# County

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Elitor and Propri to

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

VOLUME XV.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889.

NUMBER 18.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 21st a bill passed granting the right of way across the Fort Hayes (Kan.) military reservation to the Omaha, Fort Dodge & Southern railway. The Tariff bill was then further considered until adpournment....In the House a joint resolution was introduced requesting the President to open negotiations with Mexico for the cession of Lower California. A spirit of fillustering was developed by several members, when Mr. Warner (Mo.) withdrew his motion to suspend the rules and pass the Oldshown bill and the rules and pass the Oklahoma bill and moved that a final vote be taken on the bill at four o'clock Thursday. The motion was finally adopted. A bill was passed authorizing the five civilized nations of Indians to lease lands within their boundaries for mining purposes, THE mystery su and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 22d a ludicrous petition was presented from a number of dentists asking that a bounty be paid on each tooth extracted in order to encourage American dentists and afford a better market for can dentists and afford a better market for agricultural products. The Tariff bill was then taken up and consideration continued. The debate finally closed and the bill passed by 32 ayes to 30 nays, a strict party vote. Adjourned... The House by a vote of 106 ayes to 109 nays refused to take up the contested election case of of Smalls vs. Elliott and went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harber bill. When the committee River and Harbor bill. When the committee e the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 23d committees In the Senate on the 23d committees reported and the concurrent resolution for counting the electoral vote was taken up and passed. The bill for the relief of the State National Bank of Louisiana caused quite a debate, but finally passed. On motion of Senator Frye the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was given precedence over other special orders. No other business of importance was transacted before adjournment...Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill, debate on which continued at greatlength. bill, debate on which continued at great length When the committee rose the House adjourned

WHEN the Senate met on the 24th a message was received from the House announcing the sudden death of Representative Burnes, of Missouri, and the passage of a concurrent resolution appointing three Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral. The resolution was concurred in, and Senators Vest, Coke and Cullom (Senator Teller afterward substituted for Cullom) appointed on the com-mittee, and the Senate adjourned...In the House Mr. Dockery announced the death of Hon. James N. Burnes and offered resolutions of respects which were adopted, and the House adjourned. [The committee on the part of the House consisted of Representatives Sayers, Morrill, Mansur, Wade, Bynum, Stone and Henderson!

In the Senate on the 25th the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the committee by Senator Hale. On motion of Senator Allison the Senate insisted on its amendment to the Tariff bill (being the Sen-ate substitute for the House bill) and asked for a conference. A bill passed increasing the max-imum of international money orders from \$50 to imum of international money orders from \$50 to \$100. The Pension Appropriation bill and Military Academy bill were also passed. The bill declaring trusts unlawful was then taken up, considered and ordered printed with amendments. The bill to provide for the sale of lands allotted to certain Black Bob Indians, and the bill to authorize the conveyance of cerand the bill to authorize the conveyance of cer-tain absence Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas passed. Thirty pension bills passed. Adjourned until Monday...In the House the Army Appropriation bill was reported and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sun-dry Civil bill, which was considered until re-

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Army Retiring Board, appointed to examine Judge Advocate-General Swaim for retirement, has found him not incapacitated for active service. The President has approved the findings and the status of the case remains unchanged.

CONGRESSMAN BURNES, of the Fourth district of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis on the floor of the House at Washington on the afternoon of the 23d and died soon after midnight at Willard's Hotel. His health had been failing for a JUDGE BREWER, of the United States

Circuit Court has relegated to the State courts the suits brought by the Rock Island and other railroads to test the validity of the Railroad law passed by the last General Assembly of Iowa. A MEETING of the National Council of

the National Union League has been called at Washington, March 2, for the purpose of strengthening the Republican party, especially in the South.

CONSUL WILLARD, at Guaymas, Mex., has sent a dispatch to the State Department denying the report that a number of citizens had been killed by Yaqui Indians near Oritz, thirty miles from Guaymas. He says the Indians attacked a small force of Mexican soldiers and killed several of them, but no foreign-

THE Washington Sunday Herald, until recently owned by the late Captain Burritt, has been sold for \$10,000.

THE Secretary of War has officially notified the city of Frankfort, Ky., that the old wooden bridge across the Kentucky river at that point must be raised as it is low for boats to pass under. The bridge has stood for over sixty years. RECENT confirmations: George W. Hen-

sel, of Pennsylvania, collector of internal revenue, Ninth district of Pennsylvania; John Tyler Campbell, of California, now Consul at Auckland, Consul at Foo Chow; John Marcy Councily, of California, Con-sul to Auckland; Robert S. Adkins, postmaster at Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, chairman of the Committee on Territories, has reported another omnibus bill providing an enabling act for the admission into the Union of the Territories of Arizona, Wyoming and Idaho.

## THE EAST.

WILLIAM MCREE, of Lockport, N.Y., railroad and waterworks contractor, who has large contracts, has failed with \$50,000 liabilities. He had lost money in the lumber

MRS. DANIEL DOWNEY, of Vineland, N. J. has been fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp, which set her house on fire. THE steel plant of the Glasgow Iron Company, of Pottstown, Pa., has been closed down for good because of lack of demand for the kind of steel made.

FIRE in New York City the other night destroyed \$100,000 worth of goods belonging to about twenty concerns.

THE other night an explosion occurred in slope No. 24 at Nanticoke, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., where a gang of engineers were at work making surveys. P. S. Sharsus, one of the engineers, was blown to pieces and Chet Owens, another, was instantly killed, and John Williams, a third, was fatally burned. Several others were more or less seriously burned.

WILLIAM RITTER'S brewery at Chicopee, Mass., and 400 barrels of lager beer have been setzed by United States officers because he had used beer stamps a second

COLONEL JACOB GREEN, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has issued a circular informing the policyholders that Joseph A. Moore, for sixteen years finan-cial correspondent of the company at Indianapolis, is a defaulter to the amount

THE mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of Thomas Conway, of Suf-folk, L. I., January 2, the day he was to have been married to Miss Mary Sullivan, was cleared up by Henry Kneeland, a farmer, finding him in his haymow insane and nearly dead.

Four thousand coal miners in and about Shenandoah, Pa., have been thrown out of work by the shutting down of collieries because of overstocked markets.

DURING a gale through which the steam er Amalfi, which arrived at New York recently from Hamburg, passed, three persons had limbs broken and other damage was done.

CHARLES R. SHEPARD, the noted book publisher of Boston, Mass., died recently aged sixty years. THE feather manufacturing firms of New York locked out their girls, number-

#### ing 800, on the 25th. THE WEST.

THE business portion of the village of Matamora, Ill., was destroyed by fire

the other day. Loss \$30,000. W. D. WASHBURN was elected Senator by the Minnesota Legislature on the 23d, notwithstanding charges of corruption and bribery in manipulating the Republican caucus, the investigating committee declaring that improper influences had not been used by Washburn or his opponent, Senator Sabin.

SEVEN Mormons of St. John, Ariz., have been arrested on account of timber frauds and three because of land frauds. The Mormons who control the region were greatly excited.

JUDGE WILSON, of the circuit court at Geneva, Ill., has refused to grant a new trial to Bauereisen, the alleged Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dynamiter who was recently found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.
MRS. LOU WRIGHT, a married woman,

was whipped by Whitecaps the other night in Monroe County, Ind.

THE rebellious Polish priest, Father Kolasinski, has established his indepen-dent church at Detroit, Mich., and recently administered the first communion to 265 girls and boys. The ceremony took place in a chapel fixed up for the occasion in a back room in his house. His follow-ing is said to be 2,000 families strong.

CHARLES LUMSDALLER, formerly wealthy farmer near Fergus Falls, Minn. was arrested at Port Townsend, Wash., recently charged with having poisoned his wife last spring.

THE Oregon Legislature in joint session has declared Hon. J. N. Dolph elected United States Senator to succeed himself. ABOUT 600 families were ejected from Oklahoma by Lieutenant Macomb recently. The boomers had gone in from Texas.

ONE man was fatally and three seriously injured by the falling of the walls of a building which was being torn down in Cincinnati recently. The driver of the patrol wagon had a leg broken.

A LARGE oil can exploded in the base ment of the Belvidere block at Milwaukee. Wis., the other night, and after the fire was extinguished it was found that John M. Clements, twelve years of age, was burned to a crisp and his brother James so badly injured that he would die.

THE Union Pacific road has withdrawn its circular announcing a change in the through rates on corn. This leaves St. Louis in full possession of its five-cent differential, and continues the alleged discriminations against Chicago.

It is stated that the soldiers have once more cleared Oklahoma of "boomers." The last "round-up" numbered 5,000 per-

REV. BOYD VINCENT was consecrated as assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio at Cincinnati on the 25th.

In the Indiana Senate the Democrats unseated Carpenter, Republican, because of charges of bribery. His opponent was not given the place.

## THE SOUTH.

It is reported that Hopkins and Jenkins, colored labor agents of Vicksburg, Miss., have been lynched by a mob in North Louisiana.

SENATOR COKE has been re-elected Texas.

TRAIN No. 3 on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which left Montgomery, Ala., for New Orleans recently, was boarded at a point between Letchatchee and Fort Deposit by two white men, who attempted to enter the postal car by force. They were unsuccessful, and made escape when the train reached Fort De-

THE Council Committee on Buildings and Grounds of Richmond, Va., has decided to refuse to employ Republican mechanics and laborers on the new city hall.

THE British steamship Erin has been abandoned off Cape Hatteras with a shaft broken. The crew was landed at New-

port News, Va.

THE Nashville Iron, Steel and Charcoal Company, located in West Nashville, Tenn., has made a general assignment. The assets are claimed by officials of the company to be about \$400,000 and the liabilities \$170,000.

Two thousand tons of guano were lost at Savannah, Ga., the other day by the collapse of the wharf freight sheds.

Counsel from New York and Philadelphia, representing unnamed parties, preented a petition to the State's Attorney General at Richmond, Va., asking for a writ of quo warranto against the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company favor of Oliver Cour for the purpose of forfeiting its franchises. Mercer for \$706,200.

SHERIFF J. L. KIBBER, of Bird County, Ky., has skipped out. He is said to be \$14,000 short in his accounts.

THE National Bank and three other buildings at Athens, Tenn., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$40,000.
On the reassembling of the Texas Elect-

oral College severe criticisms were made on the action of Senator Ingalls in rejecting the first returns sent to Washington because of alleged informality. The returns, however, were amended and for-

## GENERAL.

THE Earl of Lucan has offered his ten-ants in the County Mayo, Ireland, a release from all arrears of rent if they pay one year's back rent. THE Czarina of Russia is affected with a

kind of palsy which began at the Borki railroad wreck and has been steadily growing worse. THE anniversary of the Polish emeute of

1863 was observed in Poland on the 23d with numerous banquets at which hopes for the future freedom of Poland were ex-A TELEGRAM from Stornoway, in the

Hebrides, on the northwest coast of Scotland says the derelict American schooner. W. L. White, abandoned off Delaware bay March 13 last during the great blizzard had gone ashore. The crew had been rescued at the time of the blizzard and the abandoned vessel had been drifting ever

THE Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet on the 24th in honor of Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister. There were 250 guests, including Lord Roseberry, Lord Salisbury, Lord Coleridge, Sir James Ferguson and many other literary and scientific celebrities.

THE trial of William O'Brien commenced at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, on the 24th. O'Brien made a start for the door during the proceedings, when a riot fol-lowed. O'Brien's supporters carried him through the town in triumph. Many persons were injured and a warrant was issued for O'Brien's arrest.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company has absorbed the Union Palace Car Company, which had absorbed the Wagner Company. The only other palace car company beside the Pullman is the Wagner, which runs on the Vanderbilt lines.

THE Norwegian bark, Alf, Captain Bach, which sailed from Demerara October 27, for Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar, has been given up as lost. A FAMILY by the name of Rudolph, con-

sisting of six persons, have been suffocated by gas from a defective stove in Saxony. THE correspondents of the Figaro and Nationale of Paris have been expelled from Germany.

DISTURBANCES were reported at Culebra on the Panama canal following a reduction of wages by one of the contractors.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 24 numbered 342, compared with 387 the previous week and 269 the corresponding week of last

THE principal cashier of the National Bank Agency at Bologna, Italy, has absconded, having embezzled \$180,000.

THE Canadian Government has issued orders to all the collectors of customs to suspend the issuing of further licenses to fishermen under the modus vivendi.

An English missionary named Brooks and sixteen of his followers have been murdered near Sedani by members of the coast tribes and natives of Zanzibar.

## THE LATEST.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Jan. 26 .- Joseph Howell, the young man who was arrested for the murder of Minnie Hall and her four children last Saturday night, was brought over from Linneus yesterday afternoon for examination before Esquire Crosby. In the justice court he waived preliminar examination and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the February term of the circuit court. The sheriff took him back to the Linneus jail. The streets were crowded with people in from the Hall neighborhood, all anxious that the young man should be brought to speedy punishment. There is thought to be but little danger of his being lynched.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25 .- A difficulty occurred yesterday at noon between Harry Overton and Thomas Swerning. switchmen on the Kansas City railroad, concerning the ownership of a lantern, which finally culminated in Overton shooting Swerning in the abdomen, from the effect of which he died in a few minutes. Swerning was forty-two years old and came from Allegheny, Pa. Overton is twenty-three years of age and is the son of a prominent St. Louis citizen. He fled after the shooting and is still at large.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26 .- In the United States District Court Judge Morris has dismissed without costs the libel suit of Robert McGuinn, a colored minister, against the owners and captain of steamer Mason L. Weems, for damage for the treatment on board to which Mc-Guinn was subjected because of his color. McGuinn took a seat at the dining table and on his refusal to move the eatables were taken away and he was left to him-

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 .- The board of directors of the Board of Trade has passed a resolution protesting against the introduction into the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas of bills to exclude dressed beef from importation for sale in those States. The Board of Trade says the legislative action will injure the reputation of American meats at home and abroad and will damage the cattle raising industry of the country.

Paris, Jan. 26.-The newspaper La France says that the ordinary garrisons in and about Paris are being replaced by troops that are known to be devoted to the Republic. It is reported that the police are preparing to bring emeutes which will afford a pretext for the arrest of General Boulanger and his friends.

BERLIN, Jan. 26 - Prince Bismarck unexpectedly appeared in the Reichstag yesterday. He immediately retired to a private room where he held a conference on the Colonial bill with the Clerical and National Liberal leaders.

MANDAN, D. T., Jan. 26 .- In two tax cases that were decided by Judge Rose yesterday, the Northern Pacific was de-feated and judgment given against it in favor of Oliver County for \$777,800, and of

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE grand jury at Manhattan returned an indictment against W. P. Higginbotham, proprietor of the Biue Valley Bank, which failed recently, for receiving money when the bank was in a sinking condition. His assets will reach \$200,000. SAMUEL HATTON entered the house of W. H. Beale at Riley the other night and

shot Mrs. Beale and her two-year-old daughter. When the husband returned a few minutes later he found his wife and child dying. The crime was attributed to a too liberal indulgence in intoxicants, coupled with the fact that Hatton was jealous of Mrs. Beale, on whom he had no claim whatever. The murderer fled but scores were in pursuit.

E. T. Brown, a capitalist and real estate man, recently mysteriously disappeared from Wichita, and was believed to have been murdered. Brown was last seen about eight o'clock the night before when he was preparing to start for home. He was seen to board a street car which passed within a block of his residence. Next morning his hat with a cut in the back of it and blood inside was found on the sidewalk midway between the street car line and his residence and beside it lay a heavy freight car coupling pin with which the apparent murder is supposed to have been committed. Near by was found the wheel marks of the buggy, in which the body was supposed to have been carried off. He wore about \$700 worth of

diamonds and a valuable gold watch. In the midst of the excitement over the investigation of the Brown mystery at Wichita on the 22d, Henry Johnson, who lived in a little house on Fifth avenue with his wife, who was about to be confined, becoming maddened at her condition made a murderous attack upon her with a beer bottle. She was weak and helpless, but before the fiend finished his work neighbors interfered. The child was born, but its skull was crushed and the left side of its face horribly disfigured. It lived but a few moments. The mother's injuries

were fatal. ARTICLES of incorporation of the Colorado & Northern Kansas Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; capital stock, \$10,000,000, and its directors are Thomas W. Osborn and George E. Hubbard, of New York; S. Webster, A. P. Morrison, J. A. Troutman, R. S. Cross and J. H. Dennis, of Topeka. Its purposes are to build, equip, operate or lease a standard guage railroad from a point on the northern line of the State of Kansas in the counties of Marshall, Washngton or Republic, through the counties of Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Cloud, Clay, Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks, Graham, Sheriian, Lincoln, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wichita, Greeley and Hamilton to the western line of the State, with such branches as may seem expedient and de-

sirable. POSTMASTERS lately appointed in Kanas: Blaine, Pottawatomie County, Michael J. Welsh, vice Thomas Fleming, resigned; Welcome, Davis County, John S. Clark, vice John E. Smith, resigned; Woodland, Bourbon County, A. W. Johnson, vic James A. Gross, resigned.

SENATOR PLUMB enjoys the distinction of being the only United States Senator elected from Kansas with no votes recorded in the opposition.

THE five-year-old son of W. Waddel while recently playing in the streets of Topeka, ran to a passing wagon loaded with hay, and, with other children, commenced pulling at the hay when he fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

THE War Department has concluded to abandon the military post at Fort Hays and unless the next Secretary of War orders otherwise, the troops garrisoned at that point will be removed about May 1. At present there are three military posts in Kansas-Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Hays.

In the Wyandotte district court the other day Mrs. Deborah McClurken filed suit against Tobias and Edward Hogan for \$5,280 for selling intoxicating liquors to her husband. She alleged in her petition that her husband earned good and a good support for his family until he became addicted to the use of liquor and that defendants sold it to bim against her protest. She is now destitute and asks for

B. WHITE, an officer from Wilson County recently decoyed Dr. Eberle, a Kansas City, Mo., specialist, across the line and arrested him upon the charge of fraudulently obtaining notes from farmers. Dr. Eberle's attorney procured a writ of habeas corpus from the district judge of Wyandotte County, but Constable White failed to take notice of it and was himself arrested and fined for contempt. The court refused to release Dr. Eberle and he was taken to Wilson County to answer the charge. He declared the prosecution to be malicious and that he would sue Richardson, the complaining party, for heavy damages.

THE State Board of Railroad Commissioners recently rendered a decision in the case of the citizens of Turon vs. the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies in which they ordered a connecting rack laid between the two roads.

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas in entors: W. W. Davis, Lawrence, mechanical telephone; George W. Harrop Manhattan, hame fastener; Francis Hoover, Kimeo, door check: Samuel Huff man, Matanzas, corn-planter; Thomas A Perry, Abilene, trough for watering stock John Thomas, Kansas City, apparatus for use in dressing hogs.

Some seventy county treasurers from various parts of the State assembled at Topeka the other day for the purpose of considering needed legislation and devising ways and means of preventing legislation which shall cut down the emoluments of the county treasurers or in any wise affect their interests in a derogatory manner.

cently made to wreck the Union Pacific east-bound Colorado night express train near Wilson. While running at a high rate of speed the train struck an obstacle on the track which it fortunately knocked aside and passed over safely. Investiga-tion showed that a lot of lumber had been placed on the track. Train robbery was supposed to be the motive.

## THE STATU QUO.

It Must Be Restored in the Samoan Islands-The Cosogne Gazette's

Views Criticised By Other German Papers-Salisbury and the German Ambassader in Conference,

Mysterious Silence About Naval Reinforcements-An American Wessel Said to Have Been Fired On.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Morrow, of California, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, intends to call the subcommittee together and get to work at the earliest opportunity. He says that his views on Samoan affairs are positive and have been made known through the resowiews on Samoan affairs are positive and have been made known through the resolution introduced by him in the House last session. The statu quo at the time the representatives of the United States, Germany and England met, he said, would have to be restored, and this would necessitate the replacement of King Malietoa in the position from which he was so unjustly removed by the German agents and sent to the Marshall islands. This step, he insisted, would have to be a prelimitation of the Legislature A petition was read from citizens of the Marshall County, asking fer the repeal of the Murray law. A few he insisted, would have to be a preliminary to any further negotiations on the

Mr. Herbert, chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, has not yet received a response to his letter to Secretary Whitney inviting suggestions to any amendments that might, in his judgment, be necments that might, in his judgment, be nec-essary to meet any emergency that might arise as the result of the Samoan affair. punishment. Mr. Swinson introduced a bill It is apparent that the members of the committee are entirely willing to comply with any reasonable request of the Navy Department in this respect. The committee in its report on the Naval Appro-priation bill noted with satisfaction that the contractors for supplying gun forg-ings and armor plate for the navy expected to begin deliveries of material in March next, although they were not required to do so by the terms of their contracts before February, 1890, and there is some talk of stimulating them to greater forts by making an appropriation for a bonus to be paid for early deliveries of material.

THE COLOGNE GAZETTE.
BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Cologne Gazette declares that there is no occasion to fear that the excellent relations between Germany and America are in danger of undergoing any radical change. It says: "Comparatively little importance is to be attached to the past acts of an American Government about to quit office. Under the Presidency of Mr. Harrison a complete clearance of Mr. Cleveland's official staff becomes unavoidable. Mr. Cleveland's most recent steps, therefore, have lost importance, and his actions are in no way binding upon Mr. Harrison. From the intelligence received here it is evident that the American Government treats the Samoan question in a spirit of hostility to ments between the treaty powers, as no treaty was ever concluded between Germany, Great Britain and America in regard to Samoa, while on the other hand such a treaty does exist between Germany and England. The excitement in America is therefore incomprehensible. Mr. Bayard has declared that he does not know whether Klein is an American subject, but nevertheless he is responsible for Klein's misdeeds."

GERMAN COMMENTS. Berlin, Jan. 26 .- The National Zeitung. referring to the action of the Senatorial Committee at Washington on the Samoan affair, says that the measures for the proof the autonomy of the Samoan islands are superfluous, because it is not threatened by any one. The sole interest of America consists in not allowing good relations with Germany to be jeopardized by a few intriguing adventurers.

The Vossische Zeitung, criticising the argument in the Cologne Gazette of yesterday, says that it would be a mistake to attach no importance to the measures taken by President Cleveland merely because he is to be shortly succeeded by Mr. Harrison. It points out that the authority for dealing with foreign affairs rests with the committee of the Senate and warns the semi-official press that it would be unwise to appease the German public with "fallacious illusions."

MEANS BUSINESS. LONDON, Jan. 26.-Lord Salisbury had a long interview yesterday with Count Von Hartzfeldt, the German Ambassador. Germany's views of the Samoa muddle and the Zanzibar question causes distrust in Admiralty circles. Mysterious silence is maintained in regard to naval reinforcements. It is stated at the Foreign Office that America means business and that the American naval officers at Samoa express confidence in their ability to hold their

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Mr. Bayard's implied attack upon the German policy in Samoa has caused great irritation here, but the feeling is suppressed. In the meantime many think Germany and England ought to establish a joint protectorate to which America would hardly object."

SENSATIONAL DISPATCH PARIS, Jan. 26 .- A dispatch to the Temps from Zanzibar says: "An American sailing vessel bound from Zanzibar to Madagascar was fired on by a German vessel, and one of her masts was broken."

Steamer For Samon

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 .- A Washington dispatch to the Herald says: It is not unlikely that Secretary Whitney will charter one of the Pacific mail steamers in San Francisco for use in the Samoan matter, and it is understood that negotiations are now going on between Superintendent Bullay in New York and the Secretary in regard to securing one of the largest steamers used in the China trade. When Secretary Whitney's attention was called to the foregoing he read it carefully and then said: "No steps to that end have yet been taken,"

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-BILLS were introduced in the Senate on

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 18th as follows: Relating to the fenering of railroads; for the payment of a license by owners of telephones; to regulate the manutacture and sale of electrosystems; amending the mining laws, and others amending existing statutes and of a local nature. Sanate concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to correspond with other Governors in relation to the "beef combine" was passed. The Licentenant-Governor appointed as the joint committee out the part of the Senate to investigate charges against the rannagement of the penttenthe part of the Senare to investigate charges against the management of the pententiary Senators Haskness, Eelley (of Crawfors) and Price (of Crawfo.) Adjourned until Monday. Many hills were satroduced in the House, among them to requirate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarate; providing for the erection of an industriathome for Indigent children; relating to interest on money; relating to banks and banks providing for the issuing of a series of school books by the State; selating to a series of school books by the State; selating the align ownership. books by the State; selating to alien ownership of lands, and a host of bills of a private nature and amending existing laws. The Leg-slative

Appropriation bill was reported from the committee and passed. Adjourned. asking for the repeal of the Murray law. A few bills were introduced and the House adjourned

THE Senate met at four o'clock p. m. on the list and Senater Kelley introduced three-bills, one of which is aimed at trusss and mo-nopolies and another gives additional powers to the board of Enilway Commissioners. Adpunishment. Mr. Swinson introduced a bill which enlarges the powers of the board of Railroad Commissioners in certain cases. The Senate resolution in regard to beef and pork trusts was discussed and land ever a day. So also was the resolution relating to extortionate prices charged for hay, feed and yardage at the Kansas City stock yards. Adjourned.

PROMPTLY at 11:30 o'clock on the 22d the Senate processed to belief for Invited States.

Senate proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, and thirty-five Senators voted for Hon. Preston B. Plumb, Senator Ed. Carrol (Dem.) not voting. Mr. Plumb having received all the votes cast was declared the choice of the Senvotes cast was declared the choice of the Senate. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole, after which the Senate adjourned .... At the morning session of the House fifteen bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Swenson to prohibit trusts. The bill providing for the inspection of live animals intended for human food was read a second time. The resolution relating to the methods adopted at the Kansas City stock yards and authorizing an investigation was adopted; also the Senate "Beef and Pork Combine" resolution. At three o'clock the House proceeded to yote for United O'clock the House proceeded to vote for United States Senator. Hon. Preston B. Plumb re-ceived 118 votes—all that were recorded—the Democrats not voting. The House then re-ceived the report of the Committee on Rules

and adjourned. In the Senate on the 23d, after routine business, bills were presented, among them a bili requiring that the charter of any intended corporation in the State must be signed by five or more persons, three of whom must be bona fide residents of Kansas; also a bill exempting members of the Kansas National Guards from Germany and on a basis of incorrect suppositions. It is incorrect to speak of a
violation by Germany of actual agree
members of the Raisas Pations.

working on the public highways: also a bill providing for the maintenance of separate schools
for children when requested by a two-thirds vote of the people. The Senate concurred in the resolution to furnish delegates in the House bill files and stamps same as members. The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House to join that body in declaring the result of the ballot for United States Senator. At the afternoon session the Senate in Committee of the Whole considered the bill restricting the holding of lands to citizens, which was favora bly reported. The Committee on Elections re-ported in the Campbell-Kimball contest from the Tenth district that Senator Kimball was entitled to his seat. Adjourned....In the House quite a number of new bills were introduced, many of them relating to text books in the schools, one or two to establish new insane asylums and many of purely a local character. Mr. McAfee offered a reso lution looking to the adopting of the Australian system of voting. The resolutions in regard to weighing of stock at Kansas City and in relation to the beef combine were adopted and at noon the Senate met the House in joint session and formally declared Hon. Preston B. Plumb elected to the United States Senate for six years from March 4. Adjourned.

PETITIONS were presented in the Senate on the 24th and bills introduced. Mr. H. B. Kelley offered a bill to prohibit persons from wearing the G. A. R. badge with intent to de-ceive. Mr. Kelly (of McPherson) offered a bill to place the penal institutions of the State un-der the control of one board. The bill reducing the salaries of county officers was reported ad versely by the committee, which was followed by alively debate. Senator Carroll, of Leaven-worth, offered resolutions upon the sudden death of Congressman Burnes, of Missouri, and eulogies were delivered by Senators Carroll, Osborn and were delivered by Senators Carroll, Osborn and H. B. Kelley. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House adjourned....In the House petitions were presented and bills read a second time. The Committee on Elections reported on the contest from Rush County and awarded the seat to J. E. Andrews. Many bills were introduced, mostly of local interest. Mr. purton introduced a bill giving the Gover-nor power to appoint a superintendent of print-ing. The most of the afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole

Erastus Hussey Dead. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 23 .- Hon. Erastus Hussey died yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. He was a leader of the Liberty movement in Michigan in 1847-9, and was editor of the Michigan Liberty Press. He presided over the State convention in 1854, and was one of the committee on resolutions which presented the platform at the inception of the Republican party. He held various county and State offices. Mr. Hussey was a strong Abolitionist and had charge of the

"underground railroad" station here. He

sheltered and assisted to escape nearly

Changes at the Penitentiary. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 25 .- John Morrison has assumed his position as warden of the penitentiary and Mr. Marma-duke, the late warden, will leave with his family for his old home at Sweet Springs, where he will reside in the future. The appointments made by Warden Morrison are: James T. Smith, of Howard County, bookkeeper, and R. E. Lee Morrison, chief clerk. It is very likely that Dr. Llewellen, of Ralls County, will be appointed physician, and Rev. Dr. Guass, of this city, chaplain of the penitentiary.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

SORROW IN THE NIGHT.

Night, solemn Night! noiseless thy shadow While earth grows still, and moving forms re-

tire. Not sorrow thus: this is my time to roam. From glare of day I hide these pained eyes; In this dim light I may go forth to weep, And hold communion with my lonely soul, That wakeful, weary, yearns in vain for rest.
Rocked on the ark breast of the heaving sea Lies the wild gull, nor knows how cold he

Nor heedeth she the wailing of the wind. Far in his eyrie, upward toward the sky, 'Mid cragged rocks where ne'er a vine hath

The eagle droops his crest, nor feareth fall. The insect nestles at the roses heart, Lulled by the gentle, soothing summer breeze And when rude winter breaks the rose's heart It lies torpid in some secret place Till spring returns to waken it to life. Thus do all weary living things repose, Touched by the breath of the kind angel Sleep Who cometh nightly to frail mortals' world. But I—ah! whither shall I go for rest? My name is Sorrow. Sleep comes not to me. Oft have I seen her heavenly pinions poise O'er the fair forms of Love and Joy and Hope, And while to sighless slumber soft they sank, Have lifted up my hollow, tear-scorched eyes, And by their burning floods of agony, And by the pangs of heart-born groans, have

That o'er this sinking form she'd fold her wings, And breathe upon my brow and throbbing

And seal my senses for a little while. But nay; she heedth not or prayer or pain. Tender to all, to Sorrow only stern. Then to me cometh gaunt, grim Thought-

Sleep's foe,
Of glaring, piercing eye and restless soul—
As the great ocean tos-ing ever more.
He bringeth countless instruments of pain
For which my lips can speak no fitting names. Some are sharp arrows dipped in fire and bane; One is a cup brimming with mingled draught, Bitter and hot, nor one sweet strength ning

drop.

Sure is his aim, restess is his grasp.

I bear the tortures, though they rack my frame,
And forced to drink, I drain the draught of
Thought.

Not till soft gray-winged Sleep flieth from

Earth, And rosy day is rising o'er the hills, Doth my tormentor leave his victim, worn, Weary, and faint from conflict long and flerce. Gone then the burning fever, the wild pain: Feeble my pulse, icy my heart's slow stream. Ah! 'tis the sick'ning cold, the sinking low,
That follow after wrestling long with Thought.

—Anna D. Ludlow, in Harper's Magazine.

## A WORDLESS WOOING.

The Romantic Story of an Operator's Courtship. [Written for this paper.]

> HElittle town where I had grown up became too small for me-or at least it became too dull. The people were

like books which I had read too often I for interest, and the quiet little streets, with their familiar houses and shops,

grew so irksome that I planned day and night for some way of escape. If it had not been for Salina there

would have been no difficulty about going. But Salina was my sister, twenty years older than myself, who kept the old house back of the larches, where we lived together and alone; and I was Salina's only protector and provider, being the day telegraph operator at the station. Just how restless and discontented I grew with my quiet round. I am glad Salina never knew: for one day-one of the days when I was the hottest with selfish impatience-I came home and found my sister placidly waiting for me, as she had so often waited on the seat by the door, and when I touched her I saw that her kind heart had flickered out there in the watching, and that I should never fret under her admonitions again. She had a spray of lilac in her hand which she had no doubt intended for me, and in the cool little dining-room, my supper and her's were laid out in the quaint way from which she never varied. I insisted on having her laid as blue as the Flemish pitcher, and at right there under the larches where she had lived from baby-hood, and I boarded up the old windows with something of the same feeling that I had when they screwed the coffin lid over Salina. When I had pad-locked the gates, I took a train for Chicago with a feeling of home-sickness and desolation horribly in contrast with the anticipation I had expected to feel on my home-leaving.

Two days and a night brought me into Chicago on a dark morning when the air seemed to be made of murk and moisture, and the sky above the city looked like a web-hung ceiling black with filth. I got a room on a quiet street, and, though it was very high up and choked me with a sense of imprisonment whenever I looked out on the solid front of buildings that faced it, yet it was clean and secluded, and suited my lonely and exclusive mood. To my surprise I had but little trouble in finding work, though I was obliged to content myself with a night job. This added to the strangeness of my new life. It gave me an uncanny feeling to walk down to my work through the red sun set, just as other men were coming home, and to creep into bed when the morning glare and the morning breeze spoke of life and business.

My fancied bravery had quite vanished and I felt myself very lonesome and not a little timid in the midst of the tremendous whirl about me, and, after a time, as I made no acquaintances, even began to grow a little morbid, and to wonder if all humanity was I knew my face was pale with fatigue forever going to slip by me in those twilight walks of mine, and if all the people crowding the busy streets were eternally to pass me with their foot-

steps bent in the other direction. Matters would have got quite desper-

ate but for the pleasant hours I spent between three and five in the afternoon, then my sleep was fluished and my work not yet begun. Occasionally I spent those hours walking, but I had not the joy in city streets which most countrymen have, and found myself continually irritated by that feeling of imprisonment.

"Now," I would say to myself, "surely when I get to the next corner I shall come to the open country and be able to look out a little."

But the next corner would be choked like the rest with business blocks or stern-looking dwellings, till it seemed to me that I should cry out against these barren walls of stone, and gathering a gigantic strength from my misery, topple them down and sit like a titan among their ruins, triumphant.

But being a young man who, at my best, weighed only one hundred and fifty pounds, I was obliged to forego any such heroic pleasure, and to content myself by sympathizing with Yankee Doodle in his complaint that "he couldn't see the town, there were so many houses.'

So I was best pleased to sit by my window and read, for a whole world of literature had been opened to me when I discovered the Sea Side Library, whose volumes I purchased and kept casefully piled on my little table. Across the way and on an exact level with my window-no, I mistake, a very little above my window-was a box of nasturtiums at whose brilliant blossoms I was never tired of looking. This box stood on the window ledge, and out of its corners grew a most ambitious vine which had made its way up the side of the windows in so luxuriant a manner that it left but little room for the yellow silk curtains to be visible in. Sometimes an uncaged parrot came and perched on the ledge and gave his fantastic colors to the completion of the gay scene. The window was an odd one, Moorish in design-as even a person unskilled in architecture could discover it to be, and I used to sit and wonder what sort of a person lived back of all this splendor. For what with the deep-hued cnasturtiums, [all saffron and scarlet, and the parrot all green and red, and the swaying yellow curtains, not to mention a huge Flemish pitcher that stood there, window was a wonder of color in that quiet and severe street otherwise showed little but linen shades and inside blinds. Indeed, I some-

lacking in vivacity was its aspect. One night I finished my dinner earlier than was my custom, and finding that I had still a few minutes of leisure

times thought that street must be an



left, sat down in my window to finish the charmed pages of "Eothen," when, chancing to look up, I saw a face at the gay window opposite. A more appropriate head for that window could not possibly have been imagined. It was crowned with quantities of erratic red hair. The cheeks were glowing, the lips full and red, and, though I could not see the color of the eyes, they gave me a sense of brightness. The gown, turned away from the full throat, was the spot where its folds met gleamed a bunch of the nasturtiums.

I was conscious that the face threw a bright glance my way, and blushed to think how wan and weary I must look to such a a gay, glad creature. A quick glance was all I got, but that night, walking down in the windy twilight it haunted me wonderfully.

Pehaps I can safely say it was the first thing that had entertained me since Salina was laid away under the larches The next day, for a reason which I would not own to myself, I sat by my window with persistency, but though the nasturtiums seemed more gaudy than ever and the parrot stood among them and shricked "fine day, fine day,"

I saw nothing of the radiant face. when morning came.

"There is nothing in life so charming as sleep-except death," says some Frenchman, and his epigram kept ringing in my ears as I took my early breakfast at a little coffee-house and hurried home. Few were on the streets yet, but the sparrows were chippering n a frantic manner and five hundred whistles were in full-throated clamor.

The morning was very sultry and I sat in the window a moment to rest before throwing off my clothes. I lifted my tired eyes wearily, and there across the way in the midst of her oriental splendor, sat my bright lady. She was looking at me in so pitying a way that I felt sure she was thinking of me, and

and sad with loneliness. My hand resting on the sill, held a pencil, and mechanically, with no thought that she might hear or understand, I tapped in telegraphic signs:

"I am so tired!"

Can you fancy my delight, my surprise, my bewilderment, when the pretty white finger with the thimble on

it responded quickly: "Tell me why you are tired."

Oh, Salina, Salina, can you imagine how sweet it was to your lonely boy? If you could only know how sweet she was, Salina, how much brighter and gayer than any thing we ever saw in the old town! Could you wonder. Salina, that I grew bold and told her my story, or blame me, that when she drew the curtains at last and nodded a farewell, I laid down and slept as if I had been drinking poppy-juice?

After that I always got a nod from her whenever I chanced to see her, but she had evidently repented of her former impulsiveness and would no longer respond when I tapped some courteous message over to her. But one dull Sunday, when there was a frightful downpouring of rain, I saw my bright lady at her window, and I counted on her ennui to make her kind. The windows quite deserted. The nasturtiums were getting a drenching, the parrot was not visible. Even the yellow curtains were pushed aside to admit the light, and my bright lady looked very dull as she sat in a prim black gown reading what appeared to me to be the Bible.

I tapped on the window: "For mercy's sake be kind and speak to me." I waited in breathless anxiety. She appeared to be looking for something. At last she found it. It was a pencil.

"What is the matter," she tapped. 'What good will it do to have me speak to you?"

"I am perishing of loneliness," I re-"Why don't you go see some one?"

interrogated her pencil. "I don't know any one-but you,"

said I. "Then smoke," suggested the saucy

pencil over the way. "Nonsense," said my pencil. "What are you reading?"

"Thomas-a-Kempis," responded the pencil.

"And what does he say?" I inquired. "He says: 'For I am better pleased with humility and patience. and deep contrition of heart in a disconsolate and afflicted state, than with an eager zeal," replied the lady, looking down at her book. "To whom are his remarks address ed?" I ventured.

"To young men," replied she. "But," objected my pencil, "all the

asylum for deaf and dumb houses, so young men he spoke to are dead." "He also says," went on the saucy pencil across the way. "For this is wisdom, indeed, when a man is not carried about with every blast of air, but stops his ears against the siren's

> charms. "Really," returned I, "I can't quite make this learned gentleman out-nor vou either."

> "He says further," continued my roguish one with her eyes demurely fastened on the book, "my methods and dealings are to be admired and held in reverence, not saucily criticized upon. And what men can not comprehend they should not presume to take into examination."

"Enough," said I, "I am reproved." "Hush, hush," cried the other pencil, "I hear my aunt coming."

"Why do you not cry anon, good nurse?" I asked, but the curtains were drawn and I was left in desolation. The darkness had fallen early and I could see the lights flame up over the the way. It was about ten minutes after this that the yellow curtains were parted again and a roguish face looked out.

"Are you there still?" tapped the pencil.

"Of course I am," responded mine with as much sulliness as can be put into telegraphic taps.

"I have found a new passage in A Kempis'," tapped my lady, sparkling out in a red glow that lit up the black street.

"Here it is. 'Now that thy applica tions are come up into my ears and thou hast cast thyself upon my mercy, I will revive thy drooping spirits, and thou shalt, after this dark and dismal storm, rejoice again in the light of my countenance.

"Angel," I started to signal recklessly, but the curtains were drawn again and I came to the realization, with a start, that it was time for me to put on my rubber coat and go down to the office, which I did, in a spirit much at variance with the gloom of the even-

After this, never a week passed without our having at least two or three little chats, by means of these wonderful signs, which I now appreciated for the first time. Sometimes I would see I worked all night with a feeling of my lady at her window and would sigdisappointment and was glad enough nal to her, and be met with blank silence. Then I always knew that some one was present in the room.

One day, however, when she had consented to converse, I tapped. "Do you know, I think it is time you

let me call on you.' "Impossible. My aunt!" protested my lady.

"But I must see you." "And so you do." "I mean I must talk to you." "Perhaps you will tell me what you

are doing now?" "I want to hear your voice." "It is frightful." "I don't believe it."

"Why don't you get an introduc-"I don't know a soul in the city."

"Get acquainted, then." "With whom? Tell me, and I'll do

"Come to think of it, I'm a stranger myself. I don't believe you can get an "Then I'll call without."

"I shan't receive you." "Please do, Miss Grant." "I shall not, Mr. Millet."

"Why did you learn telegraphy, Miss Grant? "That I might earn my bread and butter, Mr. Millet."

"I infer that there is no longer a necessity." "You are impertinent, sir, but I will

satisfy your curiosity. I am companion to my aunt." "Most happy aunt!"

"I wish you good evening, Mr. Mil-"No, no, I beg-"

But there was nothing at the window out a box of nasturtiums. Oh, how young she was! How

sweet. and how - how encompass her acquaintance! My work began to increase as the season advanced, and my shyness still kept me from making friends. But indeed I had lost all desire to do so. I were closed, of course, and the street lived in that window over the way. I was glad it was a little way above me. It made it easier to worship.

One evening toward fall, in the early dusk, I heard that soft electrifying tapping over the way.

"Good evening, Mr. Millet." "Good evening, Miss Grant." "I have called you up to say good bye. We are leaving to-morrow."



HAVE CALLED YOU UP TO SAY GOOD BYE.

"Do you mean it?" "We are going to Florida for the

"Great heavens! I shall never see ou again!"

"Why should you say that?" "I feel it! I am sure of it! I shall

die when you are gone!" There was no answer to this remark, though I waited some time.

"Do you not k now that your friendship is all I have in life?" Still no re-

"I have loved your sweet face ever since I first saw it. If I have failed to nary man."-Buenos Ayres Standard. secure a conventional acquaintance it was only from fear of causing you embarrassment and because I dreaded to break the delicate charm of our peculiar intercourse."

Still silence. "Are you listening to me?"

"Then if you go, remember that I love you; that no other woman's face will ever charm me; that my life will be a vacant tedium until I see you

Silence. "For God's sake speak! Am I to utterly lose you out of my life?" There was a pause. I trembled.

"I will write to you if you wish." "My bright lady! Thank you! Then you are not indifferent, this has not een a mere freak-"

"Mr. Millet." "Yes." "Does it occur to you that you are accusing me of immodesty?"

"What do you mean?" "Do you think I would heedlessly indulge in a 'freak?'"

"Then your interest in me, your pity for me has been sincere. Tell me that I may hope-"

"My Aunt! You may hope, Mr. Millet. Good night.' I saw her no more, but in a few days

I got her address, in a letter which contained nothing else.

I don't know how she managed it but some way, during those long months that I stared at the bleak window opposite, with its ragged handful of dead flowers, she broke the story to her aunt, and in the spring I married her. She didn't care for city life, and so I went back to the little town again where I had grown up.

You have no idea how the old house looks! It is as gay as a bachelor who has fallen in love in his dotage. Some way or other the sunlight has been let in everywhere, and there are boxes of nasturtiums growing in the diningroom windows, and in Salina's old room there is a little cradle.

Oh dear old Salina, I wish you could see what a bright, gay creature it is that plants the pansies about your grave! And she always sings as she does it. Salina, till she transfigures death for me!

Why Salina, even the larches no longer look sad!

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

-In the trial of a trade-mark suit in London, England, the other day, a phonograph was introduced to reproduce a letter and other papers. The instrument worked successfully, and the presiding judge was surprised and

-A quail, which flew through a window in the house of Herbert Smith, of Bridgeport, Ct., a year ago has become domesticated so that it will sit on its master's lap and eat from his hand.

SERPENT AND SEAL. How a Well-Directed Bullet Robbed

I was paddling along in a small canoe on one of the numerous tributaries of the Rio Parana, looking for ducks or any thing worth shooting, when suddenly I heard behind me a fearful yell and a great splashing in the water. A bend in the river prevented me seeing what it was, but thinking it was some tapirs or carpinchos bathing, I turned my canoe in order to get a shot at them, and saw a huge snake hanging from a tree with his body curled two or three times round an unfortunate seal. The water around them was foaming, and every now and then the seal and the fore part of the snake would disappear below the surface and remain below for several sec onds, until in a moment the snake would twist his body into a sort of corkscrew shape, and lift the seal right out of the water, and they would remain swinging in the air, only supported by the snake's tail. At one time I saw the second seal jump out of the water to catch hold of the snake, and all three remained in the air, roaring and yelling most fearfully for some time, when suddenly they dropped into the water again, the snake never losing his hold of the tree.

As none of the combatants seemed to be in the least affected by my approach, I put my canoe within some ten or twelve yards of them, so as to have a good shot at the snake next time they appeared, and I had scarcely laid down my paddle and caught up my gun when they came up again. I aimed right at the snake where he had curled himself round the seal, and gave him both barrels. The effect could not have been greater. The snake let go of the tree and fell with the whole length of his body into the water, splashing me all over, and then again the three disappeared. After about a minute both seals come up on the other side of the canoe, looking at me and shaking their heads in the same way as dogs do when they come out of water. They had white breasts, and I noticed that one of them was bleeding from a wound in the neck, but whether from my shot or from a bite of the snake I could not tell.

The snake a little later crawled up the "barranca" out of the water, as if nothing was the matter with him, so I gave him one shot more, "which made him disappear in the bushes, where I, being alone in the canoe, thought it more prudent not to follow him. He was a very big one, for from the branch to which he had his tail attached down to the water was a distance of some fourteen feet, and when he fell his tail nearly reached my canoe. I do not understand, though, how he would have managed to eat one of the seals, each one of which was the size of an ordi-

EFFECTS OF CREDIT.

Lots of Money Saved If You Abstain from

I see that there are things about this ladies' shopping trade of ours that them. You see, we have two kinds of customers-cash and credit. For the cash customer we take no risks and grant no favors. For the credit customers we do almost any and every thing they ask of us. We are glad to get them and make every effort to swell their number. Some houses take note of where purchases are sent. and whenever a fashionable address appears on their shipping books write the ady at that address offering to put her name on the credit list. Other houses, like ours, dislike to force that trade, and simply wait until such a lady asks a favor of a day's or a week's accommodation to pay for a heavy purchase, or else comes and asks in plain terms to be allowed to run a bill here. Then, though she does not know how eager we are, we jump to accommodate her.

A lady who has a bill at our store spends all the way from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent. more than if she hadn't. Not only does she buy every thing she wants at this store where she has a bill, passing all the rest every day, but she buys things she does not always afford. You need not laugh; men women. It was only yesterday that a gentleman told me that he had never been thoroughly well dressed until we let him run an account with us. He used to hate to part with money for things he could possibly do without, but now he has dressing gowns, pajamas, silk hose, scarfs a plenty, and the Lord knows what. He says some extra piece of work—he is an artist-in order to get extra money to spending money causes him to make money, since he is driven to earn a great deal more than he spends each time that our bill comes in. But the ladies can not do that, you say. No; of their husbands. -N. Y. Herald.

-The farmers around Elberton, Ga., know the worth of persimmons, and for years have made it a point never to cut down a persimmon tree. In places so many trees have been left standing that the fields look like orchards; and indeed they are, persimmon orchards, the trees of which bear fine crops of fattening hogs. The farmers say that the persimmon tree draws but little strength or moisture from the soil, and that excelent crops are grown even beneath their shade.

PITH AND POINT.

-Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

-Disappointment is often the only thorn that guards the rose. -Merchant Traveler.

-A hesitating, vacillating man never dies with any celerity, because it takes him so long to come to a con-

clusion.—Texas Siftings<sub>h</sub>.
—Some men are like silk hats. So long as they battle against the wind they are smooth enough; but with the breeze of fortune at their backs a thousand rough places bristle up that were never seen before.-Puck. -It is not the least advantage of

friendship that by communicating our thoughts to another we render them distinct to ourselves, and reduce the subjects of our sorrow and anxiety to their just magnitude for our own contemplation.-N. Y. Ledger. -Whatever amuses serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and to banish reflection. Whatever entertains usual-

ly awakens the understanding or

gratifies the fancy. Whatever diverts

is lively in its nature, and sometimes tumultuous in its effects. - Crabb. -The responsibilities of life are gauged not by what we are, but by what we may become. The man who has ventured only to the limits of his conscious force has only reached the threshold of his possible attainments.

-F. G. Clark. -An idle word may be seemingly harmless in its utterance; but let it be tanned by passion, let it be fed with the fuel of misconception, of evil intention, of prejudice, and it will soon grow into a sweeping fire, that will melt the chains of human friendship, that will burn to ashes many cherished hopes, and blacken more fair names

than one.-Charles A. Dickey. -At least seventy per cent. of the troubles we meet with in ordinary life are imaginary. That is the difficulties seen worse and worse as we ponder over them and try to see how bad they are. We can make just what we like of our every-day life. If we look for the disagreeable features we'll get them multiplied a dozen times. If we think only of the bright, happy parts of life we will find just what we are looking

for.—Rural New Yorker. -In the employment of men, that class of labor that is purely mental commands higher price than does that class where only physical strength is wanted. One brain may design a steam engine, but more than one is necessary to build it. Hence, then, among brain workers experience and originality are factors of success. Neither can we gauge a man's worthcommercially speaking-by lapse of time, for one man with frosty locks may have traveled a shorter distance along the highway of observation than his neighbor with half his years .-American Engineer.

JAPAN'S SOVEREIGN.

The Mikado's Ancestry, His Personal Ap-

The Mikado has the bluest blood of you do not know. Let me explain any ruler on the face of the earth. The present dynasty of Japan runs back to the gods and His Imperial Majesty is the 121st Emperor of Japan. The Japanese have their history and their mythology, and the present Emperor comes from Jimmu Tenno, who was the first Mikado, and who ruled Japan 660 years before Christ was born. This man was a descendant of the sun goddess, and Mutsuhito, the present Emperor, traces his descent directly from him. Japanese history gives the story of each of the 120 Emperors between the two, and if you will think a moment you will see how far back 660 B. C. is. This was before Rome had become an empire. England was unknown even to the Romans, and hundreds of years were yet to elapse before Cæsar penetrated Gaul. The. present Emperor was born at Kiota, November 3, 1852. He was declared heir-apparent to the throne when he was eight years old, and he succeeded on the death of his father in 1867. He was crowned in 1868 and was married at the age of seventeen in 1869.

His Imperial Majesty is now thirty-

eight years old. Let me tell you how do the same thing. We are glad to he looks. He is taller than the averget men to run bills here as well as age Japanese and his appearance is not half as imposing now as when he wore the rich Japanese costumes and sat cross-legged on his mats of state. He has a dark brown cafe-au-lait complexion and his eyes, which look out through almond slits, are of a brilliant black. His hair is very thick and he parts it in European style. It is combed well up from a good forethat when he gets our bill once a head and His Majesty's eye-brows quarter he is always pushed into doing have the decided arch which is indicative of Japanese beauty. His nose is large and inclined to flatness. It has meet this expense. He is different the wide nostrils of the Japanese and from most men, because he says this His Majesty's lips are thick. He is of medium size, but is inclined to stoop, which I imagine may come from the earlier part of his life having been spent in sitting upon the floor. He wears a mustache and chin whiskers they simply fight it out or coax it out and these, like those of most of his race, are thin. The Court Chamberlain tells me that for the past sixteen years he has worn nothing but European clothes, and has to a large extent adopted European ways. His dress is that of a General of the army, and he takes great pride in military matters. He reviews his troops several times a year and is thoroughly up in the organization of fruit almost as valuable as corn for his armies. When he goes out to ride he is always accompanied by his imperial guards, and he has lately purchased several new state carriages which are the wonder of Tokio,-Frank G. Carpenter, in Chicago Times.

## Chase County Courant.

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

JIM O' OURN.

He's risin' six month old, is Jim— James Cabell Clay Monroe, thet's him— An' though I be his Paw, I'll say He's about the likelies' little limb Ye've struck fer many a day.

They ain't a many of his size. Hes got see knowin' sort o' eyes; An' w'en ye talk of teef, I 'low His four kin take a po'rful rise Spang out'n twenty you kin show.

Four's allhe hes, but it do beat The bugs, the way thet runt kin eat!—
'Tould do ye good ter see him git A gre'd fat piece o' middlin' meat An' chawnk down ev'y lastes' bit!

Ye don't ketch him ersleep at night-Ump-m! he's jes' so peert 'n' bright We-all er simply 'bleeged ter stay Awake an' pack him 'round till light; He won't hev things no other way.

An' grit! ye oughter hyear him bawl W'en he don't git his way—thet's all! An' kick, an' scretch, an' hold his breaf, An' turn right black, an' pitch an' maul Till you jes gin plumb in, yerse'f.

I ain't no gift at speakin' fa'r, But hyere's the matter plain 'n' squar Ez rollin' off a log kerflick!-'Fye aim ter see a BABY, thar
Is one down hyere at Toll'ver's Lick. -Eva Wilder-McGlasson, in Puck.

## ALLEN GRAY: The Mystery of Turley's Point.

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

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CHAPTER XV .- CONTINUED. But Allen had schooled himself to bear his sufferings without a word of complaint, and next morning was in his office as usual. During his absence another issue of the pa per had been published and circulated. He sat down at his desk and glanced over his mail. There were a few unimportant letters, one or two from old acquaintances, congratulating him on the success of his enterprise.

A smile curled the lip of the editor as he thought how far from success this venture in the newspaper business had come. To all inquiries about his absence he answered that he had been suddenly called away on business. Not a word of his strange adventure did he breathe to any one, and those who saw the young man sitting so calm and business-like at his desk never dreamed that he had come so near losing his life only the night before at the hand of the master of the stone house on the hill.

Back again, are you?" said Miss Hopkins, with a smile on her shriveled face. am so glad you have come, for I really think I have a gem of a poem this time."
"What is the title?" Allen asked.

"Love's Young Dream," the old maid "Very touching indeed," said the editor with becoming gravity, partially uncon scious of what he was saying.

"Oh, sir, I have shed tears over it," said the ancient maiden, enthusiastically. "It was late in the evening, and tired of the toils of the day I had retired to rest, and as I lay on my bed thinking what I could do to advance the interests of the Western Republic-I am always thinking of you"she parenthetically added, looking very tenderly at him-"I was suddenly seized with a desire to write. I believe—yes, sir, I verily believe that a voice called on me to

write that poem. The voice of fame—"
"Please read it, Miss Hopkins." No edis sober senses ever asks an author to read his or her productions, so the reader can imagine how desperate was the condi-

tion of Allen Gray.

"Now, Mr. Gray," said the old maid, with
a feeble attempt at a blush which failed, however, to appear on her powdered cheek, "do not say it is splendid unless you really You are such a person to flatter,

especially young girls." Allen was too deeply, too painfully an

noyed by the complications in which he found himself to observe the coquettish manner of the poetess, and with no



"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," SHE ANSWERED. object than gratifying an ambitious writer, he abstractly said:

"You write excellent poetry, Miss Hop-

"There, I knew it-" "But let me hear your poem." She unrolled her manuscript and pro-

ceeded: LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM. BY MISS LEETHY HOPKINS. So young, so gallant, brave and fair, Dark gray eyes and auburn hair, Sweetest treasure ever known, Oh, my loved one, wert thou my own! Would you ask me here to tell That this heart with love doth flow! ald answer, I should say

On that happy, golden day. When these charmed eyes first saw That one whose will shall be my law. "Go thou, to the song birds,
Speak to them of love,
Hear it whispered in the winds
Or the cooing of the dove—"

Allen, whose mind had really not been on the poem more than half the time, here asked her to whom she alluded.

"Oh, I won't tell," she answered, and blush made a desperate effort to struggle through the rouge on her cheek. "Now I don't believe I will read any more

"Oh, not for the world."
"Don't you intend to have it published?" he asked, beginning to wonder why she had taken up so much of his time.

"No, no," she answered, helding the precious manuscript close to her heart. For a siam

moment he gazed at her in astonishment, and then, before he was aware of what he was doing, remarked:

"You are a very remarkable girl."
Evidently putting a wrong construction
upon his words and manner, she gasped:

"Oh, don't!" Although Allen had read the history of that unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Pickwick, yet so much was he absorbed in the mystery of Turley's Point that he had only given a secondary thought to the poem, and still less to the conduct of the authoress, and wholly failed to discover the matrimonial twinkle in her eye, and was not caring to

prolong the interview. He said:
"Very well, Miss Hopkins, if you do not wish me to use your poem I will not insist. "Oh, well, then, you may have it, but I wouldn't give it to another person on earth," said Miss Hopkins, handing him the delicate little roll of manuscript.

"Are you partial to publishers?"

"Oh, hush!" and this time the blush man aged to wash its way through. It is diffi-cult to tell how far she would have gone for Miss Hopkins was arriving at an age that makes a woman anxious to marry, desperate), had they not been interrupted

by a stranger.
It was a man, holding up the front of his flapping broad brim hat with one hand,



"I WANT TER SEE THE EDITUR."

while the other held a horse-whip of the

"Whar's the editur?" he roared, in a voice of thunder.
"Oh, dear!" screamed Miss Leethy Hopkins, in a paroxysm of fear, springing up from the chair where she had been sitting

and getting ready to faint. "Whar's the editur?" the stranger again yelled, bringing down one foot with a stamp

that made the building ring. "Show me that ar editur, I say—whar's the editur?" "Oh, don't — don't — please don't," screamed Miss Hopkins, to whom a golden opportunity now seemed to open. She ould immortalize herself and gain the love of this publisher at the same time. This was the invincible man with the horsewhip, come to demand satisfaction of the editor. Every body has heard of "the man with the horsewhip;" many editors have formed his acquaintance, and it is useless to say that

this individual is thought by many to be an indispensable check to editors. "Git out o' my way, gal-whar's the editur?" roared he of the horsewhip, dancing

in his fury.
"Oh, don't, don't, don't!" screamed Miss Hopkins, wringing her hands and falling upon her knees before the enraged country-man. "On, spare him; spare him this time; for my sake spare him!"
"I won't do it, I won't. Whar's the ed

itur? I'm er goin' to hosswhoop him, I don't keer of it's at a funeral."

Allen, who had been standing cool and apparently unconcerned ever since the arrival of this stormy stranger, now spoke up for the first time !

"We will excuse you, Miss Hopkins," he said, as calmly as if some ordinary matter was under discussion. "Leave me with this man; he undoubtedly has some business to

"Ye bet I hev. It's important, too, an' I'm anxious to git at it." We will excuse you, Miss Hopkins."

"Oh. I will faint!" "Get out in the open air and you will

"But, oh, dear, I am so afraid-

"No one intends harming you—excuse me, but I must be alone for a short time." He opened the door as he spoke and Miss

Hopkins, sobbing and simpering, left the "Be seated, sir," said Allen to the in furiated farmer, who stood somewhat amazed that the editor did not quake and

tremble before him.
"I want to see the editur," he bawled. "You shall see him, but there is no need for you to be in such an extraordinary

With a growl something very much like an oath, the man threw himself into a chair, and Allen, with amazing coolness

" Now, sir, what do you want to see the editor for? "I want to wear out his hosswhoop on him," roared the enraged husbandman, bringing the whip with a savage whack down upon the desk. "I am mad; I tell ye

I am mad, and when I git riled I eat mount-"You are mistaken, sir: you are not half so mad as you think," Allen coolly remarked. "Tell me why you are mad?"

"That piece—that piece in yer paper about ne—that I misrepresented, slandered and ied on Sam Herrin 'bout the corn knife.' For the first time Allen now recognized the enraged man as George Leeper, his former

correspondent from Billy's Creek. "Well, Mr. Leeper," said Allen, folding his arms very quietly, "there was a misunderstanding between us on that matter. you know you told me it was all a harmless

joke, while Sam Herrin says it was a ma-licious slander." "Sam lied!" "Well, he is the man you want to see then. I published your representation of the matter; and, at his request, published his, which was only just and right that the public may draw their own conclusions. Now, as to the editor for whom you are ng, you met him on your form and he has not changed so much that you need fail to recognize him. But I really think the proper thing for you and Sam Herrin to do is to settle your disputes with

yourselves and not be dragging them into the newspapers.' Having given this wholesome advice, the Having given this wholesome advice, the editor cooly turned to his desk and began writing. For several minutes George Leeper sat glowering about the office like a baffled tiger; then rising, he said:

"I want my paper stopped."
"Is your subscription paid?" Allen asked,
taking up a large book and opening it.

"I paid half a dollar on it, an' I swa'r I won't pay a nuther cent. I don't want yer

paper any more, nuther.

"It's against all rules to stop a paper until the subscription is paid in full."

Allen went on writing as if the violent dancing and cursing at his back did not disturb him. This subsided in a moment, and he heard the ring of a silver dollar on the desk at which he was writing, the door slammed spitefully, and the man with the

horsewhip was gone. A terrible noise without shortly afterward attracted the editor's attention. He looked through the window and saw a man leaping, dancing and yelling on a hill-top about a hundred paces away, swearing he was the best man on dirt. It was the man with the horsewhip from Billy's Creek.

CHAPTER XVI.

A DESPERATE DETERMINATION. Allen smiled. The man from Billy's Creek had cultivated his ill-temper until he was enabled to fly into a passion on the slightest notice. Some men do this, apparently, for no other reason than to make

themselves miserable.
Growing tired of the silly fellow's antics. bury himself in his business. But notwithstanding the many exciting and ludicrous events, his mind was not wholly won away from the mystery which seemed to be real-ly blighting his life, and kept his thoughts from business. In his busiest moments, mid the most exciting events, the cry: "In Heaven's name spare him!" rang on his ear. The sweet, sad face of the mystic girl, whom he could not but love, seemed always before him, pleading with her large

olue eyes for relief. "Who are you? Who are you?" he asked himself again and again as the vision rose before his mind. Ten thousand tormenting fiends seemed constantly aggravating him

with their doubts and fears.
"I will know the worst," he declared to imself. "If I have to beard the lion in his

den. I will know all." The stranger from Billy's Creek was forgotten, so wholly was Allen absorbed with thoughts of the stone house on the hill. The rustic bully had grown weary with cursing and striking the air, and, as no one seemed to dispute his title to be "the best man or dirt," he left the village, to carry to his friends a wonderful story of how he had nade the editor quail.

The editor, meantime, sat in oblivion of his existence, when he was startled by a sob. Looking around, he was not a little surprised to see Miss Leethy Hopkins stand-

ing just within the door.
"Why, Miss Hopkins, are you here?" the vondering editor asked. "Ah, are you hurt?" she sobbed, hysteric

No." he answered, in astonishment. "Oh, I-that is-sir-I was afraid that riolence had been done you," gasped Miss Hopkins, sinking into a chair.

"I assure you that I am uninjured." "But he looked so furious?" "There is little danger in looks." "And I had such a dread of him."

ury," said the editor, misinterpreting the old maid. "Oh, Mr. Gray, I-I would not have had him injure you for the world, and we were talking so pleasantly, too, when he came

"He is gone now, and can do you no in

"So we were," returned Allen. "I be lieve we were talking about the mystery of Turley's Point, were we not?"

"No, no—oh, you rogue, you know about what we were talking," said Miss Leethy, wiping her eyes and blushing profusely behind her handkerchief. If he comprehended Miss Hopkins he did

not pretend to, but in a cool, even voice "I was going to ask you something abou

that old house on the hill." "Don't you know it is a forbidden topic?" "Yes, generally it is," he answered, with a sigh. "It is not every one that I would talk with on this subject, but as we have

occasionally exchanged confidence on other subjects, we might on this." "Oh, of course." She managed to blush quite profusely now, and coyly pinching at the folds of her dress, gathered them down

into narrow plaits. "I thought you would be willing to tell me all you knew about the matter.'
"Oh, yes."

She sighed and gave him a glance from the corner of her eyes. "What is the name of the man who live

n the stone house?" Allen asked, without noticing her look or making an effort to "Some say it's Collins, but he has a great big French name, something like De Col-lieur, which they say is his real name, and

that he took the name of Collins in place of t, because it is easier to pronounce."
"How many have they in family at the

"That is very difficult to ascertain. Some say there are several, others that there are not many. They have a good many servants but, as all talk French, no one can find out

any thing from them." "Did it never strike you that there is great deal of romance about this singularly

mysterious old house on the hill?" "Yes, sir, it has," she answered; "and I believe that it would be an excellent theme

for a story."
"It might. What do you know of it?" "Oh, not much."
"How long have you known that tall,

"I don't know him at all." "You mean you have no formal acquaint-"No, sir."

"How long since you first saw him?" "Three or four years ago."
"Had he been here before that time?" "I have heard that he had. He has be living at the old stone house on the hill, at

short periods, for several years." "I believe you said that a young lady was once seen within those walls?" "Yes, sir; that was only a few months within the last few days. Some one discov

ered her sitting on a rustic seat beneath an old oak, at a spring on the hillside, between the village and the rock house." "Who is she?" "No one knows. She seems to be an ad-

ditional mystery. It is generally supposed that she is the daughter of the darkwhiskered master of the stone house. "She has no resemblance to him what

ever," interposed Allen. "You have seen her then."
"From the description I have had of her,

she has no resemblance to him."
"No; yet parents and children are some "Do you think she has lived there long?" "No, sir, she can not have been there

nore than a few months at most," answered Miss Hopkins. "She was never seen about the place until recently."

"Have you ever heard of any children being seen or heard there?"

"Do you think there are any?" "There are none. They would find it impossible to keep a child within those great walls so quiet and silent that it would not be seen or heard by some one," answered "Does that dark-whiskered man make

frequent trips away?"
"I suppose he does—it is seldom, ever, that any one ever sees him go away or come back. For weeks at a time he is not seen, and then we know he is away from the old house on the hill. Then all of a sudden he is discovered walking about the big house, or even coming to the village, but making the acquaintance of no one. Some people think that he is the chief of a banditti and goes away to his rendezvous occasionally. Then there is an old mother Tiffin who believes in witchcraft. She says

he is a wizard, and that the strange sights seen and strange voices heard there so often are the result of his wild incanta-tions and invocations of the evil spirit. have heard people say that they have heard screams, shrieks and wild, demoniac laughter from within that old house, which al-

most froze the blood in their veins."

Allen, having witnessed some of these strange sights and heard some of those mysterious noises, did not think that she was exaggerating them in the least. But his strong common sense told him that there was nothing supernatural in all he had seen and heard. It could all be very easily ac-counted for if properly understood. He was not so much interested in the house and the mysterious sights and sounds emanating from it as in the beautiful, mysterious

"Do you know any thing of the young lady?" he asked. "No, sir," she answered, curtly, while an expression flitted over her face which he could not understand, unless it was a tinge

Did you ever hear any thing about her? "Only what I have told you," she answered. "She has never been seen but

He could have told much more of the great stone house on the hill than any one knew had he chose to do so, but he determined to keep his counsel to himself.

The conversation began to drag, and as it was growing late, and she considered the young editor free from any further danger at present, Miss Leethy Hopkins left the office. Allen's face was convulsed with mental anguish, and, striking his desk with his fist, he said: "This has gone far enough. Be it life or

death, misery or happiness, Heaven or hell, I will probe that mystery—I will know all before another sun rises. I will go to the tall stranger and demand an explanation, even if he shoots me dead on his door-step. Death is preferable to another night of mis-

With this desperate resolve fresh on his lips and engraven in his heart he seized his hat, and leaving Toby to close the office, left the village and hurried up the old disused road to the great stone house on the hill.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW TURLEY'S POINT DEFEATED HERSELF. When Allen Gra reached the house on the hill, instead of going around it as he ha done on former occasions, he walked direct ly up to the great front gate and tried to enter it; but it was locked.

His first thought was to scale the wall, which he could have done by going to the rear, but seeing a servant in the front yard he called to him. "I want to see your master," he said.

The servant, who understood some English, shook his head, saying:

"Ze monsieur gone—ze monsieur gone Monsieur no come—no come bon jaur mon sieur!" And turning about, went away. Allen waited a long while at the gate, oping he would see some one else to whom the could appeal. Darkness came over the Slowly and sadly he turned about and went down the hill, his head bowed in thought.

"After all, am I not a fool?" he said." Why need I care? What can she be to me?" But it was folly for him to attempt to drive her image from his mind; it had been indelibly stamped upon his heart and could never be effaced. She had been no coquette seeking conquests; she had made no advance nor evinced any boldness, even when visiting him by night, to have him take the little boy

ITO BE CONTINUED.

CULTIVATING THE FEET. n Expert Tells How They Can Be De

veloped Into an Aristocratic Shape.
"Aristocratic feet may be cultivated, other day as he handled a pair of fifteen dol-lar French-heeled shoes in his fitting parlors on Sixth avenue.
"You take the grandchildren of such

Plebeians as Jay Gould and old Commodore the body in the form of faccal matter, and they all have beautiful and the very small proportion of the feet," he continued; "it's all a matter of foods in common use that are taken up shoes, bathing, stockings and care of "How so? Well, take one of the Vander

bilt grandchildren or George Gould's baby, for instance. The child's feet from its birth are carefully attended, bathed daily and only the best kind of shoes and the finest of stockings put on it.
"Then for children justime we make

a shoe with an instep improver—that is, outer sole and heel are made a wife bither than at the inside of the form the to cultivate a high and on the last of the "But isn't such a she and mrores at was asked.
"Not in the least. We have leader year

middle age who come in here and get fitted for such shoes. Of cours when the bones are hardened it is not so easy a matter to cultivate a high instep, but most children's feet may be trained, so that even the flattest instep will become improved. "The difficulty with many parents is in selecting shoes that are just the length of

their children's feet," continued the learned shoe dealer. Now there is nothing more injurious to the shape of the foot short shoe. People of wealth soon learn this, and, while the narrowest possible width is chosen, the shoe is always an inch longer than the foot. "Children who are permitted to walk or run about much need not have large feet.

The secret is to bathe the feet each night in warm water and each morning in cold water and a little salt, rubbing vigorously. Then, if fine, darnless stockings are worn, and shoes that fit snugly without being tight, a beautiful foot is sure to be the re

"Old shoes, shoes of different makers, and shoes of various sizes are more trying to the beauty of feet than either tight or narrow shoes."-N. Y. Journal.

"CAN'T you say something pleasant to me?" said a husband to his wife, as he was about to start for his office. They had had a little quarrel, and he was willing to "make it up." "Ah, John," responded the penitent lady, throwing her arms around his neck, "forgive my foolishness! We were both in the wrong. And don't forget the baby's shoes, dear, and the ton of coal; and we are out of potatoes; and, John, love, you must leave me some money for the gas-

Young women, if it be true that you can only reach a man's heart through the stomach, do not with pride in your skill as a cook, offer your accepted lover, or prospec-tive husband that whi is may cast a fata; spell over all the coming wears. Give him cold poison, if you will, but as you value your happiness and his offer him no sold pie.

steam pressures which are now adopted in first-class vessels, there is a steamship now under construction in France, with bother, to work at a pressure of 228 pounds pour square inch, the engines being of triple of pansion type. Two PROMINENT St. Louis men have e

As an instance of the remarkable high

gaged in litigation over the ownership of a duck valued at twenty-five cents. The preliminary suit made cost, in addition to at torney fees, forty-eight dollars, and now the case has been taken to the circuit court FOOD AND NUTRITION.

low Much Substance an Animal Gets from a Given Bulk or Weight.

To every man, even though he have but one farm beast to "carry through the winter," it is of the highest importance that he study the relative value of foods, not being content, as many are, to give mere bulk, deceiving themselves with the idea that they are, in that, giving substance. Thus, the straw-stack hardly does more than to prevent starvation, and were it not that some grain is found by stock in all stacks and ricks of straw, starvation would come to many a beast each winter. The same is true of stalk-fields-a most excellent place for cattle, provided the husker has not hunted too closely for the nubbins, and there be some blue grass along the fences.

While bulk is needed, especially in the case of cattle, still it is a heavy task upon the digestive apparatus to be compelled to hunt out the very small per centage of nutriment discoverable in the coarse fodder referred to. Cattle, it is true, come up at night full in the abdomen, after partaking freely of this coarse stuff, but each day of winter takes off not a little of the adipose deposit that has been laid up during the eason of plentiful grass supply and warm weather. This fullness of abdomen is misleading, and it will be wise to trim this down, putting flesh on the ribs instead.

Considering other sorts of coarse feed, namely, potatoes, turnips, etc., it is proper in this connection that we state how much the beast gets from a given bulk or weight. Thus, from potatoes, not more than 1½ pounds of flesh-forming material is obtained from 100 pounds of potatoes. In the case of turnips, the proportion of the material referred to is even less, the maximum amount being less than 1 pound in 100. Hence, this is the basis on which food should be bought or grown. In feeding of meal, we can count upon getting 18 pounds of flesh material in each 100 pounds, and from linseed 25 pounds in each 100 pounds fed. Oatstraw is reckoned as containing half the value of hay, while wheat straw is of less value than oatstraw.

Careful experiments seem to have shown that a man requires daily about 12 ounces of carbon, and this represents about three times that quantity of food. It is also estimated that a horse or an ox requires about six times as much as a man. In all these matters it should be borne in mind that bulk cuts no figure in building up the animal tissues, as the digestive process carefully separates-so to speak-the concentrated essence of whatever food enters the stomach of man or beast. This material, that we here call concentrated essence, is the substance that enters the blood directly, being in every way well calculated to be carried by the blood, being a part thereof from the moment it enters the circulation; fully calculated in every way to replace wasting tissues. We refer to this the better to show the very large relative proportion of all food taken that passes out through the natural sewerage of the body in the form of fæcal matter, by the absorbents entering the blood, and after on the tissues. What do we deduce from this?

Simply that there is nothing to be gained by filling the beast with coarse provender. There is, of course, especially in the case of cattle, a certain amount of coarseness or bulk that is quite fitting to the formation of the alimentary tract, but it should be borne in mind that the absorbents-exceedingly delicate in themselves—are, as hinted, required to hunt out and separate the available from the unavailable, and the greater amount of roughness, as it is commonly called, in the way the greater the difficulty in taking up the really available and valuable portions of the food. Hence, it will readily be seen that digestion and assimilation are greatly aided by giving food in a more concentrated form during the winter months. It may be suggested to the minds of some that the bulky grasses consumed in summer are open to the objections we raise to a diet composed largely of bulk, but it should be remembered that the bulk and weight of grass s due to water-say four-fifths of it, at least. This water is quickly disposed of after entering the digestive apparatus, is needed by the animal, and impedes neither digestion nor assimilation, but favors both.-Prairie Farmer.

## A Steam Plow at Work,

G. R. Berry's traction engine, drawing four five-gang plows, is doing some excellent work in the vicinity of the Eighteen-mile House ranch. The plows turn the soil over in good shape, and following each plow is a drag, or harrow, that pulverizes the clods and leaves the ground as smooth as a floor. The machine runs day and night, a large locomotive headlight being placed in front of the engine when darkness comes, while about a half-dozed lamps hang around the engine. The engine consumes about ten header bedsful of straw in twenty-four hours, and the labor of ten men to run it that number of hours. The traction moves off at about the gait that a plug team goes when plowing, and as it never has to stop to catch its breath, of course it would gain over a team some distance in a day's travel. Seventy acres are plowed every twenty-four hours. It is a wonderful invention for seeding as well as harvesting grain .- Tulare (Cal.) Times.

-Hive sirup is good for croup or inflammation of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, for if it sours it is very poisonous.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Brooklyn talks of teaching sewing in her public schools. -The new course in journalism at

Cornell University is pronounced a great success.

-We want characters that will stand temptation, and not snap under the sudden pressure of life.

-Mind is the great lever of all things, human thought is the process by which human ends are ultimately answered. -Daniel Webster. -A colored woman of Atlanta, Ga., is trying to establish an institution in

"to work and be fitted for the service of white people." -A society has been formed in France. under the patronage of many men of high scientific and political standing, for the purpose of developing a proper

which negro children shall be taught

system of physical education.

—There are 637 Indian boys and girls in the school at Carlisle, Pa., and the Apache Indians constitute the largest element of any one tribe. The

school is in a flourishing condition. -A man may usually be known by the books he reads, as well as the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

-Smiles. -'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." How much wholesome and wise counsel is condensed in this brief admonition, and what a blessing to the world were it universally

adopted.-Baltimorean. -If we know of a kind act which we might, but do not intend to perform; if we be aware that our moral health requires the abandonment of some pleasure which yet we do not intend to abandon, here is cause enough for the loss of all spiritual power.-F. P.

-West Virginia now provides two thousand common schools for the 631,-000 negroes within its borders, and the number is increased as the attendance requires. It is improbable that as much as twenty per cent. of the cost of these schools is derived from the taxation of the negroes.

-The entire object of true education s to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely industrious, but to love industry; not merely learned, but to love knowledge; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.... What we like determines what we are, and is the sign of what we are. -J. Ruskin.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-If you amuse a man he'll be likely to forgive you for cheating him after-

-Wealth has made more men covetous than covetousness has made wealthy.

-If we did but half we are able to do

we would be surprised at the sum of our diligence. -It is faith in something and enthusiasm for something that make a life worth looking at.

-The evening of age is largely conditioned upon the nights of youth .-Washington Post. -Good looks should not be despised.

There have been few heroes with turnup noses and bow legs. -It takes an unusually self-satisfied man to be arrogant and haughty in a pair of frayed trousers.-N. Y. Mail

and Express.

-There is in effect no virtue properly so-called, without victory over ourselves; and that which costs nothing is worth nothing. -There is frequently more pleasure in giving a thing than in receiving it.

This applies especially to medicines advice and kicks. -It is better to be defeated than to say one word in disparagement of our adversaries which is not based on # knowledge of facts.-R. M. Moore.

present hour is not the critical decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. -There is not in the world so difficult an employ as that of getting a great name. Life is closed when the

-One of the illusions is that the

task has scarcely begun.-La Bruyere. -Fame and reputation are weak ties; many have not the least sense of them; powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest .-Dryden.

-As they who, for every slight in-

firmity, take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it, so they who, for every trifle, are eager to vindicate their character do rather weaken it. -Daniel Webster was frequently the subject of abuse by a blackguard. When asked why he did not retort to

the fellow, he remarked that he did not shovel off his sidewalk until it had done snowing. -A buyer of goods should remember one thing when a merchant talks about "letting him in on a ground-floor price." There is often one floor below the ground floor, where the cellar

comes in. - Harper's Bazar. -What a comfort a dull but kindly person is to be sure, at times! A ground-glass shade over a gas-lamp does not bring any more solace to our dazzled eyes than such a one to our minds.-Dr. O. W. Holmes.

-The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbors, for if others may do amiss. then these also may speak amiss; man is frail and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words.-Jeremy Tay-

Chase county, Kansas. The day had been beautiful, and the eventing was all that could be wished for such an entertainment: there. for such an entertainment; therefore, every seat in the house was county and the surrounding pointed finger: "Eh, look at her scotch, or of Scotch, or o Scotch, or of Scotch extraction; and there were many persons in attendance who could not obtain seate, but remained standing during the evening. This was the aighth celebration of the present Burne Club of this county; and these celebrations have been so popular that many attend them, from a distance.

On the stage, over which hung a handsome steel engraving of the "Betrothal of Bobbie Burns and his Highland Mary," were seated Messrs. James McNee, President of tle Ciub, James Robertson, John Frew. John Madden and J. W. McWilliams, and Prof. George W. Weed, at the organ.

The programme was begun by The programme was begun by
J. H. Murcer singing "Sootland
Yet" in a masterly manner. Prof.
John McDonald, of Topeka, was
then introcuced by the President
of the Club, and he responded to
the loast—"Robert Burns"—In an
oration of some length and replete
with eloquence, which will be
found below. A duet—"Wilt Thou
Tempt the Waves."—was then
sung by Miss Jessie Campbell and
James E. Lewis. "Wille Brewed

James E. Lewis. "Wille Brewed

A Prok o' Mant," a character scng,
was then sung by Alex McKenzie,
Jas. Hutcheon and Wm. McGnie,

The strange, distressing thing is that
in our land of equality and enthrone
ment of labor so many persons should
be sedulously striving to trace their
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indepth labor so many persons should
be sedulously ath Jas. Hutcheon and Wm. McGnie, Miss Jennie Campbell then read a poem entitled "Scotland, Land of Laberty," and did it in a most ex.

Burns James Saw a plant blue sput acquaintance from an Ayrshire village; excusing himself to his companion, he crossed the street to get the news; when he returned, his fashionable friend, in much disgust, said: "Mr. Burns Jam surprised you would stand able friend, in much disgust, said: "Mr. Burns, I am surprised you would stand on the street talking to a man with such clothes as that." "Man," said such clothes as that." "Man," said Burns, "did you think I was speaking to his claes?" In his poetry, in his prose, in his daily walk and conversation, Burns looked beyond the 'claes'—saw only the man. Perhaps, too, it tableau and song—"Comin' Thro' the Rye"—was then gone through with by Miss Jennie Brodie and J. V. Maule, and for one so young Miss Brodie, has a well trained woice. Miss Lizzie Brodie, who is also quite young, but who has a most excellent voice, sang, "Bonnie Charlie," Miss Carrie Hensen. Charlie." Miss Carrie Hensen, who has a very charming voice then sang "Farwell to Lochaber." James Hutcheon and Alex Mc-Kenzie then sang "The Boatte Rows." "Whistle and I'll Come to You my Lud," was then most aweetly sung by Miss Jessie Campbell. This closed the programmee proper, but there were volunteer songs by Messrs. Hutchcon, McKenzie, Lowis, M. A. Campbell and Misses Campbell and Hansens, Mr. M. A. Campbell sang a song in Gaelie and one in Scotch. "Auld Long Syne" was

of provisions, scrapled not to descend, in exceedingly airy costumes, with claymores and wild whoops upon your ment. ancestors' pastures to drive away the fatlings of the flock and of the herd.

ME. IMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The lage of his bears of the same and memory of Burns.

The lage of his birth Celebrated by the

The lage of Chase County,

Kans., at Cottonwood Falls.

Burns Club of Chase County,

Kans., at Cottonwood Falls.

A Large Attendance and a Mack Parisanchia M A Large Attendance and a Most Enjoyable Meeting.

Most Enjoyable Meeting.

According to announcement the 130th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, was duly celebrated in Music Hall, in this city, on Friday Light, January 25, 1889, under the auspicies of the Burns Club of Chase county, Kansas. The day organs, would desperately try to encompass that guttural "fech," he

at Topeka, I became acquainted with a gentleman from Boston; finding out that I was Scotch, he recited: "The Address to a Daisy," with such a rich Sanquhar accent that I said to myself almost thou persuadest me thou art from Kirkcaldy; yet he was a native-born American of English descent. Burns sang for humanity—none the less did he sing in Scottish Dorig—never for a moment did he

none the less did he sing in Scottish Doric—never for a moment did he forget his beloved native land.

E'en then a wish I mind its pow'r
A wish that to my lat'st hour,
Shall stronly heave my breast,
That I for poor said Scotland's sake,
Some usefu' plan, or beuk could make,
Or sing a sang at least.
The rough burr-thistle spreadi g wide,
Amang the bearded bear,
I turned the weeder-clips aside,
An' spared the symbol dear;
No nation, no station.
My envy e'er could raise,
A Scot still, but blatstill,
I knew nae higher praise.
Burns is loved in this land of

that of Washington, a far greater man, that he wrote bitter words against that combination of princes who desired to put down freedom in France; that he said the title-spurred and the wealthy switched England and Scotland like two hack horses, and that all land like two hack horses, and that all
the high places of the land, instead of
being filled by genius and talent, were
occupied, as were the high places of
Israel, with Idols of wood or of stone.
Burns, like our own beloved Lincoln, sprang from humble toilers, and
like him, his warm, genorus, sympa-

thetic heart ever beat in unison with the heart of the common people. How humble the boyhood home of Burns was but few of us in this land of plenty can even imagine. A glimpse into the lowliness of his

property of the "Scottch real;" also some marches and national airs. The following is the full text of PROY. JOHN MCDONALO's ADDREAPER'S tella us, "a low that the bouse, with a kitchen, a bed room and clear, is for the whon never in his life wrote a line of poetry, excepting possibly boyish doggered, should a least to eulegize a Lowlanders should select a liel and man who talks Gaelic and least the roof, a wooden settle, and the possibly boyish doggered, should as least to eulegize a Lowlanders should select a liel and man who talks Gaelic and box of the most of which the state of th thumb, a few hams drying above head in the smoke, which was in no haste to get out at the roof, a wooden settle, some oak chairs, chaff beds well covered with blankets, with a fire of peat and wood burning at a distance from the gable wall, on the middle of the floor." His food, we are told, consisted of oat meal porridge, barley-broth, and potatoes and milk. His dress was in keeping with his lowly environment.

Looking down from some command-ing hill on a hut like Burns', dwellers But the fierce clausman is no more. The Church, the school and the railroad have toned down the savagery of the Highlander, but not his fire; the hitter feuds between Highlands and Lowlands have died away before the benign influences of a Christian civilization: the Highland laddie weds the Highland maid; the Lowland swain woos and wins Highland Mary; and to-night Highlanders and Lowlanders, wherever found upon the surface of

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs.

That makes her loved at home, revered And let it be noted that in that

grand poem the closing wish, or rather prayer, of Burns was not that his beloved countryman might have wealth and rank, but, listen:
O Scotla my dear my native soil
For whom my warmest wish to heaven

Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil Be blest with health, and peace and sweet And, O! may heaven their simple lives

And, o' may heaven their simple free prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile!
Then, howe'er crowns and coronets be rent
And virtuous populace may rise the while,
And sand a wall of fire around their much loved isle.

And here let me pause parenthetically to say that it is a painful and

cally to say that it is a painful and surprising thing to me to find so many in our adopted land who anxiously try to establish for themselves an aristocratic ancestry, How often in the course of conversation is it said to me, "we are descended from a lord; or my ancestors came over with the Normans;" or "my great grandfather's grandfather was a baronet;" and the persons on these western plains who are living under the delusion that a fortune for them from some wealthy fortune for them from some wealthy and lordly ancestor is spoiling in the English court of chancery can be numbered by the hundred. I have talked with several who have claimed relationship with Queen Victoria; and a number of persons who claimed to be hears to towns and villages across the seas, but, unfortunately, it would require money to establish the claim. It would indeed; the mines of California and Colorado, upon the credulity of such persons, sleek, legal, genealogical sharks in the city of London theirs and fotter.

thrive and fatten. The strange, distressing thing is that

"Howe'er it be it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind bearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman bid

The independence of Burns in that

As a paralled to this dedicatory address read the letter of rugged old Dr. Samuel Johnson to the Earl of Ches-

To do anything in this address but glance in the brightest manner at the works of Burns will he impossible. The volume in my possession has 152 poems, 81 epitaphs, epigrams and fragments, 268 songs, and 344 letters. And it may be said in regard to these letters that they are models which may letters that they are models which may profitably be studied by persons desiring to write well. We are amazed at the vast range of Burns' genius. The Wallson bla lowly daisy on the sod; the timid

fending brutes, listen;

Wee slockle, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie,
O what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
wi bickering brattle,
I wad be laith to rin and chase thee
Wi murdering pattle!
Thou saw the fields laid bare an' waste
An weary winter comin fast
An weary here beneath the blast,
Thue thought to dwell.
Till crash, the cruel coultee past,
Out thro'thy cell.
That wee bit heap o' leaves and stibble,
Has cost thee many a weary nibble!
Now thou's turned out for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole tho winter's sleety dribble
An crapreuch cauld!

From the same tender heart came

From the same tender heart came these reflections during a snow storm

Or silly sheep wha bide this brattle
O wintry war:
Or thro' the d rift deep lairing sprattle,
Beneath a seaw.
Ilk hopping bird, wee helpless thing.
That in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing
What comes o' thee?
Where wilt thou co wer thy cluttering win

culable and ever growing good done by his poems in teaching kindness to animals.

But in nearly all his more serious poems we find that mournful undercurrent of despondency underneath all the charm, and the tenderness and the melody. In the last stanza of the "Address to a Mouse," how sad is this

Still thou art blest compared wi' me!
The present only touchett thee;
But Och! I backward cast my e'e,
On prospects drear!
An' forward tho' I canna see,
I guess an' fear.

Hard is the heart which can read without emotion, this from the "Mountain Daisy:"

Ev'n thou who mourn'st the Daisy's fate,
That fate is thine no distant date,
Stern ruin's plow share drives elate,
Full on thy bloom
Till crushed beneath the furrow's weight,
Shail be thy doom!

For Burns was a man who, before his tempestuous passions, was like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. The saddest words are these: "It might have been." This is not a moralizing essay, but it may be proper to remark, in passing, that our passions controlled, and directed into right channels are a motive power which may bring to us untold good; but possessing and controlling us, like furious whirlwinds, they will inevitab-ly drive us to ruin and despair.

In several of the poems quoted, and in many others, you will observe Burns had the faculty of writing remarkably good English, as well as the broadest and deepest Scotch. In his conversation, too, he used both languages with equal facility.

Concerning the conversational pow ers of Burns when he was lion of Ed-inburgh fashionable circles, Dugald Stewart, the eminent philosopher, says: "Nothing perhaps was more re-markable among his attainments than frey. Though not directly connected with my subject, I feel impelled to tell a story concerning Jeffrey which illustrates this point.

In one of the courts, one day, Jeffrey and his assistant counsel were prosecuting or defending in some law suit. On the witness stand was a plain Scotch farmer, ignorant of the ways of courts, and of legalphraseology. Jeffrey's assistant was questioning the farmer in regard to the sanity of some person connected with the suit, but the questions were asked in such the questions were asked in such learned language that the witness was dumb. "Wasn't this man non compos mentis?" asked the counsel. Broad stare from the farmer. "Well," said the counsel. "was his mind in a condition of equilibrium?" Deep perplexity on the face of the farmer. At this point Jeffrey interrupted. "Let me take the witness." Then settling himself back in his chair, he looked at the witness, and in the broadest of Scotch asked, "was there onything intill this asked, "was there onything intill this man?" The reply instant, "De'il a thing except ye'd put intill him with a

Had one the time it would be interesting to note the sircumstances which inspired Burns to write each song and poem, but it can not be, the haggis will

It is said that "Scots wha hae wi" Wallace bled" was composed by Burns mouse in the furrow; the Almighty Creator; the Prince of Darkness; in the Heavens Above; In the Earth Beneath; yes, in the nethermost pit he finds subjects for his song. With the riding on horseback through a storm

and thought you look in to talk about the crops, or to borrow a plow. "At birk or at market where'er ye see me

Maggie coost her head fu' high Looked asklent, and unco skeigh Gart poor Duncan stand abeigh, He, ha, the wooin o't.

Duncan fleeched, and Duncan prayed
Meg was deaf as Alisa Craig—
Ha, ha, the wooin o't.

Duncan sighed baith out and in
Grat his een baith bieer't and blin'.

(Poor foolish fellow.)

Spak o' lowrin o'er a linn-which being interpreted means to commit suicide in a highly romantic manner. as the heroes novels usually threaten to do when similarly affected.

As a matter of fact Maggie, like many of her sisters all over the earth, liked to show her power, but in Dun-can's case, she slightly over-reached herself, for Duncan walked out at the door, and into the road, jumped on his horse, straightened himself up and to use the popular phrase "got mad."

"Shall I like a fool quo he
For a haughty hizzy,dee?
She may gae—to France for me.
Ha, ha, the wo in o't

And then the old, old story! O Robbie, Robbie, how truly you have read human heart.

"How it comes let doctors tell;
Meg grew sick as he grew heal.
Ha! ha! the wooin o't.
Something in her bosom wrings;
For relief a sigh she brings,
And o' her e'en th y spak sic things.
Ha! ha! the wooin o't!

Duncan of course was not proof against this. For "Duncan was a lad of grace,
Maggie was a piteous case;
Duncan couldna be her death,
Swelling pity smoored his wrath;
Now therire crouse, and canty baith;
Ha! ha! the wooin o't!

And as in the old novels, and lived happy ever after. Likewise would not the picture of Tibbie, the lassie who scornfully rejected young men in honest poverty, because her father had a few more acres of land than his poorer neighbors.

O'Tibbie, I has seen the day You wad us be sae shy, For lack of gear ye lightly me, But trowth I case na by. Yestreen I met you on the moor, Ye spak na but gaed by like stoure; Ye beck at me because I'm poor, But flent a hare care I. I doubt na lass but ye may think. Because ye hae the name o' clink That ye cau please me at a wink When e'er ye like to try. But sorrow tak him that's sae mean, Altho' his pouch o' coin were clean. Wha follows ony saucy quean, That looks sae proud and high, Altho' a lad were e'er see smart If that he want the yellow,dirt, Ye'll cast your head anither airt And answer him fu' dry. But if he has the name o' gear,
Ye'll fasten to him like a brier,
Tho' hardly he, for sense or lear,
Be better than the kye.
But, Tibbie lass, tak my advice,
Your daddie's gear maks you sae nice;
The diel a ane wad spier your price
Were ye as poor as I.

Tibbie is not yet dead. We all have seen her. Changed in dress only and mayhap speaking other languages as well as Scotch. She is still the same Tibbie.

But the haggis is growin cauld and I maun stop. And there is so much to be said did one possess the eloquence to say it. The songs which twine themselves around our hearts, we can not even glance at and we are so loath to leave them. "Halloe'en" which so vividly brings back to us on these distant prairies, the kail-stocks, the innumerable boyish pranks, and the dear associations of auld lang syne, the unparalleled and inimitable "Tam O'Shanter," Capt. Grouse, "The Twa Dogs," Address to to the De'il, The Devil and Dr. Harnbook, Green Grow the Rushes O, bubling and sparkling and running over with wit and humor.

These and scores besides which have for us a perpetual charm and a delight, we would love to dwel! upon until the wee short hour "ayant the twal," but it must not be. The music, too, how it harmonizes with the verse, Chords which can be reached by no other songs or music, are touched in our inmost hearts. Are there in the heart of Scotchmen or man, it ed mither land. We can understand THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET will move in fierce thrills under this the feelings of an aged Scotchwoman.

lassies, listen:

"But warily tent as ye come to court me." Perhaps some of you in your innocent ignorance of our language may suppose that this line has reference to a tent for the young people when they get to house-keeping—far otherwise—but we must pass on—reserving the right of translation. "And come na unless the back yett beajel." It seems that in all civilized countries the gate is what educational people would call "an important factor" in antive soil in his native tongue; becaue the gate is what educational people would call "an important factor" in love making. Swinging on a gate is popular in Kansas, and in Scotland the "back yett" was to be "ajee," when the braw callant sauntered along with assumed indifference. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Here, it is one touch of agate.

words, he sang "the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and pleasures" of his native soil in his native tongue; becaue he has thrown a never fading halo of romance around the wood and hills; because he revealed to us the exquisite beauty there is in lowly and common things; because he taught humanity to animals; because he glorified and dignified labor and the laborer, and nature makes the whole world kin."
Here, it is one touch of agate.

"And come as ye were na comin' to me." Just walk along in the most careless manner. Saw the gate open

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Tecasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

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POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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### TRY IT YOURSELF.

"It is of no use to argue the question' Pailip, I am neither stubborn nor opinionated, I have simply had a lesson that will last a lifetime."

\*Look here Jack! you are like some old bachelor who has been jitted by one woman, and goes about declaring all women are take."

are talse."
"Not at all! my brother Charley died of "Not at all! my brother Charley died of Bright's disease, brought on by using one of these so-called 'blood purifiers'—the kind you see attractive y advertised in every nook and corner. It contains inclide of potassium, a drug us-ful in extreme cases when cautiously given under a doctor's apprecision, but death dealing to all who take it in quantity. It your brother had died ander such circumstances you would hate patent medicines as I do."
"I would distinct he name of that miscalled blood purifier," for I have heard a first class physicion say it is the cause of half the cases of Bright's disease in the country, and it is a carge the proprietors

half the cases of Bright's disease in the country, and it is a carge the proprietors have not been proceared for selling it But I was recommending Vinegar Bitters and that does not contain any mineral, narcotic or other hurtful drug."

"On nobody supposes that old woman" remedy will hurt anybody: the question of trking some of my grandmother's herd tea."

"You would be better of Jack, if you

"You would be better off, Jack, if you had some of that tea to tone up your system now, instead of taking a glass of brandy to make your sleep one night, and perhaps a tottle of beer the next."

"Is this a temperance lecture Phil?"

"No, it is a Vinegar Bitters lecture. I've taken the medicine more or 1 st for fiteen years, and look the world over you will not find a healthler man than f am."

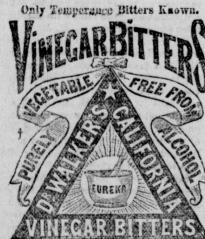
"What is all this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are shey different?"

"Died, on Tuesday morning, January 22, 1880, at 8 o'clock, after a lingering."

buchelor who, after railing against women for years falls in love with a good woman at lact. You will say there are good and thad pately t medicines, but Vinegar Eitters is the best of the lot."

"All right, Phil to you will say the say t

"All right, Phil. to please you, I'll try it and report results."



A BEAUTIFUL EOOK FREE Address R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St. New York

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, under this head, 20 cents a time, Arst insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequentinsertion.

Wood taken on subscription. Fine, bright weather, this week. Subscribe for the COURANT.

Sunday night.

doors, last week.

pension increased.

was in town Tuesday.

crop the fore part of the week. Mrs. T. W. Hardesty has gone to Chicago for medical treatment.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was up to Council Grove, last week. Mr. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, went to Madison, last Thursday. Mr. Charles Gill, of Strong City, has returned from Colorado City, Col.

Mr. Isaac Alexander left, yesterday norning, for a visit at Hot Springs.

The A. O.U.W., of Strong City, will give a masquerade ball, February 14. Mr. L. Rumphord and family have moved to Strong City, from Emporia.

Mrs. James Barker, of Bazaar, was yisiting friends in Wichita, last week.

The Brakemen's Brotherhood will give a dance at Emporia, February 22. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand has purchased the Henry Judd farm, east of Strong

Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Wyandotte, is visiting, at her father's, Mr. John H. Scribner.

Mr. Chas. Gill, of Strong City, went to Colorado City, last week, on a two weeks' visit.

Messrs. A. L. Myers and Francis Perkins, of Matfield Green, were in town, Tuesday.

Mr. C. Fred. Shipman, of Elmdale, shipped three cars of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Mr. Geo. Mann, Jr., won the silver-plated jewel case at the "Montebanks,"

the other night. Born, on Sunday, January 27, 1889. to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibrecht, of

Strong City, a son. The name of the station "Hilton" on the C., K. & W. railroad, has been changed to Hymer.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was here last week visiting her daughter,

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson. Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, started to Hot Springs, Arkansas, last Thursday, for his health.

Mr. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, last week, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson.

week, a \$500 instrument. Mr. Robert Grisham, section boss

at Dodge City, is here visiting his brother, Mr. T. H. Grisham. Born, on Friday morning, January 25, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ken-dall, on Bloody creek, a son.

A company has been organized to drill for coal on the farm of Mr. B. Lantry, west of Strong City.

Mrs. T. S. Jones, of Dodge City, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle. Misses Ettie and Eva Slocum,

Emporia, were visiting Mrs. E. J. Edwards, at Strong City, last week.

Messrs, Jonn C. Simington and Charles Massey left for Kansas City, Monday night, with their families.

Strong City, have returned home from their visit at their grand-father's, Mr. S. F. Jones, at Kansas City.

The following parties have added their names to the COURANT subscription list since our last report: L.Holz, eity; D. C. Morris, Elmdale.

We learn from the Colorado City (Col.) Eagle that Mr. Wm. E. Hillert, formerly of this city, has just recovered from a severe attack of pleurisy.

The State Exchange Bank is making preparations to move into the store room just vacated by Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son, who have retired from the mercantile business here.

Mr. Leo Ferlet went to Emporia, Friday, with a team of horses to get a hack purchased by his father for Union Hotel, of which he is proprietor, and returned, Saturday, with the same.

"Blue-birds will be due in about two weeks." "Blue-birds will be ripe soon."-State Exchanges ad infinitum. And still blue-birds have been singing around our suburban home all this

There has been a change of foreman Incre has been a change of lorenan in the shops at Strong City. William Hazen rasigded, and George Siemantel has taken the position yacated. Mr. Bruce left, to-day, to put him in the work.—Emporia Democrat, Jan. 25.

The Ladies Society of the Presbyte-rian Church, at Cedar Point, will meet at the home of Mrs. P. P. Schriver, in Mr. A. Ferlet was down to Emporia that place, on Friday evening, Februaturday. Thermometers went down to zero programme, to whice everyone is cordially invited. worth, where he has been for several months.—Emporia Republican, Jan-

Bees and flies were on the wing out of the state week.

Mr. Joseph Howard has had his ension increased.

Mr. Ans. Majors was over to Countil Grove, last week.

Mr. F. L. Drinkwter, of Cedar Point.

Mr. F. L. Drinkwter, of Cedar Point. eil Grove, last week.
Mr. F. L. Drinkwter, of Cedar Point, day, after the funeral.

The other night the residence of Mr. J. M. Smith, of Emporia, was Mr. Wit Adare, in Strong City, was in town, last Thursday. The February term of the District Court will begin next Tuesday.

The ice men were gathering the ice crop the fore part of the week.

The february term of the District clothing, a number of napkin rings and a few dollars in money. Most of the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come begin the fore part of the week. cattle chute.

Representative Maule has intro-duced a bill in the Legislature to limit the practice of medicine to physicians who can show a diploma; then, where will we be, who never killed a type louse until six months after we had es-tablished the Courant, being then only thirty-three years of age.

Mr. W. T. Hutson and family moved from here to Junction City, last Friday. Mr. Hutson and his estimable wife were among the pioneers of Chase county, and they have many friends here who will miss their society, but whose best wishes go with them to their new home.

Mrs. O. S. Campbell, of State street, has just closed up a trade of 400 acres of unimproved land in Chase county, for a 200 acre farm four miles from Reading, owned and occupied by S. T. Drury. Mr. Drury moves on to the hase county place in the spring and will go at once about improving it.— Emporia Republican.

Died, on Thursday, Junuray 17th, 1889, at 4 o'clock, p. m., in Strong City, of consumption, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. Geo. Doty, having been born in Forklert, Germany, October 16, 1865, and having emigrated to this country a little over a year ago, and going to Strong City, where a kinsman, Mr. Wm. Reifsnider, lived. She leaves a husband and three daughters the a husband and three daughters, the youngest ten or twelve days old, to mourn her death.

Mr. W. S. Brown and family, who On Tuesday of last week County Treasurer A. M. Breese went to Topeka and settled with the State Treasurer. The County Treasurers happening in Topeka that day numbered about fifty, and they held a meeting and compared notes, when it was discovered Chase county was at the head covered Chase county was at the head of the lists in that its Treasurer had

of the lists in that its Treasurer had collected the largest percentage of tax of any County Treasurer in the State.

Mr. J. M. Tuttle, who retired from the office of County Commissioner, on the 7th instant, was one of the most efficient members of the County Board this county has ever had. Dur-Mr. E. Cooley sold a very fine Camp ing the last two years of his term he & Co. piano to Mrs. M. M. Young, last was Chairman of the Board and attended to his duties in that capacity often to the neglect of his private busines; and so well were the people pleased with his services that a renomination was tendered him by his party, but, refused, and he retired from office with the praise of a people whom he had served well and faithfully for three years.

fully for three years.

Since our last report the following persons have had their subscription to the COURANT advanced this year: W. H. Holsinger, city, to Jan. 4, '90; H. F. Gillett, city, to Jan. 4, '90; T. C. Raymer, city, to Sept. 29, '89; Mrs. S. U. Kellogg, city, to July 1, '89; J. C. Davis, city, to Sept. 10, '89; W. T. Hutson, Junction City, to April 9, '89; J. S. Shipman, Elmdale, to Oct. 1, '89; C. C. Smith, Cedar Point, to Oct. 10, '89; D. S. Sauble, Florence, to Jan. 1, '90; Wm. Dawson, Clements, to Dec. '90; Wm. Dawson, Clements, to Dec,

The trial of Mr. John McGinley, charged with resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, which was set for hearing before 'Squire D. C. Ellsworth at 11 o'clock, last Tuesday morning, was continued to February 22. In this connection, we will say that as

Tickets to cents.

The modified a healthier man than f am.

What is this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are they different?

Yes, the old style looks like coffee with malk in, the new style like coffee with malk in, the new style like coffee without salk. The man who make the chemistrate of the particular of the produced, may wite says, the finest medicine ever made. It curve the root of the said in he house, and the title at minus they ever have. If my wife three such who worms she does them with old style. We always have both kinds in the house, and together, they keep the doctor away.

"And you insist that the proof of the paddings."

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"And you insist that the friends to mourn his death, one'of his sons being Mr. Geo. M. Hayden, the present Clerk of our District Court. The funeral sermon was preached by Bev. Geo. W. Stafford, at Elmdale, yesterdaay afternoon, and the remains were interred in the cemetery west

Monday night the creamery was burglarized by parties un-locking the door, and a tub of from Dr. W. H. Cartter's wagon, guaranteed. hitched near the Presbyterian Church; and a sack of corn meal and a sack of flour were taken from the wagon of Mr. Issac Alexander, hitched on Broadway. The sheriff and deputies arrested Ephraım Massie, Sandeas Vinton Rus. sell and Stephen G. Plake, at their homes in Strong City, last night and found the butter and cheese in their posession. These parties were lodged in jail to await a preliminary trial on the charge of burglarly and larceny.

FOR CRAND LARGENY. Sheriff Worster returned from Leav-Sheriff Worster returned from Leavenworth yesterday morning, having arrested George Hill on a charge of grand larceny. The arrest is made on an indictment of the grand jury which sat last September. Mr. Hill was formerly justice of the peace at Strong City, but the larceny said to be committed is the stealing of a \$20 gold piece from F. E. Mackey who lives just back of the Normal. Hill is an old soldier and was found by the Sheriff at the Soldiers' Home at Leaven-

iff at the Soldiers' Home at Leaven-

uary 26

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of Prairie Grove Cemetery Association will be held in the office of Squire D. C. Ells-worth, in the Court-house, Thursday, January 31, 1889, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors

# H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

# Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

## WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS.

# ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

--- Dealers in--

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

Fourth Door North of Pest-Office,

## Cottonwood Falls,

ATTENTION, OLD SETTLERS AND NEW COMERS!

The old settlers will hold their annual meeting at Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 12, 1889. for a social time and dance. Good music has been secured for the occafar as the breaking of Deputy Sherin Jabin Johnson's thumb is concerned, we only stated what was told to us about the matter, and it is a matter of about the matter, and it is a matter of about the matter, and it is a matter of be present and bring their friends.

at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Paul M. Pierson & Co., Topeka, Kan.,

DEAR SIRS:—The roses ordered for Easter came on time and in excellent condition, and were very satisfactory.

Yours, etc.,
E. C. Lupkin.

locking the door, and a tub of butter and a cheese was taken thereof. The same night a buffalo flowers and funeral designs. Our robe and a sack of flour was taken prices are moderate and satisfaction

PAUL M. PIERSON & Co. Now is the time to get Valentines at Central Drug Store, We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as a dun.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware

Everything in the line of musical instruments, from a Jew's harp to a piano, from a brass whistle to the largest brass horn, from a mouth organ to the largest accordeon; violins, guitars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sal at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago

Our Valentines are being selected. Don't you wait until too late.
ja31 CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Ford, der Uhrmagher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-aliteat. aug5-tf Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Come one, come all, to hear the call at Central Drug Store for Valentines.

E. D. REPLOGLE. parts of lots are especially requested to be present. J. P. KUHL, Secy.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have to four dollars less than any other cettleft.

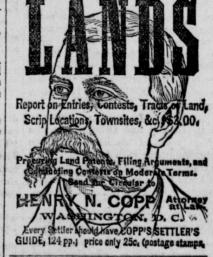
# Kas. HUMPHREYS

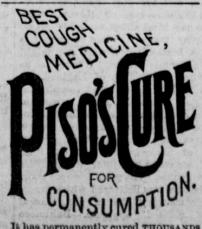


old by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) hly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free umphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS JIO JEZAH HOTEW CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
Used by all owners of Horse and Catle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS'
MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.





Notice is hereby given that I have sold Elmdale Bank to P. C. Jeffrey, of this place. All persons who have accounts with me will please call and settle.

E. STOTTS, jan24-3t

Elmdale, Kansas.

Imarket, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other house in the county, octll-tf.

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

If has permanently cured Thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use found west of Topeka is at Ford's jewelry store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

Topeka, Kansas,

THOS. H. CRISHAM

Office upstairs in National Bank building

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

r. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

DR. R. M. WILSON.

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

CHRONIC DISEASES. with the exception of Rheumatism. He

will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to onre what he undertakes; he also treats FRMALE DISEASES of all kinds.

GOFFICE, in Newman Block, Swong
City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chase County Land Agency



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

AT

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE





THIS preparation, without in jury, removes Freekles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and
Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At draggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

For Sale at C. E. HAIT'S

For Sale at C. E. HAIT'S



ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1711-ff

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

-AND LOANS MONEY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY DRUGS AND MEDICINES

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE



TROUBLE IN CHURNING. Why Some Butter Made on Small Farms Is of Poor Quality.

Regarding the skimming of the milk and the preparation of the cream before churning, it may be stated that nearly all the mistakes are made before the churning begins. This subject is an important one to those who keep only one or two cows, and is prompted by the following from a lady in Delaware:

In skimming the cream to put away for the churning should any milk be taken with it, and if not what is done in case there is not sufficient cream at the end of the week to churn. I find that the milk I lift with the cream turns to sour water, and I should suppose it would affect the butter. In case the milk is too cold for the butter to come what can be done to bring it up besides keeping in for some time where it is warm? I mean when it won't "break" from cold. What can be done to bring butter immediately?

It is almost an impossibility to skim off the cream without taking away some of the milk, but the difficulty is cream until enough can be secured for a churning. If a large number of cows are kept this difficulty is avoided, as it is an easy matter to have cream of one age, and which has ripened at the same time. When cream is gathered and saved until more cream can be obtained in order to secure sufficient quantity, the difference in the age and stage of ripening compared with that which is gathered later is something great enough to cause the butter to be slightly bitter. The sooner the cream is taken off the milk, and the sooner it is churned after being gathered the better. It is well enough to develop a slight acidity in the cream, but it should not be very sour. Experienced dairymen recommend that the temperature of the cream be raised to 75 deg. as soon as skimmed, stirring it down to 62 deg., and churning at the first stages of acidity. It is best to skim off the cream as soon as it can be done instead of waiting for every portion of it

If the milk is too cold for the butter to come, or the temperature is too high (as sometimes happens in summer), it may be brought to the desired temperature by the addition of cold or warm water, as the requirements may be, until the proper temperature is obtained. The use of a thermometer will greatly assist in the work of churning. Some prefer to raise the temperature by placing the churn in a tub of warm water. Any mode that will raise the temperature will answer. Rectangular churns, which dash the butter from side to side, are now largely in use, the buttermilk being drawn off as soon as the butter assumes the granular stage. After the butter-milk is off, if preferred, a strong solution, made by dissolving salt in water, may be poured into the churn and the butter washed by again revolving the churn. This carries off the buttermilk and partially salts the butter.

The improper keeping of the cream, and allowing it to become sour while waiting for more, and the failure to eep the milk and cream ir some p of even temperature, is the cause of nearly all poor butter. The quality of the cream should be uniform, and no mixing of different ages can be done safely. No amount of working the butter can compensate for the injury done before churning, and every portion of the work should be done speedily and not be made dependent on something that is to follow. -Philadelphia Rec-Complete Bluck

Stand by the Sheep. Mr. F. D. Curtis says that henceforth the flock "has got to stand on its own legs, and these must be mutton legs;" thus sufficiently supported it can not only take care of itself, but enrich the hilltops of the farmer, and bless his table with the best of meat. Those who have flocks of pure Merinos should still keep their best blood and sell where they can; but do not be dazed or crazed with the expectation of high prices. Do not sacrifice your flocks, but cut them down to the best. We should eat more lamb and mutton, and it may be a great blessing that it is necessary to push this side of the sheep interest, which should result in the rearing of better mutton, more of it, and its presentation to the public in more attractive forms, and everywhere. Now beef is in the front, and the consumer sees little else, unless in the time of sausages, when pigs divide the space, but taking only a small part. Mutton can really be grown cheaper than any other meat, as the fleece will go far to make up the cost of raising. No animal will grow faster in proportion to the food consumed than a lamb. The per cent. of gains as to cost is the highest. Here is a good basis for the skill of the breeder. The word skill is the key to the whole thing. One man will grasp it and win, and another will not work up to it, and he will fail. Begin with a few and enlarge as your skill is developed. Keep some sheep anyhow .-American Stockman.

In a recent paper on tile drainage, Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of Michigan, said that the rapidity with which a drained soil takes up the rain when it falls. after a dry spell, should not be over-looked. A tiled field will take up and strain one-fifth of an inch more rain after a dry spell than a field destitute of tile drainage.

Fresh apple sauce, warm if possible, is a good dish in winter. A dash times elicited applause. Baltimore of lemon improves 1t.

## A VENTRILOQUIST'S TRICK.

What a Disturbance He Raised at a Drygoods Auction.

During a sale the auctioneer was

upon the stand with a piece of calico. "Eight cents a yard-who says ten?" "I'll give you ten," came from an old

"Going at ten! Going-gone! Yours, madam; walk up and settle.' "I didn't bid on it," exclaimed the old lady, advancing.

"We'll thank persons not to bid if they don't want an article," said the auctioneer. "Going, then, at eightwho says more than eight?"

"Nine cents," came from an old gentleman. "Nine-nine-who says ten? Going

at nine! going—gone! Yours, sir. Cash takes it at nine cents." "I didn't bid," said the old gentle-

man. "I don't want it-wouldn't give you five cents for the whole piece. [Auctioneer getting angry] "If any

one bids again they will have to take the article or get into trouble." [throwing down the piece of calico]. "Give some of the milk, but the difficulty is me something else. Ah! gentlemen; due, as a rule, to the keeping of the here is a nice piece. What can I get for this? What do I hear? any thing vou please!"

"I'll start at five." "Ten." says another. "Twelve and a half," says a third. "Thirteen!" cries an old lady-"fourteen!" "fifteen!" several voices.

"Fifteen I am offered! fifteen!-done at fifteen! Can't dwell-going! g-o-i-n-g! gone! Yours, sir. Step up, whoever

No one came up. All eyes staring in various parts of the room. "Gone, then, at fourteen! Yours, sir;

walk up. But the bidder could not be made to walk up.

"Thirteen, then, madam; you can have it at your bid." "I didn't bid; what do you think I

want of such an article?" said the old lady, indignantly. "Here, I'll take it at thirteen," exclaimed a voice at the other end of the

direction, but no claimant came forward. "Who says he'll take it at thirteen?" "I would," said an old farmer, "only

room. All eyes were turned in that

I'm afraid it's stolen goods!" The auctioneer, now quite provoked, sprang down, and was about collaring

the old man, when a person right behind him cried: "Don't strike him! It was I that said

vou stole it!" The auctioneer turned round, when a big dog, apparently right at his heels, snuffed and barked most furiously. With a sudden spring upon his counter, he ordered the crowd to leave. An acquaintance at our elbow, no longer able to contain himself, burst into a loud laugh, as a genteel little man passed out at the door, who he told us was a ventriloquist.-N. Y. Ledger.

## SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

The Most Wonderful Specimens of Per-

fect Expression Ever Written. Henry A. Clapp, of Boston, delivered a lecture recently at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., on Shakepeare's plays. He said: "Shakespeare Dante and Goethe by his power, given to no other man, to look into the depths of the human heart. It is absurd to say Shakespeare was an accident. It took generations of large-hearted Eng- smile lasted until he started to wash his glishmen to make his father, and of tender women to make his mother. Among the stars a great new star shone with brightest effulgence, and Shakepeare was born. At that time, England was rejoicing with prosperity, great waves of laughter rolled over her, and showed her to be "Merry England." Then the theater was born, and it can never be to our crowded life what it was then.

Shakspeare began to write probably when he was twenty-four years oldthat is, about 1588. As a young man his style was mellifluous, honey-sweet. His second period, 1595 to 1605, becan to show a complete mastery of English language and much of the audacity which characterized him in handling it. Then he wrote As You Like It, Twelfth Night and the first part of Henry IV. In his third period he wrote Hamlet and

Othello. Now something greater and more wonderful yet has happened in the mastery of language. It was not only words married to noble verse. It was more wonderful than perfect expression. There is a step further than choosing the words to fit the thought. It is when thought and expression seem one, born by a single act of volition, that you have in Hamlet and Othello. In the last four years of his life he began to use the language with insolence. His style then is strong, sweet and musical, yet it lacks the symmetry of the earlier periods. It does not indicate advance,

but decadence. I infer that Shakespeare wrote Midsummer Night's Dream in 1594, when he was thirty, because that was a rainy season, and the play contains references to such a season. He was always apt to use local allusions to his plays. This play takes it name because it is such a fantastic dream as one might have a summer's night. It saved for us the whole mythology of England. It contains the most eloquent compliment ever paid a mortal, that is, a woman, Queen Elizabeth, and it is the play of his we could least afford to lose; not his greatest play, but that which gives us most of Shakespeare; that one from which we could best infer the qualities

of his genius. His plots were all poor.

The lecture was delivered with a grace-

ful elocutionary charm, and several

TRAVELING IN COMFORT. father Hayseed's Trip from Pumpkin

The old man had just arrived at his on's house from the country.

"Well, father," said the boy, "I hope you came through in the sleeping car. as I told you to, and had a good night's

The old man smiled a sickly, sarcas tic smile. "O, yes,"he said, "I had a good sleep, first-rate sleep; went to bed early."

"Did you wake up during the night?" "Only twicet; only went to sleep twicet."

"Say, father!" said the young man, 'you've got two great bumps on top of your forehead. What have you been

doing?" "Them's the two times I woke up; passed another train both times, an when I heerd the big engine whizzin' by an' the bell ringin' I thought 'twas a fire an' jumped up slam agin the ceilin'. It's lucky I was awake one time, "Why, how so?" though."

"The high an' mighty importer that laughed when I ast to go to my room early in the evenin' was 'sneakin' off

with my boots." "Why he was only going to shine

them for you."

"Oh, go 'way," said the old man, " never ast him to shine 'em. Any way, I took 'em to bed with me after that an' never slep' another wink. Say, Henry, you ain't got an old pair of suspenders, have ye?"

"I guess I can find a pair for you,

"Busted mine tryin' to put my pantaloons on layin' down. Done it, though, got all dressed layin' flat boots, pantaloons, coat, collar, necktie -hull business."

"Why didn't you get out of the berth to put on your collar and coat?"

"Wimmin in the car. Got a handy place where I kin wash up, Henry? There was a well o' water in the car an' I pumped some, but the train was goin' so fast I couldn't stand up to the sink. Say, Henry, what time's dinner ready? I'm so hungry I bin eatin' my whis-

"Didn't you get breakfast in the dining-car as I told you to?"

"Oh, yes," said the old man, "Oh, yes, but I didn't want to go it too expensive, so I told the feller I'd just take a cup of coffee an' some buckwheat pancakes.

"Pretty light breakfast, that's so," aid Henry.

"Yes," said the old man, "light preakfast; two pancakes." "Well, come down stairs and we'll fix

up something to eat right away. You mustn't wait for dinner." "Charged me a dollar," continued

the old man. "Feller set next to me eatin' grapes an' oranges an' oysters an' stewed chicken an' biled eggs, an' I don't know what all. When we got back in the bedroom car I told him I calc'lated that breakfast he et cost \$13. An' then he told me breakfast was a dollar any way, w'ether you et much or little. You'd oughter wrote me about that, Henry."

"Well, father, a man can ride pretty comfortably nowadays after he gets is entitled to the first place over Homer, used to it," said Henry, as he started to lead the old gentleman to the bath room for a wash.

"Oyes, oyes, a man can ride all right now, replied the old man, and the face from the faucets over the bath tub. -Detroit Free Press.

## A Man to Be Pitied.

Having lost his wife when his only child-a little girl-was about six years old, Sandy McPherson decided to venture again on the stormy sea of matrimony. His second wife was by no means a success. She was very kind to little Maggie, but she ruled her husband with a rod of iron. His club knew him no more, his latch-key was confiscated, his pipe tabooed, and his life generally made wretched. Rumors of the altered state of things soon spread abroad, and an old lady, meeting Maggie on her way for school, kissed the little mite warmly, bought here a big poke of sweets, and said:

"Puir wee lassie, ye've only a stepmither the noo; eh bit I'm gey sorry for ye, dearie."

"Ye're no needin'," said Maggie, solemnly, "but I'd like ye tae feel awfu' sorry for ma puir father."-Scottish American.

## Improving a Proverb.

"I've always admired proverbs, my dear," Mr. Dusenberry said, as he rubbed his chin in a contemplative way. 'They are chock full of significance. They are laconic and logical. Now, for instance, there is the saying, 'Straws show which way the wind blows.' What could more tersely ---"

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Dusenberry with a twinkle in her starboard eye. "If you'd sift the ashes every morning, instead of letting me sift them, you'd know more about the direction of the wind than all the straws in creation would show you."-Detroit Free Press.

## The Heartless Wretch.

Auctioneer (at close of church festival)-Here we have another fine cake. How much am I offered for it? Start it along lively. How much? Mr. Grindstone-One dollar.

Mrs. Grindstone (whispering delightedly)-That's good of you, Jonas. I made that cake myself.

Auctioneer-One dollar-dollar-dollar-going at a dollar-do I hear the-Mr. Grindstone (loudly)-I didn't say a dollar. I said one dime. - Chicago Tribune

#### A CHINESE PROVINCE. The Largest and Richest in the Empire But the Least Known.

Kouang-Tong, which is the largest and richest province in the Chinese Empire, is also the least known. It is situated in the southern part of the Empire along the sea-coast, and includes the city of Canton and all the excellent harbors along that coast, and has a population of 30,000,000 people. According to the French Consul at Canton, who has taken the trouble to investigate carefully the characteristics of this exclusive people, the inhabitants consist of three races, the Pounti, Hoklo and Hakkas. The Pounti are the most numerous and form the class of merchants, aristocrats and rulers. The Hoklos live almost entirely in their boats and constitute the vast fleet of watermen which crowds the river at Canton, and spreads by tens of thousands over every portion of the delta. The Hokkas comprise the agricultural people of the province and have retired to the northeast of Kouang-Tong and to the island of Haiwan. They are said to represent the Chinese race, properly speaking, and the dialect is very differ-

ent from the Pounti and Hoklo races.

This province contains the busiest manufacturing mart in China. One of its principal products is silk cloth, which forms a large staple export of the Chinese Empire. In Kouang-Tong it is carried to its most elaborate point, and the production of all qualties of silk in 1887 was 2,000,000 kilograms. The exports of silk from Canton alone were 360,000 kilograms, and were valued at \$6,000,-000. The native consumption is very large and there is no means of getting at the exact statistics. The great tea producing district of China is located in this province. Enormous quantities are exported every year, but the Government is said to be levying so much tax upon the farmers at the present time that the cultivation of tea is diminishing. Consumption has fallen off 6,500,000 within the past five months and Java is resulting in disaster both to the Chinese farmers and the merchants.

Sugar cane grows in almost every part of Kouang-Tong and three kinds of sugar are largely manufactured—the estimated that the value of the sugar raised in this province annually exceeds country. Chinese cinnamon, cereals of all kinds, including immense areas of rice, ginger, tobacco and medicinal al products of this rich territory and add to its wealth as a producing area. The consumption of tobacco, it is curious to note, is very genial, and of 100 men and women it is said that seventy or eighty are inveterate smokers.

the people of Kouang-Tong have the greatest ingenuity in the manufacturing of innumerable little articles of bric-a-brae, and it is said that they almost supply the entire market in the United States for fire-crackers and fireworks of the common varieties. They erackers, large and small, skyrockets, fuses for burning on the water, Roman surrounded by a thicket of china and candles and artificial contrivances of all sorts. It is said the annual value of these exports to this country are 4,000,-000 franc. It seems rather astonishing, however, that the prices which the writer gives as current in China should be so high compared with this country. He says: "The actual prices of fire-crackers at the markets of Canton are: For a pack of sixty-four fire-crackers, 62 cents; for a pack of seventy-two firecrackers, 69 cents; for a pack of eighty fire-crackers, 76 cents." Perhaps, however, they are extra large size, of the kind the boys call "cannons," and which cost him from 5 to 10 cents apiece here. - N. Y. Graphic.

## Flogging With Bamboos.

This punishment is as peculiar as

most Chinese punishments are. The man is seized by four or five stalwart attendants, thrown down on his face. his loose pajamas rolled up so as to expose the fleshy part of the back of his thighs. He is firmly held outstretched in this position by men at his head and feet. Two operators then squat down opposite one another on each side of the victim. One takes a strip of seasoned bamboo about three feet long and one inch wide, and begins lightly spanking the backs of the thighs. He gives twenty of these apparently harmless spanks, and then hands the bamboo to his vis-a-vis, who gives his twenty, and then hands it back; and so on, turn about, until two hundred blows are administered. At first the punishment looks ridiculously light; but by the time the first fifty blows are reached the skin of the parts beaten begins to assume the appearance of thick wash leather, and before the hundredth blow the skin begins to fly off in loose, white flakes; by the time the 200 blows have been struck the whole of the back of both thighs looks like a mass of swollen raw liver, though not a drop of blood flows from the parts. It is said that a man would expire under the excruciating torture of 250 of these blows. I have never seen any thing like the exquisite agony depicted in that man's livid, quivering features, when he was carried into the prison to recover .-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

-It is a curious thing in New York local politics that undertakers have been singularly successful in that line within the last few years. Within the last three years six undertakers have been elected aldermen in New York hill Magazine. City.

## ABANDONED TOWNS.

The Fate of Three Once Prosperous South-

ern Trade Centers. At the confluence of the Broad and Savannah rivers in Elbert County, in the latter part of the eighteenth century stood a city that threatened to rival Augusta as a trading point. This city was It also has the advantage of being named Petersburg, and before its decay was as well known as is Atlanta to-day. Across Broad river in Lincoln County, at the same time that Petersburg was in the zenith of its glory, was located a rival town named Lisbon, while on the Carolina side was a third city, Vienna. Petersburg was by far the largest town and by far the best business point. onions for a short time in boiling water Then came Vienna and next Lisbon.

These three towns were built at what was then thought to be the head of nav- by one, as required for peeling. igation on the Savannah river, and promised to be places of considerable of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, importance. They were located long and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking before the days of cotton and steamboats, when tobacco was the great staple of this section of the country and heaping teaspoonfuls of corn starch. navigation of the Savannah was by railroads. I can not learn in what year these old towns were first laid out, but tly forward and put the ear close to the it must have been shortly after the loaf; if it be not done there will be a revolutionary war, for in the old grave little spluttering sound. When it is yard are seen monuments dating back a century.

These three dead towns have always been an interesting study to me, and during a recent visit to that locality I tried to learn something about their history. One gentleman told me that sixty odd years ago an old lady friend of his said she attended a grand ball in Petersburg. Then there was thirtythree stores in the place and it was then on the decline. But I found it a mighty difficult matter to glean authentic information in regard to the early history of the town, for the oldest citizen can only remember the place after its desertion, and when only a few scattering families inhabited it. The town was built on a broad strip of alluvial bottom land, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. All business was and the competition of India, Ceylon transacted on a single street that passed through the center of the place. The surrounding heights were chosen as the sites for residences, and I was shown an old red knoll that once sold for \$15,-000. Lisbon outlived both Petersburg and Vienna, doubtless owing to the fact red, white and candied varieties. It is that it was built on a more elevated and healthy site. Vienna boasted several very handsome blocks of brick buildthat of any other single product of the ings, but was the first out of the three

to decay. The desertion of Petersburg is attributed to two causes. One, that the plants and drugs also flourish as natur- introduction of cotton completely revolutionized the trade of this country and it could not compete with Augusta. The principal business of Petersburg had been tobacco, which was packed in stout hogsheads, a set of shafts attached thereto, and the same pulled to Besides all these natural products market by a pony or steer. With the introduction of cotton the bales were easier transported, and hence more distant markets sought.

Another reason for the abandonment of the town, and for which there is doubtless some ground, is that the place was very sickly and visited every sumare very expert at this, and at Canton, mer by an epidemic of malarial dis-Tong-Kouan, and Houang-Kong they eases. To-day there is no sign left of make all sorts of pyrotechnics, fire- what was once three flourishing towns except the half-filled cellars and mulberry trees.

What was once the flourishing city of Petersburg is now occupied by Captain Cade as a cotton field and stock farm. Land that once sold by the foot, and streets that were once thronged with busy tradesmen, are now given over to the more peaceful and quiet pursuits of agriculture. Had the curse of God fallen upon this town, its obliteration from the face of the earth could not have been more complete. Literally, not one stone is left upon another, nor does a single vestige of the old habitations remain. Until two or three years ago one of the original houses stood in Lisbon, and as Mr. Du Buse, who now merchandises at that point, tells me, the timber of which it was built seemed almost indestructible. -Atlanta Consti-

## SLIGHTLY MIXED.

#### A Yorkshire Woman's Peculiar Prayer fo Her Sick Husband.

The extent to which the ordinary services of the church are understood by the poor is not easy to determine without special inquiry, and yet sometimes the clergy come upon alarming proofs that things are not quite so clear as they suppose them to be. It is not so long ago since a Yorkshire incumbent, dwelling in a valley where the people are supposed to be particularly long-headed, told me of a mournful experience which befell him when visiting a sick parishioner. The Yorkshireman was ill, very ill, but doggedly opposed to spending a penny upon the doctor. He had found he thought, a more excellent way, and was accordingly conducting, with very alarming result, some experiments upon his constitution. Excessive devotion to a cheap but far from innocuous quack medicine was fast bringing him to a state in which medical aid and the infallible pill would be alike superfluous. "My dear Mrs. --," said the vicar to his obstinate parishioner's wife, "your husband is really killing himself with those pills. It's a case of suicide-a downright sin." "Yes, sir," replied the tearful partner; "I know it, and many's the time I've prayed against it in the church service." "In the church service?" said the vicar, a little doubtfully; "you mean when we pray for the sick?" "Oh, no, sir," was the reply. "Oh, no, sir," was the reply; "I mean where we always say in the litany-isn't it?-'From all false doctoring good Lord deliver us""-Corn-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A sty on the eye will sometimes yield to an application of very strong black tea.

-Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants. The microbes that cause disease do not flourish in strong sunshine. cheap.

-When lifting little children by the wrist, the bones of the arm, not being wholly formed, or rather solidified, are very liable to break. The hands should be placed under the armpits.

-To prevent the eyes from wetting when onions are peeled, immerse the and then throw them into cold water, from which they may be removed one

-Custard Cake-Two eggs, two cups powder. For custard: Two eggs, onehalf cup of sugar, two cups of milk, two -To test cake in the oven never in-

sert a broom splinter, but draw it genthoroughly baked there will be no sound.

-Fried Mushrooms-Take large, firm mushrooms and prepare as for broiling. Roll in cracker dust, dip in egg, and then in the cracker; sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry in butter. Garnish with slices of lemon.-Farm and Fireside.

-Malaria is due to microbes, which reach their victims either from the air, by inhalation, or from drinking water which has absorbed them. Boil the water, avoid the night air, sleep in the higher rooms of the house, and guard against all excesses.

-An excellent remedy for a cough is a simple flaxseed tea, made as follows: Pour over an ounce of whole flaxseed a pint of boiling water; let the tea stand on the back of the stove for twenty minutes, then strain and add the juice of three lemons and honey and loaf sugar to sweeten.-Northwestern Agricultur-

-Borax is exceedingly useful in the domestic economy, and should be always at hand. Its medicinal properties are cleansing and healing. It is highly recommended for catarrhal troubles, and as a wash for weak eyes, especially for inflamed lids. For public speakers and singers it is invaluable for keeping the voice clear; a piece the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth, is all that is necessary. It allays the inflammation of sore throat, and mixed with honey is very healing to canker, thrush and sore mouths of any kind.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

aggestions Concerning the Latest Styles and Noveltles in Dress.

The newest stationery is called "Brouillard note," and is a blue-gray in tint, with monogram or other device stamped in cream-white or pearl.

The new cuffs styled "Cromwellian" are very becoming to slender-armed women. They are fashioned after the manner effected by the Puritans. Any books containing illustrations of the Lord Protector and his followers will convey an idea of the model. Not only are these cuffs seen on full length sleeves, but on dressy tea-gowns a corresponding style is adopted for sleeves

which terminate at the elbow. The exquisitely sheer muslin cravat, lace-edged, which was also a feature of masculine dress after the Restoration. is also worn. The ends, however, are not elongated as they were at that period, but are hardly longer than the bows. Both bows and ends are a quarter of a yard wide. Tinted crepe is used very often instead of clear white in the making of these cravats, which are worn under the chin with the direc-

toire style of dress. On some of the very elegant carriage wraps of Lyons velvet, only the back breadths are continuous, the fronts being in jacket shape over glove-fitting vests of seal or dark beaver fur. The coat-tails at the back are lined with plush, and there are narrow fur bands on collar and cuffs. The side breadths of the dress skirt and its front are so flat and smooth that the slender effect of a long coat is given.

Some of the new luxurious "art" dresses made in emulation of the rich flowing costumes worn by East Indian princesses, are of the soft Thibet wools and Bengaline silks, with narrowplaited fronts of crepe de Chine, which open and close in shimmering undulations with every movement of the wearer. At the foot is a bordering of silk, gold and silver, in rare Indian devices. A gown of cream-white Thibet, with a loose blouse waist, and flowing front of pale gold China silk, bordered with embroidery in Persian colors, is charming; and so, also, is another of silver crepe de Chine, with a long flowing redingote front and angel sleeves. A Lalla Rookh vest, draped from each shoulder under this gown, crosses over the chest, with a scarf girdle of wrinkled white crepe flecked with silver.

The "Patti" jacket is a stylish and graceful garment, which importers say is now very popular in Paris and London. It is cut in simple coat fashion and made variously of fur, Krinner, and heavy brocade, and also of plain dark-green velvet or black velvet opening over a waistcoat of white corded silk when of black, and of deep pinkyellow ottoman when of green. Silk outache, extra wide, and matching the jacket in color, nearly covers the entire surface of the silken vest. The sleeves are the close-coat shape, and there is a very high collar and a very deep wrist-trimming of sable fur.—N. Y. Post

Perhaps no race of people is less known or more interesting to the student and traveler than the Parsees or Fire-Worshipers of India. They are delightful hosts, and, as it was my good fortune to form the acquaintance of Sir Framgee Demshaw Petit, who was knighted for a gift of \$500,000 to an educational institution, I will endeavor to describe an entertainment I attended at his palace. Sir Framgee lives in patriarchal magnificence, and when his whole family is seated at table they number fifty-five. We were received in the grand drawing-room, as large as a fair-sized church, and presented to the ladies. We found them pretty, intelligent and vivacious, and it is no exaggeration to say that they compared quite favorably with their American sisters. The ladies were attired in graceful native costumes. The dress consisted of a waist, such as is worn by Europeans, with a long scarf of embroidered silk, or crape, called a sarre, wrapped several times around the waist and falling in broad folds about the limbs in lieu of a skirt. One end of the sarre was brought over the head and dropped gracefully in front, constituting a very effective head dress. Their jewels were magnificent. No crowned head of Europe possesses their equal, and such an array of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, and emeralds can scarcely be imagined. One of the guests wore eight strings of pearls, which far exceled the celebrated necklace of Queen Marguerite of Italy. The state costume of the men is white, but on ordinary occasions they appear attired in the conventional evening dress. One peculiarity of their costume is not, however, to be met in a London drawingroom. They never uncover their heads, and a high, conical Persian hat, or, at meals, a skull cap, always completes their dress.

On the occasion I am describing an orchestra played selections from Italian operas, and, after conversing awhile upon topics of universal interest, our host made a sign to the servants, who brought in baskets filled with large bouquets of Eastern flowers. Each lady selected one, sprinkled it with rose-water from a tall silver vase, presented it to the gentleman who was to escort her to dinner, and then, taking his arm, she led the way to where a table was spread, overlooking the

There we were regaled with tea, coffee, cakes, fruits and twenty-two kinds of delicious native sweets, which had been collected in honor of our coming. It was an event not to be forgotten. The waving palms and tropical flowers, the splash oof the waves, mingling with the soft strains of music, the beautiful women with their flashing jewels and graceful dress, were typical of the languid, dreamy East, and carried one unconsciously back to the days of Haroun

When tea was over we were taken European turnouts, and then to dine at another Parsee house. The ceremony was long and stately, all the dishes were native, but the wines were European, and this dinner, with that exception, was representative of native manners before they had received the European touch. The ladies whom we escorted gave us bouquets, as in the afternoon, and the host hung chaplets of white jasamines about our necks and wrists. The menu cards bore gilded crests, and they gave us bonbons wrapped in gold leaf to carry away. It was a dream of the East, but the perfectly-appointed table, surrounded by intelligent men and graceful women, made it hard to believe that the members of this refined society were the Fire-Worshipers we had been brought up to despise as heathen. -W. B. Chatfield, in America.

## An Ample Apology.

Through some unaccountable carelessness in the composing-room of a rural journal, the obituary of one of the town's livest citizens crept into the paper one morning. It was not many hours after the issue of the edition that the "lamented" himself crept into the sanctum, and vigorously demanded a correction in the next morning's paper. It appeared as follows:

"Our yesterday's edition contained the announcement of the death of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Colonei Jones. It is with profound regret that we state that our announcement was premature. The Colonel still lives, and we beg to assure him not only of our distinguished consideration, but that it shall be our constant effort to see that he shall not be annoyed in this manner again until the last dread hour has in very truth arrived. To this end we have ordered the standing obituary of Colonel Jones to be distributed. -Harper's Magazine.

-Last year there were 5.315 di vorces granted in France. The de mands were largely wade by the wive and those who had wen married from five to ten years were the most numerous in seeking release from matrimonial bonds. There were two divorces granted of couples who had celebrated their golden weddings.

-In England the proper ratio of doctors to population is said to be one to 1,200, but by this rule there are 1,-943 too many doctors in London, and while 600 die every year, 1,800 new ones are turned out. Competition is so great that in some parts of the city him in the right arm, ran up to the doctors will see a patient, prescribe and supply medicine for sixpence a

EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

If we look back a quarter of a centposition of women in regard to education, employment and freedom of acence and self-defense is taken without any question. A few years ago in Lonmarried girl to be seen abroad alone may now be seen in a hansom. It is not long ago that it was thought unsafe for women to travel without a girls may now go clear round the world together in entire safety, and dangerous than admiration. So far as the world is concerned they are entirely safe, if they desire more cause for anxiety for the wellbeing of a young man or a couple of young men on the same journey. The world in all civilized lands will treat the woman as she wishes to be treated. It seems to be well settled that women can protect themselves, now that they are permitted to do so, and that they can come as near to supporting themselves as a good many men. Indeed, among the colored women of the South, it is quite a prevalent question whether they can afford to take husbands.

It is a subject of constant speculation what effect this change of position will have upon the character of the sex. The sex has always despised a man who is not independent and selfsustaining. The men have liked women who were not too independent. Will women be less attractive to men as they become less helpless, and will their independence work a subtle change in their nature, which will be increasing as time goes on, according to the laws of heredity? Will the habit of self-reliance, of taking active part in business, perhaps in politics (for a good many women are saying that they will be willing to vote and run, or saunter, for office, if Providence puts the ballot in their hands), put certain other admirable qualities in place of the acknowledged feminine graces and charms? This is an open question, and one much more important than the tariff or the surpluseven the reported surplus of women in certain States. For it can not be but that the education of women and their increasing freedom of action will as virtually affect this Nation as it has already affected the visible aspect of modern life.-Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

## PERSONAL POPULARITY.

A Few Sensible Words About People "with Axes to Grind."

The traditional esteem in which is

held the man who has an axe to grind

is very slight. Self-interest, which is

hardly more than a synonym of selfish-

ness, is conceded to be the mainspring

little sympathy. The man or woman stepped aside, and the Elector, who would succeed must do so by relating himself to something higher response in the minds of those around him, which produces the vital magnetism of a working atmosphere. As a general statement, this is always true; but the changing conditions of modern life has linked more closely all motives and all interests, till, in a very literal sense, it is true that no man liveth to himself. Practically, therefore, the effect is just this: The man who has an axe to grind is ready, in return, to help grind another man's axe, and the most cheerful and encouraging atmosphere of mutual good will and response is engendered. In fact, the axiom is quite redeemed, by these modern conditions, from any specially unworthy sense of interpretation. Most people who are good for any thing have the traditional axe to grind, and the traditional iron in the fire. The law of co-operation prevails. It binds together the community. All workers are, to a great extent, dependent on each other, and the recognition and acceptance of this fact is mutually helpful. The note of popularity is almost an indispensable numbers of suicides of medical men condition of success. One may like or dislike this fact, as may be, but at all events he must accept it. Nor is it ance are very low. Still, in Odessa, without a higher side, because in its ultimate analysis it implies the im- ulation and 94 per cent. of the very portance of character as a factor in all achievement. It is not enough that the artist paint a picture which exists at Kostrome. Dr. Yaroshevski is a joy of possession; the potential purchaser looks behind the picture to the painter and asks of his life, his ideas, and these determine largely his rank in art. The lecturer comes to the city with a new subject to present. The topic may be of interest, and even importance; it may be something the community should care for: but unless the speaker secures a personal consideration and inspires personal interest, he is apt to fail of that degree of professional consideration which is justly his due, unless he be one who brings a world-wide reputation, and has already earned his place in public appreciation by the invalid testimony of noble and important work. The weak side of the element of personal popularity as a factor in success is, that the community sometimes does homage to a very poor and inadequate sort of idol. But in the long run these things adjust themselves. -Boston Traveler.

-A bullet fired into a Tennessee negro who was stealing a pig struck shoulder, passed down to the left side, twisted around two ribs, and dropped

UNSER FRITZ'S WOOING.

How It Has Already Affected the Visible Interesting Reminiscences of the Late Aspect of Modern Life. A contributor to one of the Vienna

ury there is no change so marked in newspapers has given, lately, some insocial and business life as that in the teresting reminiscences of Emperor Frederick. In 1865, shortly after the Bohemian campaign, Crown Prince tion. And this position of self-depend- Frederick William visited Carlsbad, the most popular German resort. Traveling incognito, he was able to indulge don it was not just the thing for an un- his taste for simplicity, and took rooms in the upper story of the house of even in her mother's carriage. She Burger-Frau, to whom, in time, he became very communicative. The place was like a home to the future ruler. He would sit for hours in the kitchen, male protector. A brace of spirited talking gossip to the old lady, and invariably opening his letters in her presence. These, when from the Crown without exciting any sentiment more Princess, he would often read aloud, commenting upon their contents. "What a dear, good woman my wife

is," he said one day, after perusing the to be. Perhaps we might have daily packet, "and how warmly she loves me! She is an excelent housewife, careful of every thing, superintending the kitchen as well as the ball-room. It is now fifteen years since I married her, and every year has made us happier. But I must tell you how I won her. I was only twenly-four at the time, and Count Moltke accompanied me to England, as my adjutant. Vicky was a mere child, but so clever, so good and so true! Her father and mother, too, were the best parents I have ever known. After a few days I was in love up to my ears. I could not resist her. I confessed my infatuation to the Prince, who good-naturedly encouraged me. But the mother was not so kind-hearted, and decided that Vicky should know nothing of my suit until after her confirmation. However, the fates worked in my favor. Late one afternoon, shortly before my departure, we were riding together in the shady lanes of Windsor. I was at Vicky's side. Field daisies grew along the way, which, Vicky said, were indicative of good luck. I plucked one and ordered it to her, trembling as I did so, uncertain by its reception. She took it, blushed, and gave me courage to stammer my confession. My trembling ceased as she gave me her hand, her eyes filled with tears. And to my eyes came tears too. But they were tears of joy, which alone have been shed since the happy day on which we took one another for better and for worse."

The Crown Prince visited the springs of Carlsbad, as did the other guests who were present, and cheerfully conversed with the people who made efforts to meet him. He enjoyed these meetings. But one morning this pleasure was marred. As he descended the steps to take his morning glass, he was suddenly confronted by a gentleman dressed in the very height of fashion. It was the Elector of Hesse, whom Prussia had robbed of his little principality, and who hurled anathemas at the name of Hohenzollern. Embarrassed, the Crown Prince lifted his hat and stepped aside, and the Elector, with a suppressed curse upon of his life, and, naturally, it attracts Prince lifted his hat and with a suppressed curse upon his lips and an angry look than himself, or he fails to inspire that in his dark eyes, passed rapidly on without acknowledging the recognition. To avoid a repetition of the unpleasant encounter the Crown Prince sought another spring upon the following morning. But as he returned from the water he stood again face to face with his enemy, who, like himself, had decided to drink at another place to keep out of the Prince's way. It was the last time they came together. . The Elector was reported ill soon after, and sipped his water in his own room. -N. Y. Tribune.

## Physicians in Russia.

Dr. C. Yaroshevski contributes to the Russkaya Meditsina as article on the state of the medical profession in Russia. He points out that there are only 18,000 doctors for a population of 100,000,000, or one medical man to every 6,500 persons. This number of doctors in proportion to the population is very much less than in other European countries, yet the destitution among members of the profession is the age is individuality. Personal alarming. Of late there have been who were without the bare necessities of life. The fees for medical attend-40 per cent. of the whole poppoor died without having had medical attendance. A similar state of affairs attributes this deplorable condition of things to the ignorance of the Russian people, who prefer to consult soothsayers and magicians rather than educated medical men, to the monopoly enjoyed by the pharmactsts, and to the large number of Feldshers who are allowed to practice. The Feldshers are men who have some rough knowledge of surgery and the use of a few drugs. They are generally men who have served in the Ambulance Corps or have been hospital attendants, and on the strength of this slight knowledge they are licensed to practice.

-A buzzard which was caught and bellad in Georgia nearly twenty-four years ago was captured the other day near Paris, Ky. It was old and couldn't fly, and was captured by some little boys, who afterward turned it loose. On its neck was a leather strap, to which was attached a small brass bell inscribed: "Atlanta, Ga., April 21,

-The most powerful ar Micial light in existence is supposed w be one at SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED St. Catherine's Light-house, in the Isle of Wight, which is estimated to be more than 7,000,000 candle-power.

An Unusual Chance.

How to receive four numbers of a six cent paper for two and a half cents a number: Send ten cents before the 1st of April to Robert Bonner's Sons, Publishers, 184 William street, New York City, and they will send you a month's trial subscription of four numbers of the New York Ledger in its new form and artistic make-up.

-Tramp-"I know it, ma'am; I'm always outcof work, but it's all my Woman-"How is that, poor man?" Tramp-"It's this way, ma'am. In the winter I feel like mowing lawns, and in the summer I just actually crave to shovel snow, and nature continually balks me. Have you such a thing as a pie in the house?"

One Secret of Longevity. One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Eitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

When a fellow has the rheumatiz, he knows what 'tis himself, without rheuminating over it.—Detroit Free Press.

She Suffered for Six Years.

Wife suffered six years from suppressed menstruation. Has been treated by the best physicians without benefit. Two bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator relieved her. W. A. SIMMONS, McNutt's, S. C. Write Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Underdone cakes in the course of time will batter down any man's stomach.—N. O. Picayune.

The Best Things Counterfeited. Buyers should insist on having the genu-ine Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

The girl who eloped with a liveryman was evidently determined to get a groom of some kind.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by tak-ing one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. A NAVAL engagement—popping the question at sea.—Time.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.-The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Lost in the outskirts—a woman, when she can't find her pocket.

Don't Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE culinary work in a monastery is not necessarily done by a Friar. PAIN in the Side nearly always comes from

a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this. THERE are always two sides to a case ex-

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25. BUTTER-Choice creamery. 1214

CHEESE-Full cream ...... Sides.... POTATOES....

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CHICAGO. WHEAT—No.2 red...... CORN—No.2 OATS—No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery....

BUTTER-Creamery ....

## Aged People

Whose blood has become thin or impure, are especially liable to attacks of rheumatism, or to that weakness called "general debility." The pains and aches of the former are relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purities and vitalizes the blood, while it also tones and builds up the whole system.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." RICHARD HAWKHURST, Amity ville, Long Island, N. Y.

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Recent, Prompt, Good Results. Swellings. Neponset, Ill., May 21, 1885.

My mare caught cold; result; swelled limbs; lump between fore-legs and inflammation. Oured her with St. Jacobs 61l. L. O. GARDINER.

The Arms Falace and Stock Car Co.,
The Best. St. Clair Bidg., Toledo, O., June, '88.

We cheerfully recommend St. Jacobs 01l as the best for general use on stock. H. ARMS & CO.

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My horse was hurt on hind leg; suffered 10 months
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lished by always making good goods, which fac makes it economy to buy the WALES GOOD YEAR RUBBERS.

FOR THE BLOOD

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors-four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy.

Miss JULIA DEWITT,

227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her cyesightentirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.

Scrofula developed on my daughter-swelling and lumps on her neck. We gave her Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful and the cure prompt.

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Cleveland, Tenn.

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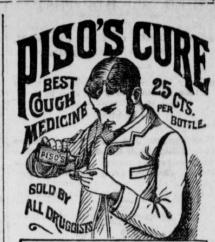




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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative James N. Burnes, of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon at the Tapitol. The first symptoms of the approaching attack was experienced when Mr. Butterworth in the House called Mr.



Hon. James N. Burnes. attention to a passage of the Sundry Civil bill then under considera-

Mr. Burnes then remarked that his tongue appeared to be affected so that he had great difficulty in speaking. Noticing that his face appeared to be somewhat drawn on the left side, Mr. Butterworth finsisted upon Mr. Burnes accompanying him into the fresh air on the east portico.

Mr. Burnes in a short time expressed himself as feeling better, and went to the room of the Committee on Appropriations, where he was induced to take some stimu-lants and lie upon the sofa. He soon began to breathe in a labored manner, and

to lose consciousness.

Messrs. Gallinger, Atkinson and Shaw, who are physicians as well as Representa-tives, were hastily summoned from the hall and a messenger was also dispatched for Dr. Sowers, who has been attending Mr. Burnes during the winter. The physicians labored with their patient for an hour or more, and it was then decided to move him to his hotel (Willard's). Here he commenced sinking and at 12:46 this morning passed quietly away.

When the ambulance containing the

stricken Congressman arrived at Willard's Hotel a carpet was spread upon the icy pavement, and the porters and mes-sengers of the hotel, all of whom had warm regards for the sick man because of his many personal kindnesses to them, carried the stretcher up the winding stairs to the apartments of the sufferer, where under the directions of the doctor the patient was slowly transferred to the bed and there allowed to lie and rest. Then his clothing was removed gradually, giving him a rest between the removal of each

article of apparel. Finally, when comfortably disposed in bed, Dr. Sowers asked: "Are you com-fortable, Colonel Burnes?"

The sick man responded: "Yes, for a sick man, but let me get on my feet."
Dr. Sowers laughingly said: "That don't sound like a very sick man." But the remark was evidently made to cheer

At 7:15 Dr. Sowers said that his entire left side was completely paralyzed, and while he was perfectly conscious his condition was indeed alarming.

At ten p. m. Mr. Burnes lay in an unconscious condition, his pulse having fallen | political and tribal status are an obstruc-From seventy-five to fifty within an hour. and his breathing being stentorious and difficult. The greatest apprehensions were felt and things bore a lamentable appearance. Congressman Dockery, who is he feared a blood vessel in the brain was ruptured and the hemorrhage, which was possibly slight at first, had extended and was enveloping and press-ing upon the brain. He stated that the health of Colonel Burnes had been failing for the past year or more growing out of overwork and endless labor in studying and mastering the details of appropria tions, and that Colonel Burnes himself had frequently stated that he felt bad and would awake and go to his table to write a memoranda of instruction in case he should die without anyhody near him.

At 12:46 a. m. Mr. Burnes passed quietly and peacefully away. He was unconsci from seven o'clock until his death. His ing Burnes, were at his bedside when he died, as were also Congressmen McCreary, of Kentucky; Dockery, of Missouri; Gal-Ainger, of New Hampshire; Henderson, of Iowa, and Barry, of Mississippi; Colonel Merrison, of Illinois; Dr. Sowers, his physician, and one or two others. The widow of the deceased is an invalid

at her residence in St. Joseph, Mo. James N. Burnes was born in Indiana His father was a native of Culpepper County, Va., and emigrated to Indiana, and thence to Missouri, where he was one of the pioneers in what was known as the Platte district. Mr. Burnes graduated from the Harvard law school in 1853. He returned to his native place and practiced law for twenty years, finally leaving, it to attend to his large business interests. In 1856 he was for Buchanan and Breckinridge. From 1868 to 1872 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. This was his third successive term in Congress, he having been first elected to the Forty-eighth Congross. He was considered a man of ability by his fellow members, and served on im-

of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Burnes was a man of large wealth, and it is estimated that the family, who hold all their property in common, are worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, largely invested in banking institutions. He leaves a wife and two sons and seven a lopted children of a deceased brother.

portant committees. During Mr. Randall's

bsence he frequently acted as chairman

Cullom Re-elected. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Both branche of the Legislature have voted for a Sena tor from this State for the next six years. Senator Cullom, the present incumbent, was chosen his own successor. The result of the ballot was as follows: Senate, Cul-Iom, 35; John M. Palmer, 13. House, Cullom, 80; Palmer, 68.

Strike Ended. FLAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—The strike of freight brakemen on the Lake Erie & Western railroad ended last evening. The strikers are to receive the two cents per mile demanded and one man recently taken from local freight crews will be re-

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

Judge Brewer Remands the Rock Island Suit to the State Courts. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Last summer the jobbers of this vicinity brought a number of suits in the district court of this county against the Rock Island and other roads for alleged violation of the Railroad law passed by the fast General Assembly. The counsel for the roads at once took the papers from the local court to the United States Circuit Court, alleging that it was the proper court of jurisdiction, chiefly for the reason that the suits were not criminal but civil in their nature and involved amounts to the value of \$5,000 and upward. They were accordingly entered on file, but the Attorney-General at once appeared and moved that they be remanded to the State court, insisting that they were of a criminal nature and that the State court there-

fore had jurisdiction.
Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, has now remanded the cases to the court from which they were taken. In his decision he discussed at some length the nature of this legislation. The gist of it is contained in the following extract: "In whatever form the State pursues her right to punish the offense against her sover-eignty every step of the proceeding tends to one end—the compelling the offender to pay a pecuniary fine by way of punish-ment for the offense. Though this case is not precisely in point, yet the theory un-derlying it, the principle which controlled the decision, is applicable here, and it must be adjudged that in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States the ultimate authority in questions of this kind-an action to enforce a penalty, whatever may be its form, is one of a criminal nature. I have given the subject long and patient examination in view of the interests and the importance of the question, and against my first impressions I have been forced to the conclusion I have thus announced. I appreciate fully what the counsel urge of the difficulties which, as they say, such a construction will place in the way of their reliance upon the protec-tion of the Federal Constitution, but notwithstanding these difficulties, back of all the statutes and all the litigation in the State stands that high tribunal, the Federal Supreme Court, which will ultimately determine and fully protect all rights guaranteed by the defendant by the Fed-eral Constitution. The motion to remand will be sustained."

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territorial Convention Meets at Fort Smith, Ark. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 25.—The Indian Territorial convention met in this city yesterday with over 200 delegates present from St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Springfield, Wichita, Dallas, Galveston and other cities. The convention was opened by President J. H. Clendening of the Ft. Smith chamber of commerce, who made a brief address of welcome to the delegates and suggested the objects of the

The following permanent officers were elected: Governor R. A. Campbell, of St. Louis, permanent chairman; J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, J. B. Cook, of Chetopa, Kan. Colonel Griff Prather, of St. Louis, James Abbott, of Springfield, Mo., Judge Wylie, of the Cherokee Nation, B. D. Williams, of Little Rock and C. F. Richardsville, of the Miami Nation, vice-presidents; M. D. Hunton, permanent secretary; George B-Bernard and Hugh F. Regan, assistant

secretaries. Delegates were present from each of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, and took a prominent part in the proceed

In the evening ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, read a memorial to Congress, which was adopted amid cheers. It briefly set forth that the Indian Territory is an anomaly in the United States, and its tion to civilization and detrimental to the Indians, rendering their land tenure insecure and their condiof semi-barbarity. tion one country is an asylum for criminals of every kind, whose deeds of crime and violence make its name a byword and reproach, and the Indians are the victims of designing whites carrying with them the vices without the vir tues of their civilization. The memorial further sets forth the necessity for the enforcement of the obligations of property rights between whites. Criminals fleeing from the States can not be reached by extradition or other process and the Territory is a harbor for criminals of all kinds and classes. No intention is expressed to deprive the Indians of their rights, but rather to allot them their lands in severalty and invest them with their full rights under treaty obligations.

## WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Woman Suffrage Convention Closes Its WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the convention of woman suffragists yesterday morning a paper on the law of Federal suffrage was read by Mrs. Virginia Minor, of Missouri, who, several years ago, was denied the right to vote by the Supreme Court. The paper was prepared by her

Miss Mary Clay, of Kentucky, said that the condition of women was no better than slavery. An equality of right in the married relation she thought would do

Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, spoke on the subject of women's right to vote on school matters in her State. The men, she declared, were endeavoring to make that right exceedingly limited and to prevent them from voting for the State and county superintendents of schools.

Mrs. Abigall Scott Dunniway, of Oregon, on the same topic introduced Fred Douglass, who came upon the stage and said he was in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon women. were largely instrumental in bringing about the freedom of his own race.

Mrs. Helen Gougar, of Indiana, made peech in which she arraigned public men of both political parties, but as she made no reference to woman suffrage, Miss Anthony finally interrupted her.

Mrs. Flora S. Colby, of Nebraska, editress of the Women's Tribune, read a paper on "Women in Marriage," and the convention adjourned sine die.

"Jack the Ripper" in Omaha.
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—Wednesday
evening about nine o'clock two men from Fort Omaha while returning from the city heard the screams of a woman and soon saw two persons engaged in a hot struggle. The man fled and the men stopped to inquire from the woman the cause of the trouble. She stated that she had just gotten off the car and was on her way ome when the man suddenly stepped before her, seized her wrists and dragged her to the spot where she was then standing. The villain claimed to be "Jack the Ripper." The men gave chase, but were unsuccessful. They reported the matter at the fort and six men volunteered to

WASHBURN FOR SENATOR.

The Bribery Charges Disregarded and Washburn Chosen Senator For Minne-

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.-The Senate of the Legislature has disregarded the report of the investigating committee, in which charges of bribery in the Republican caucus were made, and voted for United States Senator as follows: Washburn, caucus nominee, 24; E. K. Wilson, 2; Knute Nelson, 1.

The House committee on investigation presented its report. It states that while several persons were offered money or other things of value by over-zealous friends of the candidates, there was no evidence in any way implicating either General Washburn or Senator Sabin, nor was any member of either branch of the Legislature shown to have received any money or other bribe. The report was accepted after a lively debate and the roll was then called for the election of United States Senator. The ballot resulted: W. D. Washburn, 30; E. A. Durant, Democrat, 9; C. M. Start, 8; E. M. Wilson, 2; M. E. Clapp, 1.

The joint ballot of the House and Senate for United States Senator was as follows: W. D. Washburn, 107; Durant, 20; Start, 9; Wilson, 2; scattering, 3. Whole number of votes cast, 141; necessary to a choice, 71.

## BRUTAL INDIFFERENCE.

A Steamer Refuses to Aid a Man Floating

on a Plank at Sea.
Boston, Jan. 24.—Captain Lunn, of the barge, John Bunyan, one of the two barges sunk of Harding ledge, states that while he was floating on a piece of plank, which he had managed to secure from the wreck in the bay, he saw a large ocean steamer bearing down upon him. He saw she would pass close to him, and raising himself as well as he could, he waved a piece of braid in the hope of attracting the attention of some one on board the vessel. His signal was seen, and two men on the steamer's topgallant forecastle waved their hands in reply, and he saw them run aft to the bridge. He confidently hoped to be picked up, but to his horror the steamer kept on her way, and he was left on his temporary raft, from which he was subsequently taken by a pilot boat. The hour given by Captain Lunn is exactly the time the Cunard steamer, Catalonia, was off Hardings. When asked if it was the Catalonia, Captain Lunn said: can not tell, but she was a large barkrigged steamer.

## CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Meeting of the Arbeiter Bund-Anarchists

Wrought Up.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of the members of the Arbeiter Bund last evening Albert Currlin addressed the meeting in German, declaring the purposes of the bund to be in strict conformity with the Constitution.

T. H. Garside made a long address. "If public sentiment had its way," he said, "Schwab and Fielden would be out of jail to-morrow." This statement was greeted with wild applause. Mr. Garside predicted that before another Christmas the bund would not be so largely a German movement. Americans would be in the majority.

The Anarchists and their sympathizers in the city are greatly wrought up over a communication made to the stockholders of Waldheim cemetery by its superintendent in which he objects and conveys the objections of lot owners to the annual obrvance of November 11 by the Anarchists in the cemetery.

Serious Fire at Unionville. UNIONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—A fire started early Tuesday morning in the clothing house of B. Fahren & Co., and then spread from building to building. The estimated losses are as follows: Boner & Boralaugh, groceries, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000. Knight & Hinkle, druggists, \$2,800; insurance, \$2,200. B. Fahren & Co., clothiers, loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$5,500. C. Figge, dry goods, loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$4,800. George Roth, hardware and furniture, \$16,000; insurance, \$8,000. National Bank of Unionville; loss, \$400. L. B. Fowler, grocer; damaged goods, \$100. W. B. Hovermale, two buildings, loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000. Elias Monrer, one building, loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Thomas Stout, two buildings and photograph apparatus, loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500. Unionville Investigator, newspaper material, loss, \$1,800; no insurance. The total estimated loss is about \$70,000, with half that amount of insurance. It will prove an incalculable injury to the town, and will take years to effect a complete recovery, as the buildings destroyed were the best in the place.

A Little More About Samoa. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- It is learned that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is of the opinion that under the terms of the treaty with Samoa it is the duty of the United States to interfere, by force if necessary, to preserve the autonomy of the islands against the aggression of any power. The treaty was made by Secretary of State Evarts and Mr. Lemana and declared February 13, 1878. Article 5 reads: "If unhappily any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise, between the Samoan Government in amity with the United States, the Government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting these differences upon a satisfactory and solid

foundation. Amendments to the Consular bill authorize the President to send a fleet of war

The Mississippi Lawlessness JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24 .- Governor Lowry is in receipt of communications

from the sheriffs of Kemper and Noxubee Counties in which they assure him that they have had a posse of men in the vicinity where the violations of the law were committed. Three vacant negro cabins were burned in Noxubee County on the night that the Nicholson residence was burned in Kemper County. This house belonged to J. M. Edwards, of Shuqulak. Suspicion rested on certain parties and they are being shadowed.

Son of Kit Carson Dead. FORT GARLAND, Col., Jan. 24 .- A sad accident has occurred here, which resulted in the death of Billy Carson, the son of the famous scout, "Kit" Carson. Friday evening, while attending his horses, one of them kicked him on the hip, striking a revolver, which exploded, the ball enter-ing the fleshy part of the thigh and pass-ing downward came out near the knee, shattering the knee cap. Medical aid was telegraphed for, but failed to reach here in time to be of any assistance. From the excessive loss of blood Carson became very weak, and late last night died of lockjaw. He was almost the last of the Carson family, having but one surviving hunt him up, but have not captured him. brother, who is in the cattle business.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Bismarck's Views on Samoa—The Questia u Discussed in Washington Official Circles Senator Edmunds Talks.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The North German Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, denies the existence of any treaty precluding any European power from acquiring or seeking to acquire ascendancy in Samoa. The Gazette also denies that England and the United States are agreed that the proceedings of the German agent in Samoa are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties concerning Samoa and are opposed to diplomatic et quette, and that these powers have officially notified the German Government accordingly. The treaties between Samoa, Germany, England and the United States, the Gazette further says, provide that Samoa shall concede to each treaty power equal right with any other power, but no treaty regarding the neutrality or independen f Samoa exists between Germany and the United States.

The article in the North German Gazette. elative to the treaties regarding Samoa, has caused somewhat of a commotion in official circles here. By some persons it is regarded as a deliberate defiance to the

Washington Government.
Washington, Jan. 25.—Dispatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister at Berlin, in regard to the Samoan question, but their contents are withheld from publicity except some extracts from German papers giving accounts and commenting upon the fight in which so many Germans lost their lives.

The dispatch giving the article in the North German Gazette on the Samoan question was the subject of general disussion in this city last evening. An effort was made to obtain the views of Secretary Bayard, but without success. A representative of the Associated Press was, however, accorded a brief interview with him just as he was leaving his residence to attend the state dinner at the White House. He said that he had read the dispatches in question, but it would not be proper for him to discuss their subject matters at this time. He did not know who wrote the article in the North German Gazette, nor what authority he had for his statements. Consequently he could not assume them to be official, and they might after all prove to be mere newspaper gossip. He said further that, although Germany might have larger interests in Samoa than the United States, it had no better or later information from that

country than the United States. Senator Edmunds, when made acquaint-ed with the tenor of the utterances of the Berlin Gazette, said: "I suppose if Bismarck wants to express his opinion upon any subject he feels at perfect liberty to do so, but I also suppose that the expression of such opinion will not deter the American people from carrying out any policy they may adopt as desirable or necessary. The Samoan islands are on the highway of commerce across the Pacific ocean and are of great importance with the relation to the development of trade through the projected canals through the isthmus of Panama and across Nicaragua. War ships are sent on long cruises; the establishments of coaling stations is a necessi-ty: and the location of one on the central sland of the Samoan group, as provided for in the proposed amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, is looked upon as one of great mportance to us."

## THE DEATH OF BURNES. Resolutions of Respect in the Committee

on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The entire Missouri delegation in Congress, together with Speaker Carlisle and the members of the Committee on Appropriations met in the committee room of the House yesterdeath of Congressman Burnes. There were no remarks and the meeting confined itself to the adoption of the following reso-

Resolved. That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of James N. Burnes, Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a select committee consisting of seven members of the House and three members of the Senate be appointed to superintend the funeral and escort the remain of the deceased to their place of burial, and that the necessary expenses attending this be paid out of the contingent fund.

paid out of the contingent fund.

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms of the
House be authorized and directed to take such
steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the clerk communicate the
foregoing resolutions to the Senate, and that as

a further mare of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

According to the present understanding the funeral is to take place at St. Joseph, Mo., the home of the deceased, and the funeral committee will leave here for that place, reaching their destination Sunday

evening. The Committee on Appropriations, o which Mr. Burnes was a member, met at eleven o'clock but did not enter on any public duty. On motion of Governor Long a resolution of respect to the memory of Hon. James N. Burnes was adopted and placed on the journal of the committee.

## HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Stepmother Murders a Child in a Shock ing Manner.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Jan. 25.—George Short, of Eminence, Garfield County, who essary to protect the Samoan Government and relieve the people from the danger of war. It is understood the committee were unanimous in support of the amendments. ones in the most inhuman manner. A few days ago the death of the youngest child was reported. Foul play was at once suspected and the cor-was called upon to investigate. investigation revealed the fact that the child had been struck on the head with something like a spike, which penetrated the skull to the depth of four inches, while an arm was broken and the legs and back were a horrible mass of bruises. Mrs Short, being about to become a mother has not been arrested yet, but is kept under guard and will be placed in jail as soon as circumstances permit.

The Indiana Contest

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25 .- The Senat Committee on Elections reported on the Ray-Carpenter contested election cas yesterday. Carpenter, Republican, is the occupant of the seat. The five Demo crats on the committee reported in favor of unseating Carpenter and the three Republicans voted against the unseating. The majority report charges that Carpenter secured his seat by purchasing votes. The minority report enters a general denial of the charges and takes the constitutional ground that even if Carpenter did purchase votes the Senate could not unseat him on the charge unless he had been convicted of the crime in the

FOUR YEARS HENCE.

Keep Up Tariff Agitation and Victory Will Be Ours in 1892. coming to understand that the "educavotes-a plurality of them-were cast for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform; and in every State in the Union a larger Democratic vote was polled than is to be fulfilled or not. was ever before required to insure Democratic success. Besides this, the masses of the people were educated in economic questions more in a few from the members of the "Murchiway. That education, if it is continued, will bear fruit in a Democratic ated it "practice a fraud upon him, and tariff-reform victory in "four years more." The only trouble with the last campaign was that it began too late. President Chauncey F. Black, of the Democratic Society of Penn-

sylvania, truly says that "had the National Association of Democratic Clubs been even one year old instead of four months, New York and Indiana and the whole agricultural West would have been for Democratic revenue reform instead of Republican or

Federalist monopoly." The recent address of the Executive

Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs takes the same ground, and urges that there be no cessation of the work of enforcing and explaining the Democratic position on the tariff question. "The association was formed and its members organized too late for the most effective campaign work during the past Presidential contest," says the address; "it failed to stem the tide of Republican misrepresentation and the effect of enormous sums of money handled by the most corrupt and efficient partisan organizations ever known in this country, but with all our disadvantages success was barely missed. The great manufacturing States of New Jersey and Connecticut were carried. In New York and Indiana, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the working-men stood firmly by the Democracy, as may be seen by a careful examination of the returns from manufacturing centers. Where the people understood the real differerce between Republican plutocracy and Democratic equality their verdict was true. Had the active club organization of the Democracy permeated the agricultural districts as well. Cleveland and Thurman would have had an electoral as well as a popular majority. The honest and intelligent farmers who suffer the most and gain the least from the present excess of taxation would have come forward in blocks of fifty to meet the mercenary and unpatriotic floaters in their blocks

of five. But the Democrats of the country are warned that success in 1892 will be no easy matter, and that the work of opposing truth to error must be begun at once and kept up unremittingly for four years. "We can not safely rely for a victory in the next Presidential election upon the twenty States which elected Tilden in 1876, and which elected Grover Cleveland in 1884. The admission of the Territories, to which each of the great parties has solemnly pledged itself, and the rearrangements consequent upon the next census in the representation of the present States, will change the relative power of each single State and group of States, and will broaden the National contest. To win we will have to fight the whole field, from Maine to California, as hotly as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana were fought this year."

The address concludes with the statement that "the Democratic party proposes to fight this entire field and upon the same issues as in the past campaign. They are the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the great and first preceptor of the principles of Democfacy in this country, as well as of every true and enlightened Democrat who has lived since our birth as a Nation." And it urges the speedy formation of at least one Democratic club in every county of the United States, for the purpose of distributing tariff-reform literature and sending out speakers.

If even a small part of the work contemplated by the National Association of Democratic Clubs is performed, the addition of new Republican States like Dakota will have no terrors for the Democratic party. As this able Democratic document says, the party which has truth upon its side never fails of victory when the truth is once made known. -Boston Globe.

## HARRISON'S FRIENDS.

The True Character of the Men Who Made the Indiana Man President.

"Hon." Matthew Stanley Quay is a head of the Republican party organization, and Messrs. Clarkson and representatives of the Republican party acting for it under its authority. To the work of these three men it is of power, and what they have done conspired to bribe an unfortunate deaf | cago Herald.

mute to betray his employers and benefactors and to commit larceny as their agent. The theft of mail lists and Those Democrats who are not cast other documents from the Prohibition down by a temporary defeat are paper, the New York Voice, has been fixed on the campaign committee by tional campaign" which ended in the the confessions of the clerks bribed to defeat of President Cleveland was a do the stealing and by letters from great success, regarded merely as an Dudley surrendered by them. The aceducational campaign. The Repub- cessories of the committee in the theft lican candidate was elected, but that were only paid \$50, but they were was a mere legal technicality. The promised Government places and more money besides. Mr. Benjamin Harrison, the most direct beneficiary of the theft, will decide whether the promise

Another incident shows how his party estimates him. He has just received a letter from Los Angeles, Cal., months of President Cleveland's great | son' conspiracy, giving him the name campaign than they could have been of the man who conceived the conby ten years of discussion in any other spiracy and warning him that all the others who may claim to have originupon the Republican party and upon you, sir, if they come asking 'recognition' [office] because of such alleged service.

It is hard to imagine any thing more base than the lie told the British Minister; more treacherous than the breach of his confidence, or more scoundrelly than the publication of the letter obtained by the conspirators, as if it were manly Americanism to induce a foreigner by fraud and trickery to take part in an American campaign. The conspirators, however, believe that they have deserved so well of Harrison that they have only to convict themselves of their villainy to insure their reward. Instead of concealing their share in the plot, they glory in it. Instead of leaving the country to escape the scorn and contempt of their fellow-citizens, they court the applause of their fellow-Republicans for an act of baseness without precedent in the politics of the United States, and to make a fitting climax for it all they write to the Republican President-elect warning him that the claims on his gratitude presented by other scoundrels for this particular piece of scoundrelism do them an injustice!

With such coadjutors, such friends, such associates, such fellow-partisans, what will the grandson of William Henry Harrison be able to do to show that he is better than his party. -St. Louis Republic.

## DRIFT OF OPINION.

-Mr. Blaine seems to be an elephant-we can scarcely call him white-upon the hands of the new railroad President from Indianapolis. -Chicago Sentinel.

-The first year of Harrison's four-year administration began with a partial eclipse of the sun, and the last year of it will end with a total eclipse of Harrison. -St. Louis Republic.

-The Sherman men in the Foraker club at Columbus, O., propose to withdraw and start a little club of their own. The Kilkenny cat performance is growing in interest .- N. Y. World.

-Now Mr. Murchison, alias Osgoodby, wants "recognition" for tten the S It is to be hoped General Harrison is too honorable to reward such a trick.

-Chicago Times. -Senator Riddleberger is a gentleman full of good intentions and bad methods. When he is sober his good intentions are balked by his partisanship, and when he is drunk they are brought to naught by his incapacity.

-Philadelphia Record. -- No matter who first formulated the maxim that "Public Office is a Public Trust." Its truth is the main thing. And the men who act on Senator Ingalls' idea that "public office is a private snap" are sure to come to grief in the end. -N. Y. World.

--- If the high protectionists think that the friends of tariff reform are downcast by the defeat of November they are mightily mistaken, and they have only to look about them to prove that fact. The tariff reformers have never for a moment lost heart, and, to tell the truth, they have redoubled their efforts .-- Omaha Herald.

## Quay, Dudley and Clarkson.

The complaint of Funk & Wagnalls,

publishers of the Prohibition organ called the Voice, charges upon Quay, Clarkson and Dudley the theft of that journal's subscription lists, for purposes of the recent campaign. The exposure covers nine columns of the Voice, and alleges that Dudley, Clarkson and Quay bribed employes of the Voice with money, and promised them positions under the Government if Harrison should win. These allegations, if brought home, would have two good effects. It is well, in the first place, that many proofs of Dud-ley's villainy should be forthcoming in order that the people should abandon the idea that Dudley is persecuted for political reasons. He has been a rogue since 1880, and the hypocrites Republican United States Senator, the of the Republican party, like Harrison, Sherman, Hoar, Boutwell and the whole canting tribe, have honored Dudley are his lieutenants, recognized him for it. The more valiant he grew as a briber and suborner the farther back he walked into the council chambers of the party whose corruption very largely indebted for its new lease funds he disbursed. It is well, in the second place, that the gap should already is a fair indication of what it widen between the Republican and may be expected to do. The campaign Prohibition parties. If the Voice for the Presidency, conducted by this should convict Quay, Clarkson and trio, was so notoriously corrupt that it Dudley of the crime now charged it is not easy to be surprised at any thing | would be difficult for the bribers to that develops concerning it, but it is stay in authority for more than one impossible for people, Republicans or term. The corruption which has set Democrats, who have any sense or de- in is too gross and palpable to be tolcency left, not to be shocked on learn- erated for the twenty years of which ing that Quay, Dudley and Clarkson Republican bards are singing .- Chia