in Canada he made for. No warrant for his arrest has been sworn out, nor had any step been taken looking to such a move.

Moore owed a good many small store debts ranging from \$10 to \$100, but not one of these debts remains unpaid. Last Saturday a lady relative of Moore's went several of the larger stores and calling for his account paid the cash, and yesterday a woman unknown at the several stores readily grew worse.

It has been discovered that when the late Eugene Wetherill, the husband of Emma Abbott, bought a business block here last year he paid \$40,000 in cash for it. The Connecticut Mutual held a mortgage of \$25,000 on the property, which Wetherill had to pay to the purchase money and obtained a valid release from the company, but it seems Moore never turned a dollar of the money over to the company and thus made a clean \$25,000 from the prima donna's purchase.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

Terrible Fate of School Children in Dakota.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. 30.—News has reached here that two school children perished in the storm Friday night and that a third is not expected to survive the exposure. Their names were French, and the party consisted of two little boys and an older sister aged eighteen. The French family lives about twelve miles east of Hitchcock. The children were taken to school by an older brother and promised to wait until he came for them at night. Children belonging to other families were taken home, but these refused proffered assistance, saying they would stay in the school house all night if their brother did not come. He did start, but could not make his team face the storm and gave it up. After waiting until dusk they started home, but became lost and wandered in the deep snow until exhausted. When found in the morning the two little boys were dead. The girl was severely frozen and unconscious. If she survives she will lose the lower portion of her legs and possibly one or both arms.

Judge Chism Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—Judge John Chism, a resident of Clay County and Kansas City for the last forty years, died at his home, 1069 Grand avenue, yesterday morning of paralysis of the heart. He had been ill about four weeks. His age was sixty-three years. Judge Chism was a native of Kentucky. He was county and probate judge from 1853-'67, and abandoned the active practice of his profession in 1873 in order to take personal charge of his property. He leaves one son, William, who lives at Liberty; two brothers, William Chism, a banker at Independence, and Joseph Chism, a banker at Stewartville, Mo., and a sister, Mrs. Dr. Mitchell of Liberty.

THE DEATH OF CLAYTON.

Particulars of the Cowardly Assassination at Plummerville, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—D. H. Womack, of Benton, a traveling man who was in the room with Hon. John M. Clayton and his friend, Mr. A. C. Hunt, in Mrs. Craven's boarding house at Plummerville, states: "Clayton had been nervous all the evening and was pacing the floor with his hands in his pockets and he walked toward the window over which the blind was partially drawn and was in the act of sitting down when a shot was fired through the window making a very loud report and putting out the light. We could hear the blood running from Clayton. I exclaimed: 'The lamp has exploded and killed him.' 'No,' said Alout, 'he has been shot.' When a light was brought we found that a load of buckshot had been fired through the window taking effect in the right side of his neck, breaking it, one bullet passing through. He fell back in the chair and then over on the floor.

Clayton's remains were brought to this city and were met at the depot by Knights Templar Commandery and a vast concourse of people and escorted to the commandery asylum, where they laid in state before being taken to Pine Bluff for interment. The fatal wound is a very ugly one, a charge of fifteen buckshot having entered the right side of the head, tearing a hole in which a man could run his fist. Seven balls passed clear through, making a hole on the left side an inch and a half in diameter. The neck was broken and all the arteries from the brain to the heart severed, and death was instantaneous.

A pistol found just outside Mrs. Craven's yard is the only clue to the perpetrators. The assassins wore heavy Arctic overcoats, which they pulled off as soon as they got outside of the yard. The people of Plummerville are horrified and mystified and feel outraged, too, on account of the cowardly assassination and openly declare they will hang the assassins if caught.

A bill has been presented in the Senate authorizing the Governor to offer \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderers of John M. Clayton.

SENATIONAL ARREST.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Cavanaugh, of Kansas, Arrested For Blackmail.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—A sensation was caused yesterday by the arrest of William T. Cavanaugh, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, on the charge of attempting to levy blackmail. The complainant is C. C. Baker, State Printer. Three days ago Baker received a letter as follows: "HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, Jan. 28.—This bill is offered for your consideration, as it is of more importance to you than any one else. If you consider it worth as much to prevent its introduction you can inclose in a sealed envelope addressed to John Baltimore, city post-office, six hundred dollar bills so that they may reach me by Wednesday, otherwise the bill will go in on the next day. You may take your choice, compare this with the law as it now is. There was no signature to the letter, but inclosed was a copy of a bill scaling down the prices of State printing from 25 to 35 per cent.

On receipt of the letter Mr. Baker consulted with his friends and decided to try to capture the blackmailer. He addressed a letter to "John Baltimore," and then stationed an officer in the post-office. The colored messenger of the State House, Ed Carr, called for the letter, and was immediately arrested. He said he was sent for the letter by W. T. Cavanaugh, and upon this information Cavanaugh was arrested. He was released upon his own recognizance and the case set for February 5. Cavanaugh admitted sending Messenger Carr the letter, but said that he did so at the request of a friend, who left Monday for the East, and until his friend's return he could not give his name.

Several bills of this character have been introduced during the session, the last one being Representative Burton's which went in Wednesday night and led into the State Printer with a free hand. The exposure has naturally created much talk, and if Cavanaugh appears for trial next week it is thought there will be some startling developments.

COLONEL PROUTY DEAD.

A Veteran Kansas Newspaper Man Dies at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Colonel Prouty, the veteran newspaper man, died yesterday. He had been ill some time, but Tuesday his friends were hopeful of his recovery. Wednesday there was a relapse and he died early in the morning. Colonel Prouty was born in Onondago County, N. Y., July 31, 1835. He came to Kansas in 1856 and that winter he set type in the office of the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence, of which office Preston B. Plumb was foreman. Later he was connected with a number of newspapers and in 1869 founded the Topeka Commonwealth. That year he was elected first State printer of Kansas and held the position until 1873. In August of that year he retired from the Commonwealth and subsequently engaged in various newspaper enterprises. He was fond of society and his circle of friends was extremely large. He leaves besides his wife four daughters and one son. The funeral will be held Sunday at two o'clock.

WAR DECLARED.

The Germans Declare War Against Mataafa in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 1.—Advices from Samoa state that the Germans have declared war against Mataafa and have given notice that all vessels arriving there will be searched for articles contraband of war. They have suppressed the Samoan Times. A passenger on the British steamer, Wainui, who visited Mataafa's camp, was placed under arrest, but was subsequently released in compliance of the demand of the English Consul. A proclamation has been issued placing the Apian police force under German control. Mataafa's followers number 6,000. They are strongly entrenched, and other Samoans are rapidly joining them. Upon the arrival of the steamer Richmond she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

A Doubt About the Nurse.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—It is now the popular belief that the Camden hospital nurse, Annie Eisenhart, inflicted her own injuries. She adheres to her original statement that some strange man assaulted her, but there are many contradictions in her various statements. A physician who made an examination says she was not criminally assaulted.

Rupture of the Heart.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the British Medical Journal states that the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph was caused by a rupture of the walls of the heart with a flow of blood into the sac enclosing the heart.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

The President Sends a Message to Congress on the Samoan Question—The Case Stated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President has sent to Congress additional correspondence relative to Samoan affairs, accompanied by the following message: "I had the honor on the 15th instant to communicate to your honorable body certain correspondence and documents in relation to affairs in the Samoan islands, and having since received further dispatches from the Vice Consul at Apia and the commander of the United States naval vessel Nipsic, in those waters, I lose no time in laying them before you. I also transmit herewith the full text of instructions from Prince Von Bismarck, the German Minister at this capital, which was communicated on the afternoon of the 28th instant. This appears to be an amplification of prior telegraphic instructions on the same subject communicated through the same channel, and which being set forth in the note of the Secretary of State to Count Von Arco Valley, the German Minister, of the 15th instant, was duly laid before Congress with my last message in relation to Samoan affairs.

It is also proper to inform you that on Monday, January 28, the occasion of the communication of the note of the Prince Chancellor, the Secretary of State was given to understand by the German Minister that his proposition for his Government to that of the United States for a conference on the Samoan subject was on its way by mail, having left Berlin on January 25, so that its arrival here in due course of mail can be looked for in a very short time. In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of State whether the proposition referred to was for a renewal of the joint conference between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended in July, 1887, or for the consti- eration of Samoan affairs de novo the German Minister stated his inability to answer until the proposition which left Berlin on January 25 should have been received.

I shall hereafter communicate to the Congress all the information before me in relation to the Samoan status. The correspondence accompanying the message gives amplified accounts of recent events in Samoa. It opens with a record of current events by Vice Consul Blacklock, including an account of the fight between the natives and the Germans as heretofore printed.

On December 15 and 16 the Consul says that about 150 sailors came ashore from a German man-of-war, and, becoming drunk, maltreated the natives badly. The marshal of his office, he also says, was beaten by the drunken fellows. There were only old men, women and children in town and it was with difficulty he prevented a squad of armed natives being brought in and attacking the Germans.

December 20 the German Consul sent Mataafa word to come on board the Adler that day and his life would be spared. He, of course, did not go, as he knew he would never come on shore again. The Consul says he arranged a meeting of the three Consuls at the German Consulate, but nothing could be done, as the German Consul refused to attend. The Consul must now take the matter in his own hands and revenge the losses. The day's diary closes as follows: "Captain Mullan sends more marines on shore to the Consulate, and a Gatling gun, and has fifty men detailed on board the Nipsic to land at once in charge of the first officer whenever the signal is made at this Consulate."

December 22 a meeting of the three Consuls and the representative captains was held to arrange for the better security of inhabitants within the neutral boundary but the German Consul would agree to nothing.

January 1, Captain Mullan having written to the captain of the German vessel which had seized an American boat received a reply to the effect that there was no flag flying on the boat. This was not true as the boat was seen from the Consular office, also by others in other parts of town, plainly flying the American flag. This was the usual way the Germans adopted for straightening out the outrages they committed.

In conclusion the Captain says: "I am of the opinion that our Government should have at this point more vessels, especially at this time. I have caused to be posted in the town of Apia a notice, to wit: That the lives of all American citizens will find protection on board this vessel, and that if the first intimation or outbreak of hostilities in Apia I shall land my force for the protection of property."

The last letter is from Prince Bismarck to Count Von Arco Valley, in which, while regretting the necessity, he declares Germany will carry on the contest against Mataafa, with the utmost consideration for American and English interests. In confirmation of this declaration a telegraphic dispatch has been received from Auckland, N. Z., which reads: "Samoa advises say that the Germans have declared war against Mataafa, and that probably all the Samoans will join against the Germans."

INTO A DUNGEON.

Candidate Whipper Refuses to Stay Whipped and Soliloquizes in Jail.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—W. J. Whipper, the regular Republican candidate for probate judge for Beaufort County in the late election, was "beaten" by the colored Republican candidate on the Fusion ticket and he and other defeated candidates contested the election and carried the case before Judge Aldrich, who decided against them and advised them to surrender the records of their offices to successful Fusionists. They refused to obey and were committed for contempt. Whipper and Graham, the candidate for coroner, have been lodged in jail, but the others have avoided the service commitment. Whipper defiantly says he will stay in jail until the case has been determined by the highest court. Meantime the county claimants of Beaufort are in trouble because they can not get their money until the matter is settled and the records have been surrendered to the proper custodians.

Boomer News.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Major Lillie, who went to Arkansas City to look up the situation there, returned last night, saying that while the boomers are there ready to make the invasion that the soldiers are also there to stop it. He says that the Territory can not be entered from Arkansas City and that the boomers' wagons in small bodies will be drawn to some other point from which the invasion can with less danger of interference be made. This will be Caldwell or Hannawell. One of his plans has, by this concentration of troops, been gained. The organization has succeeded in getting into Oklahoma 500 men who are now at work here upon their claims.