Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

NUMBER 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER the transaction of business of minor importance in the Senate on the 7th the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was further discussed but was laid aside and the Animal Industry Russey bill debated until discusses. dustry Bureau bill debated until adjournment. In executive session the Chinese treaty was rati-...In the House a bill was introduced to erect at Washington a statue to the memory of General Hancock; also a bill by Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, directing the Secretary of

the Treasury to use money in the treasury for the payment of bonds at par and accrued interest. On motion of Mr. Blanchard, of Lousiania, the rules were suspen led and the River and Harbor bill passed by a vote of 161 yeas to 69 nays, there being a number of pairs. A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the sale of the New York Indian lands in Kansas. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th, while Senator Harris was in the Chair, Mr. Voorhees rose and in a few words expressed regret for the unparin a few words expressed regret for the unpar-liamentary language he had used in the late tilt with Mr. Ingalls, and apologized to the Sen-ate for so doing. Without any comment Sena-tor Ingalls resumed the Chair. A memorial from the New England conference of the Meth-odist Church was presented, protesting against the ratification of the Chinese or any other treaty that precludes Chinese preachers or delegates to religious conventions coming into delegates to religious conventions coming into this country. The Land Grant Forfeiture bill was then further considered, at the close of which several bills were reported, a message received from the President and the Senate ad-journed....In the House the President's veto of the bill for the sale of New York Indian lands was referred to the Indian Affairs Committee. The House in Committee of the Whole then took up the Tariff bill, and debate con-

tinued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 9th Senator Sherman reported adversely Senator Riddleberger's resolution to consider the Fisheries treaty in open session, also Senator Hoar's resolution for a report of the debates on the treaty. The Railroad Land Forfeiture bill after further discussion was passed without division. The International Copyright bill was also passed by a vote of 35 to 10. Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on the Land Forfeiture bill the Senate adjourned.... At the expiration of the morning hour in the House debate on the Tariff bill was resumed and continued until adjourn-

AFTER morning business in the Senate of the 10th, the vote was reconsidered by which the Land Grant bill was passed and an amead-ment to protect pre-emption and homestead claimants was adopted and the bill again passed. Among the bills reported from committees was the Pension Appropriation bill. A number of bills of minor import, passed, among them being bills appropriating \$40,0 0 for a public building at Beatrice, Neb., and \$75,000 for a building at Hastings, Neb. Adjourned until Monday.... In the House the conference report on the joint resolution for promoting arbitration and reciprocal relations with the South American States and Mexico was agreed to and the tariff debate continued until the evening ses-sion and adjournment.

THE Senate was not in session on the 11th ... The Tariff debate was resumed in the House and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length in favor of the Mils bill. At the evening session thirty-seven pension bills passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

asserted in Washington that there is a movement under way to secure the ber market is threatened. nomination at St. Louis of Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, as Vice-President on the

ticket with Cleveland. POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON has issued an order fixing \$42.75 per mi e per annum as the minimum compensation to be allowed for the transportation of mails on railroads carrying their whole length an average of less than 200 pounds per day. This order rescinds an order issued by Postmaster-General Vilas, January 2, 1887. fixing the minimum at \$24.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has resolved to report a bill appropriating \$3,500,000 to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for the payment of army pensions during the remainder of the present fiscal

THE president has vetced the bill for a public building at Allentown, Pa.

THE majority and minority reports on the Fisheries treaty have been published. The majority report condemns the President for withholding information and also the leges to Great Britain. The minority report takes an opposite view, contending that the treaty is a fair settlement of a matter which has been a constant source

THE EAST.

ROBERT G. HALL, an ex-actor, and David Vincenzo were banged at Philadelphia on the 8th. The crime for which Robert G. Hall forfeited his life was the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Lillian E. Rivers, an actress. The husband of Mrs. Rivers had previously attempted her murder for her intimacy with Hall. The latter also got jealous, and after brutally treating her wound up by murder. cenzo was an Italian and was executed for the killing of a fellow countryman.

THE crew of the wrecked steamer Eureka, in collision recently with the steamer Benison, were rescued by a brig and arrived safely at Philadelphia on the

WILLIAM SHOWERS, under sentence of death for the murder of his two grandchildren, escaped from jail recently at Lebanon, Pa. Showers was seventy years of age and murdered the children so that he might marry a weman who had objected to marriage on account of them.

NEW JERSEY Republicans in convention at Trenton on the 9th indorsed William Walter Phelps for the Presidential nom

REV. GEORGE T. PURVES, of Tittsburgh. Pa., has been elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the Princeton Theological Seminary.
The Academy of Music at Albany, N. Y.,

ras well filled on the night of the 9th when Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an oration on the late Roscoe Conkling.

An explosion occurred in the sash and blind shop of J. Hodges at Manchester, N. H., recently, totally wrecking the boiler house and damaging other buildings. Three dead bodies were taken from the ruins.

At the annual meeting of the American Bible Society in New York the receipts were reported as \$557,340 and the disburse-

SINCE January 1 thirty-two corporations of Fall River, Mass., with an aggregate capital of \$1,718,000, have made dividends of more than 4 3-10 per cent. for the fraction of the year. The dividends range from 1½ to 10 for the mouths already gone, and indicate that the dividends for the year will average 12 per cent.

VERMONT Democrats met at Montpelier, on the 10th. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, S. C. Shurtleff, of Montpelier; Lieutenant-Governor, T, C. O'Sullivan, of Burlington: Treasurer, W. E. Peck, of Barnett; Secretary of State, Dr. W. B. Mayo, of Northfield; Auditor, George M. Dearborn, of Corinth. Presi-dential electors and National delegates were also chosen.

THE will of Roscoe Conkling has been offered for probate in New York. He bequeaths every thing to his wife.

THE WEST.

Ex-Senator Thurman laughed at the report that an effort was being made to nominate him for the Vice-Presidency and refused to talk about it. His son Allan said that the Judge would not consider

such a thing for a moment.

The striking brewers of Chicago have given up their fight and have asked to be

reinstated at the employers' terms.

A CYCLONE struck the yillage of Pecatonica, Ill, on the night of the 10th, wreck ing several houses and innumerable outbuildings. One woman and three children were injured, but not fatally, by flying tim-

MICHIGAN Democrats met at Grand Rapids on the 10th and elected delegates to the National convention. Cleveland's Administration was indorsed.

THE First Assistant Postmaster-General, A. E. Stevenson, has declined being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

THE National Printers' Protective Fraternity closed its convention at Cleveland, O., on the 10th. O. F. Kenny, of Cleveland, was elected president. COMMODORE KITTSON, the noted horse

man, dropped dead while a passenger on a train near Harvard, Ill., recently. He was seventy-five years old.

Fire in J. H. Horson's lumber yard in

Chic go destroyed an immense quantity of lumber, four drying kilus and a planing mill. Loss, \$50,000.

The body of private James McMann, Fifth cavalry, lost in the last blizzard of February, has been found near Woodford.

THE Mississippi was reported on a rampage on the 11th. At Quincy Ill., the river

was ten miles wide.

The body of J. H. Kiel, a prominent citizen of Oshkosh, Wis., was found in Cedar river recently. He had been inspecting a bridge and it was first thought had been drowned, but an examination revealed the fact that he had been murdered and robbed

and his body thrown into the river.

The offer of \$10,000 reward for the cap ture of Tascott, the murderer of million-aire Snell, of Chicago, has expired by limitation. Notwithstanding the dozens of arrests made all over the country the real

Tascott is still at large.

Lumbermen say there is an over supply of logs in the Mississippi this season. There are more logs in the streams than the Minneapolis mills can possibly saw, and there are no storage booms and no market for the logs. A demoralization of the lum-

A. J. BRYANT, a wealthy resident of San Francisco, who was mayor from 1875 to 1879, fell from a ferry boat recently and for some time, and it is supposed had an

A TORNADO proved destructive to build-

THE SOUTEL

Dr. W. F. Young, who committed bigamy by marrying Annie Carr, the poetess, has been sentenced at Baltimore, Md,, to eighteen months' imprisonment. THE American Society of Mechanical Tenn., and discussed matters of interest to

the profession. JACOB MORGAN, an aged farmer living at Hebron, near Wheeling, W. Va., was attacked by three tramps the other night, who broke into his house and demanded his money. He refused to give it to them, treaty as a surrender of important privi- and they then attacked him, and after killing him, robbed the house.

GENERAL GEORGE DIBBRELL, for many years a member of Congress from Tennessee, died at Sparta, Tenn., on the 9th.

FIRE in Honey Grove, Tex., recently destroyed eight business houses and caused the death of Ed Burnett. ALABAMA Democrats renominated Seay

for Governor at Montgomery on the 9th. The ticket was completed as follows: C. Cobbs, Treasurer; C. D. Hogue, Auditor; Palmer, Superintendent of Education.

WILLIAM WRIGHT and James Turner Both were unknown.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, who stoned a stranger to death at a Georgia country church because he wore a "biled" shirt and was to have been hanged, has been respited by

Governor Gordon. JEFFERSON DAVIS will probably attend the laying of the corner stone of the Con-

federate monument at Jackson, Miss., May THE Georgia Democratic convention at Atlanta on the 9th indersed the Tariff bill

and the President's views thereon. THE Southern Baptist convention met in 11th and was called to order by Prof. Lewis B. Ely, of Missouri, first vice-president, Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, the president, having

died since the last convention. A CARDING machine in a woolen mill at Paducah, Ky., flew to pieces recently, killing two men

THE Id Newport barracks opposite Cincinnatt in Kentucky is to be named Fort into its rear. All of the passengers were Hancock, and to be used as a resting place badly shaken up and ten of them were sefor soldiers retired on account of age.

NEARLY two blocks of the business part

of Hot Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th. The fire broke out in the Excelsior laundry and the dam-

age amounted to \$150,000.

REV. GEORGE McDuffie, a negro preacher, NATURAL gas caused the destruction of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffilo. N. Y., on the morning of the 10th. The building was an imposing one and was valued at \$250,000.

GENERAL. MAHLON SANDS, a wealthy New Yorker, was thrown from his horse and killed in

A BAND of Bulgarian exiles and brigands has been defeated by the police at Rado-mir, after a bloody struggle, in which many

were killed and wounded. LORD STANLEY has been gazetted as Governor-General of Canada to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A GERMAN edition of Emile Zola's "La Terre" has been seized by the Berlin po-Owing to bad health, the King of Portu-

gal has delegated the power to sign state documents to his son, Prince Carlos. The differences between the United States and Moorish Governments have finally been settled, according to a dispatch from Tangier of the 9th.

HENRY J. LYDA, an ex-engineer of the steamer Sultana, which was blown up in 1865, with the loss of 2,000 Union soldiers, declares that the recently published torpedo story was nonsensical. The vessel's boilers were alone to blame.

THE gross earnings of the Burlington railroad for the month of March were \$1,-211,188, a decrease of \$1,741,493 compared with the corresponding period of 1887; the expenses were \$1,357,603, a reduction of \$21,513; in net earnings a deficit of \$146 415 is shown, indicating a decrease of \$1,719 979 compared with last year. The decrease was due to the strike of the engineers.

THE Turkish Cabinet has approved the Anglo-French Suez canal convention, abandoning its claim to preside over the association and being given the right to use the

In the British House of Commons recently Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary for India, announced that the Government of India admitted the authenticity of the circular of the Commander-in-Chief, directing that regimental bazaars have a sufficient number of women. The statement created a great sensation.

ALL the weavers and spinners in the vicinity of Breslau, Germany, have struck. Socialism was thought to be the cause. W. B. Strong has been re-elected president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

By a fall of rock in a mine near St. Ass. furt, Saxony, the other day, eighteen men were killed and many injured.

THE Emperor of Brazil, who has been very ill in Italy, is reported out of danger. ADVICES from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed

a bill for the immediate abolition of slav-ADVICES from Afghanistan say that the Heratic regiment had a fight recently with the Demshed tribe, which had petitioned for Russian protection. Many were killed

on each side. It is reported that at a recent parade of Russian troops a cavalry Lieutenant named Timoferef was about to fire at the Czar with a revolver when another officer seized him by the arm and the weapon being dis-charged the bullet entered the ground. Timoferef, who was at once arrested, ap-

THE Railway Conductors' Association, in ession at Toronto, Ont., recently passed resolutions condemning the strike of the engineers on the "Q" system.

peared to be insane.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Toronto, Ont., on Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, took a

relapse at Milan, Italy, on the 11th and was again critically sick. He showed symptoms of neuralgic cerebral congestion.

THE LATEST.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May 11 .- Wednesings, etc.. in Northern Indiana on the night of the 11th.

day three women of the town were arrested and fined \$10 each and were remanded to the city jail. Some time during the early part of the night they say that Patrolman Vandervoort entered the cells and asked them if they did not want to raise enough money to pay their fines. Two of them declined but the third acquiesed and was taken into the office of Engineers met on the 8th at Nashville, the police judge and five Indians were ad mitted. Next morning the woman paid her fine. Soon after the others informed other officers and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the liberated woman and the Indians and they were soon under arrest. Vandervoort was seen near Territory line last evening. He has a respectable family in this city.

Hor Springs, Ark., May 12 .- Fire broke out in the Excelsior laundry last evening and spread rapidly and was not controlled till it had consumed pretty much ever thing between Sixteenth street and Malvern avenue, some thirty stores and resi dences. The gas works were included and the city was nearly in darkness. Among the heaviest losers are the gas works, \$15. 000; John D. Ware, \$14,000; M. C. O'Brien, C. Langdon, Secretary of State; John L. \$5,000; J. H. McLaughtin, \$5,000; P. J. Sedwidge, \$7,000. The total loss is estimated T. N. McLellan, Attorney General, and S. at \$150,000, with insurance not exceeding

\$25,000. COLUMBUS, O., May 12 .- Ellen B. Myner, were held up and robbed recently by a an inmate of the insane asylum from Hargang of four highwaymen who had been rison County, confined in the suicidal ward terrorizing Mexia, Tex. A fight ensued in on the top floor, took a horrible jump to which two of the highwaymen were killed. day. She broke a skylight and climbed to the roof, going to the edge of which she de liberately slid off head foremost, catching the eaves with her hands for a moment then fell to the ground, a distance of fiftyfive feet. She died in a few minutes from

the effects of the fall. NEW YORK, May 11.-The Eastern trunk ine railroads began to cut freight rates yesterday. The meeting that ended in this ut-rate policy was the liveliest that Pool Commissioner Fink's office has known in many a month. All the railroads in the trunk lines' pool were represented except the Grand Trunk. The absence of the annual session at Richmond, Va., on the Grand Trunk was because that road is guilty of the particular offenses that have precipitated this new war. Every one was

full of fight. JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12 .- At the west end of the Erie tunnel yesterday morning the Greenwood Lake train from New York stopped for the signal to go ahead, when an Erie inbound express came crashing riously injured, and it is feared that A. Theohald and John J. Stevenson, of Franklin

will die. Owosso, Mich., May 12.-A disastrous fire broke out last evening in E. E. Woodward's casket works, destroying \$100,000 worth before it was controlled. In the three large buildings burned there were over 7,000 coffins, valued at \$50,000, on which the insurance is very light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

CAPTAIN M. H. INSLEY, of Leavenworth, as been elected commander of the Royal Legion in Kansas.

THE late session of the State Medical Asseciation at Topeka was largely attended and many interesting papers were read. Following are the officers elected: President, Dr. J. Bell, Olathe; vice-president, Dr. H. D. Hill, Augusta; second vice-president, Dr. James A. Lane, Leavenworth; treasurer, W. W. Cochran, Atchison; secretary, Dr. J. E. Minney, Topeka. Delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. Mottram, Lawrence; Frye, Kansas City, Minney, Topeka; Buck, Peabody; Phillips, Salma; Shenck, Osage City, and Morse, Lawrence

Major Drought, of Wyandotte, has brought suit against the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad recover \$65,000 for money expended and services rendered to that company, and the sheriffs of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jackson, Jefferson and Nemaha Counties have attached real estate belonging to the company to the value of \$300,000.

THE mayor of Leavenworth has com menced suit against the Missouri Pacific road, which it is claimed entered the city and used its streets and crossings without

Hox. Thomas Ryan has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the

In the probate court at Leavenworth the other day Mrs. Irviu Swaine, of Tonganoxie, was adjudged insane. Her husband stated on the stand that during the past winter lot of Christian Scientists held a tracted meeting in the village, to which his wife was a regular attendant. She studied more or less about the matter, until some weeks ago she gave signs of not being rational and that her main hobby was faith cure. She announced herself as being able to make the blind see, the deaf hear and the dumb speak.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Es tablished-Agenda, Republic County; Baschor, Leavenworth County; Konantz, Stanton County; Tampa, Marion County. Names changed-Ingalls, Lincoln County, o Bayne; Wano, Cheyenne County, to St. Francis.

THE State Homeopathic Society at its late annual meeting elected S. A. Newhall, president; F. B. Sherburne, vice-president; J. A. Kirkpatrick, secretary, and G. H. Anderson, treasurer.

THE Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri held its semi-annual session at Kansas City on May 10 and 11. Mrs. Witten McDonald, of Kansas City, delivered the address of welcome and Mrs. G. A. Atwood, of Manhattan, responded. number of interesting papers were read by A CALL has been issued for a convention

colored men to be held at Lawrence May 31, the object being to consider the results of the present political parties to the colored vo.ers, with the view of independent action without regard to party the Government, the right and title of all perpendent action without regard to party The call is signed by W. D. Kelly, C. H. J. Taylor, W. D. Matthews, Lemuel King and others. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for every 200 colored

voters or major fraction thereof.

The other morning the eleven-year-old son of George Hahn, of Rosedale, took the family horse out to graze and tied the thereby obtaining valid title from the United amily horse out to graze and tied the halter strap around his wrist. A dog jumped at the horse when it ran away and

the boy was draggnd to death. THE receipts of the penitentiary for April were \$10,176.27, and the expenditures \$12,-

THE firemen's tournament at Salina on the 9 h drew together 5,000 people. The champion hose race for a prize trumpet resulted as follows: Minneapolis 38%, seconds, Clay Center 45 seconds, Junction City 48 seconds, Soloman 48 seconds. In the hook and ladder contest, Minneapolis won in 3) seconds. Junction City 3,18%. Abiline 314, Salina 234. The running contest with hook and ladder for the championship belt also went to Minneapolis in 31 seconds, Junction City 3414, Abiline 3514. The combination race was won by

Muneapolis in 541/2 seconds. MRS. N. L. PRENTIS, of Newton, was rhosen president of the Social Science Club

at its late meeting. THE total amount disbursed at the pension agency in Topeka for the month of

April was \$232,497.05. THE twentie h annual meeting of the Kansas Grand Commandry Knights Templar la ely held at Wichita elected the folowing officers for the ensuing year: T. P. Rogers, of Topeka, G. E. C.; C. W. Hunt, Lawrence, D. G. C.; G. W. Post, Beloit, G. G.: W. S. Corbett, Wichita, G. C. G.; E. C. Culp, Salina, G. S. W.; E. Gray, Larned, G. J. W.: D. C. Tupper, Leavenworth, C. P.; J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, G. R.; C. Beck, Leavenworth, G. T.; J. Hoober, Inde-G. S. B.; B. McKee, Newton, G. S. B.; C.

S. Wheaton, Fort Scott, G. S. J. R. Davidson who defrauded friends at Russell of about \$7,000 in 1879 was recently arrested in California and returned for trial. His location was discovered by his calling for his pension, which he had left

THE President has approved the act authorizing the Kansas Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad through the Fort Riley military reser-

Pensions granted Kansas veterans on William R. Hueble, of Costell: Archibald G. Buchanan, of Abilene, and Preston G. luschen showed that her throat had been Rule (deceased), and Francis Rule, of Cam bridge.

FOURTH-CLASS postmasters appointed in Kansas on the 10th; Henry Robbius, at Giadys; W. S. Neal, at Henkie; R. H. Gibson, at Farnsworth; E. S. Brumm, at Deni L Beach, at Emerson.
THE Pratt County National Bank, at

Pratt City, was entered by thieves at noon on the 11th and robbed of a package containing \$4,016. The bookkeeper and the across the street to the post-office. He was gone about ten minutes, but during his absence the robbers broke a pane of glass in a window, undid the fastening, raised the window and committed the theft. No clew to the robber.

Tax Indian board has allowed the claim of George Fleming, of Leavenworth, for \$8,700 on account of depredations by Cheyenne Indians in 1867.

THE LAND FORFEITURE BILL

Provisions of the Railroad Land Forfeiture Bill as Passed by the Senate Washington, May 10 -The mais features of the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill as passed by the Senate yesterday are: The first section declares forfeited to the United States all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and co-terminus with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation for the construction or benefit of which lands have here tofore been granted, and all such lands are de clared to be part of the public domain. The act is not to be construed as forfeiting the right of way or depot grounds of any railroad company heretofore granted; nor as limiting the rights granted to purchasers or settlers by "an act to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and for the forfeiture of uncarned lands and for other numbers "approved March 3, 1887" or as

other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, or as repealing, altering, or amending that act, nor as in any manner affecting any cause of action excepting in favor of any purchaser, nor is it to ex-empt the lands of the Ontonagon and Marquette Company, fifty miles north of Lansing. The second section authorizes persons in possession of any such lands (prior to January 1, 1888) to purchase them (within two years) from the United States in quantities not exceeding 320 agres, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The section is not to apply to lands in Iowa on which any person has made a pre-emption or homestead settlement. The third section refers to lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company heretofore forfeited, and gives persons in possession of them (prior to July 1, 1885) the like right, and confirms to the city of Portland, Ore, rights of way and riparian rights for a water pipe line. The fourth section reserves the right to forfeit other railroad grant lands for any failure, past or future, to comply with the stipulated condition, and also provides that the act shall not be construed to prejudice any right of the Portage Lake Canal Company or the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company or any person claiming under them to apply hereafter to the courts or to Congress for any legal

or equitable relief to which they may now be entitled. of the act the grant to the State of Mississippi for the Gulf and Ship Island railway and the grant to the State of Alabama for a railway from the Tennessee river at Gunter's Landing to the Coosa river at Gadsden. The sixth sec-tion fixes the price of the even numbered sections of land within the limits of all forfeited land grants at \$1.25 per acre, and the seventh repeals certain sections of the land grant acts for Minnesota and Iowa so far as they require the Secretary of the Interior to reserve any lands but the odd sections within the primary or six miles granted limits. The last section refers especially to the lands of the Portage Lake Canal Company and is in these words: "That in all cases when any of the lands for-feited by the first section of this act or when any lands relinquished to or for any cause reserved by the United States from grants for railroad purposes heretofore made to the State of Michigan, have heretofore been disposed of by the proper officers of the United States un-der color of the public land laws or under State

sons holding or claiming under such dis-posals shall be, and is hereby confirmed. Provided, however, that where the original cash purchasers are the present owners, this act shall be operative to confirm the title only States. Nothing herein contained shall be con strued to confirm any sales or entries of lands upon which there were bona fide pre-emption or homestead claims on January 1, 1888, arising or asserted under color of the laws of the United | prairies. States, and all such homestead claims are here

FRANCE NOTIFIED.

Secretary Bayard Gives Explicit Instruc-

vice for Naturalized citizens. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Concerning the enforced military duty required by France. of naturalized American citizens, Se Bayard has instructed Minis er McLane to inform M. Flourens that the Government of the United States holds that the decree of naturalization granted by it to a French tizen is not open to impeachment by the French Government either in its executive or judicial branch, and that if it is alleged to have been improperly issued the remedy is by application to the Department of

"You will further say," writes the Secretary, "that if the subjection to forced military service of the citizens whose cases you have reported is based upon an assumption that they are not citizens of the United States, this Department asks for their immediate release and for a proper compensation for the losses which they have received by such detention. It can not be admitted that American citizens not charged with any crime should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been prependence, G. W.; D. M. Ferguson, Paola, sented. In cases like this the United States can never admit the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial

> THE ARLINGTON TRAGEDY. General Belief That Louis Grateluschen Murdered His Brother Fred, His Sister in-Law and the Other Five Persons and

Then Suicided.

ARLINGTON, Neb., May 9.—The awful affair at the Freese farm is still an absorbing topic, the general belief existing that an Erie inbound exp ess came crashing the death of the eight persons found in the into its rear. All of the passengers were ruins of the burned barn was the result of a fearful crime. A more careful examination of the charred corpse of Mrs. Gratecut. The left temple of her husband, Fred Grateluschen, was found to have been crushed in. A motive for the murder exists. Louis Grateluschen was employed by his brother Fred on the was displeased because he phan; E. L. Pease, at Clayton, and Susan | thought he was not paid enough and determined to be revenged on Fred and as wife. The theory is that he killed Mrs. Grateluschen with a butcher knife as she entered the barn to milk the cows and then brained his brother. The hired man was then teller had gone to dinner and the cashier | killed, together with Mrs. Freese and the partly turned the combination on the safe, locked the door of the bank and went barn by the outcries. The murderer probably followed up his direful work by firing the building and committing suicide.

Hon. John B. Gordon Dead. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—Hon. John B. Gordon, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died yesterday forty years of age. He was well known throughout the Si-te and had served three taken. Quite a large amount of gold and silver was in the safe, but was not taken. at his home in Green Castle. He was

TEN MILES WIDE.

The River at Quincy Said to Be Ten Miles Wide and Threatening a Calamity.

Other Towns in Illinois in Danger-Ternado in Indiana-Fire at Hot Springs.

Collision in the Erie Tunnel-Two Passengers Fatally Injured - Destructive Fire in Kansas City.

CHICAGO, May 12. - A telegram from Eock Island, Ill., says: The high water which has been running over the stone wall of the Moline waterpower for days, at noon carried away a large section of the heavy stone bulkhead which runs across the south channel of the Mississippi between the Block Island arsenal and the main shore. Five hundred feet of this wall has disappeared and it is believed that the rest has been so demoralized as to need rebuilding. The wall cost the Government \$100,000. The tide of water coming down to the city front of Rock island carried out into midstream \$8,000 worth of legs from the upper saw mills and the freight warehouse of the St. Pattl packet line. All trains are abandoned on the St. Paul road between here and Savannah in consequence of the flood and on the Peoria road on account of the long railway embankment which threatens to break and flood the low land. Hundreds of families are moving out of their

houses. Galena, Ill., has been transformed into an American Venice and the novel specta-cle of skiffs and barges as a means of transportation is now seen in all of its business portion, except on Main street. On the latter thoroughfare the water in many places is nearly up to the floor, and preparations are being made by those most endangered to move into safer quarters. Boats can now be rowed entirely around the custom house and the post-office ings, and both Commerce and Water streets are navigable nearly the entire length. Last evening the water lacked four and a half inches of reaching the aight

mark of 1880. The river at Quincy is ten miles wide and hundreds of farms are submerged to a depth of several feet. The levee below the city is weakening in places, and a large force of men are at work night and day to avert the threatened calamity. Foundites and factories along the levee have been forced to suspend. The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railway has abandoned all trains north of here, cutting off the towns of LaGrange, Canton and Alexan-dria. The loss is incalculable. The water

is slowly rising. TORNADO IN INDIANA.
CHICAGO, May 12.—A cyclone of tremendous force whirled over a portion of Northern Indiana last night. The extent of its ravages can only be guessed from a few scattering reports and the fact that the telegraph wires throughout a considerable

territory are prostrated. At Winslow siding, on the Nickel Plate railroad a train of sixteen freight cars were lifted from their wheels and distrib uted in pieces around the surrounding

Much alarm was felt regarding the city of Va paraiso, which it was thought lay in the path of the cyclone, but a fate dispatch from there says the cyclone dil not strike there, but was deflected two miles south. Three hundred telegraph poles were blown

down near there.

Fire At Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 12.—A destructive fire broke out this more fag at 5:30 in the rear of the double building occupied by the Graham Paper Company and Menges' sporting goods house on Delaware street, near Sixth. The fire department was promptly on hand, but was worble to prevent the destruction of the building. The building was of four stories and was gutted a year or two ago when in the occupation Meyers & Co., wholeshe, daugusts.

Loss heavy.

The origin of the fire was unknown. During the progress of the fire one of the firemen was badly suffo ated, by the smoke and was carried off unconscious. Two other firemen were also injured, being cut and bruised by fa ling glass, etc. 25

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 12. Fire broke out in the Excelsior laundry last exening and spread rapidly and was not opatrolled till it had consumed pretty much every thing between Sixteenth street and Malvern avenue, some thirty stores and residences. The gas works were included and the city was nearly in darkness. Among the heaviest losers are the gas works, \$15, 000; John D. Ware, \$14,000; M. C. O'Brien, \$5,000; J. H. McLaughtin, \$5,000; P. J. Sedwidge, \$7,000. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000, with insurance not exceeding

JERSEY CITY. N. J., May 124-At the west end of the Erie tunnel yesterday morning the Greenwood Lake train from New York stopped for the signal to go ahead, when badly shaken up and ten of them were seriously injured, and it is feared that A: Theobald and John J. Stevenson, of Franklin, will die.

Owesso, Mich., May 12.—A disastrous fire broke out last evening in E. E. Woodward's casket works, destroying \$100.000 worth before it was controlled. three large buildings burned there were over 7,000 ceffins, valued at \$50,000, on which the insurance is very light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Pratt County Bank Robbed PRATT, Kan., May 12.-The Pratt County National Bank was entered yesterday at twelve o'clock by thieves and the safe robbed of \$4,016, all in currency. The bookkeeper and the teller had gone to cinner and the cashier partly turned the combination on the sale, locked the door of the bank and went across the street to the post-office. He was gone about ten min-utes, but during his absence the robbers broke a pane of glass in a window, undid the fastening and raised the window.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. STONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

ST. MICHAEL, THE WEIGHER.

Stood the tall Archangel weighing All man's dreaming, doing, saying, All the failure and the pain, All the triumph and the gain, In the unimagined years,
In the unimagined years,
Full of hopes, more full of tears,
Since old Adam's conscious eyes
Backward searched for Paradise,
And, instead, the flame-blade saw
Of inexorable Law.

In a dream I marked him there, With his fire-gold, flickering hair, In his blinding armor stand, And the scales were in his hand; And the scales were in his hand; Mighty were they and full well They could poise both Heaven and hell. "Angel," asked I. humbly, then, "Weighest thou the souls of men? That thine office is, I know." "Nay," he answered me, "not so; But I weigh the hope of man Since the power of choice began

"In the world of good or ill." Then I waited and was still. In one scale I saw him place All the glories of our race, Cups that lit Belshazzar's feast. Gems, the wonder of the East, Kublai's scepter, Cæsar's sword, Many a poet's golden word, Many a skill of science, vain To make men as gods again.

In the other scale he threw Of St. Francis' cord a strand, Beechen cups of men whose need Fasted that the poor might feed, Disillusions and despairs Of young saints with grief-grayed hairs, Broken hearts that break for man.

Marvel through my pulses ran, Seeing then the beam divine Swiftly on this hand decline, While Earth's splendor and renown Mounted light as thistle-down.

—James Russell Lowell, in America.

A POOR COUNTRY BOY:

Or the Great Mistake Made by Miss Rettie Neremore.

John Lindsay was a poor farmer, who lived on a small piece of unproductive land a mile and a half from oldest boys grew strong enough to work at odd jobs for the neighbors, added: and thus increase the family income.

The weakest and most timid of Mr. Lindsay's boys was Arthur, the youngest. He was not an ordinary boy, for, if he had been, it is scarcely probable that he would have been heard of outside of his immediate neighborhood. But the chief characteristics which made him different from other boys were his extreme sensitiveness and his indomitable will. Being physically incapable of holding his own with the other boys, he was made to feel his nearer to her, "I am under the impresinsignificance at home, as well as at the little district school-house where he acquired the rudiments of an education,

"He is a good - nough boy," a neighbor said to the teacher one day, "but he won't amount to any thing. The Lindsays ain't got no ambition. ily that's no good to themselves nor any body else.

Other boys in the vicinity did not care to associate with young Arthur, and his brothers made him the butt of their ridicule; so he found himself. everywhere he went, treated as a nobody. Every slighting word or act. every smile of contempt, cut him to the quick, and caused him hours, and sometimes days, of mental anguish. The only friend he had who could understand him was his mother; and she, being always nearly worn out with the cares of her large family, was unable to give him much sympathy. But he had a heart, an article which it appeared to him, his brothers and most of his acquaintances lacked; and he appreciated those trifling, but expressive acts of kindness, the time for which he knew she stole from other duties, and which made up about all the sweetness that came into his young life. His natural desire to improve his condition was fanned into a constantly-increasing flame by the undeserved "kicks and cuffs" which he received from those whom he felt were no more than his equals; and very often, without replying to or seeming to notice an insult, he would shut his teeth hard, and say to himself: "Never mind. Sometime I will be in a posi-

are treating me now." At eighteen, he was tall, thin and stoop-shouldered, with his self-esteem so dwarfed that he very rarely had the ing myself in some degree worthy of courage to look a person in the eye for more than an instant. He had, the summer before, earned a few dollars with which to pay his tuition at the village school, where he was working hard to acquire the knowledge he so earnestly desired. He paid no atten- do not mention it again." tion, apparently, to the jests and sarcasms of his school-mates who found much in his dress and manners to ridicule, but plodded on so diligently that he won the respect of his teachers and a few of his class-mates. This gave him great encouragement, and he worked on with renewed

tion to compel their respect, and they

shall feel ashamed of the way they

always fruitful; and, in the spring, Arthur obtained a certificate to teach, and found a summer school a few I can not imagine how it is hard for credit, had no such conceptions of the miles from the village. By this means you to reject mine." he was enabled to return to school in

his way, that made his progress so

rapid the winter before. But a disturbing element soon came into his life against which his armor of aspiration was not proof. It was the pretty, smiling face of Rettie Neremore, one of his class-mates. Miss Neremore was the only daughter village; and Arthur felt sure that her are now." father would never consent to her union with a Lindsay, even if she were out of his mind. But the more he tried to forget her, the deeper became his unfortunate attachment. Finding it useless to fight against it, he resolved to work early and late to attain the position he so longed to occupy, as well now that he might court Rettie Neremore from a station in life which she would not be ashamed to share, as to satisfy his old aspiration.

'At first Miss Neremore treated the quiet young man whom nearly every body shunned, with cold indifference but he kept on with his studies in his earnest, plodding way, and gradually, face, she said to herself: as they became acquianted with each other, her manner toward him grew to be quite friendly. There was some thing, however, in the expression of her pretty brown eyes which caused him to feel that she considered herself above him. Of course he made no attempt to win her love; he would not, he told himself, till he was able to do so as her equal; but he did try to win her respect.

Three years passed in this way, Arthur had decided to go to college, and, feeling encouraged by Rettie's continued friendliness toward him, he thought he would tell her of his love before starting. He was not the thin, stoop-shouldered boy now, but a tall, well-built, handsome man; and he felt that, considering what he had accomplished, he had some claim to equality with even the Neremores. The evening before his departure, he called at the Neremore mansion to hear his fate from the lips of the girl whom he had learned to love with all the intensity of his earnest nature the village. He had a large family to without a sign of encouragement support, and it was with the greatest from her, except such as any one difficulty that he succeeded in keeping would expect from a friend. She rethem from the poor-house until his ceived him with her usual frankness; and, when he spoke of going away, she

"What has led you to that decision

so suddenly?" "It is not so very sudden," he reolied. "I have been nearly three years thinking it over, and making preparations. I did not suppose any body-would care, so I have said nothing about it. But I did hope, Rettie, that you would care a little; and I have come to have a little talk with you.

sion that you will not wish to hear what I have to say to-night, but I can not go away for so long without knowing whether you care to have me return.

"Why, of course, we shall all want you to return," she replied, evasively. "But you do not understand. I love They're a harmless set; but no one you Rettie. I have loved you ever ever heard of one of 'em gittin' more'n since we first went to school together. one meal ahead, and no one never I know you have not encouraged me, will. Nobody pays any 'tention to but I love you all the more; and if you the Lindsayr. They're a sort of fam- will only let me hope for your love in return, I will wait till I can offer you a comfortable home, and as good a position in society as you now hold. realize only too well that I can not do so now, but I am able and willing to work; and it will give me the greatest of pleasure to think that I am work-

ing for you." "I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Lindsay, but I can never become your wife. I noticed your preference for me, and did not encourage you, because I knew that we could never be more to each other than friends. It will be a long time before you finish your studies, and you will undoubtedly find a lady more suited to your

tastes than I am." "I do not want to find another," he said, impulsively. "I will be satisfied to remain single if I can not win you. But you do not say that my love is not reciprocated. You surely do not intend to let me go away in despair if you have the least spark of love for me? You are only jesting; you will some day be my wife, if I work hard

for you, will you not?" There are other things to think of besides love, Mr. Lindsay. I know it is hard, but you do not fully comprehend what you are asking of me, or you would not expect my answer to

e different." "I do comprehend it, too well, perhaps, and I did not expect a different three years has been devoted to makyour love, and how unceasingly I am willing to work for you in the future,

I am sure you would trust me." "I can not, I can not, Mr. Lindsay, and your pleading only makes it harder for me, as well as yourself. Please

"It is hard then," he said, after a pause, "to be told that you are loved by one whom you tacitly admit you to be glad to see him, he had a very by one whom you tacitly admit you love in return. Your decision is," went on slowly, "that social position is more to you than the love of a man | that time, "the great healer of sorwho would lay down his life for you. row," was caring him of the wound You will cast me off, because I can not he had received in his youthful strug-Hard work, when well directed, is and you can not trust me to carve a place in the future for both of us. If a daughter of one of the professors.

the fall with better clothes and more understand!" she exclaimed, bursting jected by Rettie Neremore; and fully hours Mrs. Weeks passed to her eternal should be paid to ditches and dra self-respect, and he took up his studies into tears and covering her face with reciprocating his love, she accepted home. Before losing consciousness, Standing water is death to a road.

again with the same determination to her handker shief. "If you love me as conquer every obstacle that came in you say you do, you would not ask me to leave a life of luxury and ease for one of drudgery."

"I do not ask you to do that. I will wait till I can offer you a comfortable home and as good a position as that which you now occupy."

"But it is all the same. You might wait ten or twenty years and be as far of one of the wealthiest men in the then from wealth and station as you

"Very well, Miss Neremore," he said, rising and taking his hat, "I willing. So he tried hard to put her think I understand you. I have offered you all I am, and all I hope to become. What man can do more? If I have offended you, I beg your pardon. Do not fear that I shall ever repeat the offense, for I hope I have too much self-respect to offer my love the second time to one who considers it a misfortune to have met me."

She made no reply, and in a moment more he was gone without even saying good-bye. She gave a sigh of relief as she heard the sound of his receding footsteps, and while removing the evidences of tears from her

"I do love him, but he must be foolish to think I can marry him while he is in his present circumstances, or wait ten or fifteen years, and run the risk of his making a fortune. Work hard, indeed! I venture to prophesy that he will not be any better prepared to support a wife ten years hence than

As Arthur Lindsay walked down the street that night his mind was in a condition which, to say the least, was not complimentary to Miss Neremore. His disappointment was not greater than his anger at himself for allowing his affections to be so long centered on one whom he now considered unworthy of a moment's thought.

"I could have seen her passion for social pleasures," he thought, "had I not been blinded by my foolish love. Her love for me, if it can be called that, will not prevent her marrying the first man who comes along with a sufficiently large bank account. She thinks I can not attain the position she wishes her future husband to occupy. We shall see, my proud beauty. You will be sorry for this night's work, or my name is not Arthur Lindsav."

Half an hour after the door closed behind young Lindsay, it was opened to admit a very stylishly-dressed young man whose bearing betrayed the fact that he had always been permitted to do as he pleased, and expected now to have every thing his own way as a matter of course. His name was Clinton Weeks, and he was the son of John Weeks, the great banker and merchant. Clinton was intelligent, and rather good-looking, and would probably, with the proper training, have made a useful man; but his father was rich and busy, and had permitted his son to grow up a conceited coxcomb who never turned his hands to any useful employment. Nevertheless, he was considered a good "catch" by mothers with marriageable daughters, a fact of which he was well aware; and, when he entered the Neremore mansion that night he had not the faintest idea of going away without the promise of He had met her six months before, and, taking a sudden liking for her pretty face and her father's fortune, at once resolved to make her his wife. Holding to his purpose remarkably well for him, he had called upon her regularly ever since, and now intended, as he expressed himself to a friend,

"to end her suspense." She was not expecting him that night, and was somewhat surprised to see kim; but she was glad to have something to draw her mind out of the melancholy into which it had fallen. He soon noticed that she was unusually quiet and thoughtful, and made some remark about, it; but she assured him that she felt as well as usual and had only been a "little lonesome."

This, he thought, was his opportunity, and he coolly explained his errand. What a contrast between his matterof-fact proposal and Arthur's earnest pleading. She could not help comparing them; and she found the contrast unpleasant to her outraged heart. Mr. Weeks, however, went away with her consent, never suspecting that her hand and heart had that night been forever separated.

When Arthur came home on vacation, Rettie was married and gone. He did not take the trouble to inquire where she and her husband had settled, for his memories of his former sweetheart were not pleasant, and he would have banished them entirely answer; but if you knew how much I from his mind had such a thing been love you, how all my time for the last possible. He was thankful that his poverty had revealed her to him in her true light, before it was too late; and he determined that, in the future, no girl should gain his affec ions until he was satisfied beyond a doubt that her character and disposition were all that he could desire.

He had studied, and needed the vacation; and as his acquaintances, in whose estimation he had risen perpleasant time.

As the years rolled by, Arthur found now offer to you that which you crave, | gle with Cupid. While finishing his course at college, he fell in love with love means no more to you than that, Sarah Wentworth, be it said to her importance of wealth and position, as "You do not understand, you can not | those which caused Lindsay to be re-

graduated they were married.

Thirty years have slipped by since our poor, half-clothed, and ill-used country lad took his small stock of books under his arm, and wended his way to the village school-house, conscious that he was to become the laughing stock of the school, but determined to acquire an education let been busy years for him, and he kas Current. not worked in vain. Those who ridiculed the awkward boy have shown their appreciation of the talented man Ornaments That Have Been Used by All in many unmistakable ways. During four of these years, he served as a Judge of the State Supreme Court. He practice of law; but he did not remain long in private life, for his popuman for his party at a critical time; and we now find kim occupying the gubernatorial chair.

One evening, as he sat in his library contentedly glancing through a few of the leading dailies, his wife entered, leading a little girl eight or ten years of age. With her large expressive eyes tilled with tears, and her bosom heaving with half-suppressed sobs, the little thing looked as if she had lost her last friend. She was very poorly clad, and the biting northwest wind had so chilled her slight frame that she shivered between her sobs.

"What's the matter, child?" asked the Governor, kindly.

"My namma is dying." she replied. and handing him a crumpled note, she burst into a fit of weeping that threatwhile her husband read the almost illegible note.

"It is from Mrs. Weeks," he said. rising, "and she asks us, as a favor to dying woman, to come to her at once. Shall we go, Sarah?"

"Yes, of course. If there is any thing that can be done for her, we should be glad that the opportunity has come to us instead of to utter strangers.'

Agreeably surprised by the eagerness of his wife to do good to the sweetheart of his youth, Mr. Lindsay hurriedly rang the bell, and, when, a moment later a servant appeared, he

"Tell Andy to get the bays ready instantly."

The horses were soon realy, and, with the little girl seated snugly between them, the Governor and his wife were off on their errand of mercy. A distance of half a dozen blocks brought them to a large tenement house; and, following their still sobbing guide up a flight of rickety occupant's life had been a struggle to this necklace idea, and in fact is a for the necessaries of existence.

"Thank God," she said, faintly, as they entered.

She tried to extend her hand but could not, and motioning them to take seats beside the bed, she said, in an almost inaudible voice:

Oh, I am so glad you have come! I did not like to trouble you in your peace and happiness, but I have no friends with whom I can trust--

"What is it, Mrs. Weeks?" asked Mr. Lindsay, as she hesitated. "If there is any thing we can do for you we shall be glad to do i'. I have sent for a physician, and he will be here in a few minutes; but while we are waiting for him we will make you as comfortable as possible."

"A physician can do me no good." she continued, brokenly. "I do not care for myself, but my little girl, I can not leave her. She will have no place to go, and what can she do alone in this unsympathetic world?"

"Do not fear for your child," said Mrs. Lindsay, who had, up to this time, been arranging the bed so that the invalid could rest more comfortably. "We have only one child, and I will promise your daughter a mother's care. Mr. Lindsay has told me about his early acquaintance with you; and I can honestly say that I shall love her more because of his former love for her mother. Indeed, I love her already," and she drew the griefstricken child to her side.

"Oh, Mrs. Lindsay! you can not tell how I thank you. May God bless you and grant that she may never

cause you pain. "Kiss me, my darling, and promise to be good to your new papa and

mamma." "I will," replied the girl, as she kissed her dying mother affectionately. "I will always try to be good, and do every thing they tell me.

"Good-bye, dear little Nellie. I will meet the others in Heaven, and will look for you to join us some time." "I will, mamma, I will." mother and daughter again clasped

each other in loving embrace. Mrs. Lindsay had surmised the wish of the sick woman from what she had learned from the daughter of their condition and surroundings; and she quickly made up her mind to adopt the child, if her surmise proved cor-

rect. "We can do it as well as not," she her child will have a home waen she _N. Y. Press.

is gone." The physician came and did all be could, but he was powerless to cope with the dread destroyer; and in a few material increases, extra attention

however, she told them that her husband had, after spending their fortune in gambling and drink, deserted her, and finally committed suicide, Her

last words were: "Do not let Nellie make her mother's mistake."

The little girl kept her promise, and the Governor and his tender-hearted ican railroads, and have, through the wife soon came to love her as their extravagance of these nicknames, the cost be what it might. They have own daughter. - Leroy G. Davis, in

HISTORY OF NECKLACES.

The earliest known form of necklace outside of such primitive types as resigned this office to resume the shells and bits of colored stone comes from Egypt. They were of two kinds, ornamental and what may be called, larity made him the most available for the lack of a better word, superstitions. The former were composed of small stones, of which blue was apparently the favorite color, set in silver or gold and joined together in a chair. The latter, the armlets, were made of figures of gods, from three to seven inches long. Three or four of these were hung in a chain of beads.

The sacred images were believed to ward off danger of infection, misfortune or bad luck. Sometimes these amulets had no gods on them, but were composed of cowries or bits of stone arranged in the forms of locked horns, fish or crescents, emblematic of their supposed powers. This superstitious power of the necklace is widely spread to-day among people who ere not very high in civilization. In South America there are found ened to end in hysteria. Mrs. Lind- necklaces of a peculiarly marked seed say took the child in her arms, and, which belongs to a plant growing placing her in a cushioned chair near only on the mountains, along the the fire, soothed her as best she could, snow line. These seeds when first gathered are blue in color, and are strung on strings. They are highly valued, not only for their beauty, but because of the great difficulty in obtaining them. In the old graves, which are found now and then, strings of these seeds are often discovered, and they are supposed to bring the greatest possible luck, especially to children.

But one does not have to go among the people of South America or the negroes of Africa with their gee gee necklaces to find evidence of superstition. Thousands of people place necklaces of coral beads around the necks of babies, with the belief that they will assist the children in teething, and there are many persons who wear necklaces all the time, thinking that they bring luck. The Southern negroes constantly wear their bead necklaces, looking upon them as gen-uine charms, and they are very particular about keeping them intact. holding that the charm is broken If even the relative position of the beads stairs, they found themselves in the should be altered when wear makes a presence of the dying woman. She new string necessary. The common lay on a scantily-furnished bed in one practice among some religious sects corner of the room, the appointments of wearing a medallion around the of which plainly indicated that the neck hung to a chain or string is akin variant of it.

Among men who have worn the necklace must be ranked the warriors of ancient times. The gold torques of the Celts, the massive gold necklaces of the Medes. E ruscans and Egyptians, which formed the mest valuable insignia of the warrior class, have come down to us through the pictures in the tombs and the actual specimens in the tombs themselves. Some of these were enormously costly. They as marks of civic distinction. The latter survive to-day in the gold chains of office worn by the mayors of cities

in the old world. All orders of knighthood had the necklace or collar as a principal insignium, and this custom of decora- mostly long tubers. A cessation of tion with the necklace dates back at least as far as the time of Joseph, for as a mark of his authority in Egypt, Pharoah 'put a gold chain about his neck.' The women of antiquity rarely wore them, except as brides, when to mark the respect in which they were held, necklaces were placed upon them. The necklace, however, was a prominent adornment of the statues of

The ornament of the necklace was nasty was overthrown by the Normans, all persons below a certain rank were forbidden to wear them under heavy penalties. In the reign of Henry VIII., that King celebrated both for his wives and his revolt against Rome, any one who had not £200 per year income could not wear a necklace. At that time, however, they became the common ornament of woman, and in the Elizabethan dramatists, there are many illusions to them. In England, amber has always been one of the favorite materials for the necklace.

Even in the barrows of the early Britains amber beads are found, and reign of Charles I. have amber set in gold. The Puritans abolished them as they abolished every thing they laid their hands on which savored of ornament, but the neckiace was revived again under the merry monarch more extravagantly than before. It gradually came to consist of several chains hung around the neck, each reaching further down than the one before. To the longest was hung the whis le of gold or silver used as a call for servants. These necklaces were of thought. 'She will be a companion all materials-gold, silver, amber, for Willie, and it will be such a com- beads, jewels or medallions. Some of fort to the poor mother to know that them cost very large sums of money.

> -As the distance from gravel, stones or other good road-making should be paid to ditches and drains

FAST RAILWAY TRAINS.

Those in this Country Do Not Attain the "A Chicagoan who has just returned

from England says the people over there hear of the "limited," "cannon-ball," "lightning," "g-wizz," "thunderbolt" and other fast trains on Amergained the idea that when Yankees get. in a hurry to go some place they are not satisfied with any thing slower than a mile a minute. "Imagine their surprise," says this gentleman, 'when told that our 'lightning' trains: run only thirty-five miles an hour. It. is in England that you can really travel fast, and they make no ado about it. either. While I was abroad the new limited trains from Chicago to Omaha. and Kansas City were put on. The Englishmen spoke of that, and wondered if the rival trains made more than a mile a minute. I showed them a timetable-600 miles to Omaha, time, sixteen hours, speed thirty-one miles an hour. Even the limited trains on which extra fare is charged run less. than forty miles an hour between New York and Chicago, and the wonderful 'fast mail' that glides into Chicago at. the ridiculous hour of midnight travels only thirty-one miles an hour. In England third-class passengers ridefrom forty to forty-five miles an hour, and nobody pays extra fare on account of the speed. From New York to Albany it is 142 miles by a splendid track. There are ten express trains daily between these cities, and their average speed is twentynine miles an hour. tween London and Sheffield, 162 miles, the Great Northern runs nine trains daily, with an average speed of fortyfive miles an hour. One train makes tifty miles an hour. Between New York and Boston the average speed is thirty miles an hour, and the fastest, a train composed exclusively of sleeping-cars, makes thirty-nine miles an hour. Between London and Manchester, 203 miles, there are twenty trains daily, with an average speed of fortyone miles an hour, and some trains making fifty. Between London and Glasgow, 440 miles, there are thirteen daily expresses, and their average speed is almost forty miles an hour, one train being much faster than this. All over England and Scotland express trains, composed of first, second. and third-class carriages, make from thirty-five to fifty miles an hou:, while in America a thirty-five-mile train is called a stroke of lightning. The fastest regular train in America is one on the Baltimore and Oh o, which make: the forty miles between Washington and Baltimore in fifty minutes. Thereare three or four fast trains between New York and Philadelphia, covering forty-six miles an hour. Between Liverpool and Manchester there are fiftytwo trains daily, none of them slower than forty-five miles an hour, and four of them making fifty-one and a third miles an hour. When we get sometrains like that we can begin to talk of 'fast mails' and 'thunderbolts.' "-Chicago Herald. THE POTATO CROP.

An Interesting Talk Relating to the Tu-Potatoes grow long in shape or short and round as the season favors. Some varieties are more likely to be long than others, but any of the Early Rose were bestowed as rewards of valor and family, planted on sandy land that is sure to dry in midsummer, causing the crop to ripen naturally, will produce moderately short smooth tubers, while the same kind planted on moist loamor in the season favorable to continuous growth the crop will produce growth when the tubers are nearly grown, followed by a period of wet weather, will cause new growth from many of the eyes, making the croplook nubby, sometimes developing many "fingers and toes." These facts give but little encouragement to the theory that seed potatoes should be selected at digging from the smooth and medium-sized ones. Still the strongest buds will come from the potatothat ripens without a second growth. so valued that when the Saxon dy- The eye that pushes and forms a nobhas divided its forces and in place of the one large vigorous eye has developed numerous small ones. If potatoes do really "sport," producing large or small yielders, field selection of seed will give good results. There is a great difference in the yield and appearance of different hills that can notbe easily accounted for by any observed conditions. The best looking potatoes are certainly as good as any for planting. proposes to plant early varieties for the main crop and would obtain a large yield the land must be made twice as rich as for varieties that would be twice as long in coming to maturity. the specimens of necklaces from the This fact is too often lost sight of when preparing the ground. The forest treemay attain perfection upon comparatively poor soil, but it takes years to grow. English grass which produces but one annual crop is preparing for that crop every day in the year when the ground is not frozen solid. Winterwheat and rye are but a few weeks sending up their seed stems, but they are several months getting ready. Late potatoes, if not destroyed by rot or beetles, grow from early spring to frosts in autumn, and are all summer pushing their long roots through the soil, though but a short time growing the tubers. The early potato begins. to "set" new tubers almost as soon as vine growth begins. Without large vines there can be no large tubers. So there must be such an abundance of

available plant-food that the plants

need not exhaust themselves and grow old searching for it. -N. E. Farmer.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WITTONWOOD FALLS . KANOO

HIS VISIT TO THE OLD HOME.

In a hall where costly marble gleamed amid the gaslight glare,
Where the rich man of the city passed with proud, important air.
Where the bankers and the brokers whiled their leisure hours away
And discussed the world of finance and the

topics of the day.

In a deep embrasured window, by a table richly Sat a portly broker eating, while from time to

time he read
From the daily papers columns of the "stocks" and "buils" and "bears,"
And he sighed in weary sorrow for his many business cares.

Soon he hailed a merchant friend, who slowly passing by:
"Hi, there, Jim—I say, old fellow—Jim—I say,

there, Jim-hi yi! Where've you been these many weeks past?

I've not seen you here to town. You've been rusticating, surely, for you're looking strong and brown."

"Yes," said James, "sit down, old fellow, and
I'll tell you of the joy—
Of a visit to Wisconsin, where I lived when but

a boy, I had quiet a quarrel with father some twenty

years ago,
And I left my home and mother, as I thought, forever more.

"Soon I turned up in this city, like most runaways—quite poor:
And secured a place as errand-boy in a whole sale dry goods store, And by gnawing and by scraping, like some old

penurious mouse, Tve grown rich and have a plenty, and am partner in the 'house.'
And I almost had forgotten that my parents

were not dead. For I seldom thought of mother, and the h where I was bred, But I thought I'd like some fishing, down on

Fire Island bay,
So I told my friends in business I was off for

"But the wrapper round my dinner was a little weekly paper, Which is published in the home place, called the Workman's Paper,
And familiar names there printed make me sick

for home, no doubt, For I thought, 'I'll visit mother and the place while I'm out.' So I took the train that evening, and ere many

hours were past,
I was at the modest station of the dear town at last, And familiar sights around me, that I hadn't seen for years, Stirred my heart with deep emotions, and filled

my eyes with tears "The busy station-master was a man whom once knew, So I quickly stepped before him, said I: "Col-

lins, how d'ye do?'
He looked at me in wonder, and he said: 'I'm very sure, Though I can't quite recognize you, that I've seen you here before.'

I told him who I was, and then we had quite a

chat— We talked about the old place—of this thing and that. I asked him about the old folks, and said he:

You didn't come a bit too soon; the old folks "I tell you, John, that knocked me just nearly

off my feet, To think of father and mother, maybe, suffering for food to eat—
wired to Chicago for a thousand-dollar

And struck for home across the lots as if I'd break my neck.
Things didn't look right, somehow, when I

reached the place at last;
The dear old home was going to wreck and ruin But I walked right to the door, and loudly rang

Mother answered the summons-she wasn't looking well.

"I could see many a patch and darn in her neat And strong emotions rose, John, I couldn't well

repress—
Those dear old honest eyes of hers caused mine to grow quite dim.
She fell upon my neck and sobbed—'It's Jim my own son Jim!'
I broke down, too, and cried, though I hadn't

wept for years;
A lump seemed rising in my throat, my eyes ran o'er with tears. Father came in ere very long, and we all broke

down again,
And mother's tears fell thick and fast like neaven's holy rain. -4'I ate my supper home that night, 'twas naught but bread and meat, I didn't mind that, my heart was full—too full

by far to eat, Mother told me of their troubles, as we loitered o'er the bread. From the mortgage on the homstead, down to finding Brindle dead.

This mortgage on their house and lot would soon be due, she said, And they'd have to leave the place at once, unless the cash was paid.

But while she told her troubles she looked across and smiled,

And said that she was happy now because she'd found her child. "I got my cash by mail next day, and bought a

Of delicacies by the pound-a joint of tender meat.
*Twas good to see their dear old eyes, when all this came to hand; And father said that joint of meat was some-

thing truly grand His voice really trembled, as he asked a simple grace,
And a single tear rolled slowly down his honest,

wrinkled face.
So while mother poured the coffee, and father carved the jowl, I slipped the thousand dollars in the old blue

"Mother smiled across the table, as she poured she said she hadn't a drop for a year or near

about, She dipped into the sugar, but suddenly she And peeping down into the bowl-the spoon was quickly dropped.

They both gazed on the roll of bills, and their

honest eyes grew dim,

Mother whispered low beneath her breath:

Bless God for my son Jim.'

I staid home most a month, old boy, and paid off

every debt,
I'll send them something every week, they'll have enough, you bet.

The broker grasped James by the hand, and "You've touched this hard old heart of mine by what you've said, you know, I baven't heard from my old home for fifteen

years or more, But I'm going to take the train for there to-

morrow morning, sure!"
-C: Conway Baker, in Atlanta Constitution.

-If the 60,000,000 codfish annually taken off the Newfoundland coast were left in the sea it is estimated that there would be a yearly addition of 150,000,-000,000,000 of young codfish.

-Some people have queer superstitions. The other day a man got out of an elevated railroad car because a canary bird began singing on the

91

THE COWBOYS' SCHOOL.

A "Feller" That Wanted to Be Taken as a Life Scholar.

"What's that?" mumbled Stub Tally, with his mouth full of "corn dodg-' liberally lubricated with "side meat" gravy.

"It's the truth; that's what it is!" growled Sand, laying down his section of dodger and scowling at Stub. Think I was lyin'! say!"

"No." returned the other. "Reckon ver tellin' the truth, I mean, what's that over thar?" "Looks like a waggin'," said Ben

Daywood. Long Ike Beadler, the fourth member of the group of cowboys, dining in the shade of a lone and "scrubby" jack

oak, said nothing, but continued to appease his appetite with huge bites of dodger and "middling." "Wal, if it's a waggin, what's it a

doin' out yere, twenty mile from any road?" questioned Stub.

"Can't prove it by me," answered Sand.

"Nor me," said Ben Daywood. Long Ike Beadler said nothing. "What d'ye reckon it's doin, Ike?" questioned Sand.

"Movin'. Short-tempered Sand, whose name at one time had been Alexander something, had, in his long contact with life on the range, which had worn off the greater part of his name, gained one bit of wisdom. That was not to pick a quarrel with Long Ike Beadler. So he contented himself with a short expression of great wrath.

That was all that could be said of the snail-like advance of the distant vehicle. It was moving and little more. By the time all but Long Ike had fin-

ished their dinners, the cow-boys had decided to investigate the mystery. "Cattle will take keer uv themselves while we're gone, I reckon," said Sand.

They flung themselves onto their sturdy "Cayuse" ponies and dashed away across the prairie, Long Ike in the rear, contentedly munching a huge chunk of corn bread, the last of the dinner.

"Must be Old Man Poverty Himself," commented Ben Daywood, as after a sharp ride they drew near the slowly advancing vehicle. 'One spring wagon with a rag for a cover. "One big limpin' skeleton with hoss

hide stretched over it," commented "Yes'n one little limpin' skeleton with mule hide stretched over it," add-

ed Sand. Long lke, busy with his corn-dodger, said nothing. "Whole outfit ain't worth six bits,"

said Stub. "Can't cure them limps. If you had a team that limped that-away, lke, what'd you do with 'em?''
"Let 'em limp!" lke answered laconically.

"Wal, I'll be switched!" ejaculated Stub, as they came close to the vehicle. "Me, too!" Ben and Sand echoed.

The broad-brimmed hat that concealed the face of the driver of the limping team was pushed back by a small hand, and the sight of the face

"Boys, it's a-a-" "A girl!" put in Long Ike, so interested that, for a moment, he forgot to munch the chunk of dodger.

"Tackle her, Stub!" said Sand. "Tackle her yerself," was the reply. "I'm no good on pretty talk."

"Nur me; Ben, you do the talkin'!" "Not me." demurred Ben Daywood. Without a word, Long Ike rode forward, and his comrades followed him. Long Ike thrust the corn dodger into the breast of his shirt, and, with a motion that was intended to be graceful, removed his hat, revealing a mop of sun-faded hair that seemed a total stranger to the application of a comb. Instantly the other cowboys imitated

thatch of Long Ike. "Don't be skeered, miss," began Ike, pacifically. "We won't pester you. That thar's Ben Daywood. Feller next to him is Sand. All the name he's got, I reckon. Little fel ow thar is Stub Tally. An' this yere''-indi-

his example, and, in turn, exposed

shocks of hair as tangled as was the

cating himself-"is Ike Beadler." As each was introduced he made an elaborate but awkward bow, and furtively rubbed his mop of hair, as if in hope of reducing its rebellious snarls to more presentable appearance.

"I am glad to meet you, gentlemen," the girl said pleasantly. "Much obleeged to ye," returned

Long Ike, while the rest repeated their awkard bows. "Hit's jest this-a-way," Ike went on.

"None uv our business what yer doan yere, an' we hain't a-goin' to ask yer. out if yer sorto felt like tellin' us.

They listened in silence while she told her story-a simple story with a dash of originality and a vein of pathos

running through it. "Me an' the boys," began Long Ike, when she had finished, "will—"

"Thar goes the cattle?" shouted Ben Daywood.

They dashed away with such speed that the chunk of dodger bounded out of the breast of Long lke's shirt and was lost. It was nearly half an hour before the broad horns were driven back where they belonged, and the cowboys, by "riding line" for awhile, had got them to feeding in the opposite direction. As they rode back again toward the wagon, Long Ike's head was

bent as if he was pondering deeply. "Boys," he said, suddenly, "if a struggle like her'n don't deserve to be rewarded with success nuthin' does."

"Yer right," agreed his comrades. "An' I reckon she needs hit bad enough, too," Ike went on. "The long trip on the cars an' the buyin' in the wagin' an' skeletons whar the railroad stopped must a' took right smart

uv her money. Wal-"
"Miss," Ike began, when they reached the wagon. "We're sump'n mor'n common cowboys. We're the school board'n this yere deestrict."

His comrades stared in astonish-"We've decided that you kin have the school, an' the term will begin to-

mor', if-" "Ike." called Stub. "Yere, a minute, will ve?"

They all rode out of earshot of the wagon and engaged in an animated discussion.

"Haint playin' no pranks with her!" Ike retorted, in response to the indignant accusations of his comrades. "But thar haint a child twixt this an'

the county line," protested Stub. "Nobody to go to her school." "Haint schools for ignorunt people?" demanded Long Ike.

"Yes." "Warl, I'm yere to say that we're as ignorant as they make 'em, an' the feller that knows any thing has got to fight me. I--"

"Ike," interrupted Ben. "We don't know nothin'!"

"That's what we don't!" agreed his comrades. "Knowed we didn't," said Long Ike.

"When an orphan girl with blu eves and a face made thin by hard work is fooled into spendin' her little savin's by lyin' reports that teachers is wanted out yere on the range, an' comes out yere to sorto battle with ignorance, w'y she's a-goin to find igno- comrades they were nowhere to be rance!"

"You bet!" assented his comrades When they returned to the wagon Long Ike began:

"The small children out yere hain't -I mean the-wal, that is, we're the children. We're goin' to school to you ourselves. We don't know nuthin'." "You bet we don't!" agreed the

others. "Sand," said Stub Tally afterward, 'blamed if I didn't feel sorry for her when she faced the idea uv teachin' us great lummoxes!"

"Me, too!" said Sand. Presently it was all settled, and slender little Alice Hamlin was appointed by the self-elected school board to teach themselves in a district that they them-

selves had created. "But, I have never graduated in the higher branches," the girl had protested, half timidly. "I do know enough to teach you any thing."

"Yes, you do!" cried Long Ike. 'Any thing you know will be learnin' to us. We don't know nuthin'!"

And his comrades agreed with him Alice Hamlin, installed as teacher of God bless ye!" the cowboys, became a member of the little household of Old Man Nixon. who assisted the cook and "pottered" about the ranch, while his wife made and mended for the cowboys to the number of fifteen or twenty.

On pleasant days Alice accompanied by "Mam" Nixon, kindly old soul, would repair to the lone tree, which, on that was revealed caused Sand to burst a slight elevation, commanded a view of the "entire line." There while "Mam" sewed and marveled at the wisdom of word: the girl and the dense ignorance of the cowboys, Alice swayed the scepter of learning. It was not long till all the cowboys on the ranch were more or less constant attendants at Alice's school, and the profound ignorance displayed by the men who, before, had not been considered lacking in intellect, was simply appalling. The school board, in special session, decided that. in view of the difficulty in instilling learning into such phenomenal blockheads, the salary of the little teacher be doubled.

months a change had come over the board of directors. They were no er, with small stude of cut steel or longer communicative. There seemed each, and they regarded each other laced up with a corresponding color,

with suspicion. remarked Long Ike, com-"Wal." muning with himself, "reckon I know what's the matter with the boys, an' sunny. The tan-colored ones made a hanged if I blame 'em! Prairie air. good cookin' an' light work has done ones are quite novel. These shoes are wonders for her, an' if thar's any pret- also being made for tennis wear, in a tier girl 'twixt this an' anywhere, I'd great many sizes. For indoor and like mighty well to see her. Ike, if evening slippers, bronze are much you was on'y-wal, you hain't an' that worn, some with single studs of cut settles it. Ike, yer an old fool; that's steel, gold or bronze; others with fine

what you air!" "Wal," he resumed, after a pause, "I'll jest take this matter by the tail, so to speak, an' pull hit into shape. Ike, you ole fool, you're old enough to

Later, at Long Ike's call, the board of directors met on business connected with the school mistress, but not with the school.

"Boys," Ike began, abruptly, "thar's a feller that don't like the way the school's runnin'. Wants-" "Who's the cuss?" cried the others,

wrathfully. "Haint content to go to school one term," went on Ike, "but wants to be taken fer a life scholar. His name is Stub, Ben, Sand and company!"

got to ask who the 'company' was, and he did not tell them. "The question is," Ike went on, "which one loves her the best, an'-" "Me!" answered each one of the au-

In their astonishment the others for-

"Wal, w'yn't you brace up like men, an' each ask her for himself and abide by the decission, 'stead uv scowlin' at each other like a passel uv badgers?" "Can't!" said Stub, sheepishly.

"Same yere!" followed Ben.

'Me too!" added Sam.

"Ask for us, Ike," pleaded Stub. As the little procession, consisting of the school board, was on its way to old man Nixon's house, a cowboy of a neighboring ranch, on his way home

enough to hand Ike a letter. "For yer school marm," he said. "Soon's yer letter's read." Long Ike, when with his sheepish comrades he stood before the little teacher-

er, 'the board has got sumpin' to say

to you. Apologizing for keeping them waiting, she read the missive, and a blush, perhaps of happiness, tinted her

"Miss Alice," Long Ike began, "the board wants to say that we reckon you know that we've got yer happiness at heart in every thing we do, an'-'
"You have! Indeed you have!" Alice cried.

"Yes, wal, hit's jest this way. Thar's a feller that wants you to take him as a life scholar, an'-' "How did you know it?" cried the

"Oh, I knowed. An' I want to say that the boys has 'greed to bide by yer choice an' pleased at it. They—'

"Oh, I am so glad! But, then, you can not help liking him! I waited for more definite news before telling you. But he says in this letter that he will arrive here almost as soon as it does, an'-oh, I am so glad that you, who have been so kind to me, will welcome

him! To use a popular expression, the eyes of Messrs. Stub. Ben and Sand "bugged' out as the truth dawned upon them. and when, ten minutes later, Long Ike turned from the little teacher to his seen. He found them behind the sheds and as Long Ike joined them the horny palms of the four met.

"Boys," Ike said, "they've b'n awaitin' for each other three years. Pore, coms out yere to make her fortune, without lettin' him know whur she'd gone. When we raised her pay she wrote him. He had good news to send in return. Good payin' job. Comin' out yere to marry her, an'—wal. I reckon we're white!"

"We air!"

That was all. The happiness of the little teacher when her lover came was good to see. And the welcome of the school board was as hasty as if none of them had asspired to be little Alice Hamlin's life scholar.

After the ceremony, at which a little host of cowboys were present and Preacher Moxie, of Jordan City, officiated, Long Ike stepped before the bride and groom.

"The school board" he said, "lows no teacher ever had sech a class of chumb-heads to teach, an'-an'-wal, they want me to give yer this yere, an'

"This yere" was a little roll of bank

The happy couple could not thank Long Ike and his comrades, for they had fled. They did not appear to bid Alice and her husband farewell when they departed on their Eastern jour-

That night, as the school board sat at supper, Long Ike, with his mouth full of "dodgers," uttered the one

"Pardners"

And the "board" answered, as one man: "Yer bet!" - Tom P. Morgan, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

STYLISH FOOT-GEAR.

Novelties in Slippers, Shoes and Boots for The novelty this season in shoes and boots is Russia leather, in the two colors, in which it comes to us from abroad, crimson and tan. For indoor shoes, or, as many people call them, tea shoes (as they are generally worn By the time the school had run a few for a home afternoon) there are some

neat ones made in this perfumed leathbronze on the instep, which are becomand the heels are as nearly a match as possible. They are for later wear, when streets and parks are dry and little start last summer, but the red bead-work of two colors, such as bronze and silver, gold and red; and others still more elaborate, with the toe almost covered with a design in gold, silver, or bronze spangles. wish the best man luck, an' not kick These last are the newest. because you cain't git the prize!" Others have a decoration of good-size l cut garnets or clear amber, surrounded and filled in with small beads, usually gold. The satin slippers for full dress have a paste ornament, either a bar of single stones, or a small cluster, instead of a rosette. These look particularly well. All the best slippers are cut plainly, with a simulated band around the top, apparently fastened by the ornament in front, and all are still much pointed. Roset es and bows of fauciful form are to be seen in many varieties, the handsomest and newest having a coronet of beads resting on the stocking above the shoe, with little finely plaited wings of silk or satin on each side, and a small ornament of beads below connecting the whole. Others are powdered over with very small pearls or

beads. For country walking, moun-

taineering and shooting there are stout

boots of calf cut high up the leg, and

laced up the front; they have broad,

flat heels, clump soles and wide welts.

-Shoe and Leather Review.

TASMANIA RAILWAYS.

The island of Tasmania, or Van

Colony Which Has Just Awakened from

called, lies to the ex reme south of from town, reined up his cayuse long Australia, between 40 deg. 15 min. and 43 deg. 45 min. south latitude, and between 144 deg. 45 min. and 148 deg. 30 min. east longitude. It is separated from Australia by Bass Strait, 120 miles wide, but it is in telegraphic communication with the Australian continent, and therefore with Europe, the Tasmanian and Victoria submarine telegraph being worked by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company upon a guarantee from the Tasmanian Government. The greatest length of the island is 230 miles, and its greatest width 190 miles. Its surface is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or almost the size of South Carolina. The total area, exclusive of islands and lakes, is 15.571.500 acres, or inclusive of these, 16,778,000 acres. The population at the last census in 1881 was 115.705, and it is estimated to be now close on 140,000 persons. Tasmania is a mountainous country, having hills ranging from 1,000 feet to 6.000 feet in height. It has several extensive lakes on the high central table land, and these form the sources of the chief rivers, of which there are several. The climate of Tasmania is very salubrious, and the island is recommended as a sanatorium for invalids, the hot north winds of Ausof sea at Bass Strait. The chief ticles may be kept in the "pink of perproducts are tin and gold, wool, fection" with little trouble. To two wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, timber, quarts deodorized benzine add two hops, fruit, jam and whale oil. The drams of sulphuric ether, two drams government of Tasmania, with a view of chloroform and four drams of alcoindustries, have offered bonuses from wash the articles as if in water, rinsing time to time, of which the following in a fresh supply. are yet unclaimed:

grown in the colony, bonus \$10,000, sized piece of butter; putting into it a 200 tons to be manufactured in one saltspoonful of salt, and one of pep-

ured in one year, a bonus of \$2 50 of sweet herbs. Break the eggs one per ton for the first hundred tons, by one into the boiling butter, and and \$1.25 per ton for the second and turn them as soon as they are set, be-

third hundred. able for working up into those articles very hot. turned out in one year to be 40,000

yards. mania was considered a sleepy colony, pass it through a hair sieve, and was dependent upon Australia and add to it as much more, and England for the supply of most well flavored, of either stock, as articles of general consumption. Now will give you a puree of the consistency the country has awakened, trade is of cream. Put the soup back on the developing, and railways are extend- fire, when it boils, stir into it, off the ing in various directions. During the fire, the yelk of an egg beaten up with past three years no less than twenty-seven jetties have been erected. Bet-fresh butter, and serve with small dice ter vessels are visiting the ports of the of fried bread. colony, and large and handsome warehouses and business establishments are being erected in the chief towns.

-Scientific American. MUNKACSY'S STORY.

Painted for a Bare Living. Although not yet forty-five years old, M. de Munkacsy, because of his wonderful experiences, has already In serving, cut a slice off the other existed a lifetime. In the Hungarian village of Munkacsy lived a poor family named Lib. The youngest of twelve ly named Lib. The youngest of twelve children was called Michel, and when this boy was only six years old he was an orphan and penniless. But little A Duty Which Every Mother Owes to Her Miska, as he was called, had the good fortune to be adopted by his aunt. who was a rich widow. One day a the Nineteenth Century do not show band of robbers coming from the us to be going ahead, pushing onward Danube killed the servants, plundered to perfection? . Not only is this the the house, and, after having mortally case in scientific matters, but in all

parted with all her treasures work. In one particular, however, A second time was the boy an we are losing ground. Our daughters orphan and penniless, although but are not taught the use of the needle, ten years old. An uncle, too poor to as were our grandmothers in the good care for him, apprenticed Miska as a old times of "long ago," for did they carpenter. For three years he slept not fashion dainty, beautiful garin the stable and ate with the poor ments, without the aid of the sewing workmen, all for the recompense of a machine, with its -numerous attachfew florins each year. At thirteen his ments, hemmer, ruffler, tucker, corder something continually on the mind of ing to the foot. Walking shoes are condition improved a little, but, fort- and binder? unately, when he reached the age of "In "grandma's day" every ruffle sixteen, he was so ill that his uncle's was hemmed, rolled, whipped and house was his only shelter. During sewed on by hand. In under-garments his convalescence, while still too weak every seam was neatly felled, every to work, he tried to sketch, and, by vard of flannel was (after being run tochance, one of his sketches fell under gether) nicely and evenly "catstepped," the eves of the artist Samosi, who was and without this pretty finish was conpleased enough to answer for Miska's sidered a bungling, unsightly piece of

future. But the youthful genius was obliged to struggle with a family entirely eyesight were spent in beautifying and ignorant of art, and when he went to Buda-Pesth to continue his studies one larly was this the case when days, dollar each week was all the money he weeks and even months were spent in was allowed to live upon. His friends, elaborately embroidering the chemise however, were chosen among the highest in the country, and if he lacked money he had talent to pay for what he needed. He lived on bread and water, but wore the finest clothes, be- woven trimmings are so cheap and cause he found a tailor willing to exchange his wares for portraits of himself surrounded by his family. To-day this shopkeeper possesses at least twenty-five Munkacsys. When he left Buda-Pesth, Munkacsv went to Munich, Vienna, and then to Paris, and until 1870, when 'The Last Day of a Condemned Man" was exhibited, the artist the rudiments of this branch of the had but little reputation-but he was household work. I am fully aware of only twenty-six years old. In 1884 he the objections urged by most mothers. married Mme. Cecile Papler Valerius, widow of Baron de Marsies, who had been Munkacsy's friend. For a wedding present the Emperor of Austria admitted him to the Hungarian nobility and gave him for name that of the village in which he was born. - San Francisco Argonaut.

-Notwithstanding the amount of labor and time expended on the unearthing of the ruins of Pompeii, there are still two-thirds of the city covered by debris and unexplore.L.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Egg Rolls .- Two cups of sweet milk, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three and one-half cups of Diemen's Land, as it was formerly sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in jem pans.

-Beef Loaf .- Two pounds of raw lean beef, one cup of rolled crackers, half teaspoon of salt, two eggs; chop all together, form into a long loaf, cover the top with small pieces of butter and bake one hour.

-A pen-wiper with the double charm of novelty and simplicity is made of plush, lined throughout with satin, and folded book form over smaller leaves of chamois, which are held in place by a ribbon which ties in a bow at the back.

-Tomato Toast -- Prepare a sauce by seasoning strained, stewed tomatoes with a little cream, and salt if desired, and thickening the same with a little flour, the same as for snow-flake toast; pour this, while hot, over slices of nicely browned toast, and serve at

Lemon Pudding. - Take the yelks of six eggs, well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of sugar. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter in as little water as possible, stirring it till cold, and mix all together with the juice of two lemons and the grated peel. Cover the dish with a thin puff paste, pour in the mixture and bake for half an hour.

-By using the following preparations for cleaning kid gloves, ribbons tralia being tempered by the 120 miles and laces, the above-mentioned arto encourage special manufacturing hol. Pour the fluid in a bowl and

-Spanish Poached Eggs. -In an Sugar from beet or other products earthern dish heated, melt a good per and a small onich minced very Salt-O1 300 tons being manufact- fine, with a little parsley and a pinch ing careful not to break the yelks. Corn sacks or woolpacks-Bonus Send to table in the same dish on which \$5,000. The quantity of sacking suit. they are cooked, and serve while still

-Barley Soup. -Boil half a pint of pearl barley in a quart of mutton or Up to about four years ago Tas- veal broth till it is reduced to a pulp,

-Stuffed Potatoes. - Choose a dozen good-sized potatoes, wash them, and scrub the skins with a brush; bake them until done, about one hour. Remove them from the oven, cut a slice of one end of each, scrape out the potato, Days When the Great Hungarlan Artist mix it lightly with a small piece of butter, pepper and salt, replace it in n. and, when all are turn them to the oven for ten minutes.

TEACH THEM TO SEW.

Daughters. Who can say that the inventions of wounded the aunt of Miska, de- branches pertaining to household

work. In many cases too much time and adorning ladies' underwear. Particuand night-gown yokes so much in vogue twenty and thirty years ago. This I consider a wanton waste of time, and now that Hamburg embroidery and pretty, there is no excuse for it.

Neither do I condemn the use of the sewing machine, but I contend that to do good machine work it is almost necessary for one to understand how to do plain sewing. I think all mothers should begin by the time their daughters are ten years of age to teach them mainly, want of time, if not want of time on the part of the mother, want of time on the part of the child; many times it is a want of inclination on the part of one or both.

Do not let your child commence too soon on fancy or decorative work, but give her a good foundation by a thorough drill in plain sewing while yet young enough to be guided by your instruction. With this foundation all branches of ornamental work will be comparatively easy .- Good Housekeepwhich could be be tweether

The Grase Sounty Courant, all the facts in the case, we think that recommended. Noah

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday. May 26, His statements about the disastrous

W. P. Martin, Chairman.

W. E. Timmons, Socretary.

The statement of Mr. Voorhees in the Senate yesterday was of that dignified and candid character that would be naturally looked for from a gentleman of his patriotism, devoted to public interests and long experience in the usage and courtesies of the Senate, Abating nothing of his indignation at the absurd and false attacks upon him, he expressed in adequate terms his regret that, under any circumstances, he should have used language inappropriate to the floor of the Senate. Ingalls showed no disposition to apologize for his much more flagrant breach of the decorum of the body over which he presides. Public opinion has settled down to the conclusion that the retraction and humiliation can not be covered up by his deliberate attempt to hide behind gross personalities. His attitude to the country is that of a wanton slanderer, compelled to acknowledge his wrong, but lacking the manly qualities that his opponent in debate has so conspicuously shown.—

New York Star.

We not the voted the world have leading the deliberate retraction and matter.

The ultra-partisan orator charges that declelan, while leading in that the leading the Army of the Potomac in many glorious and biology battles "was not fully in sympathy with the forces, the ideas and the sentiments which were then controlling the American people we presume the Suntant Music—F. P. Cochran Matt McDonald and Dr. C. E. Smith. Vocal Music—Geo. W. Weed, IL. A. Lowther, J. H. Mercer and, B. F. Wasson.

We are the body over which he presides a fail and the sentiments of the strength of the careers of McClellan and the size were appointed:

The ultra-partisan orator charges that well elading the Army of the Potomac in many glorious of the Army of the Potomac in many glorious of the Control of

dead.—New York Star.

New York Star.

Politically speaking. W. E. Timmons of the Chasy County Courant.

The last meeting of the Chasy C

thing that is in sight, while at the same time these same localities show up the least work for the party;" for instance, Shawnee, Lyon, Marion and Butler, four among the larger counties of the district, are forever forming combinations whereby they secure a State Central Committeeman, and State Central Committeeman, and same time these same localities show the much abused personage.

Mr. C. Garthe read the first paper, the first paper, the much abused personage.

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Mr. G. W Hill.

Mr. Martin Berry, attenda State Central Committeman, an elector and two or more delegates to the national convention; and still astde from Marion county, the work of these counties for the party makes a slim showing up, as compared with of these counties for the party makes a slim showing up, as compared with some of the smaller counties of the district; for instance, Chase, the smallest county in the district, shows up again of 100 Democratic votes in 1886 over the vote of 1884, and Wood-county, shows up a gain of 151 Democratic votes, while Lyon county, one of the largest counties of the district, shows up again of but 50 Democratic votes in the same time, and Butler county shows up a loss of 168 Democratic votes during the same time, and Bhawnee county a loss of 1 Democratic votes from 1884 to 1886. Then cratic vote from 1884 to 1886. Then cratic vote from 1884 to 1886. Then again, from 1876 to 1886, the Republican majority was increased 158 votes in Butler county, 206 in Greenwood, 120 in Marion, 307 in Morris, and 302 in Shawnee; while in the same time it was decreased 160 vetes in Chase county, 17 in Coffey, 69 in Lyon, 255 in Osage, 8 in Waubunsee, and 125 in Woodson, thus showing that, excepting Osage county, Chaae and Woodson, thus showing that, excepting Osage county, Chaae and Woodson thus showing that the complex content of the Republican majority in this Congressional district than did all the rest of the counties of the district. Now ble estimation, the most valuable essay that has ever been read before the Association. We trust the county papers may secure the paper and print it entire. Each teacher should read and re-read it, then read it to the school board. The value of and in moral culture was clearly shown. The teachers were urged to place in their schools some of the best periodicals for the youth, such as the "Youth's Companion," and "St. Nicolas." Works of fiction of the character of Louisa M. Alcott's were brown the Association, the most valuable essay that has ever been read before the Association. We trust the county by Gridis, sheriff's fees Diamond Creek tp. election costs Wm Tomlinson, office rent for election J M Kerr, lumber for county. J M Tuttle, make for pauper. Safford Mercantile co, make for pauper. Geo S Hansley, make for pauper. Geo S Hansley, make for pauper. Mrs S E Paimer, attendance on pauper. The teachers were urged to place in their schools some of the best periodicals for the youth, such as the "Youth's Companion," and "St. Nicolas." Works of fiction of the character of Louisa M. Alcott's were Brown & Boberts, pauper coffins.

Chase and Woodson counties are enti- amusing and instructive picture-book tled to the honors this time, and the COURANT is in favor of sending H. S. F. Davis, of Chase, and H. D. Dixon, of Woodson, as the delegates from this Congressional district.

INCALLS' LAME APOLOGY.

Senator Ingalls made a bad case worse by his speech the other day. His diatribe against McClellan was a venomous array of historical false-hoods which have long since been discredited, and denounced, even by Courant office, Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday. May 26 1888, at which it is earnestly urged that every member of the Committee be present.

W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.

W. E. TIMMONS, Segretary.

His statements about the disastrous Centreville campaign rest on the case against Fitz John Porter, and the country and the world have long since accepted the deliberate retraction and vindication of Grant as decisive

is an indespensable student's com-

panion.
The discussion of this subject was cut short for want of time; yet the teachers were loath to leave it, showteachers were loath to leave it, showing that its paramount importance is well recognized. The teachers generally, deplore the fact that school libraries are so neglected.

The association closed, leaving the teachers well pleased with the city, the papers, and on good terms with themselves.

O.

MEMORIAL DAY.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the G. A. R. and S. of V. Posts, held in Odd Fellows Hall. Strong City,, arrangements were par-tially perfected for the celebration of Memorial Day. The following com-

possible.
The following is the order of the

W if Winters
W M Bledsoe, same
Ray Hinckley, same
W F Rockwood, same
C W Jones, same
J V Sanders, same
D J Stroad, same
Geo Smith, same
H N Roberts, same
E Massie, same
E Massie, same
Henry Bonewell, same
Henry Bonewell, same
Geo Bond, same
T W Winters, same
T W Winters, same
E Massie, same
T W Winters, same
C W Winters, same
T Henry Bonewell, same
T H Grisham, same
T H Grisham, same
C C Watson, same
J H Harvey, same
W E Timmons, same
U T Simmons, same
L T Simmons, work on Buck creek
bridge
D Sones, wood for pauper
Home Ins Co, premium on insurance
P Morth British Ins Co, same
E W Ellis clerk for state vs James Courant, and Hon. H. D. Dixon, of Woodson county.—Burlington Independent.

Yes, it is as the Independent says, "there are two or three counties in this congressional district that, as a usual thing, go to work and form a combination, and swallow up every—thing that is a sink while at the combination, and swallow up every—thing that is a sink while at the combination of the exercises was excellent, and deserves better praise than our pen can express.

The recitations were of a high order of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held April 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1888.

NAME West a TFOR AM'T JG Winters, coal for county to the decounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held April 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1888.

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The recitations were of a high order of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held April 9, 10, 11 J C Davis, expressage and postage.... G W Blackburn, viewing J C Farring-J Furnoss, same
J Furnoss, same
H K Hensley, same
Geo Johnson, same
N A Dobbins, same

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.

			-
	***	7	
E Maloney, overseeing poor	10 00	Jos Hayward, same	23 4
C Paimer, boarding pauper	1 00	B w Spencer, same	21 4
afford Mercantile co, indse for pauper	19 25	E williams, same Lee Swope, same J J Massey, Same David Mercer, juryman wm Osboro.	20 8
olf & Crum, rent for pauper	19 50	Lee Swope, same	22 (
S Pullen,	12 00	David Morgon ingreson	20 (
D Park boarding pauper	24 50	wm (leborn	4 8
one & Zane, medical attendance on	3 50	Matt Thompson "	10
panper		J L McDowell,	10 (
oseph Herring, boarding pauper	30 00	J L McDowell,	16 8
r H R Schmidt, med attendance on	12 00	J L McDowell, C w Rogler, E H Lovecamp,	12 (
pauper	26 75		10 7
rown & Roberts, soldier coffin	8 10		10 (
M l'uttle, mdse for county W Ellis, clerk's fees for grand jury.	69 15	John Maxwel , "	14 (
A Kinne, sheriff's fees for grand	00 10	LT Simmons.	
iner	77 00	w L woolwine, "	13 6
jury yrus Wilson, witness fees for grand	00		14 (
jury	1 50	wm stephenson, "FM kcagle, "JM snaw, "	13 6
M Ryan, witness fees for grand jury	1 50	F M Reagle,	10 7
tred Ryan. " "	1 50	J M snaw, "	14 4
enry Bonewell. " " "	1 50	Jas Lind, "	12 9
Ruhlander, " " "	1 50	Joshua Stont. "	12 8
eo McDonald, coal for pauper	6 75		13 7
" "	11 25	J B Clark, "	10 4
C Geise, witness for grand jury	1 50	J B Clark, w w Kurtz, Jno w Baker, A Hartmann, D Mei cer,	13 2
A Wells, same	1 80	Jno w Baker, "	11 5
A Wells, same	1 50	A Hartmann, "	15 4
D Weller, Same	1 80		14 4
H Honman, constables fees, state vs	100		15 4
Snyder R Terwilliger, witness for grand jury	6 35		11 7
R Terwilliger, witness for grand	1 00	Robt Brash,	28 €
Jury	1 90	J C Talbot, E A Kinne, sheriff's fees E w Ellis, clerk's iees	86
m Forney, same	1 50	E w Klig clork's jose	99 9
W Hill, same	1 50 1 50	E w Ellis, clerk's iees J H welhite, sneriff's fees H T Desen same	44 8
Wolfinlan same		H T Dodson, same	31 (
no McGinley, same	1 80	A C Stephenson, witness, state vs Page	6 5
no Gallagher, same	1 80	T J Pearson, witness, state vs Henley	5 5
at McDonald, same	1 80	J G winters, " "	1 4
as D Gaynor same	1 80	Mrs.J G winters, " "	1 1
ort Dunion come	1 80	Ella winters. "	1 2
o Quinn, same	3 60	Mrs w H winters "	î i
eo McDopald, same	8 60	H Hornberger, " " "	1
ess Kellogg, same	3 0	E w Ellis, clerk's fees, state vs Coffelt	34 8
o Quinn, same eo McDonald, same ess Kellogg, same o Shaft, same m Keach, same	1 50	E A Kinne, same	10 8
m Keach, same	2 30	J w Griffis, sheriff's fees same	51
CIK MARTIN, Same	1 80	CH Deford, same	13
no Brown, same	2 50	J W WILLIEC, SAILE, S	
J Raymond, same	2 30	John Carnes, justice fees same	7 :
on Harvey, same	1 80	wT Hutson, constable fee same	24
K Hagans, same	1 80	CM Hines, witness same	21
m Lynn, same	1 80	H S Maule,	22 :
Flickinger, same	1 80	I Didgoway	18 1
G Winters, same ugh Harvey, same. D Reifsnyder, same. J Moore, same. C Cox, same.	1 80	Jacob Coffelt, " I Ridgeway, " H Brandley, John Carnes, " C w Rogiers " G Biddle, "	20 ! 18 !
D Reifenyder same	1 80 1 80	John Carnes. "	10
I Moore same	1 80	C w Roglers "	17
C Cox. some	1 80	G Biddle. "	6
rank (artwell same	1 80	J W Creech, "	6
rank Cartwell, sameeo Cougher, same	1 70	H S Lincoln. "	5
en Sharp, same	1 50	John Springstead, " E w Ellis, clerk fee, state vs Brown	5
en Sharp, same	1 50	Ew Ellis, clerk fee, state vs Brown	4
ames Rogler, same	4 90	I E A Kinne, sheriff fees same	100
eo Campbell, same	1 50	B F Largent, mdse for pauper	8
C Farrington, same ames Rogler, same eo Campbell, same D Breese, same / H Hinote, same rank Parker, same J Harden, same J Harden, same	1 50	R Hofman, meat for pauper	15
H Hinote, same	1 50	J w Griffis, work on court house yard.	15
rank Parker, same	1 50	E D Replogle, mdse for pauper	4
ohn Rumford, same	1 80	G w Kilgore, work on Fox creek brge wm Rockwood, meat for pauper	3
J Harden, same	1 80	wm Rockwood, meat for pauper	8
W Kilmer, same	4 60	ED Replogie, mase for pauper	5
mnie S Kilmer, same	4 60	w M Harris, commissioner's salary	24
W Lills, same	1 50	J M Tuttle, same	21
m Payton, same	3 50 5 10	C s Ford, same	33
eo Underwood, same	5 10	Total umt of hills allowed	000
has Underwood, same	5 10 5 50	Total amt of bills allowed\$5	,003
rancis Perkins, sameames Covton, same	6 10	State of Kansas, 8.8. Chase County	
antes Coyton, Same	0 10	, chase county)	

I, J. s. Stanley, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above and fore-going exhibits a full, true and complete Board of Chase County Commissioners at heir regular April 1888 session.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county this
15th day of April, A D 1888.
[L. 8.]
J. S. STANLRY,

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office. in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money

Notice to Taxpavers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Ghase county, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on Monday, June 4th, 1888, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for 1888, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with 'the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all ertors in the returns corrected

J, S STANLEY,

County (lerk.

Final Notice.

All persons interested will take notice that, on the first day of June, A. D. 1888, I shall apply to, and make final settlement with, the Probate Court of Chase county. Kan-as, of all matters appertations to the estate of William P. Pugh, deceased.

RACHARL M. PUGH,

Administratrix of the said Estate.
Cottonwood Falls, May 8th, 1888.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 1 6873
May 12th., 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Cierk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls Kansas, on June 23, 1888,
viz. Il E No 23113 of Joseph Langendorf, Jr.,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the swig of sec 20, tp 20,
of renge 7 cast.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Yoehlin and
Joseph Litzelschwaub of Cottonwood Falls
and Orson Eager and and James Ranks, of
Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, | 6873

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 6872
May 12th, 1883,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence
before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on June 23rd, 1883,
viz: HE No. 23114 of Fred Langendorf, Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas, for the s½ of
nw¾ of sec 20 and nw¾ of nw¾ of sec 20, tp
20, 18nge 7 east.

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and Orson Eager and James Kanks, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Elice and Barton. 1e23-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAMS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE.

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE. RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

R. L. FORD. Watchmaker and Jeweler BEATING ALL

ELGIN, WALTHAM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens

Repairing English Watches a Specialty. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE

LANDS. TATILL BUY OR SELL WILD

V V LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS.

-:-AND LOANS MONEY .-:-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Publicaion Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan Sarah A. Kellogg, Plaintiff,

Sarah A. Kellogg, Plaintiff,

Vis.

William M. Kellogg, Defendant: You will take notice that on the 16th day of April 1888, Plaintiff commenced suit against you in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas. That in said day, said plaintiff filed her petition in said court, that the names of the parties to the soit are Sarah A. Kellogg, plaintiff, and William M. Kellogg, defendant. You must answer said petition filed by the plaintiff, on or before the 31st day of May 1888, or said petition will be taken as true and judgement rendered against you accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from you, and awarding her the care and custody of the minor children mentioned in the petition, with such alimony as may be just and reasonable, and costs of suit.

Attest: E. W. ELLIS, Clerk

BARAH A. KELLOGG, Plaintiff.

By Madden Bros., att'ys for Plaintiff.



INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of itventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their hames. Pay libera'; any one can do the work, either -ex. young or old; no pecial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started tree. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Angusta, Maine. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

-	lin.					
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 9 months 6 months	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00	2.50 3.00 3.25 5.25 7.50	4 50 5 00 8 50 11 00	\$ 5.50 7.00 8.25 9 50 14.00 20.00 82 50 55.00	15.00 17.00 25.00 32.50 55.00

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

TIME TABLE.

TIME TA	BLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
BAST. T	ex.EX	. At. EX	. K.EX.	W.C.M.
	a m	a m	pm	p m
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clements.	10 02	11 57	11 07	12 22
Elmdale	10 15	12 13	11 20	12 38
	10 27	13 27	11 83	12 54
Ellinor	1038	12 38	11 43	1 07
		Cal.Ex	. Dea.Ex	. Col.EX
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*****	a m	4 23	4 48	3 17
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Strong .	7 58	4 52	5 18	3 44
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Cedar Gr. 8 17 5 20 , "	
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cottonwood Falls 2 50	8 45am
atrong City 5 05	9 08
Evans 5 17	9 47
Hilton	10 19
Burdick 6 06	10 50
Lost springs 6 23	11 27
Dost shirings	PAR CHANGE

MAILS,
The mails are opened and close l at this post-office as follows;
EAST: Closes at 12 a, m, and 7:30 p m. opened at 7:30 a m, and 5:30 p m.
WE-T: Closes at 4:30 and 7:30 a m. opened at 7:30 a m, and 11:45 a m.
NORTH: Close at 2 p m. opened at 3 p m.
WONSIVU: Closes at 7:30 a m every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Opened at 4 p m every Monday. Wednesday and Friday.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

siness locals, under this head, 20 cents a first insertion, and 10 cents a line for subsequentinsertion.

Rau, y esterday-

Mr. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, Monday

his farm to Matfield Green.

Mr. Jake Moon and son, of Emporia, were in town, last Thursday.

There was a very heavy frost Monharm.

house.

Thursday. Mr. W. D. Simmons made a visit to Springfield, Mo., the latter part of than \$100.

last week. Mrs. Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, was down to Emporia,

last week. Mr. H. P. Brockett was at home a few days ago from Topeka, visiting

his family. Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker has moved at their nearest station. into the Cochran house, north of Mr.

E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Ches. Gandy and wife have

on Buck creek.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, was a shipment of hogs.

Friday afternoon there was quite a shower of rain, and two beautiful

rainbows in the east. Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be in Cottonwood Falls, Thursday and Friday, May 24th and 25th.

Mrs. C. C. Watson has returned home from Saratoga, where Mr. Watson has a furniture store.

Mr. T. B. Johnston is putting up a residence on his lots, opposite Mr. H. P. Brockett's residence.

Died. on Wednesday, May 9, 1888 pear Cedar Point, the infant child of

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dwelle. Born, on Wednesday night, May 9 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Jones,

on Peyton creek, twin boys. Mr. Geo. B. Jones, from near Columbus, Ohio, is visiting his cousin, Mrs. S. F. Shipman, of Elmdale,

Mr. J. C. Lyeth, formerly station was down to Topeka, last Thursday,

Kellogg's meat market in good repair. Inity in their sad beroavement,

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Watson, formerly of Strong City, had a son born

Mr. Jeff.Blackshere, of this county, is at work in the passenger depart. explain the mistery of her acts. The ment of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., at most difficult feat that was performed

Topeka. Mrs. W. W. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hotehkiss have returned home from their extended visit at New Haven, Connecticut.

Mrs. Chas Cosper and son, of Bazaar, have returned from an extended presses no opinion. visit with Mrs. Cosper's parents at Philadelphia, Pa.

been consolidated under the name of day, with a picnic in the Ryan Grove. Birley, and Lew Becker has been There was a good attendance and all appointed postmaster.

quite a good sized slaughter-house on the place of Mr. D. G. Groundwater, northwest of the school house

The tiling for a sewer from the west side of Broadway to the east side, at the National Bank corner, is now laying on the ground, opposite the bank. Mr. Elijah Moore, who was tried, last week, in the Lyon County District Court, for embezzlement, was acquited. Mr. F. P. Cochrin, of this city defended him.

material of the Raymond Independent enjoyably spent. to Ellinwood, Barton county, and will get out a paper at the latter place, to

Miss Tillie, who has been on an extended visit in that city.

The packing house of Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss, in Strong City, has had an immense refrigerator placed into it, which was made in Kansas City, and which, in the "knockdown," filled an entire car.

The chairman, Jacob DeCou being absent, W. E. Timmons was elected Chairman protein.

Freye, who is now in jail awaiting trial at the next term of the District Court, an account of whose arrest will be found elsewhere.

The Republican Central Committee one delegate for each 200, and fraction over 100 votes cast for John Martin in 1886. This will give the convention

of the 24th Senatorial District met in 73 delegates. Emporia, last week, and called : meeting, to meet in Cottonwood "a is, on September 3d, Marion count 10 delegates, Morris 8 and Chase 5.

Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka. last Thursday; he came home, Friday, and since then has returned to Illinois to superintend the railroad contracts of Messrs.

doing quite so well as he had been.

premium at two successive fairs held Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, here, which he intends raffling off at a visited friends in Emporia, last dollar a chance. It is one of the most was placed in the county jail. handsome wagons ever built, and can not be bought at the factory for less

The next excursion on the Santa Fe railroad from the east, will take place May 23, and then again on June 6, and June 20, at one fare for the round trip. Parties in the east wishing to come west on these excursions It is requested that every one having

Mrs. N. E. Martin and Mrs. John Martin, of Elinor, left, on Wednesday of last week, for Las Vegas. New fore the meeting. moved on to the Mokkelgjerd farm, Mexico, where the latter went to join her husband, who is farming at that place. The former will visit the down to Kansas City, last week, with principal places of interest in that vicinity, and return home in about two

> We understand that Hon. A. S Bailey, of Elmdale, will be a candidate before the Republican Senatorial convention of this District for the nomination thereof. Mr. Bailey is a good citizen, and if nominated will re- plied with plenty of coal. ceive a larger Republican vote than some of the parties who have been mentioned for the nomination.

By order of the Court, the following additional jurors for the June term of Court have been drawn: S. A. Stephenson, John Shoft, J. M. Park, merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Oscar Duehn, Cottonwood township. Geo. Whitney, Diamond Creek; Michael Gamer, W. L. Wood, Falls; Geo. McKee, D. W. Mercery, Thos. Corbin,

On Saturday, May 5, instant, Fred They also keep a full line of cheap-Ewing, the oldest child of Capt. clothing. Give them a call. Ewing, at Wonsivu, aged about 21 years, met with an accident that reagent at Strong City, now at Abiline, sulted in his death. It appears his team ran away with him, throwing Remember if you want to get pure him from the buggy to the ground, ice, and have it delivered at your with such force as to injure him in-house, you can get it of E. W. Brace. ternally, from the effects of which he Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo died last Saturday. His parents have Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo
Street Commissioner S. A. Perrigo
the sympathy of this entire commulative and selection becomes become become special the sympathy of this entire commulative and selection becomes a selection and selection becomes a selection and sele

The wise men and women of Cot tonwood Falls have been in a state of to them, at Raymond, week before mind over the remarkable doings of Miss Lena Loeb, the feminine Colo-Mr. John Emslie, of Strong City, rado wonder. Her mind readings are has so far recovered from his recent simply wonderful and were witnessed accident, as to be able to be around by some of our best people, Friday afternoon and evening in various ways. None were able to detect any fraud or being the picking out of a word that was in a persons mind and spelling the word for them. The COURANT is skeptical about tricks, and yet admits

that there are a great many things

which are misterious, and so, ex-

The Miller and Patton schools taught by Miss Anna Ellsworth and Birley and Lida postoffices have Miss Minnie Ellis, closed last Saturenjoyed themselves playing croquet, Messrs. Strail & Co., have put up swinging and in general sociability. until noon, when a most excellent dinner was provided for all, after which the audience was entertained by the pupils. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, select readings, dialogues, etc. Miss Lou Brace presided at the organ and is deserving of personal mention for the way she performed her part. The County Superintendent gave a word of encouragement to the school officers, school patrons and pupils. All went away feeling that Mr. R. M. Watson has moved the the day had been profitably, as well as

FOURTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

be called the Advocate.

Mr. W. C. Giese returned, Friday, from his business trip to Kansas City, bringing home with him his daughter, Miss Tillie, who has been on an expectation of Lyon county; Dr. James tended visit in that city.

The packing house of Mr. W. W.

1886. This will give the convention

BOUND OVER. E. C. Frye, the absconding Santa Fe cashier, who left between two days recently, short in his accounts some \$200 and taking with him tickets amounting to nearly \$700, was caught at his home in this city, Wednesday night. It seems that Frye had been to Kansas City and Topeka since leaves the second of the secon ing here and succeeded in squander Mr. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, Monday

Mr. E. Waidley has removed from

Mr. E. Waidley has removed from

Mr. George Collett, Sr., who resides named it occurred to Agent Holmes that Feye might return to see his wife stopping at Dr. J. W. Stone's, in this and in company with Marshal Harden city, under medical treatment, caught and under sheriff Dobbins he went to a severe cold, the other day, from the heuse, where he was found and There was a very heavy frost Mon-day morning; though it did very little taking too much exercise, and is not a careful search the tickets were found concealed in the lining of coat, but We understand ten new stalls are to be added to the C. K. & W, round Studebaker wagon, which took first examination before Esquire Hill yestereay, and was bound over in the sum of \$1,000, in default of which, he

GREAMERY AND CHEESE FACTORY.

To whom it may concern. Notice is hereby given that there will be a should be sure to inquire about them subscribed will be present, as the object of the meeting is to elect a board of directors and to take the necessary

FOR SALE OR RENT. A good house. Has nine rooms, and a good, central location. Inquire MRS. B. GILLETT.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The "Golden Age" is having

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Somers & Trimble are always sup-Hereafter the Chicago Bakery will sell thirty loaves of bread for one dol-lar, and deliver the same anywhere in

town. Leave your orders, and buy your tickets of Frank Oberst. Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their John Kelley, Bazaar; A. A. Bailey, shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

> Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for argains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf The best bran in the market, at

> Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE. Coffins, Trimmings, &c., and the Finest Line of Picture

Mouldings ever brought to Chase County. Repairing neatly done, on short notice.

Did you say graham flour? Yes! we have it, Somers & Trimble. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Money to loan—can give best rates on \$200 and up. Money ready at all times. Don't borrow until you see J. W. McWilliams.

FINISHED TO CHICAGO. The Santa Fe Running its Own Trains from Kansas To Chicago.

The Chicago Santa Fe & California railway, being the Chicago extension of the Atchison roap, is completed to Chicago, and commences on Sunday, April 9th, to run through trains from Kansas City; Topeks; Atchison and St. best manner possible, Joseph to that city. The trains of equaling the work of high the new line will be of the vestibule pattern, of which so much priced merchant tailors, Mr. J. J. Hey has been appointed ticket clerk and cashier at the Santa Emporia presented their claims for the place of holding the district control of the people of the west an option of the place of holding the district control of the people of the west an option of the place of holding the district control of the people of the west an option of the place of holding the district control of the people of the west an option of the people of the west and option of the people of the west an of popularizing the line with travelers has induced the Sante Fe to make a notable innovation conextra charge will be made. All eastern lines charge extra for the additional accommedation.

Our people attending the Republican convention in June will have an opportunity of testing the new line.

KARL FARWELL

DEALEE IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

FRUITS & CANDY

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Boarding by the Week, Day

or Meal.

BROADWAY Next door to Tuttle's ROAD NOTICE.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, chase county.

Office of County Clerk, April 10th, 1887.
Notice is bereby given, that on the 10th day of April, 1888 a petition signed by J A Gauvey and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and s'ate aforeaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing on the Gauvey road, about one hundred and thirty-four [184] rods west from the southeast corner of section ten [10] township twenty [20], range seven [7] east; thence in a northwesterly direction across the southwest corner of the southeast quarter [34] of section ten [10], township twenty range seven (7) east; thence west on section line as near as practicable to the north line of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence west on section line one half mile, thence north one mile, on section line, or between sections three and four (3 & 4), township twenty (20), range seven (7), as near as practicable to join the Rider road at the crossing of the Cottonwood river. said road to be forty (40) teet wide.

We petition, also, to have the Wheeler road vacated, beginning at the southeast corner of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7), going north one half (4) mite on half-section line, and end-

corner of section ten (10), township twenty (20), rarge seven (7), going north one-half (1) mile on half-section line, and ending at the west line of section ten (10), township twenty (20), range seven (7).

Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John McCarthy, Maurice Joy and R fedrow, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Fallstownship, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, A D 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. ond and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,

J. S. STANLEY. County Cerk. [L. S.]

Kellogg

JESSE L. KELLOCG.

HOLMES. THE CLOTHIER

SPRING CTOTHING in endless variety, and most fashionable designs. New Materials.

New Shades,

New Styles. The very latest styles in Cutaway Frocks and Sacks, made up in the THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

Our stylish suits, perportunity to dip in and enjoy this fect fitting pantaloons much vaunted laxury. The idea are admired by all lovers of fashion. No one disputes this fact, and what nected with its vestibule trains: no is more important, OUR Prices are the lowest.

Our tables show the hap piest products of the loom on both sides of the sea You will be glad to see the choicest goods you'll find in a custon' tailor's shop right here, made up, and ready for you. In work- Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls Kansas. manship, we are aiming for the highest point of

perfection. You will find us at the

signs in Fancy Percale and Flannel Shirts. Our Spring Underwear invites your critical examination. It contains both foreign and domestic manufacture, in white, cream and striped Balbriggan, gauze, etc., ranging in price from 25c to s. M. Palmer, Register

\$1.50 per garment. From
the magnitude of our Hat
Sales, we conclude that
every one must know we
have the largest assortment, latest styles and
lowest prices, and will
only add that onr line of
STRAW HATS is simply
immense, and every one

S. M. Palmer, Register

Land Office at Wichita, Kans,
April 11th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of lis int ntion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E.

S. M. Palmer, Register

Land Office at Wichita, Kans,
April 11th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of lis int ntion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E.

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S. M. Palmer, Register

Land Office at Wichita, Kans,
April 12th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of lis int ntion to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E.

S. M. Palmer, Register

Land Office at Wichita, Kans,
April 12th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of lis int ntion to make final proof in support of his
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S. M. Palmer, Kans,
April 12th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the following with the tollowing with the tollowing with the made before the District Judge, or in his absence, E.

S. M. Palmer, Land
April 12th, 1888,

Notice is hereby given that the following with the proof will be made beging in price from 25c to intending to buy a straw hat should see our large variety before buying. In conclusion will say that it is not our aim to see how cheap an article we can sell, but how good an orticle we can sell for the price asked, and invite you to chase and article we to continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, vis. Thomas Davis. Tho you to*call and prove for yourselves that we have just what you want, and hundred dollars in commissions in a single and incur no personal responsibility. selling you strictly honest goods at the lowest possible prices.

E. F. HOLMES, THE LEADING CLOTHTER, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

PHYSICIANS.

. W. STONE.

STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-if

NEW DRUGS,

THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS MHAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid apr12-lyr.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder.

Publication Notice.

front in all the latest fancies of the cutter's art.

In BOOTS and SHOES, as in clothing we lead in correct styles, high grade low prices, and can show such an assortment, that you are able to suit both the eye and the pocket-book.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Our rich and delicate shadings in neck-wear is the talk of fashion admirers. Handsome de signs in Fancy Percale

In the District Court for said county.

L. E. Kinne, Plaintiff

We the Bishards and Jones T. Wilson, Defendants.

We R. Richards and Jones T. Wilson, Defendants.

The defendants and Jones T. Wilson, Defe

A GENTS WANTED to Canvass for Advertising Patronage. A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a considerable income. Agents carns overal hundred dollars in commissions in a single seasor and incur an exercise product the season of the control of the may obtain authority to solicit advertising p age for us. Apply by letter to GEO. P. Ro & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 8 St., New York, and full particulars will b by return mail.

THE FRAUD ISSUE.

Revival of the Great Crime by Its Impenitent Perpetrators. April 18 was made notable in the Senate by the unexpected revival and full

discussion of the great crime of 1876. During the debate on the bill for the drew from Senator Vest, of Missouri, the retort that it was Mr. Edmunds who created the "celebrated board which put Hayes into the Presidential chair." Mr. Edmunds re-

and I think nine-tenths of the people of the United States who know any thing about it be-lieve, that President Hayes was lawfully and fairly and justly elected by the votes of the States according to the constitution of our

This audacious assertion was at one met by Senator Vest, with the question why Packard. who received for Governor of Louisiana a larger number of votes than Hayes received for President, was thrown out of office and sent as Consul to Liverpool, while Hayes was sworn in as President of the United States. "I have heard," continued Mr. Vest, "the first Republican in this country, the foremost in every combat for the Republican party and its supremacy-1 have heard Roscoe Conkling say upon this floor that it was by fraud that Hayes came to be President.'

Mr. Vest waked up a nest of snakes. The old memories came crawling out of their holes, the old impudent pretenses, the old defiant insults to right and justice and common sense. It happens that several of the most conspicuous actors in the conspiracy of the Great Fraud are Republican members of the Senate: Edmunds, the creator of the Electoral Commission; Hoar, a member of the infamous eight: Sherman, the visiting statesman and managing man in Louisiana, and the discoverer of Eliza Pinkston; Hawley, a member of the second Louisiana Commission, charged by Hayes with the arrangement of the Packard difficulty; and Chandler, of New Hampshire, whose fertile brain first grasped the possibilities of the situation on the early morning after the day when Tilden was elected, and who completed in Florida the work which he began at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this town. They all had their say concerning their respective parts in the Fraud of 1876; and the result was that a considerable part of the time of the Senate was taken up by this unexpected overhauling of shameful history. The whole story was spread again upon the record for the benefit of the latest generation of voters, down to the very last the negro Casenave three years after the consummation of the crime, and to the list of conspirators, accomplices, principal and subordinate, who were rewarded with public office by Hayes and Sherman, at an annual cost of \$223,000 to the Treasury of the United

Yet not one of the defenders and up-Missouri. Not one of them could sat- Union. isfactorily explain why, if Hayes was fairly and honestly elected as Presiison Tuttle has retired from the comdent, Packard was not the legal Governor of Louisiana. With great force Mr. Vest recalled the memorable that it has heard the last of him .warning of Mr. Blaine: "You discredit Packard and you discredit Hayes. You hold that Packard is not the legal Governor of Louisiana and you hold that Hayes has no title.'

in the sober review of eleven years after, and under the chastening is after, and under the chastening influence of political vicissitudes, some one of these principal actors in the crime of 1876 showed signs of remorse. That is not the case. Without a single exception, their attitude is as impudent and defiant as it was when their party was in the full enjoyment of the stolen goods. Hear what John Sherman, the discover of Eliza Pinkston. and afterward the paymaster-general for the chief beneficiary of the fraud. savs in 1888:

"Hereafter, when any man shall assert of "Hereafter, when any man shall assert of President Hayes that he was elected by fraud or wrong, I will hold him in contempt. The name and fame of President Hayes are untarnished. * * * No. no. the truth is that, whenever the legality of the elect on of President Hayes is disputed, I will not only deny it, but I will, as I said, hold any man who will do

And hear, likewise, the Pecksniffian declaration of the impenitent Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts:

"My own political life has been a very humble and obscure one, and there are some things in it which, in looking back upon it, things in it which, in looking back upon it, I wish were otherwise; but I have never had a doubt that the humble part which I was permitted, by the confidence of my constituents, to take in the creation of that tribunal, and the humble part I was permitted to take as a member of it by the confidence of the House of Representatives, to which I then belonged, are among the most honorable, the most useful, and the most satisfactory actions of my life."

The fraud issue will never be a dead issue, so long as these gentlemen live and boast of their part in the fraud. They need to have the sense of guilt whipped into them. Mr. Vest did well to lay on the first lash. - N. Y.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The Straits to Which Republican Organs Have Been Reduced.

The Republican organs are catching at the straws which here and there in the spring elections seemed to indicate that the political wind is blowing in their direction. They made the most of the Rhode Island election, which showed a Republican loss on the Cleveland-Blaine vote of 4,500, and which was carried by their party by the coras is now charged by the principal Republican newspaper in the State. They picked out a few returns favorable to chance to register their will in the bab doem in other States and claimed them lot-box. -St. Louis Republican.

as wonderful gains. But they have carefully omitted all reference to results in other places in which the Democratic gains were decided and in many instances remarkable.

The spring elections in New York State have been especially and uniadmission of Dakota into the Union a formly favorable to the Democrats. taunting remark by Senator Edmunds | The other day Albany elected the whole Democratic ticket by an unprecedented majority. A few days before the Democrats of Albany elected a Cleveland delegation to the State convention. Such results are not chronicled in the Republican organs. But if Squedunk or Swampoodle elects a Reand glorious victory is heralded by them in staring capitals. This simply goes to show the straits in which the

Republican organs find themselves. They must do something to cheer the Fox, of their party and they are only too happy if occasionally they can record a which have voted Republican for many

But local elections are not safe criteria by which to judge of the drift of local character usually determine the party organization counts for something at local as well as general elections. The Democratic party, it must be confessed, (except in the State of New York) is not and has not been for years so well organized as the op-position. It is high time that this deficiency were remedied. Thorough ormust begin forthwith. It should not since. be delayed a day longer. To wait until after the National convention shall have been held is to postpone action until it will be too late to prepare thoroughly for assessment and registration of voters and other preliminary able "Susan," was a good deal more work of the canvass. Now, too, is the time to distribute reading matter and otherwise disseminate political information among the people. A good Democratic newspaper in the hands of a voter from this time until election will accomplish more for the success of the party than any other possible agency. Organize! Organize!-Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC NUGGETS.

-The Democratic club movement is progressing throughout the country. Every ward and township should have hush money paid by John Sherman to one of these organizations. - Cleveland Piain Dealer.

-Who says that Ingalls' recent speech in the Senate was devoid of any great political effect? Look at the big Democratic majority in Louisiana. - Chicage Herald.

-The people and the country move one way, the Republican leaders and the high tariff advocates the other. holders of the fraud answered the plain | The Democrats can await the result question asked by Senator Vest, of with satisfaction .- Manchester (N. H.)

mand of the Iowa Grand Army men Chicago News.

nouncing a eulogy upon John Sherman one is reminded of a funeral. The only difference is that at a funeral

-Governor Foraker has pardoned a life prisoner in the Ohio penitentiarys who immediately went to Chicago. Can the Governor have hopes of the Illinois delegation to the Republican the irrepressible Mrs. Blake has within National convention? - Harrisburg Patriot.

-The Cleveland Administration has been just as well as liberal in its pension policy, and the President has never hesitated to use his authority to prevent liberality from degenerating into largess. His latest pension vetoes show that this policy has not been changed in the least by the by the Flemish, who took refuge in clamor of largess-seekers. -St. Louis England to escape the persecutions of Republican.

stage as a candidate for the Presiden- S ocker, Murch, Maynard, Trump, cy. His wrigglings, twistings, flop etc. In 1660 there was such a demand suspect that the country is very tired of them. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-The Globe believes, and desires, that the Opposition may again present Mr. Blaine, because he, of all the men that have been mentioned, best represents the knavery, corruption, illiberality, immorality, spoilsism, toryism, etc., that compose the aggregate political idea of that combination, if it has any political idea. He is more kinds of a political knave than any other celebrated American citizen, and he is the man, therefore, who has the best claim of right to be the Opposition standard-bearer. — Chicago

-The Republican organs are not boasting so extensively about the re-demption of Rhode Island as they were a few days after the election. The shameful exposure of bribery and corruption used by the Republican bosses to effect their purpose can not be stomached by Republicans with any pretensions to decency. This is the last year of Republican rule in Rhode Island. The 30,000 newly enfranchised citizens will make short work of the Republican oligarchy when they get a

SUFFRAGE PIONEERS.

The Days When Women Did Not Receive a

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Joslyn Gage evidently had a good time at the known dentist recently. St ffrage Pioneers' session, which ended the remarkable gathering of women at Washington. Graybeard is reminded by the reports of the first time when as a young fellow just entering on an active life he became a participant in a woman's rights meeting. It was in the early part of 1853, and at Troy, in this State. Graybeard, then beardless, was accidentally in publican burgess or constable a grand that industrial hive. A small handown and companion's notice. The latter was latter was by the way a grand nephew of Charles James himself a brilliant young desparing hearts of the rank-and-file Englishman, who was following the profession of music. He was an American citizen, had strong anti-slavery victory of small dimensions in places views, and afterwards he resided in Boston. When ordered out as a militia officer to assist in the rendition of Anthony Burns, he broke his sword across hs knee, refused to obey and was public sentiment in regard to National | cashiered therefor. He died serving politics. The personal merits of the the Union army early in 1862. My candidates as well as issues of a purely friend noticed the bilt mentioned, which announced that Lucy Stone and result at such elections. It is true that Susan B. Anthony would speak in a certain hall on anti-slavery and woman suffrage. It was suggested that we go, and we did. On entering, the hall was found half filled with "toughs" and a sprinkling of others more respectable. There were a score of Quakerish-looking auditors near the little stand or platform, close to which ganization of the Democratic element Mr. Fox and Graybeard pressed their will be necessary in the coming Presi- way. The hall was soon crowded and dential canvass. In order that such the 'racket' began. The ladies came organization may be had work upon it on. Let us see; that's thirty-five years Lucy Stone was delightful with her

sweet, yet well-set and vigorous, fair face, round head, bright blonde hair and girlish but decided voice and manner. "Susan," our own and inimitpeppery than she is nowadays. A "schoolmarm," traditionally speaking, and to the tips of her fingers, she appeared to a couple of rather irreverent young chaps. What trenchant logic, what bitter wit, came from their lips. With what a strange, sad, yet non-masculine courage they faced that rude, even brutal audience, which, from coarse words, rude jibes and harsh retorts, soon became more demonstrative. Cabbage stalks and eggs offensive were thrown on the platform and at the speakers. Some male advocate was present. It might have been Frederick Douglas. In those days the men were both wanted and needed, for toughs were often violent. Now the same men. when living, are ignored or snubbed if they should go to suffrage meetings. A rush was made to the platform. Graybeard, with his companion, found himself fighting vigorously with a broken chair to protect non-resistant women from assault. He carries on his scalp a little scar as a memento of

that evening's proceedings. A curious feature of the past twenty vears of agitation has been the systematic driving away or ignoring of nearly all the men advocates. Mr. the country can probably flatter itself Blackwell, husband of Lucy stone, has had his place as utility man. So did Lucretia Mott's son-in-law, Elward M. -With J. Warren Keifer pro- Davis, while he lived. That was all. Frederick Donglas, sometimes and very seldom Robert Purvis, have spoken. In Bosto , Colonel Higginson keeps his devotion warm. These five cover all the men now admitted as speakers into the sacred arena of a voman's suffrage convention. Ah. one as been forgotten, and that is the immortal Hamilton Wilcox, and even he two years put out in the cold. -N. Y.

HONITON LACE.

A Fabric Introduced Into England by

Honiton lace has a curious, checken ed history with many fluctuations. It is said to have been first introduced the Dake of Alva. Many Flemish -John Sherman is not a very old names are still to be found in the man, but he has lagged too long on the neighborhood of Houiton-namely: pings and dodgings as the bee buzzes for it that France thought it necessary about his ears, are becoming pitiful to issue a royal ordinance providing rather than amusing. When even the that a mark should be affixed to imsolemn Senate titters at them, he might ported English thread lace. The two great fires at Honiton in 1756 and 1767 gave the first great check to its introduction. Queen Adelaide tried to r vive it after twenty years of severe depression by ordering a skirt made of sprigs, copies of natural flowers, commencing with the initials of her name, for a very debased and hideous set of patterns had come in. This does not seem to have produced a great revival of the trade, and when our present Queen required her wedding lace it was found difficult to provide the work rs; but eventually a dress worth £1.00) was made at the small fishing villa e of Beer. The English royal fami y have been most constant patrons of Honiton lace, and have done immense good in keeping the trade alive. We will end by quoting a few quaint words from Fuller's 'Devonshire Worthies," which sum up the plea for the revival: "Hereby many children who otherwise would be burdensome to the parish prove beneficial to their parents. Yea, many lame in the limbs and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth many thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over seas to fetch laces in Flanders." -- Saturday

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

Some Valuable Suggestions That Are Well Worth Trying.

.What should a man use to clean his teeth?" asked a reporter of a well-

'Nothing but water. There are more good teeth ruined by so-called dentifrices than by all other causes in the world put together. The object of the makers of these dentifrices is, of course, to produce a preparation that will, with very little rubbing of the brush, make the teeth look perfectly clean and white. To accomplish this they put pumice stone, and sometimes strong alkalies, in their preparations. bill, pasted on a wall, attracted his Pumice stone will unquestionably take all the enamel with it. An alkali will make a vellow tooth look white in a few seconds, but before a week has passed it will have eaten away nearly all the enamel and utterly destroyed the tooth.

'In walking along the street you often see a 'fakir,' by way of adversmall boy from the crowd near by, and opening the boy's mouth, rub the dentifrice on his dirty teeth, and in a minute almost takes off all the tartar alkali, is eating away the enamel of painting. the boy's teeth, and in a few months his head. The dentifrices, composed chiefly of pumice stone, are not as bad will certainly destroy them in the end. to use no dentifrice of any descrip- Batum. tion, unless it be prepared chalk. It but it should on no account be used harmless enough, if not beneficial.

"My own plan is to use a moderatenight, run a piece of soft thread made me what I am." through their teeth, they would not -Jerusalem at a late date was and Express.

THE VAMPIRE BAT.

mals and Meu. has a curious membrane like a leaf, chest, antique and of very rare design, which grows on the end of his nose, in recognition of the odd fact that in and it found principally in South med wal days the papal doctor was mals and even from men. The ends and a leading Jewish banker has prefowls are said to be its favorite past. years' labor to bring to perfection. ures. When it has found a feeding place it watches until the creature it proposes to bleed is fast asleep. Then The Life She Led While Holding Court at it carefully fans its victim while it bites a tiny hole, not larger than a pin's head, through which it draws August, 1561; she was married to her

blood sufficient for a meal. Prof. Darwin relates that in Chili, on the 29 h of July, 1565. During near C quimbo, the servant found the these years her life, though uneventhorses very restive; putting his hand ful, was not happy. Holyrood was in the dark suddenly upon the withers the headquarters of the court, and the of one of them he caught a vampire, somber old pile, which had more than In the morning the place where the once been gutted by the 'auld enebite had been made was readily found. my," put on something of summer While Mr. Waterton says he has re- brightness during her stay. Mary peatedly seen both men and animals had the easy manners of her race: which had been bled by vampires, he she cared little for ceremony or cerecould never discover how they actual- monial state; had she been a man ly drew the blood; and though he of an she would have sought adventsaw them hovering over his hammock ure, like her father-"riding out they never attemp ed to light on him through any part of the realm, him or suck his blood. This is explained alone, unknown that he was King. by some naturalists, who have care. She dined with the wealthier citizens: fully examined them and studied their for the poorest she had a ready smile habits, that some people and animals and a pleasant word. The Reformers they will not touch, while others, per- complained that she was addicted to haps in the same room, will be bled dancing- ther common speech in senearly every night.

This bat, a specimen of which I have st: ff d, is about six inches long, has a weill with, for she was brought up in reddish-brown coat, and is known as joyousitie-so termed she dancing and P. sputrum. - N. Y. Voice.

How Johnnie Tied the Dog.

having so much fun that Mrs. Jones' patience was entirely exhausted. "Go out there, Johnnie," she called to her hopeful son, "and tie tha"

"What' must I tie him to, mother?"

asked Johnnie. 'Oh, tie him to any thing. I can' have him tearing every thing to ism of the capital was a constant Johnnie went out and in about ten

minutes he returned. you get him tied? You were long enough about it."
"Yes'm," said Johnnie, exultingly.

way he went down street was beautiful every part of her kingdom except the to look at," and Johnnie's laugh ended in a howl as his mother reached for Cromarty and the Pentland Firths — gingerly from the osseous frame-work.

Blackwood's Magazine. gingerly from the osseous frame-work.

Blackwood's Magazine.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-. Pope Leo has a civil list of \$3 .-900,000, but his expenses are so large that his household has to practice petty economies.

-The Queen-regent of Spain is very near-sighted, and constantly uses eye- cupation. glasses set in a long tortoise-shell

-Dollis Hill, the home of Lord Aberdeen, at which Mr. Gladstone is a men's mouths abroad. frequent guest, enjoys-or otherwisethe old lady to whom it belonged, and dissimulation and hypocrisy. for that crime was hanged.

-Fally 30,000 German residents in the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, can now return to their fatherland without risk, as their offense terminated with the late Emperor's reign.

-The orchid tade is becoming an important industry. One London imtising his patent dentifrices, call a porter employs sixteen collectors in aries and expenses alone exceed \$100. 000 a year.

forever destroyed the boy's teeth. His covers it with a peculiar kind of paste, stood.

It will have a projecting sea-wall good sense. - Somerville Journal. as those containing an alkali, because they will not destroy the teeth so quickly; but, if used habitually, they the specially-cons ructed patoleum former can not be intelligent, so the I should advise any man by all means vessels running between Olessa and former without the latter can not be

-An apparatus, which may be this is used not oftener than once used as an ordinary street lamp, has a week it will not injure the teeth, been invented in England for the deand may help to cleanse them, struction of sewer gas. The flame creates a partial vacuum, causing the the public because it has not accepted every day. Orris root does the teeth air to rush from the sewer into the no harm and gives a pleasant odor to lamp. The internal appliances are of the breath, and if all our dentifrices copper, and the heat is maintained at were composed simply of orris root a temperature of 400 degrees; living and prepared chalk they would be organisms coming in contact with this are necessarily destroyed.

-A correspondent describes Prince water, and nothing else, and my teeth of the German Hausfrau. She bears would only pick their teeth carefully in the world, holds fast by the friends after each meal, making sure that not of humbler days, and has but one the slightest particle of food remains great of jet in life-to make her husnear the gums or between the teeth, band and children happy. The Prince and would, also, b fore retiring at once said of her: "She it is who has

bave any necessity for a dentifrice. rapidly filing up with Israelites, their Of course, sweetmeats and candies number having increased sixfold since are bad for the teeth; so is smoking, 1880. The recent persecutions in Rusor taking very hot or cold drinks; but, sia have led thousands of them to seek bad as all these undoubtedly are. I a home in the ancient city. The Turkreally think the worst enemy the tooth ish Government forbids all Jews who has is the so-called dentifrice. Take are not residents of Jerusalem to rethe advice of a dentist and never us, main longer than thirty days in the any thing for your teeth but a brish city, but the all-powerful "backand good cold water."-N. Y. Mail sheesh" enables them to live there as long as they wish, without molesta-

-Ral bi Sin Adra, of Vienna, sent mud, nearly a thousand years old, as This, to my mind, much maligned a Jubilee gift. Rubbi Michal, of animal is of the genus Phy'lastoma. Rome, presented a costly med'cine. America. I has a very bad reputa- always a Hebrew. Oher leading tion for sucking the blood from ani- rabbis sent the Pope valuable gifts. of the toes of persons, the ears of sented one of the first microscopes horses or the combs or wattles of ever made, said to have cost twenty

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Mary landed at Laith on the 19th of

cousin, Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley). cret was, she saw nothing in Scotland but gravitie, which she could not agree other things thereto belonging;" and there were frequent sports and masques among the courtiers and the ladies of the Court, after the some. Jones' fine dog was out in the yard what ponderous fashions of the time. pulling the clothes off the line an. Yet graver matters were not neglected-she read L'vy "daily" with Bachanan, she sat in council with her nobles, the envoys of foreign Princes were duly welcomed and hospitably entertained. She did not, however, I believe, care much for Holyrood; the palace lay low among its marshes, and the turbulent Calvinmenace to a Catholic Queen. It was pronounced it simply immense. at Falkland and St. Andrews that she felt most at home. She loved the "Well," inquired his mother; "did hardy out-door life with hawk and hound. During the four years prewild and inaccessible district between

PITH AND POINT.

-De homelies' eask may be full ob de bes' cidab. - Judge.

-Better have your heart in your work and eight acres, than a quartersection and be at odds with your oc-

-Jars conca'ed are half reconciled; while, as generally known, 'tis a double task to stop the breach at home and

-A man may outlive a bad reputathe fame of being the last place which tion, but he can not permanently sus-Jack Sheppard robbed. He murdered tain a good one by continuous fraud. - He that steals an egg will steal

an ox," and he that will leave a pint of England who evaded conscription on water in the milk can when rinsing it will steal a cheese factory. -A beautiful eye makes silence elo-

quent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed. - Ad lison. -A man is rarely found who kicks

when his name is misspelled in the police-court record of a newspaper. various parts of the world, whose sal- This is a notable exception to the rule. -Augusta (Ne.) Journal.

-The Chinaman has come down in -A Berlin artist is said to have de. his laundry prices. And yet some and makes the teeth look perfectly vised a method of securing incombus- editors continue to wear their coats pure and white. Now, a man like that tible scenery for theaters. Instead of buttoned up to their chins. The eccenfakir ought to be arrested, for he has canvas he uses fine wire gauze and tricities of genius will never be under-

preparation, composed of a powerful which makes a good material for __There are few things in this world more touching than the devotion of a -A naphtha reservoir is to be con- loving wife to an unworthy husband, the boy will not have a sound tooth in structed in the harbor of Olessa, at a and nothing that is more utterly decost of two and a half million rubles, structive of woman's reputation for

should go together with legislation, fficient .- M. R. Winter.

-What has he done? That was Napoleon's test. What have you done? Turn up the faces of your picture cards! You need not make mouths at you at your own fancy value. - Loweli.

-Irresolution is a worse vice than rashness. H: that shoots best may sometimes miss the mark, but he that shoots not at all can never hit it. Irresolution loosens all the joints of a state; like an ague, it shakes not this ly hard brush and plenty of cold Bismarck's wif as a perfect specimen nor that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit. The irresolute man is are in excelent condition. If people her honors as the most natural thing lifted from one place to another, so hatcheth nothing, but addles all his actions. - Felltham.

-A common trouble with us all is that we fail in our business because we think little of it. No man truly succeeds in any calling who has a poor opinion of it. No man has a good opinion of his business who uses it only to make money out of it. No man can have the best conception of his business who does not esteem it for its usefulness.

BONELESS SHAD.

How to Extract the Skeleton of a Fish Be-"After all, this is just about the finest fish that swims," said a Quiney

market-dealer the other morning, as he labl upon the scales a big shad that How It Is Said to Suck Blood from Ant- the Pope a splendid copy of the Tal- made the indicator jump around to the seven-pound notch.

"So far as flavor is concerned." replied the customer, bit is certainly unequaled, but the bones are a serious drawback."

The fishmonger smiled. "If you don't like the bones," he remarked, why don't you take them out before you cook the shad?"

"You are Joking. It would not be possible without pulling the fish to shreds."

'You are quite mistaken, I assure you. If you like I will bone this one for you. Watch me c osely, and next time you will be able to do it for yourself. You see, I have already spread the fish out flat, as if for broiling, by dividing the back with a knife from the head to the tail. After disemboweling it I cut off the tail and head, and then inserting my knife as carefully as possible beneath the backbone I dissect it out, as the doctors would say. from the flesh, together with the ribs and smaller bones attached to it. If this is properly done nearly the whole of the bony system will have been removed, when the belly and other useless portions are cut away. Nothing now remains, you perceive, but the edible part of the shad, ready for the gridiron. For, of course, boned shad must be broiled. Scarcely a scrap of meat has been thrown away, and all the bones are taken out, save only two or three rows of little ones that can

readily withdrawn from between the longitudinal flakes. The shad's skeleton is far more elaborate in structure than that of any other fish, and the difficulty of performing this operation upon it is proportionately greater. With a mackerel or cod there is comparatively little trouble. Here is your shad now, sir. without a bone in it. It is a delicacy. I will venture to say, that you have never seen upon any body's table."

Since the writer's interview with the marketman he has tried the process once himself, and with some success. There were, perhaps, half a dozen stray spines scattered through the fish when it came upon the festive board, but to all intents and purposes it was a bon eless shad, and those who ate it

A suggestion in regard to the proper method of carving fish may not be mal-apropos. The usual style of cutting it in transverse sections is highly ceding her marriage, passing, as I objectionable, because it results in "Yes'm," said Johnnie, exultingly. have said elsewhere, whole days in giving to each person the maximum all got him tied to a tin can and the the saddle, she had ridden through number of broken bones. The proper way is to run the knife along parallel with the back separating the flakes The Best Stock for Restoring and Keep ing the Fertility of Land.

It is a fact generally acknowledged that sheep keep up the fertility of the soil on which they are kept better than any kind of animals. Their droppings are very rich, being according to the estimate of several agricultural chemists, three times more valuable than a mixture of horse, cow and hog manure. Sheep dung ranks next to the droppings of fowls as a fertilizer. It does not need to be decomposed before it is in a condition to benefit all kinds of cultivated plants. It contains no seed that are likely to germinate when buried in the soil, as sheep masticate and digest food so well that the vitality of the has thirty-six of them in all, and to mer and spring as formerly.

You hard seeds is destroyed before age of them is a harem attached. This You had better look out! they pass through the intestines. The seeds of weeds and grass make excellent manure, but they readily pass through the digestive organs of cattle without having their ability to produce new plants destroyed. The dung of cattle and horses certainly enriches the soil with which it is mixed, but in making it more productive it is likely to cause it to be foul. Sheep manure is the best common fertilizer for all purposes, and almost the only one that is productive of no evil effects.

Pastures are not improved by having horses and cattle feed on them, even if they are not put in yards at night. They eat little but the tender grasses, and do not touch the weeds and bushes. Sheep, however, eat almost every kind of vegetation. They will devour Canada thistles with a relish, and will keep the leaves stripped so closely did not wear that sad, unhappy look from various kinds of bushes that they which the picture shows. will die. They make a sod firm, but do not break through it when it is then left her sewing and came to us. moist, as cattle do. Their love of a She first examined my earrings, then variety of food causes them to eat my bracelets. Both were of silver. many plants that horses and cattle rehorses remain in one place and ordinarily kill the grass on which they fall. They also cause the grass near them to grow so rank that it will not be eaten by animals. The droppings of sheep, however, roll apart and are distributed to long distances. They are scattered better than most kinds of manure can be spread by any sort of an implement. A pasture fully stocked with cattle and horses will carry as many sheep as there are other animals, for the reason that they will devour many plants which the latter will leave.

A worn-out farm or a portion of one years by keeping sheep upon it. A part of it can be sown to red clover even poor land if plaster is used as a fertilizer. Raising clover and allowing sheep to eat it in a green or dry state will put land in an excellent condition to produce potatoes, corn or any of the small grains. It will be rich, but it will contain no seeds that will produce undesirable vegetation. The late Eli Stilson, of Oshkosh, Wis., was for many years in the habit of buying the translucent goms. land that had become impoverish by raising successive crops of wheat, seeding it to clover, fertilizing it with landthe soil as productive of wheat as it ever had been. He practiced recuperative farming on an extensive scale, and the means he employed were clover, land-plaster and sheep. He bought up worn-out land without the expenditure of much money, as he was extensively engaged in feeding fine sheep and the raising of wool.

The farms in the country that have for a series of years best retained their original fertility or increased their productiveness are those on which large numbers of sheep have been kept. The farms in Vermont on which Merino sheep have been kept from the time of their first introduction into the country are valuable and productive, notwithstanding the fact that the have. I am his married wife, (besoil was thin and the land stony. In Pennsylvania, New York, Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan and Wisconsin, the farms on which sheep have been kept continue to produce large crops, and as a rule are not mortgaged crops, and as a rule are not mortgaged or advertised for sale. They have not for all the world like English girls. I run down like the farms that have been devoted to raising grain for the market. The old farms in Canada that command the highest prices are those on which sheep have been kept from the time they were first occupied. The pastures on them are comparatively in the value carried by the individual free from bushes and weeds, while the soil is firm and productive of the best sorts of grasses. A farm on which a large number of sheep have been kept for many years is very desirable for dairy purposes.

An observer states that the best blue grass in Kentucky is found on farms on which sheep have been kept for many that the farms in England and Scotland that are the most productive are troubled by this destructive enemy. leading kinds of animals kept, though it necessary to go the rounds every very small quantities of commercial morning before sunrise and kill the in fertilizers have been applied to them. mated entirely by comparing the price improved condition of the farm must the melons to occupy the ground. also be taken into consideration. The Most of the cultivation was done by

tion of the farm on which they have been kept for many years with that of other places where they have not been kept .- Chicago Times.

SIX HUNDRED WIVES.

A Visit to the Harem of a Solomon-Wived

Oriental Prince. The wife of a British Indian official writes a chatty account of a visit she paid, some few years ago, to the harem of a native Prince. After some description of the Indian city she continues: At last we reached the palace of the Nizam. His Highness, we were told, was at Saifabad spending the summer there, but we were shown through his palace. This is his principal residence. one was the headquarters, so to speak, of his army of wives. Fancy a young man of twenty-four summers, as His Highness is, having close upon six hundred wives!

We were escorted from the palace to the zenana. I looked about for those beautiful women, those soft eyes and lovely forms I had read of in books. I longed for the sweet-smelling attars and perfume from burning incense, but instead got a strong sniff of melting butter or fat and an odor of the day's cooking. Six women were seated in swings and slaves were rocking them to and fro. There were others squatted on carpets on the floor smoking hookahs. Some were pretty, but the majority were ugly. One timid-looking girl reminded me of the picture of Esther in our picture gallery, only that she

My companion addressed her and she was my reply. "Then he does not love you," she said. "See what my master has given me," she remarked, pointing to the jewelry with which she was loaded.

She wore large round earrings of gold, with alternate diamonds and emeralds and a cluster of pearls formed the center. Her nose was smothered with a round gold ornament, set with rubies, diamonds, emeralds and pearls, while from the tip of her nasal organ a huge emerald was suspended. Her throat was almost hidden with a tripple necklace of alternate pearls and emeralds, the former the size of small can be rendered productive in a few hazle nuts and the latter good-sized nuts of the same sort. On her wrists were heavy gold bangles and her aneach season and fed off by sheep. A kles were covered with the same kind fair crop of clover can be raised on of ornaments, only of a heavier description. All her fingers had richly jeweled rings on them, and her toes were encased in gold circles. She wore a thick gold girdle round her waist, set in the center with precious gems, while the buckle consisted of a large sapphire. Every time she turned she tinkled with the sound of her ornaments, and the light flashed through

To say that she was loaded with jewelry was no exaggeration, for I never plaster, and feeding the crop to sheep. thing like the amount this one did. before saw a woman carrying any In four years' time he would render After admiring her trinkets we turned our attention to her clothes. These consisted of a light silk saree or cloth, bordered heavily with bullion; a pretty cholie bodice of pearly colored silk, tightly fitting, encased her form from her shoulders to her waist, and the saree was tied round and round the remainder of the body, with just the ends, showing the gold border, thrown over the head and shoulders. She looked pretty, but her jewels robbed her of much of her natural beauty. She was fairer than an Italian, not a brunette and not a blonde.

"There," she said, pointing to a prettier girl than herself who was smoking, "my husband does not love her; she has not the same jewelry as I gum), the other is only a concubine

(nicca)." By this time a whole troop of women came up. Some were very dark, others fair. Some had the characteristic addressed one in English, thinking she really was one of my own race, but she gave me no answer. I learned that she was a beauty from Georgia. All of them were well loaded with jewelry. though there was a marked difference women. - N. Y. Home Journal.

Beans vs. Striped Beetles.

Reading an article to the effect that beans planted among melons and cucumbers prevent the ravages of striped beetle, reminds me that the years. A British authority declares last two seasons I planted melons and beans in hills alternately and was not those on which sheep have been the Previous to adopting this plan I found sects, and even then they would get The reason appears to be that sheep the best of me. I planted thus with no PORK NEW YORK convert coarse fodder into manure thought of the bugs, but to economize much better than horses and cattle. room and labor by getting two crors With the aid of a little concentrated off the same ground. I marked the food, like oil-cake or cotton-seed meal, ground three feet apart each way with they will make a rapid gain on a diet a corn plough and planted butter-beans of grain, straw and turnips. The and melons or cucumbers in hills alterprofit of keeping sheep is not to be esti- nately in one row and the next row all beans, and so on, making the melons of the wool and meat they produce six feet apart each way. The string with the cost of keeping them. The beans were out of the way in time for advantages of keeping sheep may not horse with a fine tooth cultivator. It be shown in one year or in five years,
The profit in the sheep business is only
determined by comparing the condi
Beekman, in N. Y. Tribune.

What's the Matter With Your Blood?

Cleveland Press. As much blood goes through the kidneys

as goes through the heart.

There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation. Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work.

What is the result? Gradual failure of strength and health and eventually death by Bright's Diseas

or some unexpected kidney disease. But particularly in the spring of the year. when one's blood is filled with poisonous waste, as it invariably is at that time, you feel depressed, tired, languid, do not seen to have any disease, but your system does not respond to the genial warmth of sum-

The kidney poison is accumulating in the blood. Tonics won't do any good, they simply treat effects. You can only secure a radical, thorough renovation of the system by the prompt use of Warner's safe Cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for the kidneys, which are the only great blood purifiers.

GEO. F. RIDGEWAY, 93 Murison St., Cleveland, O., Ex-Deputy Sheriff, from uric acid poisoning of the blood became, at times, totally blind, and was troubled with great giddi-ness. In 1882, after suffering for many years. and being distressed beyond measure, he thoroughly purified his blood by means of Warner's Safe Cure, and says: "I have never had a day's trouble since, and have fully recovered my health. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life."

Rev. J. P. Arnold, of Camden, Tenn., in '78 and '81 was grievously afflicted with many abscesses, caused by kidney poisoned blood. The abscesses were alive for many months and caused great distress. After thoroughly purifying his blood with Warner's Safe Cure in 1882, he reported that in 1838 he was strong and well, over 71 years of age, and able to preach regularly.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON, United States Marin Inspector for the chain of lakes, residence Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881 had a slight eruption on his hands. It soon spread to his face and he was almost blind. His body was covere with light, flaky scales. His skin itched ex-cruciatingly. For two years he gradually grew worse, trying almost everything imag inable. In 1883, after having given up hope of recovery, he began using Warner's Safe Cure "Twenty bottles," he says, "completely cured me, and to day I am strong and well as ever." JAMES WIGHT, 295 Fifth Ave., New York, suf fered for years from inflammatory rheuma-tism—a blood disorder—but in 1883 was fully restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure and

remains well to-day.

The four above cases are as good as a million. They prove what is stated, that the organ that removes the impurity from the blood most effectually is the kidney, and for this when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who was opposed to the use of medicines in general, thought so highly of this remedy that he said if he had a serious kidney disease, he should use it. Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of it.

In the spring of the year, when debility is so prevalent, and the seeds of disease are sown that may have a fatal blossoming before the fall, the prudent man and woman will give the system a thorough cleansing

THE man who tips his soup-plate seldom tips the waiter.—Puck.

A Wonderful Phenomenon ! A Wonderful Phenomenon!

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

A REAL estate boom is very likely to develop into a boomerang. -Merchant Traveler.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper and we think our readers will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

Money is an enigma that every body must give up. -N. Y. Journal.

DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MER-CHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS	CI	ry.	Ma	v	11.
CATTLE- Shipp og steers	\$ 4	60	00	4	50
Native cows	2	80	03	3	55
Butchers' steers		60	0	4	:0
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	75	60	5	6)
WHEAT-No. 2 red		No	t qu	iot	ed
No.2 soft		12	160		8214
CORN-No. 2		49	0		4954
OATS-No. 2		204			31
RYE-No. 2		58	0		59
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2	10	0	2	2)
HAY-Baled	6	0)	@	8	50
BUTTER-Choice creamery		20	0		22
CHEESE-Full cream		11	a.		12
EGGS-Choice		103	430		11
BACON-Ham		109	500		1136
Shoulders		7	60		734
Sides		81	100		9
LARD		73	400		8
POTATOES		50	0		GU
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	50	@	5	10
Butchers' steers	3	2)	60	4	31
HOGS-Packing	5	30	0	5	50
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	25	0	6	00
FLOUR-Choice	2	10	64	2	50
WHEAT-No.2 red		89	a		89%
CORN-No. 2		52	@		52%
OATS-No. 2		35	10		36
RYE-No. 2		61	60		63
BUTTER-Creamery		18	0		23
PORK	14	70	0	14	73
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	8	90	0	5	50
HOGS-Packing and shipping	5	85	0	5	70
SHEEP-Fair to choice	5	0.)	0	6	70
FLOUR-Winter wheat	8	60	0	4	())
WHEAT-No. 2 red		904	400		91
CORN-No.1		56	400		16%
OATS-No. 2		334	600		31

KANSAS Any goods or articles on sale in Kansas City purchased at lowest prices, and shipped without charge to purchaser.

AGENCY Any business of any description promptly attended to condentially for non-residents. Correspondence in

RYE—N).? 24 66 25 BUTTER—Creamery 24 66 25 14 26 6 14 25

CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed....

IN EVERY ONE A CURE. NO RETURN OF PAIN. AT DRUBBISTS'AND DEALERS THE CHAS-A-VOGELER CO-BALTO-MD-

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

13!

It is preasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle

UNCOVERED. We will print your name and address in American Agents. Directory, for only 12 centre. In Jostage stamps; you will then receive great numbers of pictures, cards, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, papers, general samples, etc., etc., UNCOVERING to you the great broad field of the great employment and agency business. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive that which fipurchased, would cost \$20 or \$50 cash. Thousands of men and women make large sums of money in the agency business. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, hooksellers, novelly dealers, inventors and reading notibisters, hooksellers, novelly dealers, inventors and as the standard Agents Directory of the world and is relied upon: a harvest awaits all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep posted on all the new money making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great bargains of the most reliable firms will be put before all. Agents make money in their own localities, Agents make money traveling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. Few there are who know all about the business of those who employ agents: those whose names are in this Directive will be fing you in great; those who have this information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory will bring you in great; those who have this information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory will bring you in great; those who have this information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory will bring you in great information and large value; thousands will through it be led to profitable work, and FORTUNE. Reader, the very best small investment you can make, is to have your name and address printed in this directory. Address, American Addents's Directory.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels

ACIFIC LIVER PILLS STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICK, ETC.

PRICE, 25 centr.

PAGIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST, LOUIS, MO.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



Billous Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Billous Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine un-less stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unex-

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAERIA, GEN-ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.



Sold by Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00. SONG BOOK MAILED FREE.

Address WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO. **MARVELOUS**

DISCOVERY.

Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Golumbia Law students, at Yale, Weilesley, Oberlin University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua,&c,&c, Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, LUDAH P. BENNAMIR JINGE GEISSON DE.

TO MAKE

DELICIOUS BISCUIT

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND"

RMANDHAM

To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Sods, buy it in "pound or haif pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole rising property consists of bi-



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN.

celled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS S2 SHOE is worn by all

Roys, and is the best school shoe in the world. Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.
All the above goods are made in Congress, Buttor and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

27 NAK THIS PAPE every tuse, you write.

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda



Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature.

by RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, E. H. COOK, Principal N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence, Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Av., N. Y. 27 NAME This PAPER enery time you write.

carbonate of soda. One teaspoon ful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra albaetc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers shoulduse only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.



ELI ROBBINS. Runyan P. O. Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

Prilierce's The Original

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS

ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Hemedy, for a case of
Chronic Nasal Catarrh which
they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull,

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ilhaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so boarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2903 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years, At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

SICK HEADAGHE,

LITTLE

ORGANS.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extra-ordinary claim that their Planos are superior to all others. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in 188, now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," Full particulars by mail.

BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. UHICAGO, 149 Wabas NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.) NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.



NAME THIS PAPER every time you w JONES AYS the FREICHT.
Ton Wagon Scales.
Ton Wagon Scales. and Beam Box for Sole. For free

THE SOLDIER'S PAPER.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANTS COLLEGE, Buffalo, R.Y. FREE By return mail. Full description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress. Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. or NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Live at home and make more money working for us than the anything else in the world. Either sex Costly outfile FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. Sey-NABE 57115 PAPR svery time you write.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. \$50 A MONTH and expenses to travel. No empiral or talking; either sex. Salvey for for lot for portuge, edge, a sexisable case of antiques, contracts, sicc., for for lot for portuge, edge. C. H. R. ROWAN, BRAVER DAB, Wild.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.-D. No. 1186. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper,

9

Nathaniel W. T. Hatch, a banker and broker at 14 Nassau street, was found this morning by a workman in the yard in the rear of 64 West Twentieth street.

Mrs. Lillian Scofield was taken to the West Thirticth street police station soon after the discovery of the body. She and her husband, Charles W. Scofield, live in apartments at the address given. Mrs. Scofield said she dined with Hatch last night at a restaurant in West Twentyseventh street, a place known as Mme Fanny's. It was within half an hour of midnight when they left the restaurant, and Mr. Hatch accompanied her home. Arriving there she invited him in, she said, in order to show him her apartments.

Mr. Scoffeld was at that time asleep in the back parlor, but was aroused by the movements of his wife and Hatch. The latter was hastily concealed in a room on the second floor and Mrs. Scofield turned to meet-her husband. Scofield's jealousy was aroused to a hot pitch and he ques tioned his wife in a most violent way con-She steadfastly refused to give the man's name and insisted that he had left the house. There was a lively quarrel between husband and wife, which only ended when Scofield left the house. The woman heard nothing more. She searched the room she had left Hatch, but could not find him there, nor in any of the surround-ing apartments and thought he had left the house. She retired and knew no more of the broker or of what happened in the night until the body was discovered in the vard this morning.

Mrs. Scofield was pale, but told her story with the utmost calmness to Sergeant Schmidtberger, giving evidence of no agitation. The husband, Charles W. Scofield, was also taken to the station house. He was formerly a broker and in good circumstances. He has been away from home for a considerable time. He told the police that he had cause on several occasions to doubt his wife's fidelity. Scoffeld and his wife were held at the police station to await the action of Deputy Coroner Scholer, who had been notified of Hatch's death. The skull of the dead man was fractured.

Mr. Hatch was a member of the firm of Walter T. Hatch & Sons, bankers and brokers, at 14 Nassau street, and was the eldest son of the senior member of the firm. He was thirty-three years old, and lived with his wife in a handsome and wellfurnished house at 36 West Fifty-third street. Until a few weeks ago he resided in Brooklyn, where his wife was one of the most prominent ladies in society on the

The generally accepted theory is that Hatch was killed by falling from the bathroom window while trying to make his escape.

LES IDEES BOULANGER.

The General's Book Thought to Be an Appeal to the Army For Support in a Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, May 8 .- General Boulanger's book is almost everywhere regarded as a direct appeal to the French army to support him in a possible coup d'etat, and it is now seen that the reforms instituted by him while Minister of War, whereby the French soldier came into possession of comforts and the exercise of privileges heretofore denied bim, were conceived and put into operation with the same ulterior view. Boula ger has organized an expensive political bureau under the management of Count Dillon, who, having entirely severed his connection with the Mackay-Bennett trans-Atlantic interests, will devote his whole time to the propagation of Boulangist doctrines. Count Dillon has inducted
several of his former cable employes into
the bureau in the e-pacity of assistants
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and the machinery of the General's political the capacity of the General the Capacity whole time to the propagation of Boulangical system may be regarded as fairly in motion.

The Murder of Lillie Hoyle.

Boston, May 8.-It is asserted that the Btate has evidence to show that on the night of Lillie Hoyle's disappearance at Webster there was a meeting of three or more persons over a liquor store, the par-Lillie Hoyle, Dixon R. Cowie, Thomas B. McQuade and a stablekeeper of the town, who has been missing since that time; also that the murdered girl's sister, Alice, will probably testify that Lillie was chloroformed and died under its influence It is further stated that on the night the girl disappeared the engineer of a freight train that passed through Webster saw a wagon containing two men and what appeared to be the unconscious form of a woman being driven toward the place where the body was subsequently found. Other evidence has been obtained which the Government claims will surely convict McQuade.

South American Mails.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Senator Frye yes terday introduced in the form of a bill the amendment heretofore proposed by him to the Post-office Appropriation bill to prothe United States and Central and South America and the West Indies. The amount of money to be appropriated is increased from \$400,000, as originally proposed, to

The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with American built and registered steamships for the transporta-tion of the United States mails to ports in the countries named; these contracts to be at a compensation not to exceed one per each 450 grams weight on letters and 1-20 of one cent for each 450 grams weight on papers for each nautical mile transported on the outward trip.

Banquet to Parnell.

LONDON, May 9.—The banquet given to Mr. Parnell at the Eighty Club last night was in every respect successful. Upwards of fifty English and Scotch members were included in the list of those present. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Haldane, member for Haddingtonshire, and the vote of thanks to Mr. Parnell was proposed by Commoner Ackland, second d by Mr. E. F. Knoxfellow, of South Oxford, a Protestant and Ulsterman, though an ardent home ruler. Mr. Parnell's remarks were pregnant with the spirit of Irish autonomy. He was warmly congratulated at the conclusion of

New Hampshire Republicans. CONCORD, N. H., May 8.—The Republican State convention to elect delegates to the National convention met to-day. J. H. Gallinger made a short address of congratula tion upon the favorable outlook for the His reference to Blaine was greeted with long continued applause. Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, was elected permanent chairman. The platform adopted denounces the Administration's tariff. denounces the Administration's tariff, pension and fisheries policies and for its "pretence" of Civil-Service reform. It denounces the Democratic party for identifying itself with the interests of the liquor dealers throughout the country and instructs the delegates to Chicago to use every honorable means to place is communitied a winning ticket.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS

The Wichlta Convention Sends Gr'ffin, Hailowell, Osborne and Strong to Chicago— Ingatis Indorsed—The Resolutions. Wichita, Kan., May 10.—The Republican

delegate convention, for the election of four delegates and four alternates to the National Republican convention, was held here yesterday and was well attended. Promptly at twelve o'clock the conven-tion was called to order by Chairman Bonebrake. After prayer by Re. J. D. Hewitt and some preliminary business the tempo rary organization was effected by the nomi nation of Hon. J. W. Ady, of Newton, Harvey County, as chairman. After his address to the convention, Colonel H. W. Lewis, of this city, was introduced and de-livered the address of welcome. The work of completing the temporary organization was continued. Ben Schnierle, of Wyandotte, was elected secretary, and W. M. Allison, of Crowley County, assistant secre-

tary. A committee of seven, one from each

Congressional district, was named by the

chairman on credentials, permanent organi-

zation, resolutions and rules.

The convention then adjourned until three o'clock. Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization reported as follows: For president, W. W. Smith, of Lincoln; vice-presidents, First district, R. F. Collins; Second dis-trict, William Margrave; Third district, D. M. Taggart; Fourth district, Harrison Kelley; Fifth district, James Yuran; Sixth district, C. E. Chandler; Seventh district, R. M. P. Ware; secretaries, Ben Schnierle, of Wyandotte; W. W. Allison, of Cowley County; A. L. Perry, of Rice, sergeant-at-

After a lively contest Alfred Griffin, Thomas A. Osborne, J. R. Hallowell and J. C. Strong were chosen delegates to the National convention at Chicago.

The next thing was the election of alternates, which resulted in the choice of A.A. Whitman, Pratt Center; C. A. Swinson, McPherson: J. W. Butterfield, of Lawrence; Timothy McCrea, Stockton.

E. F. Ware, of Fort Scott, and J. L. Walker, colored, of Topeka, were chosen electors.

The report of the committee on resolu-tions was read by Chairman Hackney and,

as amended, is as follows:

First—The Republican party of Kansas, in convention assembled, sends greeting to the Republicans of the Nation and reaffirms its unalterable devotion to the great principles of that party which has done so much for hu-manities, equal rights and exact justice to all, and it is with just pride we invite the atten-tion of the young men of the Nation to the splendor of its achievements, the grandeur of its aspirations and the imperishable glory with which it has illuminated the pages of American history. Coming into power twenty-four years ago, it found the industries of the country paralyzed, its credit destroyed, its treasury empty, treason and treachery having sought to strangle and destroy it. With heriosm, co and patriotism unparalleled it dragged from place and power the hoard of Democratic traitors who had fastened themselves to its vitals, throttled treason, destroyed disunion and secession, reorganized the industries of the country and filled the Nation with peace, prosperity and happiness, reduced the cost of the necessaries of life, increased the wages of laborers, filled the National treasury, gave us the best financial system in the world, until defeat turned the Administration over to the men who sought to destroy it and who now seek to reverse the policy that has brought

about these great blessings.

Second—When we call attention to the splen did courage, heroism, self-denial and achievements of the brave men who, forsaking the comforts of home and the company of loved ones, went forth to battle for liberty, law and unity and bared their breasts to storms of shot and shell which swept over the battle fields of the late war, and when we remember how they saved us so much money in the treasury that the Democratic Administration can find no legitimate way in which to dispose of it, we denounce the rebel Democracy for withholding from these men the necessaries of life, and we specially denounce Grover Cleveland. Presito belittle their services to the country or defame them, we expect our Senators and Representatives to defend them, and it is with profound gratitude we acknowledge our great obligatious to Senator John J. Ingal's for the able manner in which he mopped the earth with these representatives of the murderers and assassins of Andersonville and Belle Isle and the Knights of the Golden Circle of Indiana, and we here and now indorse every word and sentence in his great speeches in reply to these

Third—That the great services to the party and State rendered by Senator Plumb entitle him to the support of the Republican party of

the State, and we recommend that he be re-elected by the coming Legislature next winter to the high office he now holds. Fourth—The policy established by Washing-ton. Jefferson, Madison and the founders of the Republic in framing import laws so as to afford protection to American industries is the doctrine recognized and accepted by the Repub-lican party, and in maintaining the interests of labor it is the just policy not to expose it to the pauper competition of Europe, and the Repub lican party reaffirms its determination to main-

tain American industries.

Fifth—It is our duty to see that each State has a Republican form of government in fact, has a Republican form of government in fact, and each man has a right to vote as his conscience dictates and to have his vote counted. The murders and outrages perpetrated by the Democratic party of the South for the purpose of perpetuating their power is a crime, not only against the victims, but it is believed to be a crime against the Nation in which we live, and which, if not suppressed, will eventually over-power this Government. We demand such Congressional legislation as will effectually suppress this outrage.
Sixth-Resolved, by the Republicans of Kan-

sas, in State convention assembled, that we in-dorse and approve in the fullest measure the speeches of John James Ingalls in the Senate of the United States replying to the attacks on Union soldiers by the ex-Confederates G. M. Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph Blackburn. of Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph Blackburn. of Kentucky. Every Republican cries amen and his few remarks of May 1 in the Senate in which he so plainly disclosed the hollowness of Democratic pretensions, the virus of the rebellion and the hate of loyalty sought to be hidden by the laudations of Democratic Generals in the Union army command the admiration of every Republican of Kansas. The task was done so well that there was not a twig left of the Tall well that there was not a twig left of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash to tell the tale of his former existence. Resolved, further, that the delegation to the Chicago convention would represent the Republicans of Kansas by giving a folid vote for J. J. Ingalls as candidate for President of the United States.

G. Blaine is demanded by the delegates of the doubtful States, that then and in that event the delegation from Kansas vote for him.

Bonds and Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 9 -Acting Secretary Thompson to-day received the following offers for the sale of bonds to the Government: Four per cents, registered, \$100,000 at 127, \$20,000 at 127, and \$2,500,000 at 127; four per cent coupons, \$5,000 at 128; four-and-a-hulfs, registered, \$1,000,000 at 107%, \$50,000 at 108%, \$40,000 at 108% \$300,000 at 106% nut; total, \$4,015,000. Those accepted were: Registered fours, \$250 at 126%, and

coupon fours, \$5,500 at 12634.

The Comptroller of the Currency approves the selection of the National Exchange Bank of Kansas City in the place of the First National Bank of Kansas City as a depository for the First National Bank of Frankfort, Kan.

CROP REPORT.

Report of the Department of Agriculture

on the Crop Prospects. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The report of the Department of Agriculture says low tem-perature and deficient rainfall with driving winds and some frost have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the Central States. It has also been cool on the Atlantic coast and not favorable to improvements, and yet the plant has nearly held its own in this region. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is reported. In the Southern States chances are slight, several averages being the same as last

Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points. New York 16, Ohio 12, Michigan 12, Indiana 6. Illinois 7, Missouri 2, Kansas 3. The general average is reduced 9 points from 32 to 73. Last year the condition was reduced from 88.1 in April to 85.8 in May,

The State averages of witter wheat in the principal States are as follows: New York 76, Pennsylvania 87, Virginia 90, Ohio Michigan 54, Indiana 59, Illinois 57, 56, Michigan 54, Indiana 59, 13 Missouri 80, Kansas 94, Texas 90.

Winter rye remains very nearly as April, the average being 92.9 instead of 93.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.3, promising a medium crop. Spring plowing is not quite so well advanced as usual. It is relatively later in the more Northern States of the Atlantic coast, slightly later than usual in the Middle States and scarcely up to a full average in the South. Its progress is an average in the Ohio valley but late in the Northwest, especially in Dakota.

Investigation of the rate of wages of agricultural labor shows that no material change has occurred since the last previous inquiry in May, 1885. There is a slight increase in New England, in the northern tiers of States from Michigan Westward, and in some of the Southern States. There is no appreciable change in the Central

DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS.

Natural Gas Plays Havoc at Buffalo, N. Y. -St Paul's Cathedral Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10 .- This morning was a decidedly sensational and disastrous one in Buffalo. A number of disastrous explosions of natural gas occurred almost simultaneously, the result, as supposed, of an over pressure, and caused widespread exclement besides destroying the finest church in Buffalo and doing other damage. St. Paul's Cathedral, the pride and glory is burned out and the roof is gone, but the strong stone walls and graceful spire re-At 9:20 o'clock flames were seen bursting out of the fine stained glass windows of the church at the junction of Main and Erie streets and instantly most of the interior was a mass of flames. An explosion had occurred in the basement, the furnace being supplied with natural gas and the force was so great as to tear off and blow out the eavy doors on the Erie and Pearl street side. In half an hour from the time of completely destroyed.

The fire was undoubtedly caused by an

explosion of natural gas, as no smoke or sign of fire was seen until the great doors been blown into the street. Rev. Dr. Brown retires from the rectorship next month to assume charge of St. Thomas Church, New York. The church was valued at about \$250,000. Insurance-on building, \$55,000; about \$3,000 on the memorial windows, and about \$2,500 on the

Meters in No. 6 and 10 station houses were blown out, but no other special damage was done. Small explosions also oc-curred in a number of residences. No one has been reported injured.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Democratic caucus las right called together about 125 members of the Hou-e. The proceedings were harmonious throughout. the Representatives expressed themselves as very much pleased with the good feeling and desire for united action manifested on all sides. Few speeches were delivered, and in none of them was there any thing of a threatening character. The caucus did not attempt in any way to "crack the par-ty lash," or bind any member to abide by its decrees. After a few remarks by Mr. Mills, who, in behalf of the Ways and Mean's Committee, appeared to give the fullest consideration to any representations that might be made by any Democratic ember looking to the amendment of the Tariff bill, the following resolutions were

Resolved. That any member desiring to offer any amendment to the Tariff bill, shall if the same be now proposed, hand it to the secreta-ries of the caucus, to be read and referred to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, and if not already prepared, may hand the same to said members. It shall be the duty of said members to consider all such amendments, and, if requested, to hear the par-ties offering the same, and to report the amend-ments back severally to another caucus to be hereafter held, with their recommendations

Representative T. J. Campbell suggested it would be well if the committee should agree not to report upon the amendments before the New York Democratic convention is held next week, and to this suggestion a favorable response was made.

THE EWING DEFAULT.

General Ewing Said to be \$9,300 Short-

The Government Secured.

Washington, May 10.—The AttorneyGeneral to-day appointed Mr. Frank A.
Braningan, of Steubenville, O., to be disbursing and appointment clerk of the Justice, vice James W. Ewing, removed. Mr. Braningan will assume the duties of his new office as soon as his bond shall have been approved, probably to-morrow. The investigation into Mr. Ewing's accounts is closed so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. The investigation of his acts at the Treasury Department will occupy two or three weeks more, and until that is finished President of the United States.

Seventh—Resolved, That while we are for Ingalls for President, and so express ourselves in certain words, if his nomination shall be found impracticable, and the election of James short. This amount is amply secured by short. This amount is amply secured by his bond, and no loss will be sustained by

The Blinky Morgan Case

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.-The grand jury at Ravenna, O., yesterday returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Bill Powell, a former Pittsburgh rough, who is now serving a term in the Georgia penitentiary. The indictment was returned at the instance of Detective John T. Norris, who claims that Powell is one of the men who participated with Blinky Morgan in the murder of Detective Hulli-Norris says that neither Coughlin nor Robinson, the two men indicted with Morgan, had any thing to do with the Ravenna affair. He says that the four rescuers were Morgan, Powell, Pat Hanley and Billy Harrington. Powell will be

A VETO MESSAGE

The President Vetoes the Bill for the Sale of the New York Indian Lands in Kan-

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The President has vetoed House bill 1,406 providing for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. In his message the President makes substantially the following statement of facts: Prior to the year 1833 a number of bands and tribes of New York Indians had obtained 100,000 acres of land in the State of Wisconsin, upon which they proposed to reside. In the year above named a treaty was entered into between the United States and these Indians whereby these lands were relinquished to the Government in consideration of a tract of land now in the State

Kansas, aggregating 1,824,000 being 320 acres for each Indian as their number was when com-The treaty among other things provided that such of the tribes as did not accept the treaty within five years should forfeit all rights. In 1842 some of the Indians settled upon the lands, but how many is not now known. In 1846 they were followed by 200 others of their tribe. From that time until as late as 1860 the reports of Indian agents and others showed that these Indians were the victims of persistent and often cruel persecutions by the whites who sought to get possession of their fertile lands. In 1878 the Secretary of the Interior in a report said that from death and the hostility of the settlers all of the Indians gradually relinquished their selections until only thirty-two remained in 1860. In that year certificates were issued to these thirty-two Indians who still survived with a view to securing to them their 320 acres each, but-hostile whites prevented their peaceful occupancy, and in 1865 twenty-seven of the certificates were returned undelivered. An official report of the Secretary of the Interior, dated February, 1871, said that these lands were now all, or nearly all, occupied by white persons who had driven the Indians from their homes, and recommended that some action be taken by Congress. Two years later an act was passed permitting bona fide claimants and occupants of the thirty-two allotments to purchase 160 acres of the same at an appraised valuation, providing that the money should be paid into the United States treasury for the benefit of the Indians. About 880 acres of the land were sold, producing \$4,058. The price paid was in no case less than \$4.5) per acre. It was proposed in this bill to sell to those bona fide claimants who failed to purchase unclaimants who failed to purchase under the law of 1883 the remainder of the land at \$2.50 per acre.

The President in his message says that he can see no fairness nor justice in permitting these lands to be sold at a much less price than that paid by their neighbors in 1873, and concludes as follows "The occupancy upon these lands of the settlers seeking relief and of their grantors is based on wrong, violence and oppression A continuation of the wrongful exclusion of these Indians from their lands should not inure to the benefit of the wrong doers. The opportunities afforded by the law of 1873 were neglected, perhaps, in the hope and belief that death would remove the Indians who by their appeals for justice annoyed those who had driven them from their homes and perhaps in the expectation that the heedlessness of the Government concerning its obligations to the Indians would supply easier terms. The idea is too prevalent that, against those who by emigration and settlement upon new frontier extend civilization and prosperity, the rights of the Indians are of but little consequence but it must be absolutely true that development is genuine or valuable based upon the violence and cruelty of individuals or the faithlessness of a Government. While it might not result in exact justice or precisely rectify the wrongs committed, it may well be that in ex sting circumstances the interests of the allottees or their heirs demand an adjustment of the kind now proposed. But the lands are cer-1873; and the settlers, if they are not subjected to a reappraisement, should at least pay the price at which the lands were appraised in that year. If the holders of the interests of the allottees have such a title as will give them a standing in the courts of Kansas, they need not fear defeat by being charged with improvements under the Occupying Claumants act, for it has been decided in a case to be found in the twentieth volume of Kansas reports, page 374, that "neither the title nor possession of the Indian owner secured by the treaty with the United States Government can be disturbed by State legislation and the Oc cupying Claimants act has no application

in this case." "And yet," continues the President, "the delay, unc ertainty and expense of legal interests should be considered. I suggest that any bill which is passed to adjust the rights of these Indians by such a genera plan as is embodied in the bill herewith re turned, should provide for the payment by the settlers within a reasonable time of ar appraisement value and that in case the same is not paid by the respective occu pants that the lands be sold at public auc tion for a price not less than the appraise

WEATHER-BEATEN.

A Poorly Provisioned Gloucester Schoon

San Francisco, May 7.—The weather-beaten schooner Edward E. Webster, of Gloucester, Mass., arrived yesterday, after a six months' voyage, during which she ran out of all provisions except musty flour, and the greater part of her crew came near dying from a strange disease probably caused by insufficient food. The nooner was fitted out for seal fishing at Cape Flattery, and left Gloucester last October. Before she reached Montevideo she was disabled and had to repair there. Then she encountered weather at the cape and it took six weeks to round the horn. There all the meat on board became tainted, and had to be thrown overboard. Soon after several of the crew fell ill of a strange complaint, which swelled their limbs and made them useless. Soon all their provisions except flour gave out, and this became musty. In April one man died, and for weeks only two or three nen were able to co any work. Only the fine weather prevented dis ster. When a few cays out from this city they got some potatoes from an English bark and greatly relished them. Here the vessel will be re fitted. Most of the crew are still unable to walk.

Constable Shot.

DEWEEZE, Neb., May 8.-About five this place, William Jenkins, undertook to arrest three men who were hunting near the city limits. Drawing his revolver he ordered them to drop their guns. Two of them com-plied, but the third, Ed Davis, section foreman at Lawrence, threw his shotgun into position and began walking backwards. The constable again ordered him to drop the gun, and upon his failu e to do so be gan firing. One shot passed through Davis' ear and another through his hat, Davis returned the fire from both barrels of his shorgun, one charge tearing away Jenkins' left hand and the other entering his breast. He will probably die.

STOCK ITEMS.

A sheep that will weigh when alive about a hundred and ten or twenty pounds is the proper sheep to have on the farm, or in small flocks.

The steer in shelter gains faster than the steer out doors, and the steer that gets water up to sixty degrees fattens faster than the one that drinks from the frozen creek.

In feeding silage or grain it pays to weigh a shovelful or measureful and thus systematize the feeding. It is better to children is decried by dentists. "It is feed by the pound, but it will not pay to at the bottom of many a set of bad weigh every feed. Know what your meas-

ureful weighs. Cotton-seed meal is steadily growing in favor as a feed for sheep and cattle. Propmakes a ration not easily surpassed. It is a very solid food, being rich in nitrogenous matter, and hence it is easy to make the ration too large. Judiciously fed, it is of very great value.

It is claimed for the mutton breeds of sheep that with the same method of keepthem on the farm as is in use in England, land worth as much as \$100 per acre might be profitably devoted to sheep, and that if farmers would hurdle them, instead of giving them the range of the farm, large profits could be made.

It is the absolute truth that the cow chronically wistered poorly, no matter how well she may be fed in the summer, will not give as rich milk as she would if uniformly well cared for. Long continued experiments, made in this line, show that cows can be changed into rich milkers thus, that were poor ones when five or ix years old.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Only one quart of milk per cow for each day may be the turning point between profit and loss in the dairy. As some cows will vield twice as much as others, it becomes the duty of the dairyman to raise his cows, and use only those from good milking families. No dairyman can succeed who buys fresh cows to replace those that dry off, as the chances are against him. No cow can be depended upon as a milker uptil she shall have been tested.

It is just as important with horses to breed for intelligence as it is with the human race. A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to be a valuable horse. out intelligence is will always be sluggish and will never have an attachment to its master, nor manifest any disposition to obey and serve him as a pleasure. Most intelligent horses are naturally docite, can be easily trained to be kind, reliable, and even affectionate .- Farmers' Home Journal.

A correspondent says: "I wish all horsemen knew the value of sunflower seed. It is not only one of the best remedies for heaves, but a horse that has recently foundered can be entirely cured by giving bim half a pint twice a day for awhile in his feed. I took an otherwise valuable young horse last fall which was so stiff that you could hardly get it out of its stall. and in two weeks you would not know that any thing was the matter with it, and it has been all right ever since."

FARM NOTES.

For home use the white onions are preferred, as they are mild in flavor. For market use the red and yellow kinds are the most desirable.

Wheat has boomed and boomed in Chicago until it got up to 79 cents. It has been worth that in Jasper County for a month, where we have thirteen mills .- Sarcoxic (Mo.) Vindicator.

In addition to the usual thickness of tarred paper in wooden siles a coating of hot tar on both thicknesses of boards is now used. This, it is claimed, well preserve the boards from rotting. The number of farmers who are making

good silage in the barn bays is certainly surprising. Prof. Gulley's plan of filling the silos and using the hay for weighting is practiced by many very successfully. The common white clover grows wher-

tainly worth much more than they were in ever our red clover is found, and makes an excellent pasture grass. Where bees are kept it is invaluable, as it furnishes a large amount of honey of excellent quality. The increased use of the silo will tend to

make oats more popular with dairy farmers. Crushed or ground oats will an excellent grain ration to go with the silage and the oat straw will make the needed dry food.

Potate beetles will attack young egg plants in preference to any thing else, and ey are also partial to tomato plants when the latter are young and tender. Hence when egg and tomato plants are transplanted they must be searched over every

day and the beetles destroyed. Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully. The borer may be known by the exudations of the tree where it enters and also by the "chips" it throws

Early melons may be started by plant ing the seel in rich earth, in shells. As soon as the young plants shall throw out leaves plant the she ing the plants in the proper hills intended for them. The roots of the melons will break the shells after they shall have been put in the ground.

Young peach trees that made rapid growth last season have been apparently killed in some places the past winter. Do not remove them as yet, but wait for the buds to appear along the trunks, as will be the case if only the tops are dead. off the tops down to the nearest buds and permit the trees to make new tops. The peach tree can stand any amount of cut-

ting back. Scatter ashes along the rows of the young strawberry plants as soon as they shall be large enough to work. Stir the earth, take out all grass and then apply the ashes on the surface, and the rains will carry them down to the roots. Fertilizers for strawberries give the best results when applied near the surface and not worked into the soil, as the roots feed near the surface instead of penetrating deeply

In the West, where the easilage system is being extensively pushed, the system of hiring cutters as threshing machines are hired is very popular. The cutter and engine go about from house to house with men enough to take care of the fodder as fast as it is presented. Thus many smaller farmers who could not afford to own a cutter and power are enabled to fill their silos at a reasonable cost.

Notes.

The cheapest and best mode of keeping lice out of the poultry-house is to add a strong soapsuds on washing days and thoroughly saturate the floor, walls, roosts and every portion of the poultry-house, forcing the liquid into the cracks and crevices. It will kill the vermin as soon as it shall touch them, being one of the best insecticides known

Such perennial herbs as sage, pennel, balm, mint, hoarhound, lavender, rue, thyme, savory and tansy are easily grown, and should be found in every gar once obtained they require but little labor

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-If the boiled potatoes are done a little too soon lay a towel over the kettle or dish, but do not put a tight cover over them.

-Furnish the bees on bright, warm days in early spring rye meal as a substitute for pollen. Place it in shallow vessels near the apiary.

-The practice of softening food for children is decried by dentists. "It is grinders," one scientist declares.

-Sweet corn will not grow well till the weather is warm. Choose a warm erly combined with bran and corn-meal it soil and exposure, and plant late enough to avoid the risk of rotting.

-To clean black silk, sponge on both sides with weak ammonia water, then roll up on a roller and leave until thoroughly dry. Will come out very nicely and repay the trouble. -Ham Croquettes .- One cup of ham,

two cups of potatoes, one cup of bread erumbs, one tablespoonful of butter and one egg. Make in balls, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard. -Preserve Tarts. -Roll very thin

some puff paste, cut in round pieces; lay jam or jelly over the paste; wet the edges with white of an egg, and close them; lay on a baking sheet, ice and bake fifteen minutes.

-Pineapple fritters make a delicious dessert, and can be made either of fresh or canned fruit. Peel the pineapple, taking care to remove all the eves; cut in slices and remove the core; dip in butter and fry a delicate brown. They may be eaten with a sauce made of sugar boiled to a sirup and flavored to taste.

-A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker suggests that a good way to sow a large field with oats is to go around, instead of crossing back and forth, keeping the geared wheel of the seeder on the outside, so it will sow in turning the corners. Then, when you come to harvesting, go around the same way; then your last sowing will be cut last.

-Baked Cheese. - Take one and & half cups of finely chopped or grated cheese, add half a cup of bread crumbs, one cup full of milk, one egg beaten light, a little red pepper and salt to taste. Put in a buttered dish and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. This is a good way to use the last of a piece of cheese when it becomes too dry to be nice alone.

-A number of experiments made at the Missouri Agricultural College farm showed that on a moist dirt road it required a force equal to 487 pounds to move a load of 2,665 pounds, or 57 per cent. more than was needed to move the same load over a gravel road having a grade of one foot in twenty-eight; and that on a level gravel or macadamized road the force needed was only one-fourth as much as that needed on the dirt road. On a plank floor the force needed was but one-seventh as much as that required on the dirt road. This made no allowance for the energy wasted by the horse in pulling its feet from the mud or lifting them over the little elevations which are always to be found in muddy roads.

FARM APHORISMS.

Agricultural Odds and Ends for Wide-Do not hurry the cows from the pas-

Sow turnip seed after, not before, Better have whitewash than manure on the sills.

Try hard to keep the stable dry during damp days. The poorest land is too valuable to

grow weeds or briars. Reduce the amount and improve the quality of the fencing: Pasturing meadows is like removing

the door to stop a knot-hole. More hoe is the best remedy for poor quality among vegetables. Cultivate the mud-wasps - they are

the sworn foes of the cricket. Better miss a good trade than fail to praise your child's good deed. Plows in the fence corner are a sign

of "farm for sale" within ten years. A mixture of grasses stimulates the appetite and affords better nourishment.

Buckwheat and sheep are most excellent help in renovating foul, worn land.

Empty the slops on a heap of dry earth under a shed near the housenot in a sink drain. It was well rotted chip-manure lib-

erally applied that made the radish so sweet and tender. The secret of transplanting sweet potaton plants successfully is to firm

well the soil about them. If the children will despoil flowers and shrubs in the school yards, their

parents should blush with shame. A weak fence, a pond near the house, scrub male, or a lean manure heap,

is not seen on a well managed farm. Having too many implements is as bad as not having enough; and having implements in bad condition is always

A large per cent. of merchants are ruined by the failure of other merchants; few farmers indeed lose by the failure of other farmers.

Put it down to the credit of the silo that at least it has shown farmers that their worst faults have not been in producing but in utilizing.

Plowing around stumps and rocks is not unlike driving slower to reach your destination sooner; yet the children would be afraid of you if you did the latter.

The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheaper, should consider well if he would not make more money by making the land deeper and richer .- American Agriculturist.