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

VOLUME XIV.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 12th, Mr. Colquitt addressed the Senate in support and praise of the President's message, and Mr. Dolph told what he would do with the surplus. He would expend it in the improve-ment of rivers and harbors, constructing defenses and liquidating the public debt. Ad-journed....In the House many bills and resolu-tions were introduced under the call of States, and the Senate joint resolution was passed for investigating the practicability of constructing reservoirs in the arid regions of the country. Little business of general interest was trans-cated - Adjourned acted. Adjourned.

BILLS were reported and placed on the calendar in the Senate on the 13th, and Senator Hale called up his resolution for a special com-mittee to examine fully into the present condi-tion of the Civil Service in all departments. Mr. Cockerell offered an amendment, extending the inquiry to partisan activity in the Presidential elections of 1880 and 1884, which was rejected and Mr. Hale's resolution adopted. Senator Beek addressed the Senate in favor of his bill to provide for retiring legal tender and National bank bills of small denominations and replacing them with coin certificates. Senator Sherman replied to Mr. Beck on some points of personal interest on financia issues....In the House the bill providing that the first session of the Fifty-first Congress should begin on April 30, 1889, was reported ad-versely. Among bills reported from commitversely. Among bills reported from commit-tees was the Omnibus bill by Mr. Springer for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washing ton and New Mexico as States. A number of public buildings bills were reported. The day was then devoted to the consideration of the bill allotting lands in severalty to the Peoria and Miami Indians, which finally passed and the House adjourned.

PETITIONS were received in the Senate on the 14th for an increase in the duty on wool also asking for legislation against trusts and other like combinations. Senator Brown called up his resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to repeal the Internal Revenue laws, and addressed the Senate. The Undervaluation bill was then taken up and finally laid over The select committee on Civil-Service was an nounced as follows: Senators Hale, Manderson Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel and Blodgett. After an executive session the Scnate adjourned....In the House Speaker Carlisle resumed the chair. The Committee or Elections reported in the contested election case of Worthington against Post, from Illinois, confirming Mr. Post, the sitting member in his right to the seat. The Senate bill fixing the charge for passports at one dollar passed. Sev-eral private bills passed. The bill to pay the executrix of Emanuel Jones, a British subject, a claim for cotton destroyed at Mobile during the war occasioned some debate but finally the war occasioned some debate, but finally WHEN the Senate met on the 15th Mr.

Plumb sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a Washington pension claim sgency written to a Kansas soldier in which the agency soli ited his claim as the present was a good time to present it, in view of important pending some and another firm at Milwaukee, wis., ou time to present it, in view of important pending elections, and requiring an advance fee of \$10. The letter was referred to the Pensions Com-mittee for investigation. Committees re-men, killing two and injuring several fire-men, killing two and injuring several fire-men, killing two and injuring several fire-men, killing two and injuring several more. The Senate on the President, s mes-sage. The House resolutions upon the death of Representative Moffatt, of Michigan, were taken up, and after eulogies, adopted and the Senate adjourned.... When the House met Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, rose to a question of

GENERAL. It is reported that Mexican troops en New York on the 15th. Michael Sheehy, while drunk, brained his wife with a poker, and Frederick Schilling stabbed his wife untered a large party of bandits under Theodosio Bernal recently near Los Remedos, Mex., and killed a number of in the abdomen with a butcher knife. Frederick Carlin, a worthless, drunken felthem and seized a large quantity of arms low, hacked his mistress' head to pieces and ammunition, also important papers belonging to Eraclio Bernal, the brigand chief. An American named Gill, whe was An east-bound train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western jumped the track near Binghampton, N. Y., recently. Many with the bandits, was killed.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the drowning in the Skirna river, Alaska, Feb-ruary 20, of Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mrs H. Cunningham and two Indians. Particulars of the passengers were seriously injured. The long and stubborn strike of the Reading employes was officially declared off on the 14th at Philadelphia by a conven-tion of delegates, and the men were given were not obtainable, but it was known the dead divine is Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the noted Indian missionary, who was in charge of the Indian schools of Alaska under the the right to apply for their old positions as THE Rhode Island Republican State con-vention has nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Ryal C. Taft, of Providence; direction of the Government.

ALL of the Southwestern railway lines have decided to co-operate with the Western and Northwestern roads in the matter of the restoration of freight rates after March 26. This does not include the Burlington and its controlled lines, that company persistently refusing to become par-ties to any advance just now.

It is said that houses belonging to Protestants are systematically fired at Barbara Oscampa, Mexico.

lost in Essex County, N. J., alone during the recent terrible storm. Eastern news-At the regular meeting of the Bank o England directors on the 15th, Mr. Jones, one of the governors of the bank, referred papers of the 15th were filled with accounts of the terrible experiences of those who to Mr. Goschen's plan of the conversion of happened to be caught in the blizzard, the the public debt by means of a gradual relike of which had never before been duction of interest as a scheme less honor-able than the Irish plan of campaign, and A snowplow pushed by four engines he called it an outrageous attack upon the jumped the track at Sharon, N. Y., on the rights of property. A RECENT dispatch from London an-

15th, killing Thomas Feeny, conductor, George Fowler, engineer, Charles Orbon, brakesman and Thomas Reilly, fireman, nounces the drowning of sixteen persons off Bari by the capsizing of a pleasure boat. and injuring Thomas Bower, J. D. Cameron, Engineer Luther Gates and Fred Strong,

A WEDDING party of sixteen persons, returning from church at Neuzatz, Huntary, the other day, started to cross the ice on the Danube in carriages. When half way across the ice gave way and the entire party were drowned.

A DISPATCH from the British Northwest says: Last spring it was reported that owing to hunger during the previous w n-Brade, formerly purchasing agent for the same company, hava been arrested and piaced under bonds for unlawfully cutting ter several cases of cannibalism had ecbelow Vermillion. It now turns out that inated Judge William H. Taft for another turned "wehtigo" several years ago, and who has since killed and caten twelve per-

for the past three years Inspector General of Customs for Corea and private legal ad-THE Rev. Mr. Sheldon, drowned some time ago in Alaska, was an English mis-sionary and not the Government official of visor of the King of Corea, has resigned that name as was at first thought. NEAR Colton, Cal., on the Southern Pa-cific, the other night, a freight train was

AFTER imposing ceremonies at the Berlin derailed by running into some cattle and Conductor Maguss and Brakeman Van Cathedral on the 16th, the remains of the Emperor of Germany were escorted to the

Mater were killed. The wreck took fire and seventeen cars loaded with freight were burned. The house of Ulrich Raux, a carpenter A DISASTROUS fire occurred in a large building occupied by Atkins, Ogden & Co. and another firm at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 15th. The loss amounted to \$250,000. of Ste. Sophie, Can., was destroyed by fire the other night. Raux's three children and his wife, the latter of whom was an invalid and bedridden, were in the building and were burned to death.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 15, numbered for the United States, 202; for Canada, 26; total, 228, compared with 253 the previous week and 252 for the corresponding week last year.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A DESERTER from the infantry band at Fort Leavenworth, was captured in a pe-culiar manner the other night while acting as guard to some convicts being delivered at the Fort from Columbus (0.) barracks. The man deserted from the band at Fort Leavenworth a year ago, and nothing had been learned of his whereabouts until he walked into prison, when he was recog-nized by some old comrades. After deserting he wandered around all summer and in the fall enlisted at Columbus barracks as a musician, and, by some inscrutable fate, was assigned to the 18th Infantry band and sent where hundreds of soldiers knew him at once.

THE shops at the Soldiers' Home were totally destroyed by fire the other after-noon. A part of the building was used as fine team belonging to Chaplain Gillespie. PATENTS issued to Kansas inventors for the week ended March 9: Bolster spring,

Samuel S. Byers, of Darwin; vehicle spring, Edwin Jarrell, of Harper; grain drill, William Nighswonger, of Peotone; harness strap, Ransom K. Burt, of Haddam; railway tie and joint, James Hill, of Arkansas City; harrow, George Coffman, of Spearville.

THE charter of the Chicago, Kansas City & Omaha Railway Company was filed re-cently with the Secretary of State. The proposed road is 234 miles in length and runs from Kansas City, Kan., to Quincy, Ill. Capital, \$5,700,000.

THE report of Hon. D. W. Wilder, Superintendent of Insurance, presents these interesting figures: Mutual fire companies of the State, 12; risks written, \$6,08,375.32; risks in force, \$9,323,594.65; cost to the in sured, \$104,076.28; losses paid, \$28,801.07; losses incurred, \$45,602.30. Stock companies doing business in the State, 80; risks written, \$131,140 505.07; premiums received on the foregoing, \$1,926.251.72; losses paid in 1887, \$1,095.925.65; losses incurred in 1887, \$1,205,008.76.

In the case of Bunker, a son of one of the celebrated Siamese twins, who was convicted in Ness County of perjury committhe cannibalism was not caused by hunger, but was the work of a woman who had proceedings. His appeal was based on the grounds that he was convicted in Ness County, and that the court had no jurisdiction in his case. The Supreme Court so held and directed the warden of the penitentiary to return Bunker to the jail in Lane County to await such action as the legal author

ties of the county may take in his case. GOVERNOR MARTIN recently issued a re-quision upon the Governor of Colorado for Emperor of Germany were established and the arrest and Frank West, promisent and mausoleum at Charlottenburg and laid to Myers and Frank West, promisent and wealthy citizen of Durango, Col., who are charged with the murder of Archibald Douglass, in Rice County, over twelve years as

THE Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church opened at Topeka on the 15th and chose the following officers: G. S. Dear-born, president; M. C. Holman, secretary; E. H. Parkinson, treasurer. A. J. Coe, sta tistical secretary : Thomas Scott, recording secretary; R. Wake and R. E. McBride, assistant secretaries; Edwin Locke, assist-

int treasurer.

SANTA FE ENGINEERS OUT. The Engineers and Firemen on the Santa Fe Road Strike in Ald of Their Burling-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16 .- At forr o'clock yesterday afternoon about 1,000 engineers and firemen employed on the Santa Fe road left their engines and forty per cent. of the remaining 400 who are going over the road are expected to go out as soon as they reach their division termi-nals. The men struck without warning the company of their intentions and without any grievance except that the company was hauling Burlington baggage and attempting to haul Burlington freight.

Chief Arthur, so it was reported from Chieago, said he did not give his consent to the strike and that he had been telegraphing to every point on the system to find Chairman Conroe. Telegrams were rea stable, and in it were a fine carriage and ceived here last night ordering Conroe to team belonging to Major Shockley, and a Chicago at once for a conterence with the Brotherhood officials.

AT TOPEKA. TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—In conformity with instructions received from Chairman Conroe the first Santa Fe engine here was pulled into the roundhouse at about five minutes before four o'clock yesterday afternoon and a few minutes later another engine was run in and others followed at intervals until at about 4:15 seven engines-all that were in the yard-were in the roundhouse and the men had climbed down and removed their working clothes. The Atchison passenger train, due to leave here at 4:10 pulled out a few minutes behind time. It was said to have been run by an engineer who did not belong to the Brotherhood. A few minutes later the Leavenworth passenger train pulled out as usual. Up to five o'clock the passenger from the west, due a few minutes before four o'clock, had not arrived, and nothing had been heard from it. As fast as the engineers and firemen left their engines callers were started out to get engineers who were off duty, but none were secured.

At the general offices of the Santa Fe there was unmistakable evidence of surprise, excitement and chagrin on the faces of the officials when the message was received from Kansas City announcing that the engineers would strike at four o'clock. The strike is producing a decided sensation here and nothing definite can be learned regarding the future action of the officials, but it is quite probable they will make no concession as the matter now stands.

The latest information received at the general offices indicates that the strike is general throughout the system. Word has been received here that the strike includes the following lines: The Atlantic & Pa-cific, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, the the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Santa Fe & California. The pay roll of the men thrown out of employment by the strike amounts to about \$12,600 per day, or \$327,600 per month of twenty-six days.

AT NEWTON. Newton, Kan., March 16.-At four o'clock

esterday all the engineers and firemen or the freight and switch engines of the Santa Fe at this point left their cabs. All the passenger trains are still running, but it is not known how long they will continue.

ORIA, Kan., March

NUMBER 25

LAND GRABBERS.

The Secretary of the Interior Makes Some econumendations Regarding Oregon Land Grabbers.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Secretary of the Interior yesterday sent to the Presi-dent for the transmission to Congress the report of Mr. J. B. McName relative to the land grant wagon roads in Oregon. It shows that grants of land were made by Congress in 1864 and 1866 to aid in the construction of these roads as follows: For the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mourtain military road, extending from Albany to Snake river, a distance of 475 miles, 876,490 acres; to the Oregon Central military road, from Eugene City to the Idaho boundary line, a distance of 420 miles, 806,400 acres, and to the Dalles military road, from the Dalles to old Fort Boise, a distance of 357 miles, 685,430 acres, aggregating 2,568,320* Governors of the State certified to their completion; that Governor Woods certified to the completion of the Dalles road, when, in fact he had examined but a small portion of it, and that the agents appointed by Governors Grover and May reported the roads as finished, when, in fact, their con-struction had not been begun. On these certificates of the Governors patents were issued to these companies for 911,237 agres. The title to the remainder has not yet, passed to patent. Immediately on securing the certificates of completion the lands-were sold with the view of putting the lands in the hands of nominally innocent purchasers. The first named grant is now aimed by Alexander Wells, the second by the California & Oregon Land Company, of San Francisco, the third by the heirs of Edward Martin, of San Francisco, and the Eastern Oregon Land Company, also of San Francisco.

With the report the Secretary sybmits a draft of a bill to be presented to Congress, repealing all of the granting acts, declar-ing forfeited all rights and titles claimed thereunder and restoring to the public domain all the lands granted, excepting such as may have been sold to innocent purchasers, who are actual settlers to the extent of one section of each of such purchasers. The bill directs the Attorney-General to institute suit to cancel all patents and certifications under the acts with the exceptions stated above.

After setting forth the facts, in his letter to the President, Secretary Vilas concludes as follows: "It would seem, therefore, to be the fair duty of the Government not alone toward these citizens who are better entitled to possess these lands themselves, but in reprehension and redress of a gross imputation and fraud, to dispossess by a judicial inquiry and just action these fraudulent possessors."

FIRE FATALITIES.

Number of Firemen Buried by a Falling Wall at a Milwaukee Conflagration. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15.—Fire which

started at 1:45 this morning, completely destroyed the large four-story brick building on West Water street, occupied by Atkins,, Ogden & Co., shoe manufacturers and the Thomas & Wentworth Manufacturing Company, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of brass goods and engine trimmings. About half an hour after th fire broke out the north wall of the burning structure fell with a crash, demolishing a one-story addition in the rear of Gimbel Bros'. dry goods establishment and burying a number of firemen in the ruins.

ton Brethren.

privilege and in forcible language denounced the statement of a correspondent in reference to his relations with a bucket shop in con-nection with pending railroad legislation. The House then, in Committee of the Whole considered the Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency bill, and when the committee ros

WHEN the Senate met on the 16th Mr. Blackburn's desk was decorated with floral tributes in the form and colors of the American flag sent by the Hancock Veteran Associatio lphia in recognition of his late speech defending the memory of Generals McClellan and Hancock. Mr. Butler offered a bill for the admission of Utah and Mr. Hale a bill to retire General Fremont as a Major-General. Afte minor business the Senate took up the Undervaluation bill, which, after a lengthy discussion was passed. Mr. Plumb offered olution looking to an investigation of the rlington strike, which went over. Adjourned resolution to Monday, the 19th In the House the Hitt resolution to promote commercial union with Canada was submitted. Mr. Mansur reported Canada was submitted. Mr. Mansur reported the bill for annexing a portion of Idaho to Washington and Montana. The House then in Committee of the Whole took up the Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency bill. Some were concurred in; others not and a new conference was asked. At the evening session thirty-five pension bills massed thirty-five pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles S. Cary, of New

York, as Solicitor of the Treasury. ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAYNARD has informed the Collector at New Orleans that certain bagging made of domestic cloth and other materials, and exported as coverings of cotton in bales, may be returned free of duty for reissue as such covering on subsequent exportations.

It was believed in Washington on the 14th that the alleged Moor needing protec-tion in Tangier was an Arab or a Jew who had sought protection of the American Consul under the treaty of 1880.

THE Chinese treaty has been signed. SENATOR HISCOCK has introduced a bill providing a uniform law covering the arrest and extradition of criminals who escape to another State or Territory. The measure is the outcome of a conference

held in New York last year. REV. EUGENE PECK, a Presbyterian min ister, was killed at Washington recently by a locomotive while walking on a track.

THE House Committee on Post-offices has authorized an adverse report on the joint resolution to require the Postmastereral to discontinue the use of the terra cotta colored two-cent stamp.

SERVICES in memory of the late Emperor William were held at the Concordia Lutheran Church, Washington, on the 16th. The main portion of the services, including a memorial address by Dr. Mueller, were conducted in the German language. The pastor, however, made a brief eulogistic ddress in English and several English hymns were sung.

THE President on the 16th sent the new Chinese treaty to the Senate.

THE EAST.

A PASSENGER train coilided with a heavy freight on the Pennsylvania railroad near Huatington, Pa., on the 12th. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were killed and two others were seriously infured. The damage was very great, mounting to \$75,000.

venience resulted and greater was expected as it was asserted that strikes would also follow on the Missouri Pacific the Union Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Gulf and other roads.

TAREE women were reported murdered in

Lieutenant-Governor, Enos Lapham, of Warwick; for Secretary of State, Samuel

M. Gross, of Westerly; Attorney-General, Horatio Rogers, of Providence; General

COOGHAN'S furniture store at Grand and Bowery, New York, was burned recently.

It was thought that twenty lives were

fireman. The four engines and the plow were completely demolished.

THE WEST.

A. H. DANFORTH, president of the Colo-

rado Coal & Iron Company, and Charles

timber on the public lands. The timber

THE Republicans of Cincinnati have nom-

term on the Supreme Court bench. JUDGE O. N. DENNY, of Portland, Ore.,

was cut in Las Animas County, Col.

and will return to America.

Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

with a hatchet.

individuals.

Loss, \$100,000.

known.

Two Mormon Elders were tarred and feathered near Brier Ridge, O., by a num-

ber of angry citizens recently and chased woss the Ohio river. WORD comes from Boulder, on the Wickes branch of the Northern Pacific, 150 miles from St. Pau!, Minn., that Tascott, the

murderer of millionaire Snell, was recognized in that place. A Box of dynamite exploded at the rolling mili at Joliet, Ili., recently, blowing Wiiliam M. Green, who was in charge of the

dynamite, to pieces. Tue other morning a powder mill at Gad's Station, O., exploded with terrific force, leaving nothing of the structure, only a hole in the ground. Fred Therman, the only person about the mill, was blown some distance and burned from head to foot in a horrible manner. He died three hours later.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the recent annexation of Hyde Park to Chicago, adding 50,000 to the latter's population, is unconstitutional.

THE SOUTH.

Turkee white tramps were recently taken out of a box car loaded with hay at Bir-mingham, Ala. They were famishing and exhausted, having been imprisoned five

days. MAJOR ROBERT E. BLANKENSHIP, president of the Old Dominion iron and nail works, and for many years president of the Chamber of Commerce, was run over and instantly killed by a freight car in the

yard of the Richmond & Danville Railroad ompany, at Richmond, Va., on the 13th. AT Copps Hill, a short distance from Charlotte, S. C., Will McGinn, while quar-

reing with Leroy Elliott recently, struck him with a stone in the breast, killing him instantly. McGinn fled. ROBERT ELLIOIT, a barber, has died at ryant, Tex., of hydrophobia. He was

bitten by a mad dog three weeks ago, but did not know at the time that the dog was WHILE a party of men were inspecting

the ruins of a burned building at Park Mills, in Frederick County, Md., the other day, the wind blew down the walls, killing William Medary, a farmer, aged thirty-five years, and injuring Charles and Frederick Kohlpause, Frank Buck and Jesse Martin.

Frederick Kohlpause died soon after being removed to his home, and Buck's injury was thought fatal.

DURING the recent fearful storm off the Atlantic coast several tugs and other boats were wrecked at Lewes, Del. Twenty-five were lost. There was also a repor that the iron railroad pier at Lewes had parted in the middle.

JULIUS HAAK, an enterprising and highly respectable citizen, was drowned in the Brazos river at his plantation eight miles east of Belleville, Tex., recently.

A MOB at Hopkinsville, Ky., the other morning took John Skinner, a desperado, out of jail and hanged him to a tree. HOUSTON ROBERTS and Samuel Williams were killed from ambush near Goldthwaite, Tex., recently. News has also been re ceived that another man was shot and his

horse killed.

GENERAL BOULANGER has been deprived of his command because he visited Paris contrary to instructions. Much excitement existed

SENATOR CARNOT, father of the President of the French Republic, died recently, aged eighty-seven.

THE LALEST.

WOODWARD, I. T., March 17 .- The dastardiy murder of several settlers near the eastern border of No-Man's-Land about ter days ago by the hirelings of the cattle has caused a great stir in that region kings and the farmers are organizing and arming themselves and, it is reported, have already strung up two cowboys. The settlers say they are tired of the brutality of these "tyrants of the range" and propose string them up whenever they can as a general retribution. The cattemen, on the other hand, claim that the parties killed were thieves, and had settled on their range for the purpose of stealing cattle. It is difficult to definitely locate the blame, but United States soldiers are sconving the country to keep off all intruders, and may be the means of keeping the belligerents separated.

OZARK, Mo., March 16 .- The jury in the Wiley Matthews case yesterday returned a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the second Bald Knobber convict-d of the murder of Charles Green and William Edens at this term of the court. There are seven others awaiting trial on the same charge. Motion for a new trial will be argued this morning in the case of William Walker, the eighteen year-old son of the Bald Knobber chief. Wiley Matthews, who was convicted yesterday, is twenty-four years old and has a wife

WASHINGTON, March 16.-Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, introduced in the to-day a bill to create the Depart-House ment of Labor. It proposes to enlarge the present Bureau of Labor, making it a depariment with all the powers, except that the official head is not made a Cabinet officer. The bill is indorsed by the Com-missioners of Labor, by the Knights of Labor, and a strong effort will be made to secure its passage.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The Supervis ing Architect of the Treasury suggests that Congress appropriate \$200.000 for the preservation and repair of public buildings generally and appropriate specifically the following sums for the cities named: Boston, \$28,000; Chicago, \$112,000; Cincinnati, \$64,000; New Orleans, \$169,959; New York, \$267,823; Philadelphia, \$134.608; San Fran-cisco, \$40,000; St. Louis, \$64 256.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- Coogan Bros. furniture store, corner of Grand and Bowery, caught hre at 8:30 o'clock this morning and inside of three minutes the entire premises were in a blaze. The fire was confined to the building in which it started. although the damage to the surrounding buildings will be considerable. The total loss is less than \$100,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16 .- A specia: from Everson, Pa., says that the price of from Everson, ra. says that the coke has been reduced to \$1.25 per ton, to take effect at once. It is probable that the operators will order another cut in the kers' wages.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 16.-A tele-gram received from Cleburne gives an account of the burning there of the Santa Fe round house and five locomotives. The loss is \$150,000. No insurance.

Tur Republican State Central Committee met at Topeka on the 14th and fixed the date of holding the State Convention for selecting four delegates to the National Convention and two Presidential Electors for May 9 at Wichita, and the convention for nominating State officers for July 25 at Торека. The basis of representation for both conventions decided upon was one delegate and one alternate for every 400 voters or a major fraction thereof cast for Timothy McCarthy for State Auditor in provided each county should have at least one delegate.

THE Prohibitionists of the First Congressional district have nominated Rev. H. Shumaker for Congress, and Dr. H. B. Callahan, of Leavenworth, and Dr. Davis, of Holton, delegates to the National Convention.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 14th: Invalid, Benjamin Tuttle, Wamego; Luellan Fleming, Minneapolis; John Davis, Leavenworth, Increase, John C. Lumford, Legrand; John Stevens, Vinland; Solomon C. Cole, Winfield; James Wadle, Alexander; Benjamin B. Paul, Wilson. Reissue and increase, Ira F. Powers, Deleware. Original, Ann, mother of Willard Baker, Richmond. Mexican survivors, Israel N. Jennings, Monmouth; William K ethly, Pomona.

THE other night John Sheridan, an em-Leavenworth, while crossing, stepped off the edge and fell sixty feet to the water left arm was broken below the elbow. He managed to crawl to the bank, where he remained all night and was found next ming. His injuries were not fatal.

J. H. Morse has resigned as a member of the Board of Silk Commissioners, having determined to remove to Brooklyn, N Governor Martin appointed Colonel J. H. C. Brewer, a prominent merchant of Peabody, to succeed Mr. Morse. The retiring commissioner's resignation was accompanied by a brief report of the work of the commission. He shows that the total exditures of the institution have \$13,476.28. The product of the station nearly 189 pounds, have been sold to Belden Bros. & Co., of Brooklyn, for \$963.68, which sum includes a bounty of twenty per cent. per pound paid by that firm as an incentive to the prosecution of the industry.

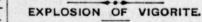
HERMAN BEYER attempted suicide at Leavenworth the other afternoon with probable success, using a self-acting re-volver. Beyer is a man of family and the cause was said to be domestic trouble and liquor. Withou' telling any body what he was g ing to do, he took the weapon and entered the barn in the rear of the premises. A moment later three pistol shots were heard and Officer Gooddell, who was summoned, found Beyer lying on his back on the floor of the barn groaning with a pistol wound in the region of the stomach. CITIZENS of Columbus recently tele-graphed Mayor Hewitt, of New York, as llows: "Dakota may send sympathy, but sunny Southern Kansas, below the blizzard line, feels compassion for the blizzard sufferers of our snow-bound coast, no have we forgotten the warmth of your old We

clothes during grasshopper season. are busy making garden and planting corn, but we have to spare old clothes or corn. Command us."

March Joui o'clock yesterday afternoon all the engineers and firemen at this place ran their engines into the round house and quit work.

AT WELLINGTON, WELLINGTON, Kao., March 16.--The strike on the Southern Kansas and Santa Fe took place at four o'clock this afternoon and was complete, all the Brotherhood men stepping down from their cabs.

AT ATCHISON. ATCHISON, Kan., March 16.-All the Santa Fe engineers and firemen at this point have abandoned their trains They assign no reason for striking, other than that as in-dividuals they claim the right to quit work whenever they please.



Fire in a California Dry House Causes a Terrible Explosion. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.-A special

from Grass Valley, Nevada County, says: A fire broke out in the dry house of the Empire mine this morning and caused the explosion of 200 pounds of vigorite powder stored in the house. The building was blown to fragments. One man was killed outright, two fatally hurt and several others slightly injured. All the men who were down in the mine were brought up uninjured. The fire caught from one of the stoves in the dry house, where the men changed their clothes before ploye on the M ssouri and Kansas bridge at beavenworth, while crossing, stepped off who was killed. Daniel C. Trebilox, was engaged in his first day's below which is very shallow. When he re- in the mine. William Shields and William covered consciousness he found that his Paul are mortally injured. The force of the explosion was so great that it toppled over chimneys in the town. The sight from town when the explosion occurred was magnificent to those who had no friends in the mine. The flames shot out 200 feet in the bright sunshine, and the top was crowned by black smoke and flying fragments of timbers. Women and children were screaming and praying when the fire alarm sounded and many fainted. Th mine is the oldest worked quartz on the

> company. The damage is about \$7,000. DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Gathering at Trenton of the Missouri De-

partment G. A. R. TRENTON, Mo., March 15.-Fine weather prevails, and the encampment of the Department of Missouri G. A. R. has fair promise of its continuance during the session, which ends to-morrow. The encampment was called to order at ten o'clock yes terday forenoon at Hubbell's Opera House. y Department Commander E. E. Kimball, of Nevada. Department Chaplain Ferguson, of Jefferson City, offered a prayer, after which the roll of grand officers was called, showing all to be present and occupying seats on the stage. About 500 delegates and post commanders were present. The committee on credentials reported 900 delegates entitled to seats, but 350 of whom had reported. Department Commander Kimball delivered the annual ad. dress. A meeting was held at Hubbell's Opera House last night for the purpose of liscovering a plan of forming a Western Encampment Association, to be composed of the department encampment of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kausas, Arkansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The subject was favorably discussed and a vote of the sense of the meeting was favorable to the proposition.

Herman Lecher, first pipeman of engine No. 5, was the first of the unfortunates rescued. He died at three a. m. at the Central fire station. The body of John H. Hummel, of truck No. 1, was recovered about two hours later. It is feared that others are buried under the debris, which is being cleared away as rapidly as possible. The following is a list of the victims so far as known at present: Herman Lecher, first pipeman No. 5, dead; John H. Hummel, taken from the ruins dead; John Cleary, cab driver, cut very badly about the head by glass; Jack Dahl, of truck No. 3, hurt about the legs and arms and cut badly on the head; John Coughlan, Chemical No. 2, one leg crushed; Peter Vaughn, of Chemical No. 1, crushed and arms and legs injured. The losses, as estimated at this hour, will not fall much short of \$275, 000. Atkins, Ogden & Co. carried a stock valued somewhere between \$100,000 and \$150,000. They carried about \$80,000 worth of insurance. The Wentworth Manufacturing Company estimate their loss at about \$50,000. The building was owned by John Plankinton, as is also the store occupied by Gimbel Bros. The former building is probably a total loss, as the remaining walls will probably have to be torn down. The loss on this building will reach \$60,000, covered by insurance. The loss on the store occupied by Gimbel Bros. will probably not exceed \$6,000, as the only damage was caused by falling in of the small one-story extension in the rear and the blowing out of the front plate glass window. Gimbel Bros.' probable loss is \$20,000.

Continued Reports of Suffering From the

ceamer Elm City brings word of the terrible suffering and loss of life on the Sound. The great snow has severed all connections between Connecticut and the metropolis for the past forty-eight hours.

cially on the coast. Many lives have been lost by accident and exposure to the storm.

The steamer New Haven, of the Colony line, left her dock in this city at three o'clock a. m. on Monday bound for New. York, soon after meeting the storm which raged so furiously that the captain was. compelled to beach her, and the passengers. got ashore, where for fifty-six hours they suffered terribly from cold and stanvation. CHICAGO, March 15 .- A special dispatch from Boston via London says the snew has, low raged incessantly for two days all over New England as far as seanty communications could reach. Never beforo was there such a complete prostration of business and the damage to property must amount to an enormous, sum. It is fifty years since Boston has seen so affected by storm.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 15 .- A passenger train is stalled twelve miles east of nere with seventy-two passengers on board who are suffering extremely for the want of food and fuel.

Reports have been coming in of terrible.

STORM NOTES. Great Eastern Storm. New HAVEN, Coun., March 15.-The coast, and is owned by a San Francisco

Chase County Courant W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. ADTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing to do, dear, It isn't the thing to do, dear, It's the thing you leave undone, Which gives you a bit of a heartache At the setting of the sun. The tender word forgotten, The tender word forgotten, The letter you did not write. The flower you might have sent, dear, Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

The stone you might have lifted Out of a brother's way, The bit of heartstone counsel You were hurried too much to say, The loving touch of the hand, dear, The gentle and winsome tone That you had no time nor thought for, With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness, So easily out of mind, These chances to be angels Which even mortals find— They come in night and silence, Each chill, reproachful wraith, When hope is faint and flagging, And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear, And sorrow is all too great, To suffer our slow compassion That tarries until too late. And it's not the thing you do, dear, It's the thing you leave undone, Which gives you the bitter heartache At the setting of the sun. -Christian Intelligencer.

A HUNTING ADVENTURE.

Curious Experience With a Lion by a Party of Hunters

The Unitation of an East India Trick Which Did Not Terminate as Expected-A Pair of Elephant Tusks.

One day, when camped about fifty miles across the Zambeze, in Africa, and ten miles from a dam of water called Spitz Dam, we had a very strange and singular adventure with a lion. It was in this way: One of our horses had broken loose during the night, and Tom and a couple of other Kafirs had gone out early to capture the animal. The spoor of the horse led toward the dam. When they arrived there what should they see but the nearly eaten carcass of the animal, and all around the ground was trodden the spoor of different animals, undoubtedly lions and wolves. The horse had strayed there for water and been attacked by the brutes. Of course, all the boys could do was to return to camp and report.

The party in camp consisted of Burns, Swartz and I, with about twenty-five Kafirs. Swartz was awfully mad when Tom told him about the horse being eaten, and he at once sent eighteen of the boys out to dig a pit such as we call in Africa a lion trap. At dusk the hunters secreted themselves in trees, behind heaps of stones or any thing to be safe from the wild brutes. Before secreting themselves a small dyker bok, or very small animal, not too heavy to break the reeds, is placed on the top of the reeds in the center this bok or other animal is generally shot during the day for that purpose.) At about an hour before dusk Swartz and I set out for the dam. After all were ready we all got behind a crantz of large rocks, which the Kafirs, under Tom's direction, had built during the day. We were located about one hundred yards from the pit, on a bit of a rise, so that we looked down on all that was going on. We sat talking for a couple of hours, when I began to feel sleepy, and Swartz said he would keep watch for a few hours; then I could take a few hours if nothing happened. I had been asleep about three hours when I was awakened by a hand laid on me. I was aboat to jump up, but Swartz almost knocked me down and told me to keep quiet. Then I remembered where I was. I crept slowly to the side of the rocks and looked through (we had left places between the rocks to see through), and what was my surprise to see a number of elephants drinking and squirting water about in all directions. I should say there must have been a dozen, small and large ones. One large bull, which stood nearest to us, had a pair of tusks worth a good deal of fighting for, and Swartz whispered to me that he would have that fellow's tusks before to-morrow evening if he had to bust for it. All at once we heard a roaring in the distance, but we did not have to think a second time what the roar came from. The roars came nearer and nearer, and we could tell there was more than one lion. All at once Tom, who was lying down by me, nudged me in the side and pointed to a ridge by the side of the dam. Looking there we saw a lion creeping along toward the water; then came another and another until five were in the water drinking together. They were about fifty feet from the trap. After they had quenched their thirst they began to roar in the most terrible manner, and two of the males began to fight, as they generally do when together. They fought for about ten minutes, when one, which seemed to get the worst of it, crept off to a distance, while the others separated and prowled about. One of the males with a female turned toward the pit, but stopped again to drink. They stayed there playing in the water for about half an hour, when they walked nearer the trap. I was very excited at this time. I had set several traps before, but never had an animal so near as these lions were. All at once the male crouched down to the ground as if to spring, and before we could say Jack ings. Robinson he made a spring onto the lioness stood and looked as if she could tried in New York, but it was a failure. sette.

not understand it, but, gaining courage, she crept slowly toward the pit and looked down.

Just then the old fellow below made growl as much as to say: "Help me out, dear." This sort of thing went on for I do not know how long, since an hour after the old fellow went down the moon went below the horizon and we only heard the growls, etc., of the different animals.

As soon as the sun was up enough to make it light we could see the lioness lying down by the side of the hole. She kept getting up and lying down continually. As soon as it was light enough to make a shot Swartz let fly at the old lady, when she gave a great spring and cleared off to some bushes not far distant. Then we all got out of our hole and ran to the trap. I shall never forget how "His Knobs" looked when he saw us. He made a spring at the side of his dungeon and his eyes looked as if they were on fire, and he growled so terribly that he seemed to make the earth shake.

When I was a boy I remember reading of the Prince of Wales' travels in India and seeing an illustration of a tiger being held by natives by means of thick ropes. A loop forming a lasso was thrown around the tiger's neck, and two ends, some ten yards long, were held by a number of natives. When the tiger sprang to one side the natives on the other side pulled, and when the tiger flew at them the natives on the other side pulled, so the more the tiger pulled, the tighter the rope got. I had been telling Swartz about this, and he said if he ever got a chance he would put it in practice. So as soon as he saw the lion he determined to have him alive for a time. He accordingly sent a Kafir back to the camp for a coil of "rimpy," and so soon as he returned Swartz made a lasso, as I have said, and dropped it down the hole.

After dodging to get it over his head for a time, at last we got it there and pulled it tight. Then Swartz gave the word to pull, and they jerked the lion out of the hole. Swartz and I meanwhile held our guns ready in case of accident. As soon as the lion was pulled out, he flew from side to side, but the more he plunged the more he was pulled. Swartz gave the word to pull him to a couple of trees about a couple of hundred yards off, and they fastened him up tight.

It would take me too long to tell you how the Kafirs danced around him, pricking him with the assagais, spitting at him and cutting up hundreds of other antics. The Kafirs hate lions, and when they get a chance they let the lion know it. The lion, of course, kept up a continual roar all the time.

The sun was pretty well up when we had fixed his Lordship, as Swartz called him, so we determined to leave the boys and set out on the spoor of the elephants, taking only Tom with us. It is not necessary for me to tell you any thing about the elephant hunt, except that we came upon them after a

FOOD FOR HORSES. How to Save at Least Twenty per Cent. of Feed.

Perfect digestion and assimilation require perfect health in the digestive portions were naturally first cleared organs, gard to stabling. Look after ventila- diate cultivation at least expense. Such tion and sewerage, and cleanliness in lands were those which were warm and every respect. See that the molar dry, and needed but the clearing off of teeth are in proper condition to grind the trees and a rough breaking to fit the food. Grain swallowed whole is them for farm crops. In this way large never digested, hence the advantage areas of low-lying and swamp lands in cutting hay and grinding feed. were left in wood, and so continued. From my own experience I am satis- These low lands originally stronger in fied that feeding cut hay and ground natural composition of soil, have confeed results in a net saving of at tinued to increase in fertility by the least twenty per cent. Companies and forest wastes-dead leaves and timber, organizations which keep hundreds of together with the wash of higher horses, and even thousands, have grounds-until now they are the richbeen obliged to study this part of est lands we have. Has not the time their expenses closely, and they have arrived when these low woodlands may demonstrated beyond a doubt that it be profitably cleared and put to permais economy to cut and grind feed for nent cultivation? An inducement to norses. I have fed a large number of this is found in the fact that much of horses of my own, and have observed the higher and drier land first cleared how others feed, for many years, and has become exhausted, and is no longer I know it is the correct way to feed profitable for tillage. Especially is this economically.

of oats, corn and wheat bran, and it works admirably. Few horses fed the greatest drawbacks to Eastern agthus suffer from diseases of the di- riculture. gestive organs. No doubt many who feed corn to horses in summer, give too much of it, producing acute indigestion and colic. Cut feed is not bulky, and is therefore more suitable for the small stomach of the horse. When horses are fed on cut hay they get a regular quantity and no more, but if fed on long, loose hay they often have all they can eat, possibly consuming practiced, the job of ridding the land forty pounds per day instead of eight or ten. Cut hay is far less apt to cause irritation of the intestines and derangements of the bowels and stomach. By mixing oats with dry bran, you compel the horse to eat more slowly and masticate better. A proper quantity of salt is an important item. This can be best secured by placing a lump of rock salt where he can have free access to it. It stimulates and promotes digestion and improves the condition, not only by its of new and fertile soil. There is an action upon the stomach, but also by its alterative action upon the blood. Keep horses from exposure to cold, piercing winds and storms. Fully half more food is required by stock not sheltered, and it is almost impossible to keep young stock from being "stunted," if not properly sheltered, It is economy, to say nothing about humanity, to place stock in warm, well ventilated quarters. Keep the stable clean; feed cut hay and fodder. with a moderate quantity of ground oats, corn, rye and wheat bran, and

water no less than three times a day. Observe these rules and you will save at least twenty-five per cent. This is not theory, but practice. - Cor. Ohio Farmer.

FEEDING GRASS PLANTS.

The Kind of Fertilizers Sultable for Ap plication to Pastures.

A safe fertilizer for grass lands has to be compounded on the same rules

REVERSAL OF WOODLAND. Practical Suggestion for Farmers Living is the Older States.

When the country was new those Care should be taken in re- which seemed best adapted for immeclass of thin, exhausted land unfitted I usually feed equal parts by weight, for grass; and the increasing deficiency of hay and pasture has become one of

Now the low grounds are the natural grass lands, are stored with much organic material, and need only to be cleared, drained and cultivated to become very productive and permanent meadows with the enhanced price of farm products over those obtained by our fathers and the easier and more effectual methods of draining now of surplus water, which seemed so difficult to our ancestors, has become easily practicable and almost sure to be attended with profit. But this plan would far reduce the area of our woodlands, which is small enough already. Therefore, since "turn about is fair play," why not plant the old cultivated and worn soils to forest trees? In this way the average of woodland will remain the same, or be increased, and we gain in compensation large tracts abundance of surface in the Eastern States upon which wood ought to be grown, or allowed to remain continuously. Such is nearly all mountainous or very rocky land, steep sidehills, ravines and narrow valleys, cold and springy land upon which moss and ferns grow, all thin, light and worn out soils, distant portions of the farm and places difficult of access when the ground is frozen. -John F. Fitts, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE BEST EVERGREENS.

Knowledge Gained by an Experience of Twenty Years.

Many farmers and land-owners are intending to plant evergreens for shelter belts, and are seeking information as to what is best to plant. The white pine is now having a boom, mainly because the seedling plants are obtained cheap from the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. I say amen to all booms that will cause more evergreens to be couple of hours' ride, and, picking out which guide us in making provision of planted, if, as I believe, the planting of best investments and greatest blessings in the near future that a man can add to his farm. But there are good trees and better ones, and if a knowledge gained by twenty years of planting and watching the habits of the different varieties will be of use to the public, I shall do some good. The Scotch pine, in my estimation, is the best evergreen we have for immediate use. It will make a shelter sooner than any other kind, but will not make so good a one in the end as the spruces. The white pine as a young tree from two to eight or ten feet has fewer branches than the Scotch, less foliage, and that in severe cold weather clings so close to the branches that it makes little protection as compared to the coarser and more persistent foliage of the Scotch and Austrian. If any one does not compare some white pines from two to ten feet high with Scotch or Austrian of the same size, and note which offers the most resistance to wind and snow. The white pine is a grand and beautiful tree, and, after it is ten years old, is the fastest grower of all, but up to that time the Scotch will make the best and quickest protection, and that is the very time that on our wind-swept prairies it is most needed. The best shelter belt, all things considered, is a row of Scotch pine, six feet apart, on age yield per acre, the fertilizer to be the inside of that a row of spruce, white or Norway, on the outside one, pounds of available nitrogen, from 11 or as many as you please, rows of white pine. Here you have as near as possible perfection of beauty and utility combined. - Cor. Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

A CHAT WITH HOLMES. A Young Lady's Account of an Interview with the Autocrat.

Somewhere in the works of Dr. Holmes the interviewer is described as "a long, lank individual with hungry eyes, always on the lookout for news, from a one-legged dog to the latest thing in crime." And so I mounted the steps of his imposing dwelling on Boston street, for the very purpose of having an interview with the genial "autocrat." These words seemed to apply in a particularly personal manner to myself and the object of my visit.

I was shown into a handsome parlor. Pictures, costly bric-a-brac, dainty little tables and cabinets abounded on all sides. When the inner door opened and Mr. Holmes himself stood before me and extended his hand in cordial welcome I was entirely at my ease.

He led me at once to his study-s room bright with sunshine and color. The windows looked out across the Back Bay, with the placid water in the foreground and the tall spires of Harvard shining in the distance.

Seated before the fire we chatted for while of various triffes until the subject of "Eisie Venner" came up. In speaking of this, one of his earliest successes, Dr. Holmes said:

"This is the book of which a dear friend spoke as a 'medicated novel.' Young as I was then, I could not help being pleased with the criticism."

The real aim of the story was to test the doctrine of original sin and human responsibility for the disordered volition coming under that technical denomination. The idea meant to convey was this: If "Elsie" was poisoned by the venom of a rattlesnake before she was born was she morally responsible for the volitional aberrations which, translated into acts, become what is known as sin? "It might be supposed," the pleasant old man said, "that the character of 'Elsic' was suggested by some fabulous person in classical history, but my story was nearly finished before Hawthorne had published his 'Marble Faun.' "

"Dr. Holmes," said I, "how do you enjoy being what people call a 'celebrity?

"Well," said he, "as far as personal vanity is concerned, it is well enough. But self-love is a cup without a bottom. Praise tends to egotism and generates a craving for personalities. Think of the letters one receives each day by post. One-tenth part of the praise would bring blushes if one were not a 'celebrity.' A successful author's life is not all a blaze of glory or a bed of rose leaves. In the first place he is supposed, of course, to be a millionaire. Does he not sell his books? A wagon load of solicitations, multitudinous subscriptions and never-ending piles of manuscript come daily to his door. Sometimes it is the poor poet that wants to be shown the way to fame. Often it is the unknown genius whom the world does not appreciate. They all come to him. If he does not answer he is called 'surly.' He is public prop-

glass case for the edification of a gen-

And this was said in such a genial

manner and with such a merry twinkle

"What of the young men who have

to make their way in this grim old

world of ours?" I asked after a pause.

men who believe in themselves," he an-

swered. "When a brave fellow steps

up to that great bully, the world, and

takes him by the beard boldly he is

often surprised to find how easily it

comes off in his hand. It is only tied

to frighten timid adventurers away.

I have seen young men come to a great

city without a friend and without

The Proper Size.

Dealer-Yes, sir; what size?

Customer (to coal dealer)-I want

Customer (timidly)-Well, if it isn't

-A neat device for robbing the mail

thieves through the opening of the

street lamp boxes with both ends fold-

ed and gummed, so that one end ad-

hered to the box, and all letters drop-

ped in thereafter were caught on the

the letters abstracted, opened and

asking too much, sir, I would like a

two-thousand-pound ton. -N. Y. Sun.

"I have great confidence in young

of the eve that I knew him to be only

eral public, whose property he is.'

half in earnest.

delphia Times.

to get a ton of coal.

HOME AND FARM.

-Vinegar is not only excelent for keeping fish, but improves its flavor. -When the plate is sent up formore meat, send your kuife and fork with it. It looks awkward to sit holding them.

-Nice table-cloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

-It is claimed that if carrots bemade a regular diet as a part of theration for milch cows there will be no. necessity to use a butter color.

-The best food for early-hatched chicks is granulated oatmeal, which should be placed in little troughs, sothat the chicks can get all they wish, and at any time.

-The soil, like any other lender, likes its loan returned with interest, and in proportion as this is done with a liberal hand, so will it be better prepared to make new and larger advances.

-No less than sixty-eight standard breeds of fowls are recognized, and this does not include the common barnyard fowl. There are ten breeds. of ducks, and seven breeds of geeseand six breeds of turkeys.

-Cranberry Pudding: One pint o. cranberries, one pint of flour, twoeggs, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon cream tartar; mix with sweet milk; pour into a tin and steam one hour and a half. It requires a sweet sauce.

-To prepare an egg for a sick person, beat the egg until very light; add seasoning to taste, and then steam until thoroughly steamed through. This will not take more than two minutes. The most delicate stomach will be able to digest it.

-Sheep here do not pay as great profits as those in England. Every thing depends on the mode of management. Our farmers compel sheep to forage, while in England they are treated as carefully as are cattle.

-A heifer has no rings on herhorns. until she is two years of age, and oneis added each year thereafter. You can, therefore, tell the age of a cow with tolerable accuracy by counting the rings on her horns and adding two to the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, until he is five years old, so to tell his age, after that period. add five to the number of rings.

-Educate yourself and your children; acquire business habits that will enable you to market your own produce; practice economy; avoid debt as you would sin; be industrious and diligent in business; diversify your crops; give greater attention to smaller industries; be farmers, not planters; give your personal attention to your business; work out your industrial freedom by perfect organization and persistent, individual effort; and if you would keep up with the progressive Ispirit of the age, subscribe for and read the best agricultural journais of the county. -C. B. Butler, to South Carolina farmers.

the bull mentioned above, we shot him easily, besides another smaller bull. We got back to the dam at sundown, and as we were tired we decided to camp there for the night. We did not know what to do with the lion, but made up our minds to leave him until the morrow, and then decide whether to shoot him or to try to get him to camp; but fate decided the question for

When we awoke in the morning the lion was gone. I had noticed how suddenly he had stopped roaring in the night, but went to sleep, not thinking any thing about it. But what was most singular was that the "rimpies" had both been chawed through during the night, and, as old Swartz said, although he could not swear to it, the lioness must have been lying near watching her mate all day, and as soon as all was quiet she came out, and, creeping up, chewed the "rimpies" through, thus setting her lord free. But what seemed so singular to Swartz was that the lion had not attacked any of the party, since the fires had almost gone out. The whole affair seemed a mystery to all of us, and I firmly believe what old Swartz said, that the lioness had set the lion free. The whole affair made us laugh, especially in the camp. Anyhow we came back richer than we went away, and old Burns said he would forgive the lion for getting away, as he had been the means of getting two pairs of very fine

tusks.-J. W. Edwards, in American Field.

Aphorisms from the German.

Magnanimity, which is so highly praised, usually consists of a good deal of pity and a little contempt.

Weak characters never show any decision, except when they commit some act of stupidity.

In some instances jealousy is a sign of love, but it is more frequently proof of overwhelming egotism. In some cases jealousy is no proof of love of any kind, but is merely indicative of a bad disposition.

There is nothing either absolutely good or absolutely bad in this world. To look at every thing in a gloomy light is silly; in a roseate hue is a delusion

The woman who shows annovance at a declaration of love is very near yielding; the one who is silent wants to hear more; the one who weeps wants to be consoled; but the one who laughs disconcerts the attacking party, while she is invulnerable. - Texas Sift-

-The only religious daily in the bok, and down went bok, lion and world has been published in Montreal all together into the pit or trap. The since 1860. The experiment was once

that kind for other crots upon plowed lands. Wood-ashes, barnyard manure, if necessary supplemented by commercial manurial substances, or a suitable combination of commercial manurial ubstances may be used in that connection, with more or less advantages under different local circumstances. The grass crop contains, on an average, one part of phosphoric acid to three parts of nitrogen and four parts of potash. In case of new grass land, it is well to adhere to that proportion of these constituents in the manure to be used. In case of old grass lands with an

abundance of vegetable refuse matter, the amount of nitrogen may be safely reduced to smaller proportions, whilst an extra occasional application of some potash compounds alone, as muriate of potash (150-200 pounds per acre) or ing in the matter from personal ob- think this statement correct, let them. kainit (500-600 pounds per acre), judgservations, [secures quite frequently satisfactory crops.

It is difficult to state collectively the exact amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid for a given area, which will secure the best results, on account of the widely-varying conditions of grass lands as far as locality and their state of fertility is concerned. To apply about one-half of the fertilizing constituents contained in an average crop seems to be a good rule, under otherwise fair conditions, Taking two tons of hay as an averused ought to contain from 30 to \$5 to 12 pounds of available phosphoric acid, and from 45 to 50 pounds of soluble potassium oxide (actual potash). Such a fertilizer made of the best ingredients, would cost from \$8 to \$9 per acre.

It is not advisable to reduce the nitrogen in our grass manures to too small quantities, for the best grass crop contains the largest amount of valuable nitrogen compounds.

No single article of plant food ac's independently of the rest; a liberal amonht of uitrogen in the liberal assimilation of phosphoric , acid an potash. These elements have a relation to each other in many of our Hastily fry pancakes of the desired fodder crops. - Dr. Goessmann, Director Massachusetts Experiment Station.

-Omelette of Cheese: Grate some fine cheese and beat it up in a dish with some eggs and a cup of thick ream or sweet milk, season it with epper and salt, according to the saltiess of the cheese; have ready a frying-pan of hot butter. into which pour he above mixture and fry as an ome-

-Chicken Pancakes .- One pint of finely-chopped cold chicken, freed from

bones, seasoned with salt, pepper and tomato or mushroom catsup. Pour over the meat one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one-half pint each of water and cold gravy, heated to boiling point; then heat the chicken. For the batter beat two eggs until light, and mix with one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, two full cups of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. size to a light brown, spread some of the prepared chicken upon each pan- trace the thieves. The indications are cake, fold once, and keep hot until all that many letters have been thus stolen.

are ready for serving.

-Farmers living near Bakersville, -Robert Porter, an eccentric citizen Cal., built a jack rabbit corral, shaped of Stoughton, Mass., aged 65, has for like the letter V, recently, and then the looks of his property, or cares for twenty-live years bathed every day in an open spring on his farm. One morning ing the animals before them into the The estimation in which a farmer is last week he took his customary plunge trap. Then for two hours a general when the mercury was fifteen degrees massacre of the pests took place, in largely on the care with which hebelow zero, and claimed to enjoy it. which 5,075 of them were killed

erty. He must attend celebrations WHERE NEATNESS PAYS. make speeches, and in fact live in a

Advantages Incident to the Good Appearance of a Farm. It can hardly be realized by a farm-

er who has never tried the plan of keeping every thing about his farm in repair, and the yards and fields in neat order, what an improvement can be made in the attractiveness of a place in this way. Not only will this attention to the appearance of a farm be a source of gratification to those who occupy it, but it will add a money value by giving a much more favorable impression to those who see it. Visitors or passers-by from a distanceremember such a place, and their recollection of it being pleasant, they mention it to others. The sale of a farm at a good price has often been brought about in this way.

money; have seen them fight the great The difference in value is more than battle of life, beating down every obone would suppose in the eyes of a stacle that stood in their way. There purchaser, when he compares a farm are horse-tamers, women-tamers, bewhere all is kept tidy and neat with fore whom the fair sex bow down in one where neglect is everywhere silent worship- and there are also manifest. The farms may have theworld-tamers, men who can make the same number of acres, and the buildworld bow to their will." As he said ings on the neglected one may have these words the poet rose and walked originally cost more than those on thetoward the window, where the icy exother, perhaps were erected some timepanse seemed mingled with the dull later, but for all that the buyer of taste winter sky. He pointed out the beauis attracted by the well-cared-for place. ties of the scene, one by one, and I left and the other suffers much more by him, with the sweetness of his words comparison than the value of the timelingering in my memory, like the perand money required to secure the diffume of flowers after the sweet buds ference in the appearance of the twohave fallen into the dust. - Cor. Philafarms.

Where attention is given to repairs. promptly, the expense is trifling, and the time required to keep the yards about the buildings in neat order is. very little if the work is not neglected, but is done before it accumulates. Perhaps nothing detracts from theappearance of a farm more then fences and gates out of repair, saying nothing of the danger of loss and damage by the escape of the owner's stock. has been discovered at Hartford. A or the encroachments of that belongsheet of stiff paper was passed by the ing to his neighbors. Annoyance and loss from this cause can be easily and cheaply prevented by prompt atten-

tion

Let the fence corners be kept clearof rubbish and weeds, and the grassa be cut, the trees properly trimmed, other end and held. At night the paper the low places drained so they will bewith its contents was withdrawn and productive, and the hedges, if thereare any, neatly trimmed, and the exrifled. The department is trying to pense required for this work will be found money well invested, if it is desired to effect a sale, and a source off much satisfaction where this is not the case, and the owner takes any pride inscoured the fields on horseback, driv- the good opinion of those who see it. held by his neighbors often depends looks after the appearance of his farm.

-National Live-Slock Journal

assists, close

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

LY TONUTON PALIS VINDA

THE TALE OF A TREE.

A row of houses all alike, In one of which lived Mr. Pike One day that gentleman was seen Digging beside an evergreen. "Hello!" said Joker Brown, with glee, "What here you doing with that tree?" "The going to plant it," Pike replied, "Here in my courtyard, for a guide; So, when I come home late, you know, I needn't count this blarsted row." "A bright idea," kughed Brown, "no doubt You often find you're counted out." When homeward from the club, that night Steered Mr. Pike, he felt delight; For now, he thought, he wouldn't wait For now, he thought, he would t wait. Till he could count the houses straight. He found the trae. "Hurrah!" he cried, As bold he climbed the steps outside. "O, thunderation!" muttered he; "O, thunderation !" muttered he; "What in the goodness ails the key?" And, as he tried the lock again He got as the the ock again "This is my house, for there's the tree," He growled, and then, with energy, He kicked and pounded on the door With anger never dared before. A window raised, a nightcapped head Set off with waiskers flery red, Glared in the street-lamp's sickly light At Pike, made crazy by the sight. "Police! Help! Thieves! Man in my hous He yelled, "a-murdering my spouse;" And picking up a rock, alas! He missed the head and smashed the glass From other windows nightcaps popped, And let off shrieks that only stopped And let off shricks that only stopped When two policemen, big and bold, Dragged Pike before their Captain cold, Who would have thrown him in a cell, Had not friend Brown rushed in pell mell To say he'd taken up Pike's tree, And planted it next door, to see The big ten dollars' worth of fun; He had to pay the damage done. -H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Instances of the Kind Probably Very Rare.

Some Reported Cases of Doubtful Authen ticity-Cases of Heart Disease and Trance Where Death Is Simulated.

It is usually a matter of no difficulty to determine that death has closed the drama of life. The cessation of the heart's action and of breathing, the pallor and shrunken condition of the features, caused by the stopping of the circulation; the icy coldness of the extremities, which rapidly advances until the animal heat has disappeared from every part; and, lastly, the rigidity which usually soon stiffens every muscle-all these indicate that the spark of life has forever left its corporeal investment. But some of these signs of the dissolution of life may be missing. Life may still exist while the body is cold and rigid. The mind may continue to operate when not the faintest flutter can be felt or heard when the ear or stethoscope is applied over the heart, and when no trace of moisture can be detected when the coldest mirror is held before the nose and mouth. These instances are, fortunately, extremely rare, but a sufficient number of them. have been recorded, by trustworthy observers, to cause many nervous individuals to shudder when the bare possibility of such an experience is suggested, or even when this last great change to which mortal man is subject is referred to in any directly personal manner. Some reported instances of premature burial, especially those of ancient date, are extremely doubtful. Such are many of those in which bodies have been exhumed years after burial and found with fingers clinched, an expression of distress upon the countenance, and those others reported to have turned over in the coffin, until the position was found greatly changed from that assumed when the funeral rites were celebrated. In the process of decomposition gases are liberated in great quantities, distending all the cavities of the body as well as the minute interspaces to be found everywhere, in every tissue. When decomposition has taken place rapidly, as after death from some of the infectious diseases, these gases may be evolved with such rapidity as to change the position and appearance of the corpse in a most remarkable manner. In some of these affections, and these are the diseases most apt to occur in epidemic form, and consequently they in-crease the risk of too hurried burial, many good observers have witnessed muscular movements of considerable extent. In every epidemic of Asiatic cholera and of yellow fever such postmortem movements have been, or might have been, seen. When death ceased. The test may be made by ap-occurs rapidly in one who has been in plying a current from a galvanic batapparent good health, it is likely that all the conditions for such movements are present. In cholera, although for several hours before the fatal event the body may have been of a corpse-like coldness, yet shortly after death the temperature may rise to nearly the highest degree noticed in the malignant fevers during the height of the disease. When the muscular move- is not always available, because a batments, such as opening and closing the hand, bending of the arm at shoul- be had. The ligature about a finger or der and elbow, raising the arm above the head, placing it across the breast, are observed they generally occur when this remarkable rise of temperature is still present. In yellow fever the same class of movements of mus- will send a little blood beyond the cles and rise in heat are to be noticed, | cord, which, obstructing the veins, will but not usually preceded by the depression of temperature before death. Swelling of the limb beyond the cord to be observed in cholera. When the is conclusive evidence that life still has changed its position, there is no der such conditions, if death is genuine, It makes us tired. Norristown Herald.

rational ground for the horrible feeling the evidences of decay will not be long that the burial has in such a case been delayed. The importance of certain rare forms

premature. Although there is no positive proof of disease of the nervous system in of the fact, it is probable that the tercausing apparent death is often grossly rible epidemics of the Oriental plague exaggerated. In catalepsy the temperand of the black death, which devasature usually falls a little below that of tated Europe during the Middle Ages, the healthy human body, but never were accompanied by similar phesimulates the icy coldness of death. nomena of post-mortem movements. There is a peculiar form of rigidity of These diseases certainly furnished very all the muscles, but never the hard similar conditions to those which ac- rigidity which comes on at a variable company Asiatic cholera and yellow period after death, and only subsides when decomposition has begun. It never could be mistaken for the latter fever of our own time. In the later centuries, those marked by any one who had ever observed post-

by the revival of learning, the discovery of several stupefying agents, chief mortem rigidity. It permits a limb to among them those derived from the remain for some time in any position poppy, gave into the hands of the unin which it may be placed, until after sucrupulous the means of procuring a passable counterfeit of death in those some minutes the force of gravity compels its resumption of one more natural. The pulse may be weak, and whose disappearance from the ranks of the living was thought desirable. The the heart's action feeble, but both can secret poisoner flourished and chemists be easily made out by one accustomed had not yet learned to detect the presto such observations. But in most of ence in the dead body of the harmful such cases the mind is off its balance. substance which had been given with When catalepsy does not appear in the criminal intent. It is known that arcourse of a case of insanity, it is usually connected with hysteria or episenic in some form was the usual and most certainly deadly of the lepsy, in both of which the mind is destructive agents employed. But more or less disordered. Some authors it is very likely that the "sleeping poclaim that typical cases of catalepsy have been observed as caused by malation" was prepared from something rial poisoning, but the medical cases containing opium. In the absence of reported from the malarial regions of skilled physicians-and at that time this country do not contain any referthere were few in the entire world-it ence to catalepsy as thus caused. Of was easy enough to represent the indicourse, it is possible that such reports vidual in deep stupor as already dead, as well as to hasten the funeral. Premay have been published, but if so they have escaped the notice of the writer mature burial was probably not at all hereof. With the pulse still persisting uncommon in those "good old times." Of course, this is all pure speculation, and the temperature not greatly bebnt it is somewhat interesting to those neath the normal, no one could mistake a case of catalepsy for genuine death. who take an interest in such matters. There is a condition of artificial cat-Late in the progress of organic disalepsy which some hysterical cases ease of the heart, particularly when may be made to enter under the influfatty degeneration has nearly completed the work of destruction that has ence of the so-called mesmeric manipulations. This does not resemble been begun by overgrowth and nearly finished by overdilatation, there may death any more nearly than that form which appears spontaneously.

come a time when the organ becomes overdistended in all its cavities with blood. The circulation stagnates all over the body, because the few remainable sleepiness which may be deepened into lethargy. Some such cases have been reported which continued without ing muscular fibers in the heart are so nearly paralyzed by overstraining that interruption for six months. Brequet the contractions of that organ almost reports eight cases (out of 480 of hysentirely disappear. They become imperceptible to the touch and ear. The teria) in which the lethargy continued brain receives very little blood, and what is sent there is deficient in oxyfrom one to eight days. In this condition the breathing becomes hardly perceptible, the pulse small and intermitgen. As a consequence consciousness tent, the skin dry and cold, and all the is abolished; the pulse can be no longer functions of both mind and body are felt in any artery; the surface becomes cold and bluish, and to the ordinary evidently reduced to the lowest degree observer life appears extinct. A few years ago, Dr. Reid, of Hot Springs, It is probable that apparent death is more often thought to be attributable Ark., reported a case of this kind, in to trance than to any other condition. which, preparations for burial had been made, but where, by well-directed This is mostly a manifestation of hysefforts, stimulants, friction, etc., aniteria, and is far more infrequent than mation was restored and life was prolonged for several weeks. It is probable that if premature burial had taken In the apparent death of hysteria, and place in this case, the suspended animation would have been followed by death without a return of consciousness on the part of the victim. Profound weakening of the heart's action by other causes, such as partial suffocation, profuse hemorrhage, etc., may lead to a similar condition of affairs. It is only necessary to mention the possibility of such an occurrence to suggest the proper means to be used to prevent any unfortunate accident

of the kind from taking place. (sensory fibers) are, some of them act-The fear of apparent death being mistaken for the genuine article has inspired the most elaborate preparations against the possibility of such an event. Prizes have been offered for the discovery of signs which can be implicitly trusted to establish the fact that death has taken place. Elaborate contrivances have been devised to show by the ringing of bells, or the breaking pressions are felt, and the sufferer is of an electric circuit, that some movement had been made by the supposed dead body. The keeping of the dead in situations where they can be observed until the beginning of putrefaction; the testing of the muscles by electricity, from time to time, to show the presence or absence of contractil- cially. There is always the persistence ity; the tieing of a ligature around a finger so tightly as to interfere with the return of blood through the yeins while the arteries are unobstructed, have all been suggested. The two methods last named are the most trustworthy, and may be relied upon to tell the truth. In the true post-mortem rigidity, to be observed usually within six to eight hours after life has ceased, the muscles undergo a change that utterly unfits them for contractions of any kind, and this "electro-muscular contractility" never reappears after it has once plying a current from a galvanic battery of moderate intensity, either to the muscle itself, or intermediately through some large nerve-trunk going to the limb where the muscle is to be sary. tested. If both these forms of electrical testing fail to produce a shortening of the muscles in all four limbs, it may be are cold; and concluded that life is really extinct. The electrical test is conclusive, but tery of the right kind can not always thumb is the next best to be had. The cord should not be tied very closely, otherwise the feeble circulation may not be sent through the arteries. If there is any power in the heart left, it Democrat. not permit it to return to the body. dale, O., a few evenings ago, one of burial is hurried, as it frequently has persists, while the contrary is the case the young lady members said to anto be in extensive epidemics, the if the veins do not fill to an extent that other: "Well, we've got the boss presichances of such movements taking is appreciable. In case doubt as to the dent, anyhow." "You bet," replied place after interment are greatly in- reality of death having taken place her friend, "there's no flies on her." creased. Hence, when death has re- still persists, the body should be kept in It is hoped the society will accomplish sulted from such a cause, and long a warm room until there is some sign much good, for it is about time slang going about alone The medical term afterward it is noticed that the body of decomposition to be observed. Un- had gone where the woodbine twineth.

FUNNY MUSIC BOXES.

Chairs, Tea-Pots, Dishes and Beer-Muga lade to Supply Sweet Airs. There is a store on Broadway where

almost any thing that enters in the household economy of people keeping houses or living in apartments is subjected through Swiss inventive genius into supplying musical airs.

The very chairs people sit on in the parlors and dining-rooms are made, after two seconds' manipulation, to give forth an air from the latest opera that will keep on filling the room with melody from eight to fifteen minutes. The tea-pot or coffee pot on the breakfast table is rendered musical without interfering with its customary duty to filled the cup. The bird sus-pended by the window resembling a robin redbreast perched in a beautiful cage will, though not a native of the wild woods, sing quite as well and ac- flour, one quart of milk, threecurately, inspired by the musical ma-chinery within its tiny anatomy.

Plates and dishes can be made to play tunes during meal hours, and the bouquet of flowers on the center of the table can have a bird precisely like one imported from the Hartz mountains, called a canary, which will sing with sweet and dulcet notes.

Billiard balls, painted red, white and blue, are turned into fountains of music. Ladies' toilet-cases are converted into music-boxes without in the least degree encroaching on the space required for perfume and powder-holders and the other requisites of a lady's lressing-case.

In a glass inside the store is a pair of imitation greyhounds, and a pair of elephants true to life, and these are simply music-boxes in disguise, and so is the monkey who smokes a cigarette while he also plays the latest air from one of the minstrel shows.

The smallest music-box is about the size of a man's average-sized timepiece, and plays an air as clearly and accurately as one ten times as big. The price of this is 35 cents, and the next largest, playing two tunes, \$1.85. The largest boxes, which wind up by a lever and are kept in motion by powerful springs, range in price from \$15 to \$30. Those with bells in sight from \$30 to \$100, according to size; with bells, drums and castinets in sight, \$80 to \$125.

In addition to all the rest of the things made musical are beer glasses and beer mugs, water and milk pitchers, cuspidores, frames of paintings hanging on the walls, dolls, saucers, and stands for tea-pots and dishes -N. Y. Telegram.

SLAVES IN TURKEY.

What They Are Worth and How They Are Treated by Their Owners.

would be thought possible if common rumor be accepted as reports of facts. According to Mr. Cox, "there is scarcely a family in Turkey, which such cases do occur, the breathing and has the means, that does not possess action of the heart may be reduced una number of women and girl slaves. til they are almost imperceptible. The mind may be as dormant as it is in black and white. The black are from syncope (what is usually called a "dead Central Africa and Nubia; the white are Circassians sold by their parents." faint") or it may be active to'some de-The price of the female slaves varies gree. That is to say, although the with their pretensions to good looks, sense are mostly incapable of taking the comely ones being to some extent note of what is happening, that of heareducated and taught to sing, dance ing may be still intact. Those conand make themselves agreeable. We ducting fibers of the nervous system learn that a "girl under 10 will bring which convey to the brain impressions \$100, a maiden between 12 and 16, if made upon the exterior of the body she be attractive and can play upon

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. -People rheumatically inclined should eat celery freely.

-To boil potatoes successfully, when the skin breaks pour off the water, and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

-When taking pies from the oven, press the crust down upon the filling to insure it from drying, as it will if the air is allowed to remain there. The pie will not be soggy, but will keep more moist in consequence.

-A pie that is properly baked will slip from the tin with careful handling, and if placed on a wire frame where the air has access to the bottom it will cool without becoming moist, and when ready to be served it can be transferred to a plate.

-Graham Muffins: Three cups of Graham flour, one cup of white quarters of a cup of yeast, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar; let rise over night, then bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Serve hot.

-Cough Mixture.-One ounce of thoroughwort, one ounce of slippery elm, one ounce stick licorice, one ounce of flaxseed. Simmer together in one quart of water until the strength is extracted. Strain and add one pint of best molasses and one-half pound of loaf sugar. Simmer all together and when cold bottle. Dose, one tablespoon.

-In case of fire in the house, the first effort should be to close the doors and windows so as to prevent the ingress of air. By this means the fire can be confined to one room, while the inmates can be aroused and have better chance of escape. Catch the first large, loose piece at hand, as a bed cover, blanket, tablecloth or rugs, and throw over to smother or at least repress the fire, until other efforts can be taken to extinguish it.

--Indian Omelet--Whisk half a dozen eggs until light and frothy; then add a teaspoonful of finely minced onion, or better still, the white end of a leek; half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of curry powder and a tablespoonful of cream. Whisk well while the additions are being made, and for a few minutes afterwards. Pour into the pan, and while cooking keep the mixture as much together as possible, in order to make the omelet thick.

-A glass of water before the meal, and especially before breakfast, is an important aid to digestion. The "hot water cure" for dyspepsia is something more than a "notion," although cold (not iced) water may be taken with equally good effect by those who have sufficient vitality to react. A glass of water before breakfast washes away the accumulation of mucus which covers the gastric walls after the night's repose, and thus prepares the stomach to receive and act readily upon the food taken into it.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelties in Dress Goods for Spring an Early Summer Tollets. Sheer white woolen toilets, made

semi-classic style, are very fashionable wear for evening and high teas. Pale apricot China-silk figured with gold, with olive velvet trimmings, Restores the

RHEUMATISM.

The Case Stated. — Jan'y 17th, 1883. Messre. George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote to the undersigned as follows: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 136 Moody street, wishes to recommend St. Jacobs Oil, and desires especially to say that:
 "Onra Robinson, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house in the summer of 1881 walking on crutches, his left leg being bent at the knee for over two months, and could not be bent back. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house, and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches, and went home well without them, as he how been ever since."

Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony. -Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887. -Gentlemen: Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor: the case certainly proves the attenual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.—Dr. GEO. C. Osgood, M. D.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

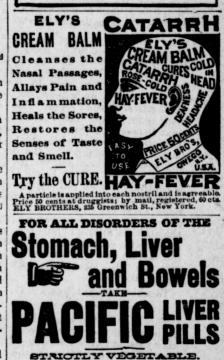


tis of great value in change of life. The use of tis of great value in change of life. The use of the set of great value in the set of the set narcy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promoles speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, **91**. FOR SALE PT ALL DRUGGISTS. J.S.MERRELLDRUGCO., SoleProp., ST.LOUIS.

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



It is preasant to the taste, tones up th stem, 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 thers. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle



S'JACOBS OIL

the zither, from \$3,500 to ing as in health, but those which conthe young woman be a blonde, with vey the mandates of the will, by means of which all voluntary movements are black eyes and otherwise of rare beauty, she may bring from \$4,000 to \$6,made possible (motor fibers) are temporarily out of gear, and do not act at 000. An amateur will pay double that for a choice specimen, well educated all. We may imagine that something in French and other graces." But Mr. of the sort is taking place in night-Cox adds that "this tariff by no means mare. In this the most painful imapplies to the slaves from Africa, the depots for whom are in Scutari unable to move or cry out or in any and in the villages on the Bosway escape from the terrors of the imaginary situation. But it is probable that premature burial could never porus. The black male slave will bring \$90, the black maiden \$75, and take place except the examiner should a eunuch perhaps \$400." We are assured by the author that "the slave has be extremely ignorant or should innot a hard lot. The child of the slave vestigate the condition only superfihas a part of the inheritance of the of breathing and action of the heart to father. More than half the marriages in Turkey are with slaves." Each sobe perceived by the experienced in called wife of the Sultan, for instance, such matters. is a slave, his rank being too exalted The following, from Taylor's Medi-

Certain hysterical cases-fortunately

hese are very rare-show a remark-

compatible with the persistence of life.

to permit of his entering into any marcal Jurisprudence, condenses the matter of apparent death into a very small riage proper. "The fact is," thus Mr. Cox sums up his observations on the space:

"If we allow a proper interval to subject, "slavery in Turkey is but a elapse after the supposed death of a name. The slaves have nothing to person, there can be no difficulty in complain of. The white slaves rush to slavery as an alternative to some thing solving the question, whether the body else and worse; only the black slaves is really dead, even before any of those who are brought from Africa have (in changes which arise from putrefaction the course of transit) undergone the have manifested themselves. The circumstances on which we may rely as horrors of the traditional slave trade. furnishing conclusive evidence of death, Once received, however, the house slave, though perhaps looked down are the following: "1. The absence of circulation and upon as one of under condition, is

respiration for at least an hour, the nevertheless, from infancy to old age, stethoscope being employed if neces-"2. The gradual cooling of the body

to the temperature of the air, the trunk always freed by the mistress or master remaining warm while the members of the household."-N. Y. Sun.

"3. As the body cools, a gradual supervention of a rigid state of the cently died. In his will he directed muscles, successively attacking the that an annuity of \$400 a year be paid limbs and trunk, and ultimately spread- to the servant who should "close his ing through the whole muscular sys- eyes." When this clause was read the tem. When these conditions are ob- servant who performed this office served the proofs of death are conclu- jumped with joy; but his delight was sive; it is unnecessary to wait for signs speedily dampened by the nephew and of putrefaction."-St. Louis Globe- heir of the dead man, who reminded the servant that his master had only

one eye. And the servant actually failed to get his legacy on this absurd -At the organization of a "Young technicality. Woman's Anti-Slang Society" in Chris-

> -Mrs. Louisa Fries, of Cincinnati, is afflicted in a peculiar and unusual manner. She can not remember her own name or residence, and is often placed in embarrassing positions when for the disease is amnesic aphasia, and it is caused by arterial hemorrhage.

make a pretty toilet for dinner luncheon wear.

Tea-gowns of some description are indispensable to women who entertain Try the CURE. HAY-FEVE in the afternoon, and bridal trousseaus invariably contain many varieties of this popular dress.

Ivory faille, relieved with amber. is a popular color-combination. Golden Stomach, Liver green net made up with sage-green velvet is another. Pale chamois, with heliotrope accessories, is an admired combination. Rosy mauve tulle, with silk bodice to match, looks exceedingly well, without other relief than that afforded by the mixture of the materials.

Low-cut bodices are usually draped with folds of silk net, lace or tulle, and the arrangement and kind of garnitures up each side of the bodice-front who do not choose to wear low-cut bodices, but desire a more dressy appearance than the simple high-fashioned corsage allows, frequently discard or omit the sleeves, and wear beaded. ribbon or floral epaulets, with a fall of lace below.

Tulle, over a princesse slip of softly falling silk, is certainly one of the most fashionable gowns for balls and dancing parties, unless in the case of dowagers who act as chaperones and make no pretensions to light fantastic evolutions. A lovely dancing toilet is made of lime-green India silk tulle, with silk of a pale golden apricot in combination. Another is of golden terracotta tulle dotted with gold bead pendants over a slip of darker terracotta silk shot with amber.

Black silk tulle mixed with black silk velvet, relieved with white ostrich feathers, feather aigrettes, and large Portia fan of the same plumage, make an exceedingly handsome toilet. White corded silk with black lace and white feather garnitures is perhaps even more distinguished. White gowns and black lace, trimmed with gold, orange, or maize, are seen in great numbers at all dress entertainments.

Moire silk and moire ribbons look best with white tulle. White moire, in a pale green tint, will be in great use this spring for dressy underskirts, beneath draperies of silk-warp Henrietta cloth, India cashmere, and veiling. Some very effective spring gowns have full skirts and bodices of striped faille. These goods are almost without exception made up on the cross .--N. Y. Evening Post.



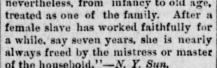
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-A French provincial lawyer re-

Die Chase County Courant, TRUE TO HIS CONSTITUENCY W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Kansas contains more persons who can read and write, in proportion to her population, than any other state in the Tnion.—Leavenworth Times.

Yes: because it has been only those who could read of the wonders, splendor and glory of Kansas who have come into her borders. This is a hint to business men.

of Cool in the old comedy. He puts terized the two distinguished generals be on the free list together with ice! hundred Kansas Repuplicans would This thoughtful and humane states- say. Ingalls is a truer reflex of his man taxes coal, which cooks and party in Kausas than any other Rewarms, but ice, that freezes, he puts publican Senator in Congress. If he the land. What a mercy.

vania is evidently waning to the verge none to blame but themselves. The of extinction. Lackawana county has following clearly sustains our conclubeen one of his strongholds, but the sion. Democrats elected there, on Monday tion to the State Convention. It is evident that the Pennsylvania pro-tectionist can only retain his influence that the roaster had been roasted. A in any quarter by conforming his low fellow named Blackburn, from course to the opinions that the De- Kentucky, in replying to Mr. Ingalls. course to the opinions that the Democracy of other States hold with substantial unamity, and to which even in Pennsylvania, only a small

minority are opposed.

Messrs. Ingalls and Sherman, and other monopoly protectionists are not lacking in influential allies. The latest important declaration in their favor is that made by the Tory Premier. the Marpuis of Salisbury, on Monday night. He, like the Republican leaders in this country, believes that "the doctrine of protection embodies the elements of economic truth." The Liberals of Great Britain disagree with him on this, as well as every other element of his political creed, no less widely than the Democratic majority of American voters disagree

and the time rather early to discuss the matter, but we believe we voice the northwest when we say that Ab-ilene is the proper place to hold the next Democratic State convention. The eastern portion of the State has the group long enough over the central ble thereto, ample hotel accommoda-tions, a capital removal boom, and the only Democratic morning daily in the state—a fit city to hold the great Democratic convention." We second the motion and call for a vote, what say you all, gentlemen.—Emporia Democrat.

The speech of Senator Ingalls delivered in the Senate on the 6th inst. the Santa Ve at this place were very has provoked a degree of comment much surprised to hear that they had and criticism rarely observed in rela- been indefinitely suspended and distion to a public man of to-day. He charged from the employ of the Santa has always had the reputation of be- Fe, in compliance with an order from ing able to stir up the animals on General Manager Goddard, to dis-

Florence Bulleti

Cleveland, but in the main the Republican press of the state have ap-

Mr. Randall ought to play the part than his critics, and when he charac. within reach of the poorest man in is bigoted, inconsistant and intensely partisan, it is because his constitu-

Mr. Randall's strength in Pennsyl- made to blush for shame, they have

refused to be fiery or eloquent, but he talked common sense in a manner that will be very displeasing to Atchi-son people. It may have been un-wise in Mr. Ingalls to refer to Mc-Clellan and Hancock as allies of the

confederacy, for no other reason than

what a speech equal to such an occa-sion should be, as that which Senator Ingalls delivered on the 6th inst.-

Champion. This was written by a man who served in the army, in the same army that Hancock, whose memory Mr. Ingalls assails, led at Gettysburg. Hancock fell on that field wounded calf. This over-production is a ser-ious drawback especially to the cattle A leading Kansas Democratic weekly has this to say in reference to the Democratic State convention; "We know that we are 'small potatoes; "We know that we are 'small potatoes;" We know once a Democratic nominee for Pres-

INCALLS REJECTED.

The Loval Legion has rejected Se

short notice, and in this instance he charge all men who were not actually set the whole menagerie howling. A needed for police duty. This involved few Republican papers have shown a about 8,000 men all along the entire semblance of civility by mildly dis- system. The shops were closed at 5 Cottonwood Fai approqing of Mr. Ingalls' utterances o'clock Saturday afternoon, and prerelative to McClellan, Hancock and sented a deserted appearance. The train dispatcher was also discharged and all the men about the offices, plauded him. The Senior Kansas switchmen, cleaners and frieght han-Senator knows his constituency better | dlers suffered a similar suspension. The men were none the less surprised to recieve orders this (Monday) mornice on the free list. Why not air and as "allies of the confederacy," he said ing to return to work, the great water? Surely air and water ought to that which seventy-five in every one. strike which has tied up the Santa Fe system for the past few days and which was the cause of their discharge having been declared off by Chnirman Conroe, of the grievance committee. The yards presented an appearance decidedly in contrast to that of last ency has made him so, and if they are week, and this morning the switch engines were hurrying to and fro, as if to mend as quick as possible the great flaw in the business of the Santa Fe railroad system. Freight trains were Democrats elected there, on Monday Atchison Globe. (Rep.) Much as arriving and departing almost con-of last week, an anti-Randall delega- we admire Mr. Ingalls of Atchison, stantly during the night, and the stantly during the night, and the yards this morning were filled with cars that had been handled. The news that the strike had been lifted, was received with universal expressions of approval and joy. The night trains went through last night as usual, carrying mail and passengers. The train which arrived in this city on Saurdap evening at 7 o'clock, was one of the longest that ever passed that they had consented to become Emporia, having thirteen heavily Democratic candidates, but it was loaded coaches. It was pulled by brutal in the fellow Blackburn to theight engine No For with freight engine No. 506, with engineer brutal in the fellow Blackburn to compare the military record of Mr. Ingalls with the military records of McClellan and Hancock Atchison Patriot: We do not re-member ever having read a speech that so perfectly meets our idea of

THE STRIKE OFF

Saturday evening the employees of

Emporia Democrat

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CATTLE

There is clearly an over-production in the cattle business, and it interests every tax-paying and renting farmer take the lead in this direction. You ious drawback, especially to the cattle does not suit you, or if you do not to \$4,00 per suit. Good all-wool value so rapidly that they can hardly school, and go straight forward in the SCOTCH CHEVIOTS are among which do not come. The direct secure the assistance of the school, is nothing makes a more neat or cause of this is the use of foreign and perhaps thereby secure the co- servicable business suit than these capital in the cattle raising business operation of the school officers and a goods, which are fast growing in

capital in the cattle raising business operation of the school onders and popularity. on the public domain, rent-free and goodly number of the patrons of the IN MORE DRESSY SUITS and western portion, and we think it is high time to call a halt. Abilene is centrally located and easily accessi-the Senations reference to Convert to Convert the Senations reference to Con the Senators reference to General and then be ahead of the man who ested in the planting of trees, and ton cutaways and Prince Alberts Hancock, who was for some time raises cattle on his own land. The then they will be more likely to fence. We have all grades, from a good all-wool black worsted suit at \$9.00 use of the government land for stock- Plant the trees and beautify the Senator Ingalls made his speech on raising purposes retards rather than grounds as best you can, and then the to the finest imported goods. Our assortment of men's and assists the settlement of the extreme district will fence so protect them. boys' suits is much larger than Western States and Territories. Don't be afraid your school site is ever before, and it will pay as weil names had been before the comman- Home seekers do not care to go where not a permanent one, for a beautiful as interest you to look, them over dery the requisite period, and were to they are likly to be persecuted, or to site is worth more than a poor one, and get our prices. have their crops over run by herds of though it be for sale. Our stock of Extra Pants is cattle. There is a remedy for this. very complete and includes a large J. C. DAVIS ,County Sup't. number of fine dress pants in fine Hereafter the Chicago Bakery will sell thirty loaves of bread for one dol-lar, and deliver the same anywhere in imported goods; it.also includes the largest assortment and best strictly as it prohibits the poor settown. Leave your orders, and buy your tickets of Frank Oberst. values in three and four dollar pants in the market.



BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALT Y

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN 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.

SUCCESSIONS TO TEACHERS, Schools and to School Officers.

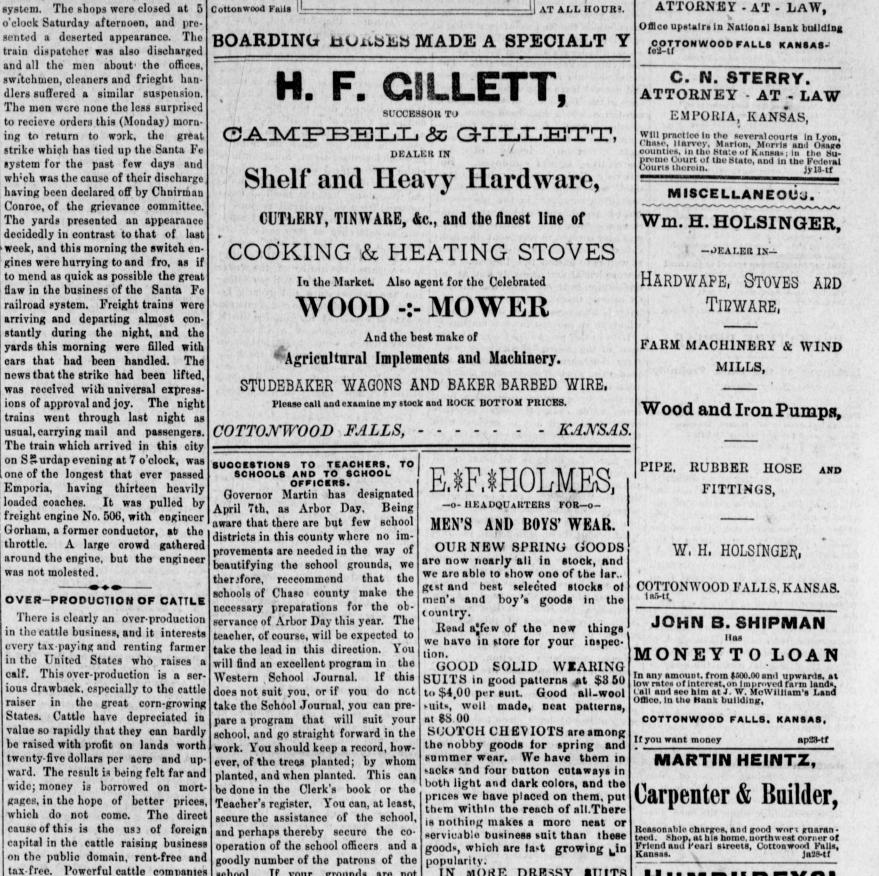
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS.

HOLMES, Governor Martin has designated

-o- HEADQUARTERS FOR-o-April 7th, as Arbor Day, Being MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. **OUR NEW SPRING GOODS** beautifying the school grounds, we are now nearly all in stock, and therefore, reccommend that the we are able to show one of the lar. schools of Chase county make the gest and best selected stocks of men's and boy's goods in the necessary preparations for the ob-

country. servance of Arbor Day this year. The Read a few of the new things teacher, of course, will be expected to we have in store for your inspection.

> GOOD SOLID WEARING SUITS in good patterns at \$350 suits, well made, neat patterns,



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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, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM.

To which we say: "yea."

The President has earned the undying hatred of the Senator from Kan-sas by rising to the Presidency from a local office in one fifth of the time that Mr. Ingalls has spent in the con spicuity of the Senate, without any perceptible progress in the direction of the WhiteHouse, and Mr. Ingalls was of course, happiest in his own mind in the coarsely offensive and utterly unprovoked sneers, he made at the President of the United States. Mr. Ingalls managed to scoff at the wounds General Black received fight-ing for the Union. while John James Ingalls was a peaceful judge advocate in the volunteer service of his adopted by upon the other two names, and un State, wielding law books instead of a favorably upon that of the Senator sword, and, as Mr. Blackburn said, punishing Jayhawkers for robbing henroosts. He stigmatized General Hancock and General McClellan as title him to admission to the order. Hancock and General McClellan as the allies of the confederates—a re-mark which some of the old soldiers may have the bad taste to remember against Mr. Ingalls—and of course, he was bitter and seathing and caustic in the blackballing is well under-stood. Ingalls held a state commis-sion as Judge Advocate of a Kansa his allusions to Senator Vest and regiment, and participated in two his allusions to Senator Vest and Blackburn, at whom, primarily, his speech was aimed. His sweeping re-mark that no Democratic constit-uency in the south had ever elected a loyal man to either house of Congress or as Governor of a State, was at once replied to by the mention of the names of John Han-cock of Texas, Frank Wolford of Kentucky, Governor Walker of Vir-ginia and one or two others. The reginia and one or two others. The re-ply of Mr. Blackburn was dignified and eloquent, and not vitriolic in its and eloquent, and not vitriolic in its reference to Mr. Ingalls, considering the speech he had just made. Both gentlemen were applauded on the floor of the Senate as well in the gal-leries in spite of the efforts of the pre-siding officer. Since Mr. Blaine re-tired from the Presidential race Mr. Ingalis has regarded with profound numbers over 400 members, including contempt all the gentlemen in his contempt all the gentlemen in his own party, who have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. Members of the G. A. R. are request-ed to take notice that when ex-con federates malign them on the floor of the Senate, it is John James Ingalls the Senate, it is John James Ingalls whe arises and puts the rebel horde to flight. Mr. Ingalls is still defend-ing the old flag as he did twenty-five years ago—with his vocal apparatus —and he has not written to anyone that if nominated for the Presidency he would decline it—*Chicag*) Tribune. (Base Not ward to anyone that if nominated for the presidency he would decline it—*Chicag*) Tribune. (Rep.)

the Grand Commander of the Legion. Tuesday. The Legion Commandery met on Wednesday eyening. Three

be voted on that night. The ballot for election to membership is a secret one, and five blackballs are sufficient Let Congress prohibit the unpaid use to shut out a candidate. On Wednes- of public land for grazing purposes, as day it became known to some of the friends of Ingalls that there was a tler from taking timber from the pubmovement among the old officers lic land to build his cabin with, or to under Hancock to blackball Ingalls keep his family from freezing .- Amerwhen his name was reached at the ican Agriculturist For April. meeting on that night. Sooner than have such occur, the friends of the campaigns and five battles. The technicality of the Legion committee was that his commission came from the State and not from the general

government. This technicality has been previously passed upon in several applications to Legion membership, and it has been held hitherto, that where the government reimbursed the State for such State troops, the helders of commissions were eligible.

nearly all of the prominent ex-officers of the army and many Senators and Representatives. The members are of three classes. The third class is composed of those who rendered distinguished services to the country in a under any of the three classes.

ST. PATRICK.

Yesterday, Saturday, March 17, men were to be seen everywh ere on the streets wearing a bit of green ribbon. Once all men so decorated would have been set down as Irish-GIVE YOUR BOYS AND men, but yesterday all nationalities and both colors were "wearing of the green." This shows how all mankind eventualy come together in honoring man's memory. Once Patrick was Irelands exclusive saint; now he is revered and well spoken of in all christendom. Not much is known is about him, and yet what is known is all to the point that he was a good man, who wrought in some way good man, who wrought in some way good for Ireland. Perhaps that is all a legend about his driving the snakes out of Ireland, but it is evident that he drove something out that hurt Ire-land. Probably nobody has had so very many poor boys named after him as St. Patrick, which shows that he has always been popular in the right place with the majority. In fact there is no saint who is counted as the special patron of the rich people, but of all the list of poor people's saints. Patrick remains the chief of all .- Newton Republican.

St. Patrick's day was observed in like manner here and at Strong City.

DONT LIKE INCALLS' SPEECH Leavenworth Standard.

does not have that appearance .- Topeka Capital.

ource.

This is the voice of every Republiand McClellan. dom. Our BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

department is very complete. IN OVERALLS, working shirts ond pants, we have a large variety of well made, strong wearresisting goods, and at prices so you can afford to buy a good article

Our HAT STOCK includes most everything you can wish for. and is twice as large as ever before and includes some extra big values. We can give you most any color and in any shape you desire. in cluding many novelties in new spring shapes and colors.

In Boots and Shoes; as in every thing else in our line; we endeavor

to carry the largest and best selected stock the market affords twenty two years experience in For the coming spring and sumthe school room, and actual basi- mer we have out done all our preness, where, at less ban halt the vious efforts in our boot and shoe expenses, all the advantages of the stock. We have placed in stock best city business colleges can be some extra big bargains in men's shoes.

We have all styles of fine dress keeping. Commercial Law, Bank- shoes in Lace, Congress and Butiug, Commercial Arithmetic, Pen- ton, from a \$2,59 shoe, which is manship, Civil Government, Rapid the best value ever offered to the Calculation, Grammar, Letter- trade, and must be seen to be apwriting, Spelling, etc., etc, on preciated, to the finest calf.kin Monday, March 26, '88. and Kangaroo hand-made goods. and Kangaroo hand-made goods. Big assortment and values in

The Professor having been eugaged so long as an educator. has onr line of three aud four dollar liscovered many methods of ab- shoes.

breviating the students work, and We have just received a large Senator Ingalls' most intimate friends unite in the opinion that Blackburn literally eat him up in the debate in the Senate, on Tuesday. It dent more than double the infor-ity, are the leaders. guaranteeing the industrious stu- which, for durability, fit and qualdent more than double the infor- ity, are the leaders.

As we handle MEN'SandBOYS mation, gained through any other No better opportunity will ever to show a very large assortment. be presented to secure a business and at prices that will not tail to educatien. We ask a libera' please you. All goods marked in plain figupport.

Wisdom is the principal ures-strictly one price. in d: therefore, get wis- E F. HOLMES. thing; therefore, get wis-The Leading Clothier.

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a use of cures. Empire, En cures. Congestion, Infammations... Fevers, Congestion, Infammations... Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.... Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants Diarrheae of Children or Adults..... Diarrheae, Griping, Billous Colic.... narrnea of Unidren or Adults... holera Morbus, Vomiting... oughs, Cold, Bronchitis... eurslga, Toottache, Faceache... eadaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. yspepsia, Billous Stomach. yspepsia. Bilious Stomach...... uppressed or Painful Periods...... roup, Congh. Difficult Breathing.... roup, Congh. Difficult Breathing.... alt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptices... theumatism, Rheumatic Pains... ever and Ague, Chills, Malaria... [les, Bilnd or Bleeding...... phthaimy, or sore, or weak Eyes...



PECIFICS.

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Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

A GENTS WANTED to Canvass for Adver-tising Patronage. A small amount of work done with tack and intelligence may pro-duce a considerable income. Agentsearnsoveral hundred dollars in commissionain a single season and incur no personal responsibility. Enquire at the nearest newspaperoffice and learnthat ours is the best known and best equipped establish-ment for placing advertisements in newspapers and conveying to advertisements in newspapers and conveying to advertisers the information which they require in order to make their invest-ments wisely and profitably. Men of good ad-dress, or women, if well informed and practical, may obtain authority tosolicitad vertising patron-age for us. Apply by letter to Gro. P. Rownit, & Co. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

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in postage stamps for a new Nickel Plated Stem Winder and Stem Setter Watch, just patented. Address ROY JACKSON, Box 15, 311 East 104th street, N. Y. City. Mention this paper. feb9-4w

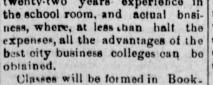
RICHLY Rewarded are those wh read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and femilies. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day who is willing to work, either per day, who is willing to work; either sox; voung ot old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can doit as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Ad-dress STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

GIRLS A BUSINESS EDUCATION. JAMES L. OTTERMAN, M. S., M. D., PRINCIPAL. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Chase County Com-

mercial College.

A Business College at your own home conducted by a teacher of



The Binge County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888 next Sunday morning.

TH.

day.

trade

week.

tending a business college.

at her uncle's, Capt. M. Brown's.

The Rev. W. F. Matthews, of Park

ville, Mo., visited Mr. B. H. Burton, of

A most enjoyable dance was had a

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shaft awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let he chips fall where they may." his business trip to Chicago.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

C. R. S. S. S. M.	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 col.	
1 week 2 weeks 8 weeks 2 months 8 months 6 months 6 months	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50	\$1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00 9.00	\$2.00 2.50 3.00 3.25 5.20 7.50 12.00	\$ 3 00 4 00 4 50 5 00 8 50 11 00 20 00	\$ 5.50 7.00 8.25 9 59 14.00 20.00 82.50	\$10.00 18.00 15.00 17.08 25.00 32.50 55.00 85.00	

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. Strong City, on Wednesday of last RAST. TOX.EX. AL.EX. E.EX. K C.E.
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 Safford...
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Lost springs	5 53	7 50	the rest s
	And the second second	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.	0101030 0

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cold nights, just now.

Warm and windy, Sunday. Mr. Eugene Vetter has gone to

Coronado. Frogs were croaking, Saturday and Sunday nights.

Mr. J. V. Sanders was down to Emporia, last week.

There will be confirmation service at Last Saturday afternoon Miss Nellie the Lutheran church in Strong City. Young gave her playmates a very pleasant dancing party in the sample w room of Central Hotel, the occasion Mr. Walter Holsinger has returned being the ninth anniversary of her from Kansas City, where he was at birth.

Mrs. C. B. Beals, of New York. an Mr. Geo. B. Carson, manager of L old friend of Mr. and Mrs. E, A. A. Loose & Co., has returned from Kinne, stopped off here, last week, on her return from Colorado, and visited Miss Maggie Stephenson, of Clem that lady and gentleman for a couple ents, was in town, last week, visiting of days.

Mr. Matt. McDonald, President of Mr. Geo. Ellsworth has moyed from the Emmet Club, presented the public here to his farm near Florence, where

schools of Strong City with the buntwe hope his harvest may be great. ng used in decorating the Opera Mrs. J. N. Nye and her daughter House, at that place, for the Emmet Miss Mamie, left, yesterday, for a visit celebration. at their old home, at Marietta, Ohio.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City came in from Colorado, one day last tee, went to Topeka, last week, to atweek, and left the next day, for Joliet tend the Committee meeting, and to be present at the convention of Republi-Mr. H. D. Maynard, of the firm of

> Dr. H. R. Schmidt, of Strong City. returned from Halstead, last Thursday, where he had been called by the serious illness of his mother who, we are sorry to announce, died, the latter part of week before last.

Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen Nursery, Door county, Wis., has added to his as-sortment, until now he has nearly fifty varieties of Evergreens, and fully as many Deciduous trees, which he offers to the trade at low rates.

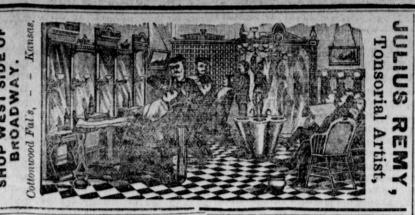
commemorative of our Saviour's tri-"Under the Laurels," produced at Pratt's Music Hall, on the 7th, by our young people, was a decided success The young actors and actresses, al

though novices in the art, displayed no small amount of dramatic talent ound house, on Tuesday of last week, and the evening was a most enjoyable one. The company showed its benev-olence and good taste by donating the olence and good taste by donating the net proceeds, \$25, to the school li-brary, which probably accounted for the unusual number of the school population present. In this connec-tion the following resolution will ex-plain itself; *Resolved*, That we, the pupils and teachers of the public schools, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, hereby express our sincere thanks to

quested to be present. WM. E. CHESNEY, Chairman.

The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus. O. S. F., on returning to Strong City, from Hope, on Wednesday of last week, received the sad news of the death of his confrere, the Rev. Father Acurse Baine, O. S. F., stationed at St. Boniface church, in Louisville, Ky.

wreck on the Eric railroad, near Scio. from a long and severe spell of ill-N. Y., on Sunday of last week, while ness.



The meeting of the Chase County

Teachers'Association held at Matfield

sented by the teacker and others. All

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS., January 15th, 1888. Notice is here by given that the following-mamed settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judge of the District, or in his ab-sence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on March 30th, 1888, viz; H. E. No. 20807 of Charles Wolfram, Cahola, Kas, for the N E ½ of see 12, Tp 18, Range 8, East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Mason Yonng, Wil-liam Doyle, Thomas Davis, of Cahola, Chase county, Kansas, and John Errickson, of Saford, Chase county, Kansas, S. M. PALMER, Register. Green, on Saturday, March 17, was largely attended, and was one of the most interesting and successful meetings held this year. Every school district, but one in the southern part of the county (where the school is now in session) was repre-

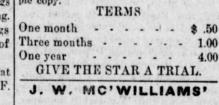
LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6734 December 30th, 1857. Notice is bereby given that the following-maned settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make that he District, or in his ab-sence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Octonwood Falls, Kansas, on Mar H 5th, 1888, viz H. E. No. 2000, of Henry Howe, Cabola, Kansas, for the southwest 4, of section 2, in wanship 18, of range 8 east mames the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz; Delbert, Eldred, William Wolfram, Cabola, M. C. Newton, Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M PALMER, Register.

S. M PALMER, Register.



The Star is the acknowledged leading e.en ing paper published in the west It contains in a concise form all the news of the world up to 5 o'clock p.m. of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news from twelve to twenty hours in ad-vance of morning contemporaties. It publishes the Kan-as tity Markets, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets—including the closing reports from New York, Chicao, St. Louis and Kansas City.

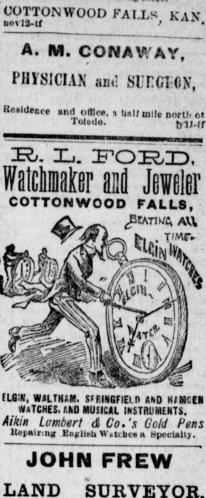
City. It controls and publishes exclusively the full day Associated Press Report, and a large line of special telegrams. THE STAR has the largest average daily circulation of any paper published between st. Louis and San Francisco. The large character and good variety of its miscellaneous reading, its exhausive, telegraph news, its forcible and independent utterings on principal questions makes it one of the most popular and influential papers publiseed in the west. Ask your postmaster, or write for a sam-ple copy.



LANDS.

FARMS,

-:-AND LOANS MONEY .-:-



PHYSICIANS

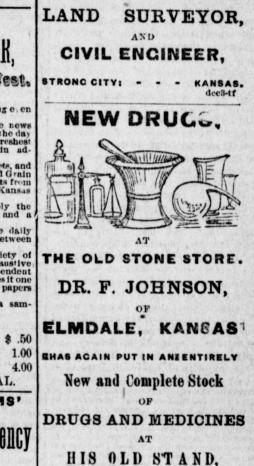
STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Daug Store.

L. M. ZANH

W. STONE.



hereby express our sincere thanks to rill lead to his recovery. C. J. LANTRY. The Bazaar Union Labor Club will The Bazaar Union Labor Club will meet at the Bazaar school house, on that we shall further show our appreciation of said gift by a careful perusal and study of the books which said money will buy.—School News.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

The Lyceum closed its meetings or the season last Friday evening The debates and contest readings have formed all important features of their entertainments.

There was a very pleasant party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. F Nesbit, last Friday evening.

Chase County Land Agency

Miss Grace Hays has recovered

"R."

the Conference.

Mr. Jas. Ryburn has returned, af te City, last week, visiting the Rev. Fathan extended absence, er Boniface Niehas, O. S. F. Mr. J. C. Farrington was down to Tuesday night of last week, there Emporia, last Friday. was a very pleasant dance at the Hotel

A new school district, No. 58, has been organized in the south part of this county, formed out of Nos. 12 n Strong City, on that day. Mr. J. W. Brown left, Saturday, for Madison, Greenwood county, where he has bought an outfit and gone into Mr. John D. O'Connell, of Strong

The Rev. Mr. Snyder, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Matfield Green, has been sent to Altoona by log, answers to the name of Grover. The Lybarger-Countz sale, near Homestead, at which Mr. B. U.

Schlaudecker was the auctioneer, was a most successful sale. Our city school library fund row

reaches \$100, about one half of which is the result of entertainments, and the rest a special levy.

Miss Laura Moore, of Vernon, has gone to Argonia, Sumner county, on a visit to her sisters, Mrs. Dr. Janeway and Miss Belle Moore.

Mr. S. D. Luce, of Colorado Springs Col., in the service of Messrs. 1. Lantry & Sons, made a business visit to Strong City, last week.

Now is the time to have your horse photographs printed, and the COURANT office is the place to get it done with neatness and dispatch.

The Very Rev. J. F. Cunningham.

V. G. of Leavenworth, was at Strong on his way here, from London, Eng., The Misses Julia and Ella McCabe

Capt. Henry Brandley, Secretary of the Republican State Central Commit-

can Clubs, yesterday. Maynard & George, Kansas City, gave

this office a pleasant call, last Thurs-Mr. E. F. Holmes has had some new shelving put into his store, to meet the demands of his increasing

to the trade at low rates. Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday,

umphant entry into Jerusalem. Palms will be blessed and distributed at the 10 o'clock mass, at the Catholic church

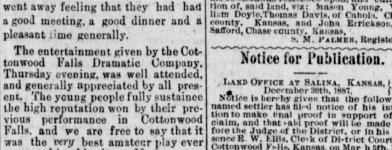
While working in the well at the

City, had two fingers of his left hand broken by a plank falling from the top of the well and onto his hand. LOST:-A dark red Irish Setter

A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for any information that will lead to his recovery

Monday evening, March 26, '88, at 7:30 p. m. All members are especially re-

Mr. Alfred Lee, who was in the



fied that they will always be warmly welcomed in this city, and will always be complimented by a good house.— Strong City Republican.

Mrs. J. K. Crawford visited friends in Emporia, last week.

The railroad bridge across the Cot tonwood, is being painted.

Mr. Joseph Hartley, of Elmdale has been granted a pension.

Miss Mabel Brockett began teaching at Wonsevu, last week.

Mr. Lawrence Sheehan returned, last week, from Rulo, Nebraska.

Miss Jessie Wazher is now teaching the school in District No. 56.

Mr. A. D. Rilea returned, yesterday, from the east part of the State.

The Hon. M. A. Campbell, of Ply mouth, was in town, last Tuesday.

Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, left, Tuesday of last week, for California.

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, visited at Council Grove, last week.

Mr. B. Lantry shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday.

Mr. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, spent a day at home, last week. Mr. H. P. Brocketts has put a new,

picket fence in front of his residence.

Mr. Jas. Inglis went to Topeka, Tuesday, to work on the Capitol building.

Mr. L. P. Jenson has put a new. picket fence to the south of his premises

Mrs. Elmer B, Johnston is again able to be up, after a severe spell of sick Rheinhart, of the Strong City exten-

ley, of Mathield Green, has been in- illness of her mother. creased.

Miss Carrie Breese has gone to teaching again, after a vacation of two months.

Mr. F. Oberst has put a new, stone the duties of the position. sidewalk in front of his bakery and confectionary.

his house, several days last week, by malarial fever.

City, last week.

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong terests of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons. City, was down to Kansas City, last He will return home, this week. week, on business.

Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker has moved into Mr. M. M Young's residence, west of Central Hotel.

Grand, Strong City, at which McDonald Bros. furnished the music. Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and her children, Paul and Tot, and Miss Linda Hollingsworth have returned from

their winter's visit in Florida. On Wednesday evening of last week Miss Mary Steiner entertained a number of her friends at the home of her grand-mother, Mrs. M. E. Overall.

Rain, sleet and snow, Monday and Monday night, and snow about an inch deep, Tuesday morning, nearly all of which melted away, during that day.

We regret to lose Mr. David Ford, who has returned to Cottonwood Falls He is a kind man and a good watch-maker and jeweler .-- Florence Bullettn, Mr. H. P. Brockett has just sold all of the horses he had left on hand, this spring, except a two-year-old trotting filly, to a Mr. Francis, of Osage coun-

ty, for \$3,000. Mr. Aaron Hussong, who recently purchased two lots from Mr. J. F.

Kirk, in College Hill addition to Strong City, has the foundation laid for a residence.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., last week, received an order for stone from Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, for quantity to Abilene.

Mrs. Rheinhart. wife of Engineer sion, was called to her former home in The pension of Capt. Henry Brand- New York, last week, by the sericus

> Mr E. W. Tanner. Vice-President here, last week, fromhis former home

Mr. Chas. Cottell, an employe at the Sheriff E. A. Kinne was confined to from Topeka, and moved into Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's new cottage, near the

Lutheran church, Strong City. Missouri points, to look after the in-

Mr. William Lecoss and Miss Car-

oline Schimpff, of Clements, were married, on Monday last, in the Catholic church, of this city, by the Rev. Father Fowler.-Florence Bulletin.

arrived kere, Tuesday afternoon, ac- Nellie and Minnie Leonard and Mr. I companied by his brother, Jack, who C. Warren, attended the Teachers went on to meet him, when the news Association at Matfield Green, last got here that he was in said wreck. Saturday.

The first of last week a train, in charge of Mr. Tom Trainer, general foreman for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, passed through Strong City, on its way

to Ft. Madison, Iowa, from Colorado. goods. It was run through as special, and made some extraordinarily fast time on the trip.

A man, named F. M. Boyles, had on

exhibition in this city, last Monday, a live rooster, with its head severed from its body, the head being preserved in alcohol. It was beheaded, February 22, the head being cut off just above the ears, and, no doubt, leaving part of the brain.

While digging the well at the roundhouse the petrified bones of a buffalo

were found at a depth of thirty-three feet. One of the horns is in a perfect state of preservation, and the other is nearly so. As the remains are not those of a prehistoric animal, the

mystery is, how they got so far below the surface.

The Chase County Republican Club has been organized withe the following officers: Chas. W. Jones, Pres.; J. W. Byram, V. P.; W. A. Morgau, Sec'y; J. S. Doolittle, Treas.; Executive Committee-J. C. Davis tank foundations, and shipped a large Falls; J. M. Rose, Diamond Creek; W. B. Gibson, Cottonwood; C. A. Sayre, Cedar; J. W. Wilson, Toledo.

and W. G. Patton, Bazaar. The Cottonwood Stone Company has

been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000, all subscribed, the object of the company being to work the quar-

of the State Exchange Bank, arrived ries of Mr. H. N. Simmons, west of Strong City. The officers are: H. N. in St. Louis, Mo., and has assumed Simmons, Pres.; Robt. Clemens, V.-P.; H. V. Simmons, Secy.; John McDowall, Treas. Directors-Ed. A. Hilde-

brand, H. V. Simmons, Robert Clem ens and John McDowall. About 3 o'clock. Sunday afternoon

aropped out of the neek yoke when in in-front of Central Hotel, causing the horses to run away, and upset the bug gy in front of Johnston & Kirker's drug store, breaking the tongue and double tree and throwing Mr. Ferrigo to street, without injury, however. The team was stopped near the Eureka House, unhurt. No further damage. Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons shipped Mr. D. M. Ross, of Strong City, left, team south, on Broadway, the tongue fifty car loads of stone from Strong last Thursday, for Courtney and other dropped out of the neck yoke when in

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Burton Bros., at Strong City, are receiving their spring stock. Be sure to call and examine prices and compare meh8 tf

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolitule &

Brown & Roberts have all the furni ture and undertaking goods in Cotton wood Falls, and will sell them cheap J. S. Doolittle & Son have then shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

For best cabinet photoes go to Rice's gallery, west side of the Court-house Cottonwood Falls. feb16-tf L. W. Heck will sell you mixed paints, oils, varpish, lead, brushes, etc. Get his prices before buying elsewhere Any quantity or shade mixed to order.

Wanted, thirty tons of good, bright, prairie hay, for which I will pay six dollars per ton delivered at my barn. B. LANTRY. Rice, the photographer, enlarges pictures in water colors, India ink, or

Crayon. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf The best bran in the market, at

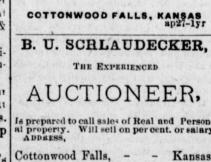
Somers & Trimble. Latest style of new dress goods, at Burton Bros., Strong City.

Did vou say graham flour? we have it, Somers & Trimble. Yes L. W. Heck will sell you any amount

of paints or varnish you want. Brushes furnished free of charge to parties doing their own painting. mch8-tf Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Ford, der Unrinkener zu Goton werde Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat.

A large and complete stock of spring



INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last among the wonders of il.ventury. Not least a method and system of work that can Is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country with-out separating the workers from their hames. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no spe-cial ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and re-turn 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 morey right away bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outfit free. Addre-4 TRUE & CO., Au-gusts, Maine. der8 lyr

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAS... March 15th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that Robert Wicohaus has iled notice of intention to make final proof before E. W. Ellis, Clerkof District Court, at his office in Cottonwood Fall on Saturiay the 28th day of April, 1888, on timber culture application No. 2748, for the se quarter of section No 26, in township No 19 South, range No 6 Bast. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Charles A. Stoehr, William Kochler. Julius Panzram, and Her-man Panzram, all of Eindale, Kansas. S.M. PALMER, Register

THE CREAM of all BOOKS of

ADVENTURE. Condensed into One Volume. PIONEER AND DARING HEROES. aug5-tf



Cracks, Corns, THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY aplishes for everybody exactly what is claime

Piles.

Sores, Spavin

Bruises

Bunions

for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity the Mustang Liniment is found in its universa pplicability. Everybody needs such a medicine The Lamberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Piencer needs it—can't get along without The Farmer needs it in his house, his stal and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman ne

it in liberal supply affoat and ashore. The Horse-funcier needs it—it is his best triend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it-it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stabio for use when wanted.

PATRIOTIC MR. DEPEW.

His Entire Career Suggestive of Worship of the Golden Calf.

To learn patriotism at the feet of Chauncey M. Depew was a refreshing novelty afforded some portion of the town the other day.

And who is Chauncey M. Depew, the teacher thus selected upon Washingabout their country? Chauncey M. Depew was the familiar and the counselor of the Vanderbilts during the era of stock watering and stock jobbing which made the Vanderbilts almost unprecedently rich, and, the seniors being now gathered to their fathers, Depew properly succeeds to the presidency of the New York Central road. Were Jay Gould as smooth and finished a talker as Mr. Depew with equal pro- of his policy so undeniable, that the priety he might have been invited to Chicago to stimulate wild Western sentiment in favor of George Washington, E pluribus unum and a high protective tariff.

During the war Mr. Depew's patriotism was of that not uncommon order which contented itself with urging pretty much every body else to shoulder a musket. Artemus Ward flourished at the beginning of the war and sacrificed all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country with quite as much unctuous satisfaction as Mr. Depew, then a stalwart young fellow, patted Peekskill youth upon the back and bade them go forth at their country's call. If the rebellion could have been suppressed by speeches Depew would have done his full share in the glorious work, but to shoot and be shot at was not according to his ideal of patriotism, and he continued during some years of strife to wish the Union well in very pretty phrases. However, if Mr. Depew never served his country with his sword he was quite willing to take a seat in its millionaire Senate. and, when Messrs. Conkling and Platt resigned, the patriot Depew, well-known in the lobby at Albany, ap-peared as an applicant for one of the vacancies. Depew is a man fit to stand by Stanford, of the Pacifics, and would neatly have paves the way for that plutocrat of the coast. Mr. Depew's candidacy was looked on with favor in certain quarters, but there were many candidates, and the balloting was long continued. Mr. Depewdid not remain until the finish. On the 8th of July he withdrew his name, forty-one unavailing ballots having been taken, but repelled various charges and accusations that had been made in regard to his position and conduct. When Mr. Depew rolls into Chicago in his private car to instruct us upon Washington's birthday concerning our duty to our country, it may interest us to inquire what these charges were. Happily the report of the committee of the Assembly, charged with investiga-tion into allegations of bribery and corruption, is available. The Republican majority of the committee said:

The testimony of Mr. Bradley was direct and Distive, and he unequivocally charged that on the the day of June last he was approached by Hon. Loren B. Sessions, a member of the pres-ent Senate of this Statz, who at the same time offered and paid to him the sum of \$2,000 for the purpose of influencing and inducing him to change his vote for United States Senator and to cast his vote for Chauncey M. Depew for that The denial of M Sessions was definite as the charge of Mr. Bradley, and his testimony in support thereof was equally pos-itive. The remaining evidence in the case is circumstantfal. Evidence was adduced upon the investigation tending to prove that active members of the Assembly had been approached by one Charles A. Elwards with corrupt pro-posals and offers of money for the purpose of influencing their votes for Chauncey M. Depew.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP. How His Party Is Affected by the Plumed

We have already expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine's letter is to be taken with several grains of salt. It

is a feat of political marksmanship which seems intended, like the famous shot of the farmer's boy, to "hit if it's ton's birthday to stir the hearts of a deer and miss if it's a calf." Should Americans and inform their minds any thing turn up between now and the middle of June to convince the famous letter-writer that he has a good fighting chance to be elected, he will doubtless contrive to make his letter miss the mark.

But should the political situation remain unchanged, it is easy to believe that Mr. Blaine is sincere. The strength of President Cleveland before the country is so great, the popularity Plumed Knight may well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. Blame has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that Blaine can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means

certain that he will desire it. It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question who will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. Blaine keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

John Sherman is now in the lead. because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magaates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse any thing like popular enthusiasm. Much is said of his record as a financier, but this, while it includes some fortunate incidents, is so full of contradictions, inconsistencies and blunders that under the fierce light of a Presidential campaign it would prove a great disadvantage to him rather than a help.

Assuming that Blaine is out of the field, New England can not be said to possess any formidable candidate. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Edmunds, of Vermont, have until lately monopolized the "favorable mention; but quite recently our own Hoar, of Massachusetts, has had a puff or two. The latter need hardly be considered. It is enough to say of Senator Edmunds that he is scarcely as strong now as he was when he was rejected by the conventions of 1880 and 1884. Senator Hawley may turn out to be a strong candidate, but he comes from a small State, and even if he could save the Republicans it would not avail unless he could carry other States which his party failed to carry in 1884. New York presents Depew and Ev-

arts, with Hiscock in the background. Depew would be a very strong candidate in some circles, but his intimate relations with the Vanderbilt monopolies would tell heavily against him with the people. Senator Evarts, though a great lawyer, has proved too insignifi-cant a quantity in his brief career as a

THE SAGUENAY RIVER. Some of the Beauties of the World's Deepest Stream.

actor in this way? Let us see. The river is probably the deepest The stream in the world; excepting in a name of the Great Colorado river, into few places the general depth is from 600 to 900 feet; and the bottom of the Saguenay at its mouth is 600 feet below the bottom of the St. Lawrence. Thus a low point of rock at the shore or an island is really the top of a great hill springing up steeply from the bottom, and many of the cliffs are not half out of water. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the currents of the river are violent and eccentric: in some places the ebb stream runs from four to six miles an hour; the eddies along the shores are like those on a rapid; and the undercurrents sometimes lay hold of a vessel and turn her about or hold her still in spite of a tow-Hemenway expedition. boat. Before the use of tow-boats, a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes against the rocks, drifted and

lodged . on a ledge, when the tide fell capsized in deep As anchorage is very rarely water. found, large iron rings were let into the rocks, and vessels even now sometimes tie up to the cliffs and await a fair wind. The tide, for some unexplained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity in the Saguenay; thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current very rarely ceases to flow out of the river, yet high tide arrives at Chicoutimi only forty-five minutes later tinent. than Tadousac-seventy miles. On

the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadousae to Murray Bay-about thirty-five miles. The source of the Saguenay, Lake St. John, seems like a Northern sea. The pale twilight lasts far into the nightsition of English words to be found in until the aurora borealis hangs its America. It was changed by some mystic veil across the sky. The beaches, person of perverted sensibilities to Berlin, and is now so called! In Easta mile or mcre wide in summer, the sharp waves raised by a wind on this ern North Carolina is a pretty village very shallow basin, the screaming gulls once called by the euphonious Indian all make you look for a tide and for name of Nahunta. When we last viswhite-winged ships. But only a bark ited the place it was called Fremont. cance now and then comes along from Comment is unnecessary. - American one of the thirteen rivers descending Naturalist. by many falls and caseades from the fcrest-covered mountains; and the pinched-up farms scattered along the

shores add to the arctic sentiment, felt even on a summer's day. The Saguenay comes into being as lusty twins, the Little and the Grand Dischargedeep narrow channels worn in the rock. They run on separately for some miles through rapids and pools, and finally come together at the foot of Alma Island, at the Vache Caille. There begin the Gervais Rapids, three or four miles long; at their foot the river enters a smooth, quiet stretch of fifteen miles to the Grand Remousthe most furious cascade and the most turbulent eddy of the river; and then. after a few more miles of falls and cascades, the Saguenay ends its rapid taught. career, where it meets the tide near Chicoutimi. With the exception of a few clearings, the forest still covers the abrupt hills crowding upon the of mountains in paste, with rivers of river. The Grand Discharge is a beautiful region; the stream is filled with an metic and geometry the innovations archipelago of small islands, some black, bare rocks, others tree-crowned or decked with rich mosses; it has all blocks of wood to prove their geometthe virgin seclusion and quiet of a rical theorems.

lake, enclosed by a shore of bold, pic- The boys will not be made carpen-

SOILS FOR ONIONS.

An Experienced Grower Declares Himsel in Favor of Mucky Land.

Spanish-American historian of three

once more throw away our char-

that we must

centuries ago,

Onions, like cabbages, will thrive on which the Salt river ultimately finds its any soil, gravely, mucky or elayey, if way, was the Tison-a dignified such soils are properly prepared for name, capable almost of any applicathe crop. Each of these soils will give tion. The region of the Moquis was its character to the crop; those raised Tesayan. The region of the Puerco on a gravely soil will ripen down the earliest, be a bright straw color, which a good man goes wrong. river of the East was Tiguex-a word the eyes of every market gardener deof entirely classical form. The Rio light to see, grow harder when ripe, Grande was the Cicuye. Towns of the and, as a rule, keep best. Those raised region were Acuco, Tutahuaco, Chia (modern Cia), (north of which was the on mucky soil not specially prepared for the crop, will make coarse, late Province of Quirix), and Braba, at the head of the Jemez river. All of these bulbs, among which will be many sculare available names, of euphonious and lions, the dread of the market gar- Prejudices are bantlings of his own bedener, and all will be soft and spongy even classical form, appropriate to the in structure, of a dingy color and very country and not copied from any other poor keepers. Those raised on clayey region. We commend them respectsoil, must be on land which has been fully to the gentlemen in charge of the well underdrained, that the soil may

be of a friable character, in other Can not something be done to change words, crumble easily, having none the north, south, east and west places of the sticky quality left in it. that we have in such numbers, and to Onions on such a soil usually grow prevent the creation of any new ones? extra large, and are apt to be late in Why shall we disfigure our map with ripening down. Nearly twenty years dergartens for the coming year. Bosa North Dakota, for instance? Call it ago, having a mucky meadow of a Mandania, or some other original dozen acres, which I wished to bring name. The Canadians have pre-emptinto onions, I took a journey of 250 ed Assiniboia-so we can not have miles, expressly to learn how a large department for boys. that. Let us have Tacoma for Washtract of nearly a square mile of land similar to mine had been reclaimed for ington Territory, as has been long proposel. When Montana is divided, the same use. The information I acname one of its parts Absoroka, after the Crow Indians-the best specimens quired can be conveyed in a single senence-drain the water so that it will of the aboriginal American on the conremain stationary about twenty-six inches from the surface, and cover the We recall two instances of changes meadow with gritty soil, that which of name in the East, with which we contains a large proportion of sand, at emphasize our our remarks. New Jerthe rate of two hundred two-horse cart sey once had a flourishing town of loads to the acre. In working such Longacoming. The name was one of soil do not plow the gritty surface unthe few instances of successful compo-

der, but rather stir it very thoroughly in with the surface soil, using the best harrow, or cultivator, you have for this purpose. For the first year it is best to plant them, or, indeed, any land, with the earliest varieties of red in preference to the yellow sorts, as the former are hardier and more likely to do well. The Early Red Globe is a favorite in this locality. As to the and new beginners soon learn it.

Ap Innovation in School-Teaching Now My experience leads me to prefer rich, low, black soil to that which is A novel system of manual training. more mucky in character, and such the adoption of which earnest men soil needs no silica added to it, while have agitated for several years, and like properly drained muck, it does not which is expected to revolutionize suffer from drouth. Again, the crop public school education, went into is better in color and hardness when operation on an experimental scale in dried down, nevertheless, after an ex-The new system must not be con many acres annually, if it were a founded with that of industrial work, choice between upland and a mucky which is also being agitated. In the soil, I would certainly prefer having out its contents. lower grades it consists of - a few as much as half my crop on the latter, simple helps to the children, causing them to use their hands and eyes in the ordinary studies hitherto In the study of geography, for in-

stance, they will be supplied with flour real water between them. In arithtion of the nitrogen needed by the consist of the use of clay in forming curves and triangles, and actual tion, sufficient nitrogen additional, school term rather than at the end. which in a latent state, in great-

er or less per cent., always exists vegetable matter. As muck itself is humas, we do not need barn argument for its use on upland. Again, tis. mucky soil is rather too light of itself. and barn manure makes it more so. I

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-A wise and loving faith is the great specific for body and mind.

-Educate men without religion, and you make them but clever devils --Duke of Wellington.

-There is joy in Heaven when a prodical returns, but "Didn't I tell you so?" is the universal cry on earth when

-All reverence of beings greatly above self suppasses a school-book in making up an education of both mind and heart. - David Swing.

-With an obstinate man principles are step-children dutifully nourished. getting. To revoke a dogma is to disinherit his first-born. -- Baptist Weekly. -There are social evils which can

not be effectively prohibited because too many people practice them. The great problem of society is not how to do what can not be done, but how to hold such evils in check.

-The Boston school board has voted \$20,000 for the support of public kinton teaches sewing in the public schools, and is experimenting with cooking-classes and a manual training

-The great temptation to which we are more or less exposed is that of losing sight of God in the ordinary actions of the day. It is hard to feel that every action of every day is capable of being so done as to advance or hinder our growth in grace. - From the French.

-To be good and do good are the two objects set before the Christianto develop a perfect character by rendering a perfect service. True Christian culture leads to and expresses itself in service, while faithful and loving service is the very best means of Christian culture. - W. Gladden.

-Never be discouraged because good things go on slowly here; and never fail daily to do that good which lies next to your hand. Do not be in a. hurry, but be diligent. Enter into the sublime view of it. God can afford to quality of seed, old onion growers wait; why can not we, sheet ne the quality of seed, old onion growers him to fall back upon? Let patience have her perfect work, and bring forth her celestial fruits.-G. Macdonald.

-St. Paul thought the very first place to show piety is at home. (1 Timothy v. 4.) Practically, many disagree with him. The margin has it: "Let them learn first to show kindness at home. The right sort of piety is the kindly kind, whether shown at home or any perience of a score of years, raising where else. One vinegar cruet is enough at any table. Every one feels the necessity of moderation in pouring

-A physician of a Maryland board having experienced so often the disas- of health has concluded that two hours trous effect of drouths on upland in in the forenoon and one hour in the afmaking the crop more liable to be af- ternoon is as long a time as children fected by smut and blight. Onions on can be profitably employed in school. muck do better on mineral manure, He advocates eighteen hours a week as such as wood ashes and bone that has the limit for school children under been made soluble. These supply the twelve, and says that it would be better, potash and phosphoric acid, and a por- from a purely hygenic point, to make Wednesday the weekly holiday rather crop, and the draining of the soil than Saturday, and to have examinawill set free, through chemical ac- tions to occur at the beginning of a

WIT AND WISDOM.

As the District Attorney of Albany had procured the indictment of both Sessions and Edwards, the majority report recommended that the matter be left to the courts. It was not the funeral of the Democratic minority. They were at more liberty to speak. and yet they were fair throughout :

The testimony does not show one dollar re ceived by any member of the Legislature or di-rectly offered in the form of money for a vote for any candidate for Senator in Congress ex-cept in the one case of Mr. Bradley, who swears that Mr. Sessions said: "I can get you a thouthat Mr. Sessions shall: "I can get you a thou-sand collars to put in your vest pocket to vote for Mr. Depew;" who then listened to the en-ticement, talked about it, said it would be just as bad to vote for Chauncey M. Depew without getting any money as to get it, listened again to the temptation and statement, "I will go up stairs and see what is the best I can do," and from the temptation because in the list. from this temptation, by appointment with Mr. Sessions, he first went to the room of Mr. Sessions and then to his own, where, the door be-ing locked by Mr. Bradley, both men seated themselves, the money was paid to him in three bills of \$500 each and m ten bills of \$50 cach. In the report of this interview there was no dispute, while Mr. Sessions, in regard to the money, swears: "There was not one word said in relation to money at all, and that there never was any allusion made to money by him What may also be called a mysnor by me. tery is the use of nearly \$50,000 in currency by men of established credit and with accounts in banks at Albany, New York, Utica and Buffalo, and the carrying of large sums of money about the persons of their owners instead of using either express companies for the transmissio of money as between New York, Albany and Buffalo, or the use of bank checks, which bush ness men are accustomed to use in the trans-mission of money and in all ordinary transac-

Mr. Bradley paid the \$2,000 either to the Secretary of the House or to the State Comptroller. Neither he nor Mr. Sessions, least of all Mr. Depew, has ever asked it back. Sessions was a notorious lobbyist. He admitted his venality, and made light of the use of money as a means of influencing votes. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Depew, long the attorney of the New York Central railroad, never employed him in this or any other matter. This, however, is the record, and when lessous are to be taken in patriotism upon the birthday of Washington it might be well to select some other inculcator of the noble sentiment than Chauncey M. Depew. He has grown from an unsuccessful candidate for the Senatorship to an often mentioned possibility for the Presidency. He may talk of patriotism, but his whole career is calf - Chicago Herald.

statesman to have gained any strength whatever with the masses.

Pennsylvania, in suggesting George W. Childs, has probably named a Universally respected, his popularity among the laboring men would probably draw to him many Democratic votes, especially in his own State. He labors under the disadvantage, however, of coming from a State certainly and overwhelmingly Republican; and, besides. Mr. Childs is said to be strongly disinclined to public life.

Allison, of Iowa, is believed by many to be Mr. Blaine's legatee. He is little known and has no personal strength in the East, while his prohibition views would hurt him badly among the Germans of the West.

Robert Lincoln seems to regard the Presidency with some disdain, and while his name would arouse some sentimental enthusiasm, there is justly a very strong objection to the principle of hereditary succession in American politics, and it could scarcely be pretended by Republicans that he would ever have been thought of had he not been the son of Abraham Lincoln.

The gallant soldier, Phil Sheridan, would arouse all the military enthusiasm there is left in the Republican party, and draw not a few Democratic votes. But it would be hard to find a candidate more unfitted for the civil cares of the Presidency, or one to whom they would be less congenial. Moreover, the Republican party is too well saturated with Know-Nothingism to be held solid for him if he were nominated. Burchard is not a lonely type of Republican by any means. The best place for the brave and gallant Sheridan is the place he fills so well at the head of the army.

The retirement of Mr. Blaine, if it be a fact, leaves the Republican party, so far as can now be seen, absolutely without a strong leader. -Boston Globe.

-West Virginia has Republican

clubs composed exclusively of ex-Confederates. The Republican organs have not a word to say against them, but were they Democratic clubs these same organs would be calling upon the entire country to rise against them .-- daily press, with a still more objection-Boston Post.

-A large number of Foraker clubs are being organized in Ohio. The objection to a Foraker club is that it is ered by the Hemenway expedition, is intended not to hit him over the head to be called the Plain of Tempe! Can sota and Dakota. The Indians slaughsuggestive of worship of the golden with, but to elect him to the Presi- no names be selected from the noble ter great numbers of them, but the deer dency. - Chicago Herald.

turesque bastions and walls of rock. surmounted by stately balsams that rise the girls taught the complete art of like sentinels above the birches, poplars, cedars, and nooks full of tender stronger man than any yet mentioned. green grass. But this quietness is full of life; the islands divide the river into a labyrinth of streams; the water runs silently and swiftly in many opposite directions-down,

across, even up the general course of the river; one is piqued, surprised, at its coquetry and shyness. And farther down it leaps away in the furious nails and the plane. The principles of rapids of Ile Maline. The Little Dis- dovetailing and making joints will be charge is so rapid that it destroys logs in its fall and cascades; the Government therefore built an aqueduct, "the Slide," for running the timber over these dangerous places. After fishing a few days for the active wannoniche instruction to the girls in sewing and -said to be the landlocked salmon-

and exploring the waters of these twin Discharges, I joined the men driving logs at the Vache Caille, and began my acquaintance with the voyagers. -C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine.

AMERICAN PLACE-NAMES

Transgressions of Which Most of Our Nomenclators Have Been Guilty.

The satire which has been every where for a half century leveled at the classical names of the towns in New York State, given by some schoolmaster who was in a position to give them, should have taught the American nomenclators of later date a lesson. Perhaps a reference to the classical dictionary has been less frequent since that time, but the poverty of imagination of the modern American has been none the less apparent. It is pardonable in immigrants to name a locality in America after their birthplace in some European country; but, when the "stock American" must search European and classical geographies for names, he advertises two things: first, his want of æsthetic capacity; second, if perchance he select some euphonious name from the Greek, his want of national spirit and characterin form at least. What can be more incongruous than the naming of one of the canyons of Colorado the canyon of Lodore! But what especially moves us to make these remarks is the fact that we are threatened, according to the

able piece of Jenkinism. The plain adjacent to the Salt river of Arizona, where so many important archæological remains have been recently discovvocabulary of the Pueblos, or from the still continue numerous.

ters or plumbers or iron-workers, nor dressmaking or cooking, but toolshops and cooking-rooms will be provided and much valuable instruction given in the theory of those arts.

and water and taught to make chains

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Being Tried in New York.

several city schools recently.

The use of the knife, grindstone and jackplane will be taught to the boys in the lowest grade during two hours of each week, and the older pupils will in time be initiated into the mysteries of the saw, the vice, the hammer and dovetailing and making joints will be explained by special teachers, and in the highest grades finished boxes will be constructed, properly sand-papered and polished.

Two hours per week are set apart for hemming, measuring, cutting paper: patterns and fitting. Two hours weekly are allotted to the theory of cooking. especial attention being given to instruction in the wholesomeness and degree of nutrition in the various articles of food, the care and use of tin, iron and copper utensils, the precautions necessary to prevent verdigris, the principles of economy in purchasing food, the means of determining the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness

and the names of the various kinds of poultry and the joints of meat. Ample provision has been made for the necessary supplies of materials. Each cooking room will have a range and set of utensils costing \$300, and \$350 will be appropriated for putting up and supplying each workshop with tools.

Calico and muslin, scissors, needles, patterns, etc., will be supplied on requisition to the teachers in the dressmaking classes.

"Our object," said Principal O'Neil, "is not so much to create new studies as to infuse new interest in the teach. ing of the old studies. Manual training is to education what the telephone and telegraph have been in the ordinary business of life.

"By building ranges of mountains on maps, making geometrically shaped models in clay and giving practical illustrations of the use of the needle and the plane we shall be able to give the pupils more useful knowledge in one hour than was possible in two hours under the old system."-N. Y. Evening World.

-The great deer range of the country is in Northern Wisconsin, Minne-

told my neighbor, who grew a portion of his crop on muck, to use ashes and bone only on that, and he reported to me this fall that these gave him the best of his crop. Onions will crop enormously on mucky soil treated as I have advised. The three competing crops for the premium offered by our county society the year before last. were all on such soil, though raised in different towns. One of these crops. was over a thousand bushels to the acre, and the other two rising eleven

hundred.

In closing I must not omit one emphatie fact in favor of a mucky soil for onions-that is its comparative freedom from several varieties of our common weeds, and the great ease with which such soil is worked and weeded.

-Cor. Country Gentleman.

Timely Renovators.

Brass may be kept bright and shining with ammonia. Don't grease a creaking hinge and stick it up with a remedy that is worse than the evil, but put a little graphite or soft lead peneil on

the place of friction. Why leave stains on cups and saucers and other dishes when ashes will remove them? Not a spot need be left on the cane-seated chairs if on a bright sunny day each chair is thoroughly washed and the wood saturated and dried in the open

air and sun. Iron rust comes off with lemon juice and salt, and the same kind of juice will remove stains from the hands. A polished floor is kept so by wiping it with a cloth saturated with milk, or with coal oil. The carpets may be kept much fresher, if occasionally, or general sweeping day, they be well sprinkled with corn-meal and salt before beginning to ply the

woman's weapon-the broom. A faded carpet will get a somewhat new luster by putting a half tumbler of spirits of sweeping. - Good Housekeeping.

-The colony of New South Wales, which has just celebrated its centenary. has over one million inhabitants, 2,140 miles of railway, 20,000 miles of tele-1,250,000 cattle and 362,000 horses. In

duction is about \$15,000,000.

-Books are the ever-burning lamps manure to supply this, which is one of accumulated wisdom. -G. W. Cur-

> -Chronic low speerits b'ar de same relation toe de min' dat povahty do toe de wallet."-Judge.

-There is nothing so valuable, and yet so cheap, as civility; you can almost buy land with it.

-You can not dream yourself into a character: you must hammer and forge yourself one .- Froude.

-If you emlist in the army, say a prayer; if you go to sea, say two; but f you get married, say three. - Persian Proverb.

-He who blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with has noright to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

-Philadelphia Call: If you live on less than you earn you will soon be able to coant up your cash in the savings fund.

-A man who is naturally a genius can conduct himself in such a manner that he may be considered a chump --Lincoln Journal.

-The trouble with a good many men is that they spend so much time admiring their own ability that they don't let other people have a chance to see that they have any ability to admire.

-Some people would rather get an monest dime than a dishonest five-dollar bill, but a good many would change their minds if they thought no one but themselves would ever know the difference.

-Contact with the good never fails to impart good, and we carry away with us some of the bessing, as travelers' garments retain the odor of the flowers through which they have passed.

-To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy books. They presently fix thee to them, and drive dull care from thy thoughts. They always meet thee with the same kindness. - Fuller.

-Here thou art but a stranger' travturpentine in a basin of water and eling to thy country, where the glories keeping the broom wet with it while of a kingdom are prepared for thee: it is therefore a huge folly to be much affected, because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in by the way .-Jeremy Taylor.

-The most expensive thing that can be bought is experience. The price, in graph wires, nearly forty million sheep, hard cash is without limit, and it frequently happens that a man spends all 1886 over \$36,000,000 worth of wool was his money, with soul and body thrown exported, and the annual minoral pro- in, before his course of experience is complete.

A DEVELOPING MIND.

Practical Illustration of the Unfolding of the Juvenile Brain.

"There is nothing more beautiful and interesting than to watch the gradual development and unfolding of the juvenile mind," said Mr. Bixby the other day, as he sat talking with a friend on a railroad train.

"I think," he added, "that we make a mistake in discouraging these little inquiries after knowledge by refusing to answer their childish questions. I believe in giving an intelligent reply to every question a child asks, and-A youth of ten years sitting in the crush.

seat in front of Bixby turned around at this moment.

"What time is it, please, mister?" he asked. "What time, my little man?" said

Bixby. "It is ten minutes after one." "Your watch right?"

"Why, yes, I think so."

"What kind of a watch is it?

"A Waltham."

"How much did it cost?"

"Why-I-I-it was a present, and-

"Who gave it to you?"

"Oh, a society of which I am a member."

"Stem-winder?"

"Yes-as I was saying," he went on to his friend, "I think-"

"Let me see the inside of it," put in the inquiring mind.

"I'm afraid I'll get dust in it, my boy. Yes, as I was saying—" "What serciety give it to you?"

"The Phil Kearney branch of the G. A. R., of which I am-"

"What's 'G. A. R.' mean?" "Grand Army of the Republic. Now

sit down, my little man, and-" "Did they give you the chain, too?" "Oh, yes. Now-" "Is it real gold or only plated?"

"Gold."

"Let me feel it."

"I can't very well for-" "Where'd you get that big ring?"

"That was a present, too. Now, if I were you I'd-

"Who give it to you?" "Oh, a friend. You see now, Smith,

as I was saying-" "What kind of a set is there in that

ring?"

"It's moss agate; now turn around and_"

"You going far?"

"Only to Buffalo."

"What you going there for?" "On business; now you must turn around and sit down, little fellow, for

"What kind of business?" "Come, come; sit down now and-"

"Do you live in Buffalo?" "No; I-" "Where do you live?"

"In Utica; sit down now and keep still." "What you going to do in Buffalo?"

"You ask too many questions." "You got a knife?" "Yes but I_"

"How'll you trade sight unseen?" "I never trade that way. Now you_' "'Fraid you get beat, eh?"

"Sit down." "Let's see your knife."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Germany has recently celebrated the contennial anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Dreyse, inventor of the needle-gun.

-It is proposed to devote the surplus of Queen Victoria's jubilee fund to the establishment of a system of nursing which shall be of service to the sick poor.

-At the great ball recently given by President Carnot, dressmakers were on duty near the ball-room doors to mend skirts that had been torn in the

-The cultivation of Indian corn is rapidly increasing in Russia. It is now used for fattening hogs. Large quantities are likely to be exported to Western Europe in the near future. -India is now furnishing an excelent market for the horses and mules raised in Australia. Some think that

the Australian horses will soon be taken to the continent of Europe. -The German Crown Prince is very popular. The other day 10,000 people

of Aachen formed a procession and marched to the pilgrimage resort of Moneuret, where prayers were offered up for his cure.

-England has begun the erection of a monument over the resting place of a number of officers and men who died at the battle of Waterloo. Lord Rothschild has contributed £105 toward the fund.

-A submarine steam tramway is to be constructed in Normandy. It will run along the sands between the watering places of Deauville, Villers, Cabourg and Houlgate during the bathing season. The rails will be pulled up for the winter.

-There will be an exhibition in Paris next year intended to illustrate all the religions of the earth, past and present. Idols, manuscripts, and all tangible symbols of religions will be shown in a museum building, which it

is expected will cost \$200,000. -Berlin will soon be the most brill-

antly illuminated city in Europe. The electric light is being fitted all along the Unter den Linden, and the Leipziger strasse, which is upward of a mile in length, is already illuminated throughout by electricity, which is to be introduced into all the principal

streets and squares. -In Bologna there is an organization of working women numbering 800, which has its loan fund, its benefit system and a co-operative store. Most of the women work in the government powder and tobacco factories, and get just the same wages as men, or about double what is paid to women outside

the society. -The total capital which is em-

ployed in the manufacture of explosives throughout Germany is estimated at £1, 250,000. The total quantity of explosives manufactured is about six thousand tons per annum, representing a value of from £500,000 to £600,000. Only about one-third of

this production is consumed in the country, the rest being exported.

-Indications now point to the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal. From a cable-laying steamer in 39 deg. 25 min. north, 9 deg. 54 min. west, the water was found to measure 1, 300 fathoms under

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Reforms Advocated by a Committee of the New York Legislature. The report made to the Legislature of New York by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and a number of other gentlemen, in relation to the proposed execution of criminals by electricity, contains a number of interesting facts. In their report they maintain that the effort to prevent the increase of crime by the indiscriminate application of capital punishment to various offenses involving different grades of moral turpitude, or, in other words, by increasing the list of offenses to which capital punishment is made applicable, has proveda failure; that any undue or peculiar severity in the mode of inflicting the death penalty neither operates to prevent the occurrence of the offense nor to produce a deterrent effect; that from the long catalogue of various methods punishment adopted by various nations at different times only five are now practically resorted to by the civilized world. Accompanying the report is a long list of the different modes of capital punishment practiced in different countries. In Austria, Holland, Portugal, Russia, England and America the gallows is used; in Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hanover and Saxony, the guillotine; in Brunswick, thexe; in China, a Italy and Prussia, the sword; in Ecuador and Oldenburg, the musket; in Spain, the garrote; and in Switzerland, in fifteen cantons the sword is used, and in four cantons the guillotine. In ninety per cent of these countries the executions are public. The demoralizing effect of such exhibitions can not be estimated. The aim of these gentlemen is not only to have electricity introduced for the present mode, but to have laws passed so that where a criminal is to be executed none but the officers of the law shall be present -Demorest's Monthly.

Worshiping Buddha

Another way (to worship Buddha, in the temple at Kioto) is to chew the prayer paper and when soft throw it in the form of a pellet at the god, through a wire screen. If it goes through and sticks on the god, the prayer will be answered. If it hits on the screen, it is no good. Some of the gods are thickly plastered with this school boy missile. When I saw this it suddenly came to me why I did that same thing when a boy at school, using another boy as a god. It was the outburst and overflowing of a devotional spirit. The other boy did not always see it in that light, and sometimes made irreligious remarks about it, but that was owing to his ignorance of my simple form of Buddhist worship, that's all -Japan Cor. Hartford Courant.

Helping the Monkey.

"Dan." said a four-year-old, "give me five cents to buy a monkey.' "We have one monkey in the house

now," said the elder brother. "Who is it, Dan?"

"You," was the reply.

"Then give me five cents to buy the monkey some nuts."

The brother could not resist - Texas Siftings.

The Funereal Month of March. An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by

the state of the hair! The Bible tells us that with his hair gond Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and

Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare. The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of sin-gular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funereal month of March, because i is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by mirobes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs. That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by War-ner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fash-ioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a systemsearcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system. J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan

15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Con-sumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh-you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

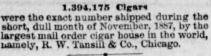
"Townr, my son, what is longitade?" "A telegraph wire, papa" "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to

Disastrous Failure !

We can mention no failure more disas-trous than that of physical energy. It in-volves the partial suspension of the digest-ive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the res-toration of its former vicences status be toration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters inquers malarial and kidney troubles.

THERE were wrestlers in the old chivalric days, or else how could a knight throw down the gauntlet?—Texas Siftings.

"Yes, it pays," said a big, fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world. "I have a practice worth \$40,000 a year." "Women"? "Yes, you've guessed it first time. They pay \$10 every time they come into my office. When one gets on my list I tell you she stays!" and Dr. H — laughed long and loud. This is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar weaknesses and discass of wom-en. It does not lie to them nor rob them.



DTHE impecunious man in need of gum shoes is not opposed to a rubber trust - Bal timore American.

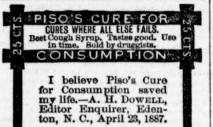


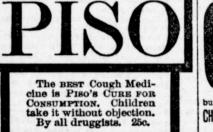
W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN.

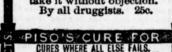
The only fine calf \$3 Scamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nalls. As stylin and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, and having a tacks or nalls to wear the stocking or hart the fee makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as hand sevel shoe. Buy the best. None genuine us tess stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Sho

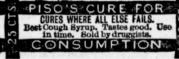
warranted." W. L. DOUGLAS S4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals and only hand sewed well \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9. W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unex-

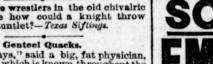
W. L. DOUGLAS S2 SHOE is worn by all ys, and is the best school shoe in the world. If the above goods are made in Congress, Button I Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write I. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.













11



WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF





JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

T NAME THIS PAPER ever

AYSthe FREICHT

260.

DURANG'S

"You turn around there. "Is it a four-blader?"

"See here, boy, you turn around there and sit down and don't you open your mouth again for a week! You ask more questions than two talking machines could answer. Now you shut up!"-Zenas Dane, in Detroit Free Press.

RECEIVED HIS REWARD.

How a Darky Made Five Dollars on the Strength of a Blunder.

A man with long hair went into a barber shop and was shaved. After getting out of the chair he stood as if waiting for something.

"Anything mo'?" the barber asked. "Yes. I owe you five dollars. Here's your money."

"You doan owe me no money, Cap'n.

"Yes, I do. Several years ago I vowed that the barber who shaved me and failed to ask me if I wanted my hair cut should receive five dollars. That was years ago, and although I have been under many razors since I took the vow, you are the only one who failed to ask the question. Take the money. Your strength in withstanding a great temptation deserves reward.'

The barber took the money, and as the white man was turning away, the barber said: "Call agin, Cap'n Moore."

"My name is not Moore. "Ain't dis Cap'n Moore?"

"No."

9

"W'y, I thought it wuz. Neber did think I gwine ter furgit Cap'n Moore. 'Pressed hisself on my mine, he did, tuther week w'en he tole me dat ef eber I asked him ter let me cut his ha'r ergin he'd hit me. 'Lowed dat I ruint it de las' time I cut it. So dis ain't Cap'n Moore. Ter tell the truf, boss, yo' ha'r do need cuttin.' "- Arkansaw Traveler.

Wanted It for His Wife.

the bird. An agent who was selling a humorous book made a speech to a crowd of men in a Tennessee town.

"W'y, gentlemen," said he, "this is the funniest book ever printed. Over here at Winchester I sold one to a lady and she laughed until she died-actaally laughed herself to death."

"Here," said a man, "I want a copy of that book."

"Yes, sir, you shall have it, judge. Shall I send it to your office?"

"No, send it to the house. I want it for my wife."-Arkansaw Traveler.

-Get money if you want to get any thing else. - Whitehall Times.

the bow and 800 under the stern. showing the ship to be over the edge of a deep depression in the ocean bot. tom. The well-known great inequalities in the bed of the Sea of Lisbon are thought to be due to a submarine chain of mountains.

CALIFORNIA OSTRICHES.

A Vain Effort to Reach the Limit of Their Eating Capacity.

One of the first places to which the sight-seer repairs in Los Angeles is Washington Garden. Last autumn about forty fine, large ostriches were brought here. and they form the chief attraction of the garden. In

spite of the injunction: "Do not feed the birds," painted in large letters on the fence outside the inclosure in which they are kept, the temptation to disregard it seems to be great, for disregard it seems to be great, for very little attention is paid to the pro-Nat'l Medical Dispensing Co., in this paper hibition. When the writer had the

pleasure of looking at these birds they had been plucked only a few days before, and a more awkward, clumsy. ungainly set of creatures would b hard to imagine.

It was rare sport to feed them with oranges; to see them come to the fence, look at you with their curious, snake-like, expressionless eyes, and then, curving their long necks, dextrously snatch an orange from the fingers or umbrella tips of the more timid of their would-be benefactors. The interesting part now comes, as the progress of the orange (which ha been swallowed whole) can be traced all the way down the three feet on more of neck that intervenes between the throat and body of the bird. Round and round goes the orange, in true corkscrew style, until it finally disappears beneath the bunch of feathers which grows on the chest of There is no end to the ostrich's capacity. One man, curious to see how much a bird would eat, selected one, and, after gathering from the surrounding trees a number of oranges, proceeded to feed his bird. He gave him thirty-six oranges, nearly filling the long, slender throat, so that the animal finally looked as if his neck was composed of a succession of tu mors. In a short time, however, the oranges had worked and screwed them selves down, and there stood the bird,

his long neck stretched out, his whole attitude one of expectancy, and, like Oliver Twist, he wanted more. -Los Angeles Cor. N. Y. World

-An escaping defaulter, who was held up on his journey by train-robbers and relieved of his hard-won pile, complains that professional courtesy is dead in this brutal, grasping, modern

world.-Puck.

Shocking Accident.

So read the headlines of many a newspa-per column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of hu-man lives involved. Yet thousands of men man lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrof-ula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incura-ble. Now, there could be no greater mis-take. No earthly power, of course, can re-store a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravges of consumption, if taken in time. Do not, therefore, despair, until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

"Y B U SO CD in your dress?" asked the school-teacher of a tranp. "X Qs me, mum," replied he; "I drank 2 X S."-Pitte-burgh Chronicle.

	THE GENERAL N	A	RK	ET	S.	
8	KANSAS	CIT	ry. 1	Mar	ch 16.	
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 OATS-Western mixed
 88 (g)

 BUTTER-Creamery
 29 (g)

8 70 @ 4 80 PORK

Ir you want to know what a sliding scale is try to handle a wet fish. Boston Com-mercial Bullstin.

WE would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache or been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles a little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills, etc., which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly on the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels, and at the same time tone up and strength-en the whole system, causing headache. en the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear.

MEN are too much inclined to accept a pretty woman at her face value. - Texas Sift-

COUGHS, HOATSENESS, SORE Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in bozzs.

THE bootblack deserves to succeed. He gets right down to business.—Burlington Free Press.

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Pure sandulation with a similar substances used for food. To insure ob-taining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda, buy it in "pound or half "pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as in-ferior goods are some-timessubstituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remem-ber that its sole rising property consists of bi-

61

41

onsists of bi

Ir a ship arrives in port a second late they dock it.

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

Wholly unlike artificial systems Any book learned in one readin Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit

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carbonate of soda. One teaspoon ful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with sour milk equals four tea-spoonfuls 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 alba etc., of which many Bak-ing Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping carbonate of soda.

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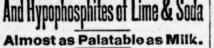
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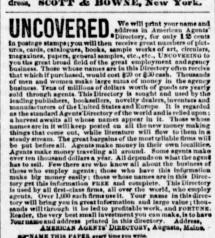
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CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. We want the second second

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.-D.

TO THE TOMB.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Funeral of the Late German Emperor.

The Services at the Cathedral and Procession to Charlottenburg-A Memorable Scene.

Emperor Frederick, Bismarck and Von Moltke Unable to be Present on Account of Bad Weather.

BERLIN, March 17 .- The funeral of the late Emperor William took place yester-day. The weather was extremely cold, and the troops, who were ranged four deep along the route taken by the funeral cortege, wore heavy cloaks. The low temperature had no apparent effect upon the people, and hundreds of thousands of ectators occupied the space behind the soldiers, while every window along Unter den Linden was crowded. All the houses on the thoroughfare were covered with mourning and exhibited flags with black drapery.

The route of the funeral procession presented a most imposing aspect, entirely in keeping wth the deep sorrow and reverence of the people. The center of the road was strewn with gravel and fir branches. In Pariserplatz large crape festoons, entwined with laurel, were hung. The Brandenburg gate was draped and there was a large arch in front of it upon which were the words: "God bless you." The funeral service took place in the cathedral in accordance with the programme. The Emperor Frederick was not present. the weather being too severe to permit of his exposing himself. The service began with a soft prelude on the organ, during which the mourners began to assemble. Dr. Koegel, the court chaplain, then read passages from the ninetieth Psalm and verses 25 and 26 of the eleventh chapter of John, after which the choir sang, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

Passages were then read from Psalm xc. and T.mothy iv. 7, 8, the chaplain concluding with the words, "Blessed are they who die in the Lord. now and evermore." The choir responded with the words, "Yea, the spirit saith they shall rest from their lapors, their work shall live after them." Dr. Koegel delivered the sermon stand-ing beside the coffin. His text was, "Lord, now le test Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." He concluded with the Lord's prayer, and the congregation then sang the hymn, "Wen-nich Einmal Solscheiden." A motet from Graun's "Tod Jesu" was then sung by the choir, after which the members of the Sing Akademie rendered "Wie Herrlich Ist Die Neue Welt.'

At 12:45 o'clock Dr. Koegel pronounced the benediction, while at the same time volleys were fired by infantry on the outside. The Cathedral ceremony closed with the singing of "Holy, holy is the Lord."

The scene was truly memorable when, amid the strains of the final chorus and the sharp rattle of volleys outside twelve regimental commanders slowly and reverently raised the coffin from its resting place, moving forward with it on their shoulders to the principal door. Before them walked a high court official. On either side of the coffin were ministers of state bearing cn cushions the imperial crown and scepter and other insignia. Above the coffin waved the imperial standard, borne by General Von Pape. On each side of him walked an officer with a drawn sword. The royalties assumed positions in

troops to prepare to march While the

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL

Mr. Randall Introduces a Tariff Bill Which He Proposes to Substitute for That of the Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, March 12.-Congressman Samuel J. Randall has completed his Tariff bill and will introduce it in the House today. In explanation of the reduction he says: "The estimated reductions under this bill will be: On internal taxation repealed, \$70,000,000; on tariff schedules, \$25,-000,000. The bill is the result of great labor and industry and framed after the fullest inquiry and conference with those directly interested. The rates will not suit many of those engaged in manufactures-but are deemed fair-and a proper response to the demand for reduced rates in our tariff laws." The bill is fully twice as long as the Mills bill and relates to many more subjects. The following are some of the more impor-

tant provisions: The taxes on manufactured tobacco. snuff, cigars cheroots and cigarettes and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufac-turers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufac-tured tobacco, peddlers of tobacco, shuff and cigars and manufacturers of shuff and cigars are repealed after July 1, and all stamps issued are to be redeemed. All laws imposing an inare to be redcemed. All laws imposing an internal revenue tax upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits are repealed from July 1. All laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, wholesale and retail liquor dealers and wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors are repealed from

July 1. The Secretary of the Treasury is to grant per-mission to any firm, individual or corporation. to withdraw from bond alcohol, or any spirits containing alcohol, subject to internal revenue tax in specified quantities of not less than 8.0 proof gallons without the payment of the in-ternal revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits of what may have been distilled for the sole purpose of use in such industrial pursuits as shall be specified in the permit. Penaltics are provided for violation of the above provisions, where the intention is to defraud. Weiss beer containing less than 21/2 per cent. alcohol is not to be subject to internal revenue tax. The tax on distilled spirits is to be 50 cents a gallon, and rebates are to be allowed to that which had paid the present tax out of the treasury.

the present tax out of the treasury. The most important reductions in the chem-icals section make the new rates as follows: Alcoholic perfumery, \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem; borax, refined, 3 cents; Rom-an, Portland and other hydraulic cements, \$ cents; chloroform. 10 cents; medical essences, inctures, etc. 30 cents; the des cent is the host tinctures, etc., 30 cents: dves, coal tar, 10 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; sulphuric and nitric, 30 cents per pound; gela tine, glue, etc., 20 per cent. ad valorem; indigo, extracts, ½ of a cent per pound; carmine, 10 cents; linseed oil, 10 cents; cotton seed oil, 15 cents per gallon; eastor oil, 40 cents; plaster of Paris, ground, \$1.50 per ton; soap, castile, 1% cents per pound and toilet, 15 cents; soda, bi-114 cents per pound; turpentine spirits, 15 cents. The chief earthen and glassware changes are

in nearly every instance reductions. On metals the chief changes are as follows: Antimony, 34 cents per pound; copper ores, 1% cents in each pound of fine copper con-tained; eld copper and clippin s for remanu-facture, 2 cents; e mposition, metal and ingots, plates or bars, 2½ cents; iron ores, 75 cents per ton as at present, a new provision being, however, added, forbidding deductions in duty on account of moisture: bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three eighths of one inch thick, 8-10 cent per pound; bar iron comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, 2-10 cent; bar iron comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, I cent; round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, one and one-tenth of 1 cent; rolled iron or steel fonce wire, rods, coils or loops, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, I cent; bars or shapes of rolled iron not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and two-tenths of 1 cent per pound, provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, lo

the cortege in order. As the coffin reached the door the drum-mers of the military bands outside beat a deafening tattoo as the signal for the ingly, and none of the above iron pay a less rate of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury than 35 per contum at pays and the signal set of dury the set of the shower in the set of the se ed, further, that all iron bars, blooms, billets or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, be subject to a duty of not less than \$22 per ton. The entire list of iron and steel manufactures is reduced, almost without exception, though the reductions are often only slight. A few new

nine per cent. of morphia and of optum prepared

for smoking. A number of articles are enumerated in the free list, the principal ones being as follows: Arsenic, aconite, crude aluminum, amber articles manufactared here, exported and returned unmproved; cinchona and other quinine, corks, Bologna sausages, books twenty years old, crude borax, gold or silver bullion, charcoal, anthra-cite coal coal tar, coffee, coccoa, zante and other currants, rough diamonds, fresh fish, fish for bait, guanos, horse hair and human hair, hides rawskins, raw crude rubber, lemons and Ismes, crude opium containing over 90 per cent. of morphia, paper stock of every kind, pepper, phosphates sulphate of quinia, rags not other specified, mineral waters, raw silk, silk worms, eggs, sponges, tea, tin or tea and pig tin, logs and timber not further manufactured than hewn, squared or sided, and hubs, wagon blocks and like blocks, rough, hewn or squared only, provided that if an export duty is laid on such articles by any country such articles shall pay duty as before this act. All lumber and me al necessary to construct and equip vessels built here for foreign account or foreign trade are admitted free, but vessels so built are not to engage in the coastwise trade more than two to engage in a year except on payment of the du-ties taken cf. There shall be levied on all raw and manufactured articles not enumerated, 10 per cent, ad valorem and on all articles manu-factured wholly or in part not enumerated, 20 per cent. ad valorem. All fees exacted and oaths administered by

officers of the customs department are abol-ished and declarations and fixed salaries substituted. All foreign merchandise may be withdrawn from bond for consumption within three years on payment of the accrued duties

and charges. The remainder of the bill deals with in-formal regulations and the punishment of bribery.

WORSE THAN DAKOTA.

New York and Other Eastern States Contest the Claims of Dakota as a Blizzard Center.

NEW YORK, March 13 .- The hardest snow storm of the year began here yesterday morning, and by eight o'clock there was foot or over on the ground. The high wind caused drifts which, in the upper part of the city, were from three to five feet high. Traffic was almost suspended. Thous ands of passengers were blocked on the elevated roads and horse cars were unable to move. People in suburban towns found it almost impossible to reach the city, so severe were the drifts. This state of affairs con tioued all day, and at seven o'clock last evening the storm seemed to be increasing and was absolutely unprecedented. All busi-ness was paralyzed at the Stock Exchange; less than 15,000 shares were sold-the smallest on record. Produce markets were all nominal. The weather stopped the courts, jurors and witnesses, even in murder cases, being unable to reach the city. Every street car in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City and elevated trains all stopped and the Brooklyn bridge and ferries were almost abandoned. The elevated roads, which run 3,000 trains daily usually, were stopped for the first time. Western-ers declare that Dakota never furnished New York's blizzard of yesterday. Of forty mails that were due between four o'clock a. m. and noon, only two had ur-rived by two o'clock in the afternoon.

The storm was general in New York State, Connecticut and points south. From all the surrounding country reports come of the severest snow storm in years. Ow ng to the tremendous gale aud terrible storm here were no arrivals or departures from this port and navigation was almost wholly abandoned in the rivers and harbor, and even the boats of the different ferries made only infrequent trips. At nine p. m. there was no abatement of

the storm, while the mercury had fallen to 4. Frozen ears and feet were never so numer ous and the drug stores were filled with patients all day and evening. A woman absolutely froze to death at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, popularly supposed to be the busiest four corners or earth. In hundreds of streets loaded wagons were abandoned and horses taken to the nearest stables. The Astor House alone turned away 300 would-be guests, and other

AN IRATE FATHER.

The Son of a Prominent Springfield Physi-cian Becomes Infatuated With a Young Woman and the Father's Horrible

Woman and the Father's Horrible Method of Revenge. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 15.—At an early hour yesterday morning a report spread like wildfire on the streets that a young woman had been assulted by Dr. George M. Cox, the United States pension examiner here and a leading physician, in a carriage and vitriol thrown into her face frightfully disfiguring her and destroying her eyesight. The report caused intense excitement and great indignation among the people, squads of whom could be seen near the square and on the streets for several hours discussing the affair.

The victim in the case gives her name as Isabel O'Dowd, a young woman about twenty-one years old, who claims to have been raised at Weston, this State.

The girl's story to the authorities is that she came from St. Louis in answer to a telegram from Fenton Cox, the nineteen year-old son of Dr. Cox, a railroad ticket from St. Louis to this city also being in closed; that on arriving at the North Springfield depot she entered a closed carriage and was being driven to this city. There was only one other occupant in the carriage, Dr. Cox, who, she says, assaulted her with his fist, and when she begged him not to kill her he said: "No, I'll not kill you, but I'll do you worse; I'll maim and disfigure you for life." Then he struck her on the head with a bottle of acid, breaking the bottle and throwing the drug

into her face and eyes. City Recorder Wilson was summoned to the girl's bedside about ten o'clock, before whom she made affidavit that Dr. Cox made an asssult on her by unlawfully and felon iously throwing and putting carbolic acid into her eyes with the intent to maim and disfigure. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff, who arrested the defendant and took him before the recorder, when he gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at a preliminary

examination next Tuesday. Dr. Rienhoff, the physician attending the young woman, reports that she is doing quite well and will neither lose her eyes

nor be disfigured in the face. Dr. Cox when interviewed last evening declined to speak of the charge against him, but talked quite freely of the causes that led to the sensational affa r. Accord ing to his statement Isabel O'Dowd had gone under several aliases and was brought here with a number of other fast young women by Andy Adams and played in his low variety theater with a saloon attached more than a year ago. A number of young men and youths of the city got into the habit of frequenting the place, among whom was the doctor's son, Fenton, who became infatuated with Isabel O'Dowd, who then went under the name of Effic Ellis. Continuing, Dr. Cox said: "I did all I could to keep my son from under her influ-ence, but without avail. I followed them to Memphis one time and knocked the young woman down and brought my son home, but she continued to send him letters and afterward decoyed him to Topeka, Kan., where some of her relatives wanted him to marry her, but even then he refused and I again brought him home, but all to no purpose, for she persisted in sending him letters and estranging him from home and friends, until it almost drove me wild, and I hardly knew what to do to break the spell that had been thrown over my poor

boy." Dr. Cox has practiced medicine here the past twenty-five years, and is a member of the local board of pension examiners. His friends sympathize with him in his troubles, but the popular sentiment vigorously con-demns the dastardly outrage perpetrated on the young woman.

OKLAHOMA MEETING.

Gathering at Wichits of Representatives of Thirty Towns Favoring the Springer Bill. WICHITA, Kan., March 15 .- The OklaTHE NEW EMPEROR.

Frederick III. Addresses the People of Germany-He Will Preserve Intact the Heritage Left by the Late Emperor.

BERLIN, March 13.-Emperor Frederick passed a fairly good night last night. His conditions appears satisfactory. His up-right bearing in walking from the train which conveyed him from San Remo to his carriage last night, are regarded as proofs that the reports that he had suffered a relapse in strength are groundless. It is stated that Emperor Frederick's physicians were opposed to his coming to his father's deathbed. An extraordinary ed-itorial of the *Official Gazette* contains the following proclamation from Emperor Frederick

TO MY PEOPLE: The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much loved father whom I bewail, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their fame-crowned King, the Ger-man Nation the founder of its unity and the newly risen empire the first German Emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German fatherland, in whose new creation the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and Princes has met with a splendid reward, while King Wil-liam raised the Prussian army to the heights of its earnest vocation by never tiring care. A Nation's father-he laid a sure foundation for the victories which were afterward gained by German arms under his leadership, and out of which sprang National unity. He thereby secured to the Empire a position of power sectine to the Empire a position of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for, but had scarcely dared hope for, and that which he won for his people in honorable death-bringing fight he was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government. Safely resting on her own strength, Germany stands forth esteemed in the council of the Nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has won. That this is so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering devotion to duty and his indefatigable activity consecrated to the welfare of the fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sac-rificing devotion of which the Prussian peoples had given unvarying proofs, and in which all the German races shared all the rights and duties which are connected with the crown and my house, and which for the time that, according to God's will, may be allotted to me to rule, I am resolved to faithfully preserve the name now passed to m^{*}. Imbued with the greatness of my mission. I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded-to make Germany the center of peace and to foster her welfare. To my faithful people, who have stood by my house throughout the history of the whole century, in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that the basis of the unbreakable bond between the Sovereign and the people, which, independently of every change in the life of the State. forms the unalterable inheritance of the house of Hohenzol lern, my crown rests henceforward as securely as it does upon the devotion of the people, to the government of which I am now called, and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful King, both in happiness and in sorrow. May God grant me His blessing and strength to carry out this work, to which my life shall henceforth be devoted. FREDERICK. [Signed]

The Gazette also publishes a letter which Emperor Frederick has addressed to Prince Bismarck. The letter is in the line of constitutional principles but proposes no par-ticular change in what is known as Prince Bismarck's policy.

BERLIN, March 12, 1888.

THE EASTERN BLIZZARD.

Later Reports Show a Number of Victims-The East River Frozen Over and the Mer cury at Zero-Damage to Shipping.

NEW YORK, March 14.-George D. Barrymore, a well-known importer and dealer in hops at No. 3, Water street, was found frozen stiff in a snow bank in Seventh ave nue yesterday. He lived with his wife and family in the Osborne flats, Fifty-first street and Broadway, and started for his office down town Monday and it is supposed became exhausted and dropped by the way unnoticed. The body of Annie Halpin Fisher

LAND DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior Makes a Number of Decisions in Regard to Land Entries

WASHINGTON, March 14 -The Secretary of the Interior yesterday rendered a decis-ion in the case of Christian Halm, involving the pre-emption right to the northwest quarter of section 20, township 6, south, range 29, west, Oberlin (Kan.) land district.

The Secretary afirms the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, rendered in April, 1886, holding for cancellation the claimant's pre-emption filing, on the ground that he was not qualified to make such entry, having moved from land of his own to the land in controversy. His temporary sojourn for less than a month at the residence of a neighbor is held not to constitute a change of residence from his

homestead entry. Secretary Vilas has modified the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of A. L. Martin vs. A. W. Snow, involving the right to the southeast quarter of section 5, township 17, range 25, Wakeeny (Kan.) land district. It appears that Snow made the original homestead entry in 1873, and in 1885, Martin initiated a contest charging abandonment of the claim. At the subsequent hearing the contestee failed to appear and the local land office found for the contestant and recommended the cancellation of Snow's entry. Snow failed to appeal, but instead, filed application to purchase the land as a cash entry. The application was allowed and the purchase was made. Mar-tin appealed to the General Land Office, and the Commissioner decided the eash en-try invalid on the ground that an application to purchase can not be allowed after contest had been initiated. He therefore held both the homestead entry and the cash entry for cancellation.

The Secretary of the Interior, however, in reviewing the case, says: "Although Snow's cash entry was improperly allowed, because permitted while the contest was pending, it does not appear that any objecion to its allowance has been made by Martin, the contestant, though notice of the appeal was made."

Secretary, therefore, directs the The suspension of Snow's cash entry to give Martin an opportunity to exercise the preferred right of a successful contestant. If he fails to do so the cash entry will remain intact; otherwise it will be canceled.

The Secretary affirms the decision of the General Land Office in the case of John W. Booth vs. William W. Lee, involving the Osage cash entry for the southeast quarter of section 8, township 30, south, range 5, west, in the Wichita (Kan.) land district. The claim of Booth was rejected for the reason that he had not complied with the law either in respect to residence or improvements, and that circumstances indicate that the claim was taken for his em-ployer, Nye. It is held that the only prequisite to an entry of the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas is that the purchaser shall be an actual settler, with the qualifications of a pre-emptor; but that no settlement can be made with the intention of proving up for the benefit of another, to whom the claimant has agreed to convey the land after entry. It appears that while Booth was qualified to make an entry of the lands, it does not sufficiently appear that he was ever an actual settler upon the land applied for by him. His final proof was rejected by the local land officers, and although he appealed from their action, it does not appear that he maintained possession of the land thereafter, or was an actual settler. The decision of the General Land Office in awarding the tracts in dispute to Lee is therefore affirmed.

GRESHAM'S DECISION.

His Decision Respecting the Wabash's At-

titude to the Burlington. CHICAGO, March 14.—After a formal

statement of the case Judge Gresham de livered the following opinion in the Wabash this morning "Although the property of the Wabash Company is in the custody of the court, it is operated by the receiver as a common carrier. His rights and duties are those of carrier. He is bound to afford to all railway companies whose lines connect with his equal facilities for the ex-change of traffic. It is his duty to receive from and deliver to other connecting roads both loaded and empty cars. He can not discriminate against one road by maintaining the policy of non-intercourse. More need not be said on this question, as the receiver has wisely rescinded his instructions which discriminated against the petitioner, and he has no purpose or desire to deny to the petitioner any of its local rights. "Although the petitioner has accomplished its chief purpose in invoking the aid of the court, it is urged by its counsel that persons belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and especially P. M. Arthur, who is the chief officer of that organization, have interfered with the receiver and his subordinates in the management of the Wabash property, and that they should be punished for their illegal and contumacious conduct. The receiver and his coursel make no such complaint. On the contrary, the receiver declares that there has been no interference with him. While affidavits submitted in support of the petition show that Mr. Arthur sent a telegraphic message to the engineers of the Union Pacific Railway Company at Omaha, directing them to haul no cars for the petitioner, it does not fairly appear from the evidence that the en gineers in the service of the receiver received such orders by telegraph or otherwise. "For the present it is sufficient to say that the court will protect the property of the Wabash in its custody. The employes of the receiver can not be obliged to remain in his service against their will, but neither they nor others will be permitted to interfere with or disturb the receiver or his subordinates in the posession and operation of the property in his custody. Lawless interference with the receiver and his employes in the discharge of their duties will not be tolerated. It is proper to state, how-ever, in justice to the Wabash engineers, that they do not desire to maintain an attitude of defiance to the law, and that they are now willing to aid the receiver in the lawful and successful administration of his trust. The receiver's answer renders it. unnecessary for the court to do more than direct that the petition remain on file for future action should there be occasion for

procession was form ing the bands played Chopin's "Marchie Funebre," the sounds of the tolling church bells mingling with the strains. The formation of the cortege occupied some time. ' but was effected in an orderly manner in rigid accordance with the official programme. The conspicuous absence of the Emperor and Count Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck was deeply regretted. This was the only prominent change in the arrangements.

The procession was in every way worthy of the occasion. The military display was magnificent, though somber, the entire escort, composing the elite of the army, wearing dark overcoats and mantles, owing to the extreme cold.

Wending its way over the castle bridge and through Under den Linden the procession reached the Brandenburg gate a few minutes after two o'clock. Under den L nden presented an extraordinary spectacle, like the gloom of night at midday. Every thing was black-houses, pillars, flags. In the midst of thi this intense sombreness of color glimmered the pale light of lamps, valled with crape. The stra get off ct came from the flaring light of pitch torches, throwing over the scene a glare that was tempered by the smoke of the torches blown by the wind. The demeanor of the countless spectators was excellent. the silence being unbroken, and every one remaining uncovered until the coffin had pessed.

In the Sieges ball, as had been arranged, the procession halted and Crown Prince William, who had thus far walked immediately behind the funeral car, now en tered a carriage, accompanied by the Kings of Saxony, Belgium and Roumania. The other royal persons at the same time took seats in carriages following that of the Crown Frince. The order of changed. the procession was now the garde du corps assuming the place of escort and officers of lower rank relieving the pall bearers. The cortege then moved onward until it reached Charlottenburg.

At 3:15 o'clock the remains were received at the mausoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg and Chaplain Koegel then read the passage, "Blessed is the man who resisteth temptation," and the Lord's prayer. The chaplain then closed the solemn service with the benediction. Members of the imperial family and the other mourners then withdrew, the Generals taking farewell of their dead master by placing their hands, as if in salute, upon his coffin. A salvo of artillery announced that the ceremony was over.

Jumped the Track.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 16.-The east bound train of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western jumped the track five miles west of this city at three o'clock this morning. Three coaches were burned. It is reported that two passengers were killed and a number were injured.

Family Burned.

STE. SOPHIE, Canada, March 16 .- The House of Ulr ch Raux, a carpenter of this city, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Raux's three childrn and his wife, the latter an invalid and bedridden, were burned to death.

COOGHAN'S furniture store at Grand and Bowerv, New York, was burned recently. Loss, \$100,000.

9

classifications in the metals such as gold pens are created. In wood and manufactures of wood the same reductions are observable. There are no changes made in the present sugar schedule except a new provision requiring sugar drainings or sweepings to pay duty as sugar or molasses according to test, an increase of the duty or

confectionery not enumerated from 15 to 20 cents per pound and the addition of a section imposing a tariff of 1 cent a pound on glucose or grape sugar. Relating to tobacco the following changes are

made: Leaf wrappers, unstemmed, 6) cents; stemmed, 8) cents; unmanufactured tobacco, 30 ents.

Horses and mules are assessed \$10 per head cattle, \$4: hogs and sheep. 50 cents; other live animals, 20 per cent.

Among the other changes: Oranges, in bulk 81.75 per 1.000; hops, 6 cents a pound, salt in bags, sacks and packages, 10 cents per 100 pounds, and in bulk, 8 cents. The only change made in wines, liquors, etc., s the inclusion of a new scheme fixing a duty

on malt extracts at 20 cents per gallon in casks. 40 cents in bottles or jugs and 40 per cent. ad valorem on solid extracts, while cherry and prune juice or wine or other fruit wines containing not more than 20 per cent. alcohol are to be taxed 50 cents per gallon, or if containing more, 2: ginger beer or ale, 25 cents per dozen bottles for three-quarter pints and 50 cents on one and one half pints.

All cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and fillings, Lot bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 6 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 8 cents per square yard, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, are assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem cottons between 100 to 200 threads to the square inch, not bleached, 2½ cents per square yard, bleached, 3½ cents; dyed and stained, 4½, and B5 per cent ad valorem; cotton exceeding 200 threads, not bleached, 3% cents; bleached, 3% cents: dyed, 5% cents, and 85 per cent. ad

In flax, hemp, jute, oil cloths, bags, the changes while not great are generally reduc-tions. Clothing and combing wool are unchanged and carpets and other wools are as-sessed 3 cents and ring waste, thread waste, yarn waste, top waste and other similar proacts of wool 30 cents per pound, which is a new

Woolen cloths, shawls, etc., are recla as are silks, women's and children's dress goods, bunting and lasting, but carpets are

geocals, bunting and lasting, but carpets are generally unchanged. Paper hangings and writing and drawing pa-pers are assessed 20 per cent. advalorem print-ing paper 1% cents per pound. Furs, dressed but unmanufactured, are placed at 20 per cent. ad valorem; gloves, kid or goat, from 13 to 35 per dozen; gloves, kid or goat, from 13 to 35 per dozen; gloves or other dressed leather and known as glace finish, from \$2 to \$4 per dozen; gloves of undressed leather from \$2 to \$4 per dozen, fur trimmed or lined \$1 additional. pique seved 50 cents additional. and embroidered 50 sewed 50 cents additional, and embroidered 5

Other enanges are gun powder. valued at 20 cents per pound, 5 cents: above, 8 cents; matches 10 cents per gross for boxes containing not more than 100 matches, and when otherwise imported 1 cent per 1,000 matches; pipes and Suckers' articles not enumerated, 60 per cent. ad valorem, and common clay pipes 25 per

Sections prohibit the importation of obscene books, pictures or images, or of instruments or drugs intended for immoral purposes: of neat cattle or neat cattle hides from countries where contagion exists; of opium containing less than yesterday.

hotels had similar experiences.

At midnight the wind was as furious as ever, but the snow had stopped falling. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- One of the mos remarkable storms this city has seen for years set in here at three o'clock Sunday morning, and continued for twenty-four hours. It began with a gentle rain and turned to a cold, violent storm, and developed at night into a snow storm. From seven p. m. until midnight the blizzard was at its height. Street car travel was sus pended, telegraph wires tangled, and rail-

road trains from all directions belated. BURLINGTON VS. WABASH.

The Case of the Burlington Against th Wabash Before Judge Gresham at Chi

CHICAGO, March 13 .- Judge Gresham's court room and the adjacent halls were packed to sufficiation yesterday afternoon when the application of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway for an order on the receiver of the Wabash railway to compel him to receive and handle their freight came up for a hearing. The bar, railroads and general public were represented, and all paid the closest attention to the proceedings.

Arguments were made at length in support of the "Q" position and were answered at equal length by the attorneys for the Wabash and at their close Judge Gresham practically gave his decision when he said that he did not think the "Q" had any case in court. "The Wabash has granted you all you ask." said he. "It has promised to receive your freight and now you ask the court to issue an order punishing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers fo an alleged crime which they deny, and against the wishes of the general manager of the road, who is an officer of this court. While the Judge thus indicated what his decision would probably be, he announced that he would take the matter under ad Alexander Sullivan watched visement the proceedings in behalf of the Brother

Among the members of the bar it wa the general opinion that Judge Gresham would decline to interfere in the case on the ground that no actual attempt on the part of the Brotherhood to lie up the Wa bash has yet developed. Should, however, the decision be the other way, it is believe that every fireman and engineer on the Wabash will quit work in a few hours as the result of a mutual agreement and not the outcome of any order issued by the grievance committee and consequently the latter body will not be amenable to the court for contempt.

A Bad Blizzard. NEGAUNEE, Mich., Murch 12 .- The tw days' blizzard just ending has been tho worst of the year for the railroad men. The Chicago & Northwestern due here at one o'clock yesterday left Escanaba at 8:15 and got stuck at Mason. It is still there in the drifts with the engine The south bound train is at Brampton having shoveled out two or three On the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the Houghton division train pulled through, but the Mackinaw division Houghton division train s closed to traffic, with the west bound express and the snow plows all snowed in on the eastern half of the division. No east bound trains were started from Marquetis

homa meeting in this city yesterday was a grand success, there being present resentatives from about thirty towns in the

Southwest and some from Texas. The afternoon meeting was held at Garfield Hall. L. Threlkeld, of Caldwell, was chosen chairman speeches were made by Simons, of Arkansas City, and Ross, of Caldwell. A committee on resolutions was appointed and the meeting adjourned to reconvene at

eight o'clock in the court room. That hour found the ball filled. E. Callahan was elected chairman and J. L. Jennings secretary. The committee on res lutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The House Committee on Terri tories has made a favorable report on the Springer bill for the opening of a portion of the Indian Territory, which bill is now under the consideration of the Congress of the United State . and

WHEREAS, A meeting called to be held in Wichita on this. the 14th day of March, by representative citizens of Southwestern Kansas to give voice to the public sentiment sustain ing the committee's report and recommending the passage of said bill: therefore be it *Resolved*, That as citizens of Southwestern

Kansas, representing the commercial, agricult-ural and industrial in erests of this section, and believing that the best interests of all the surrounding State demand the immediate opening of said territory to actual settlement and further, believing that it will be to the best interests of civilization and distruction of barrism and outlawry within its limits. we heartily favor the Spinger bill and earnestly request our Representatives in Congress to use eir utmost efforts to secure its speedy pass-

age. The report was adopted unanimously. The speakers were A. S. Musseller, Judge Crooke, "Buckskin Joe" of Texas, Captain A. E. Frester, Colonel E. C. Cole and S White, of Caldwell. The theory was advanced that an entrance to the Territory could be effected from Texas by utilizing claim that State had on the Territory cutting off counties-very similar to the method used in setting apart Greer County. The resolutions will be sent to Mr. Springer at Washington.

Rates Restored.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14 .- The general freight agent of the Rock Island received official notification this morning that the freight rates would be restored on March 26. Neither the St. Paul the Chicago & Alton nor the Burlington officials of this city have ye received similar notifications, but expect to day or to-morrow. The Inter-State Commerce law requires ten days' notice of an advance in rates and this would give the other roads until the day after to-morrow

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14 .- It is stated on good authority that the Government will not wait for the action of the American Senate on the Fisheries treaty, but will push the ratification of the bill immediately after the debate on unrestricted recipro city is concluded, which will be some time

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The President has recognized Felix L. Decastro as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at New Consul of the Argentine Republic at Iter York, and N. H. Thibau, Consul of Bel-grum, at Portland, Ore., for the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Dregon and the Territories of Washington,

about thirty, was found frozen stiff in a hallway in West Thirty-ninth street, where she lived. She was once well known in the social world, but had fallen into bad Three men were killed near Troy, N. Y.,

yesterday by snowplow accidents. Two men were found dead in the snow at Arnoldsville. The East river was frozen hard vesterday

morning and many Brooklynites walked across it to the New York side.

Monday night was the worst experienced along the banks of the Hudson and the Westchester shore of the sound, the mer-cury at two o'clock yesterday morning at Dobb's Ferry on the North river and Port Chester on the sound marking zero, while the gale swept along with fearful velocity. Drifts in the streets of Jamaica are thirty-

feet high. At Elizabeth, N. J., a young actor named Ellis has been found in a snow drift frozen to death. Several persons were missing. A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says:

The Delaware Railroad Company has succeeded in re-establishing telegraphic communication along its line, and through the courtesy of Superintendent Mills fur-nished the following dispatch: "I send the following report from Lewes this morning: One tug boat sunk out of sight; the wrecking company steamer sunk near the railroad pier: one tug ashore; twenty-three sailing vessels of various kinds ashore. It is the heaviest loss that has ever occurred in that harbor. It is estimated that about twenty-tive lives were lost."

"No-Man's-Land."

WASHINGTON, March 13.-Hon. C. E. Cook, Judge William O'Connor and Colonel W. F. Shell, the delegation from Southwestern Kansas, and Dr. O. G. Chase, delegate from No Man's-Land, were accorded a hearing yesterday by the House Public Lands Committee in opposition to the Voor-hees bill to attach No-Man's-Land to Kan-

sas for judicial purposes. Judge O'Connor addressed the committee, protesting earnestly against the bill and the illegitimate objects sought to be accomplished. He said the contemplated legislation was not necessary at this time, ecause most of the land in the four Kan sas counties cut off from the Garden City district had already been taken, and No-Man's-Land had not been surveyed, hence there would be no busines for a new land office to transact until the surveys could be made for which there was no present appropriation.

Brutal Robbery. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 13.-The bridge eeper of Broad river bridge and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Buff, who are both seventy years of age, were viciously attacked oy two men last night. Buff was eaten unconscious with a club and his wife was knocked down and fear fully beaten. John Felton, a negro, who lived on the place, had his throat cut and was killed. The murderers were in-tent on robbing Buff of several hundred dollars in toll money supposed to be in his house. After robbing the place the murderers saturated the bedding and floor with kerosene oil, set the house on fire and fled. They were rescued from the flam of

Sudden Attacks of Sickness.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15 .- At two o'clock yesterday morning every switch engine in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad had its fires drawn and stood silently in the round house, and no freight had left the city all night, while ordi-narily from eight to fourteen freights departed from here daily. The sudden "sickness" which developed among the engin-eers Tuesday at the sight of Burlington cars continued to spread when the night crews came on and found a "Q" on nearly every side-track. Yesterday morning eighteen engineers were sick and only four of the seventeen yard engineers were at work. Two crews of engineers and firemen have quit the service altogether.

The Fishery Treaty.

Recognized.

to issue notices.

next week.