COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

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

County

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

VOLUME XIV.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

Chase

man was fatally hurt.

a loss of about \$200,000; insured.

Frank C. McNeally last August.

woman was hurt.

ing production.

nati.

ties.

fornia.

sets.

\$200,000.

was killed.

would die.

a strap.

\$6,000.

his speedy capture.

trate the wages question.

Philadelphia was burned recently. Loss, \$40,000; insured. A fireman was fatally in-

down recently for the purpose of restrict

THE WEST.

charge of the Metropolitan Bank of Cincin-

FIRE at Dell Rapids, Dak., the other night

THE P. F. Marqua Manufacturing Com

through a new bridge near Galena, Ill., re

cently and were destroyed. A brakema

A NUMBER of boomers were recently

ejected from the Oklahoma Territory by

colored troops. Some were held at Fort

DULUTH real estate sharpers have sold many lots away back in the hills to Buffalo

THE steamship City of Pekin which

eached San Francisco from China on the

17th had several cases of small-pox on

MARTIN L. SCOTT was hanged at Deer

Lodge, Mont., recently for the murder of

DEAF BULL, a Crow Indian in the military

prison at Fort Snelling, recently atlacked two other Indians with a knife, laying open

and broke his arm while resisting the man-

acles. The injured Indians, it was thought

AUGUST HETSKE, of Chicago, has been

found guilty of murder in the first degree for beating his little stepson to death with

THE murderer of Millionaire Snell at

Chicago turned out to be William B. Tas-

cott, the scapegrace son of Colonel James B. Tascott, head of the Tascott Manufact-

uring Company. The boy had served a

term in the Kentucky penitentiary. Young

l'ascott's whereabouts were unknown on

the 18th, but the police were confident of

THE SOUTH

SAMUEL CLAY, a very wealthy farmer

iving near Paris, Ky., died at his home re-

cently. He was about seventy-two years

old and was beyond doubt the largest land owner in Kentucky. The amount of his

anded wealth is estimated at \$1,000,000 and

FIRE in Conway, Ark., attributed to an in-

endiary, destroyed four business houses

A COMPANY was incorporated in Balti

more, Md., recently which proposes to send

merchandise and mail by electro-automatic

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, at Pass

seventieth anniversary of his army life.

FOUR men recently raided the bank at Cisco, Tex., and after imprisoning the

cashier and two others decamped with

THE Delaware State Temperance Alli-

point a receiver for the city.

will very likely go over that.

recently, causing \$20,000 loss.

his wife in a fit of drunken jealousy.

their throats. He then stabbed him

Reno, the others being discharged.

parties at fancy prices.

board and was guarantined.

action will be taken March 7.

RECEIVER JAMES MCCONVILLE has taken

out of employment by the fire. GUSTAV RANGER, the well-known cotton

Summary of the Daily News

CONGRESS.

WHEN the Senate met on the 13th the desk of Mr. Riddleberger contained a large and handsome floral harp which had been placed there by the Irish Clan-na-Gael as a recognition of his fight against secret sessions and the British extradition treaty. Mr. Vest again spoke upon the fallacy and extravagance of printing so many useless public documents. When the Blair Educational bill was reached Mr. Plumb addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The resolution in regard to the alleged inefficiency of the mail service in certain localities was debated at some length, and after passing a few bills the Senate adjourned.... Un-der the call of States in the House many bills and resolutions were introduced. The bill to punish the advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was the subject of a lively debate upon the liberty of the press, and finally referred. Mr. Bland introduced a bill to pro-hibit the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th, after commit tees reported and the introduction of bills, the resolution for an inquiry into indifferent mail service was taken up and several Senators spoke on the subject. Mr. Hawley also addressed the Senate in opposition to the Blair Educational bill. Other business was unim-portant...In the House committees reported and in Committee of the Whole the Urgency Deficiency bill was considered and in the gen-eral debate Mr. Peters, of Kansas, made an argument in favor of the bill to require subsi-dized roads to construct their own telegraph lines, and he strongly denounced the Western

Union monopoly. Adjourned. In the Senate on the 15th Mr. Beck introduced a bill to reimburse the States for interest paid on money expended in raising troops for the war of the rebellion. The Blair Educational bill was then taken up and further discussed. Mr. Blair made a final argument in its favor. After several amendments had been offered and Arter several antendaments had been oried and voted down the bill passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 29 nays. The credentials of John S. Barbour, as Senator from Virginia to succeed Mr. Riddle berger, were presented and filed. The House bill for the appointment of two additional divi-cian concentration of a work and the succentration of the second secon sion superintendents of railway mail service sion superintendents of railway mail service was passed, and the Senate adjourned....In the House a bill was passed creating a board of arbitration to determine the controversy between the United States and the State of Texas as to disputed territory. [This has reference to Greer County]. A bill was passed providing that Nebraska shall constipassed providing that Nebraska shall consti-tute an entire judicial district known as the district of Nebraska. Mr. Randall reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a special committee to investigate and report as to contracts and amount expended on the new library building and the House went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the Urgency Deficiency bill. The debate took a wide range, embracing tariff and revenue reform and many other sub-jects. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

AFTER committees reported and the introduction of bills in the Senate on the 16th Senator Plumb's resolution in regard to Western mail service was taken up and agreed to. The resolution of Schator Manderson requiring the Secretary of War to furnish a list of persons to whom copies of the record of the rebellion are to be furnished brought on a lengthy debate as to the printing of superfluous documents and also extended to the question of secret sessions of the Senate. After passing 108 pension bills the Senate adjourned.... In the House after report of committees the Urgency Deficiency bill

THE big air receiver of the iron works at MARDI GRAS Was celebrated in New Orleans on the 14th by a pageant representing "The Realm of Flowers." It was said to be Hudson N. Y., was torn to pieces recently by an explosion, causing \$50,000 loss. One very fine. A FIRE broke out in the Daily Advertiser office, Elmira, N. Y., on the 15th, inflicting

By a boiler explosion near Bastrop, La, recently two white and two colored men were killed and four others badly scalded AUSTIN CORBIN, president of the Read-It is announced in political circles at ing Railroad Company, was examined on the 15th by the Congressional Committee Waco, Tex., that Hon. Roger Q. Mills is to be a candidate for the United States Seninvestigating the strike. He denied the stories with which his name was connected. ate, to succeed Senator Coke. The canvass for the State Legislature will be made on THE Collins paper mill at North Wilbrathe Senatorial issue. ham, Mass., was burned recently. Loss, \$250,000. Two hundred hands were thrown

GENERAL. THE mayor of Cork has been convicted of the charge of assaulting a police sergeant at a plan of campaign meeting and senenced to fourteen days' imprisonment without hard labor.

merchant of New York and Galveston, trading as Ranger & Co., is reported to be financially embarrassed. The notes which HANLAN and Kemp have been matched to Mr. Ranger is unable to take care of are said to amount to \$60,000, and his total liarow for the championship of the world and £500 a side on the Paramatta river, Ausbilities are estimated at \$150,000. The end of the Saco (Me.) Bank robbery tralia. sensation arrived on the 15th, the institu

ADVICES from St. Petersburg are that China is actively advancing her armaments tion having recovered every dollar of the \$260,000 worth of registered bonds stolen by AMELIA P. STEWART's dry goods store at

Amour in the event of a European wat. The Prince of Naples has become henor-ary president of the Italian Exposition in London

Six persons committed suicide in Berlin in one day recently. THE London Standard's Vienna corre W. J. ROBERTS, dealer in stone at 43

Broadway, New York, has had his assets spondent says that the Austrian Governplaced in the hands of a receiver, judg-ments for about \$25,000 having been enent has decided to take fresh precautions tered against him. He had no rating at Bradstreet's, although in August last his and measures to counterbalance continued military preparations on the part of Russia According to a dispatch from New York, cavalry from British Guiana had taken statement claimed that he was worth \$500,possession of the disputed Venezuelan frontier. General Silva, the Consul, stated A FREIGHT train came into collision with a north bound express train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad at that he would call Secretary Bayard's at-Canton, N. Y., recently. The express can tention to the invasion.

THE Pesther Lloyd says it has learned was thrown from the track and one pas that current rumors to the effect that Bel-gium and Holland have entered into a desenger coach was badly damaged. D. T. Hiller, of Syracuse, was killed and one fensive alliance with Germany are well TWENTY-FIVE per cent. of the coke ovens of the Connellsville (Pa.) region were shut founded.

LARGE numbers of persons threaten to leave Manitoba unless the Canadian Pacific monopoly is removed.

FIRE ravaged Westerly, R. I., recently, REPORTS from the interior of Russia condestroying \$150,000 worth of property. The Reading railroad miners' strike cur in stating that the publication of the Austro-German treaty, taken in connection with Bismarck's speech on the Military bill, has created intense irritation among ended on the 17th in an agreement to arbi all classes.

An explosion which occurred in the Kruezgerben coal mine near Kaiserslantern, Bavaria, killed forty persons. Thirtysix men were rescued.

FULL reports concerning the condition of the Crown Prince issued by Prof. Virchow and Dr. McKenzie state that the disease destroyed eleven buildings, causing \$25,000 oss. THE Church & Graves Manufacturing with which he is afflicted is not of a can-Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has as-signed with \$60,000 assets and \$75,000 liabilerous nature.

THE Ottawa (Can.) Free Press attacks the Canadian Government bitterly because of the Fisheries treaty, which it calls a capit ulation.

THE United States steamship Iroquois has been ordered to be docked for exami-BUSINESS failures for the seven days endnation at the Mare island navy yard, Calied February 16 numbered for the United States, 236; for Canada, 37; total. 273; as compared with 289 the previous week and 267 the corresponding week of last year. pany, of Cincinnati, has made an assignment with \$65,000 liabilities and \$55,000 as-GIDEON BORDEAU, Queen's Printer for Manitoba and a favorite of ex-Premier

JOSEPHINE COLLETT, of Terre Haute, Ind. has brought suit against the city of Evans-ville and property owners along one of the Norquay, has skipped to the United States, leaving a shortage of over \$5,000. Five men were killed in a quarry in Carprincipal streets, to recover property worth

narvonshire, Wales, the other day by the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Jay Gould and Russell Sage, made on be half of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad, of appropriating to their own use \$3,000,000 of the company's bonds, went to the grand jury yesterday morning. The the case, and next Monday witnesses will be summoned. These will include the complainant security holders, about twenty in number.

Among the documents submitted to the grand jury was a pamphlet containing the printed arguments of counsel for complainants and defendants, heard by District Attorney Fellows with closed doors, about the first of this month, when considering the question whether or not to lay the matter before the grand jury This was given to the press last night. Edward L. Andrews, who pre-sented the case on behalf of the complain-ants, said: "The essential attributes of the case do not differ from an ordinary case of embezzlement. There is the same entrusting of property, the same appropri-

that ensues in an ordinary case where an employe takes what is entrusted to him by an employer. The only difference," he con-tinued, "which the case presented from that of an ordinary embezzlement was that it was done under the apparent forms of law, one of the courts of this State being made to become an unwilling participant in

Artemus H. Holmes, in behalf of the respondents, argued that there was no criminality in the proceedings nor were they carried on in secrecy. All the proceedings were reported to the Secretary of the Interior in 1880, and subsequently presented in a report to Congress. The mortgage under which Messrs. Gould and Sage were appointed trustees contained clauses which could very properly be construed so as to allow the release of the Denver Pacific stock.

John F. Dillon, in behalf of the respondents, contended that the decree of the Supreme Court of New York was valid and properly obtained. The only persons, if there were any living souls who could make complaint of this consolidation, would be the original Union Pacific shareholders. The purpose of the consolidation was not to pass the trust property to the debtor company in order that the company might immediately hand it over to Messrs. Gould and Sage, but to restore the property to the debtor company in order that through it the consolidated company might have the means of purchasing, as it did purchase, properties necessary to protect itself from competition and to promote its interests and those of its bondholders. The laws of limitation debarred all criminal proceed-

sition to the complaint being received, c tending in an elaborate argument that the prosecution had been barred by the lapse time.

argument and citations to show that the statute of limitations did not apply under

NUMBER 21

BROKEN BROKERS.

The Absence of Lambs Proving a Serious Matter For the New York Stock Ex-change. NEW YORK, Feb. 76.—The speculative

dullness not only continues, but daily grows more marked and exasperating. Less than 47,000 shares of stock were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, breaking the record, there never having been a day in twenty years when so slight a business was done. One of the most prominent governors of

the Stock Exchange, a gentleman who is at the head of one of Wall street's biggest brokerage houses, said: "We have not earned erough during the last six months-to pay our office expenses, and we have fared not one whit worse than other firms. Fully a third of the old clerks in Wall street houses have been discharged lately, owing to the long-continued lack of business. They have had their salaries reduced materially, and more than one conspicuous. house is ready to go out of business altogether. Enter an office in the entire Wall street district and you hear animated discussion of just one subject—the prevailing unprecedented dullness. There are a hun-dred theories to explain the unpleasant conditions and another hundred suggesting correctives."

Wall street insists on attributing the trouble to "outside" causes. The same sort of arguments used to be heard in the San Francisco mining market when the public, fleeced over and over again, first began to fight shy of the professional shearers. The public went away and the public stayed away, and even to this day it has not been tempted back. Wall street could have well afforded to heed this San Francisco story long ago. The Stock Ex-change is no protector of the interests of investors. It was urged a long time ago that the Stock Exchange ought to throw more safeguards around the dealings it authorized. Yesterday this suggestion as-sumed definite official shape in a memorial addressed to the Exchange governors de-manding that the office of auditor of railway accounts be created on the Exchange so that railway statements should be made to amount to something more than a mere collection of mysterious figures. Such an office would prevent wildcat booming whereby now the public is swindled; it would head off the stream of lies that now flow on unceasingly to scare investors out of their holdings of substantial securities.

VENEZUELA INVADED.

English Cavalry From British Guiana Said to Have Taken Possession of the Disputed Territory. New York, Feb. 17.—An armed force of English cavalry has entered the territory

of Venezuela and taken possession in the name of the Guruari Territory on the ground that the Venezuelan republic contemplated building a railroad to the Guruari section, which road would infringe on admitted ter-ritorial rights of the English Government. This action had not been wholly unexpected by the Venezuelans, but they had hoped the large American interests which centered in Venezuela would deter England from exercising such high-banded policy as they have adopted. Such was not the case, however, and it is said General Silva, the Consul here, intends to

THE Kansas State Musical Society will

hold its next annual meeting at Topeka on May 1, 2 and 3. PATEN'S granted Kansas inventors for

the week ended February 11: Plumb-level Edwin A. Wentworth, Atchison; clamp, William C. Stickler, Belle Plain; corn harvester and husker, Charles F. Smith, Hutchinson; spark arrester, William Giles, Parsons; end-gate, James M. King, Benedict; windmill, Leonard A. Cooper, Atchi-son; electric bell, William F. Stocker, Eureka (2).

The Lavener livery barn at Girard bamed at three o'clock the other morning, together with ten head of horses, two mules, all the buggies and other property. The horses were insured for \$1,900 but ttere was no insurance on the building. The bill to quiet the title to a quarter section of land in Osage County has passed both houses of Congress. It renders per-fect the title to the land upon which is located the homes of nearly 1,000 resi-

dents of Lyndon. R. W. BROWN, colored, was recently arrested at Wyandotte, for fraudulently ar-rested at Wyandotte, for fraudulently rep-resenting himself to be a pension agent and swindling colored people. His scheme was to obtain a fee from his victims and give them a bogus order for back pensions.

THE recent appearance of glanders at several stables in Leavenworth created much uneasiness among owners of horses

at that place. Amos Hostetter, a section hand on the Rock Island, was struck by a train recently near Pattridge and instantly killed. He eaves six children.

For some time past affidavits have been accumulating reflecting upon the profes-sional integrity of some of the attorneys practicing before the United States landoffice at Larned, in consequence of which some of them have had their permits to practice suspended. One of the attorneys suspended has made complaint against Receiver Bickel and Special Agent Rowe for conspiring to injure him, and another has broughtsuit against Agent Rowe for \$10,-000 damiges.

JUNCTION CITY proposes to bore for coal in the spring. THE Governor recently pardoned Tim

Highinan, who was convicted of murder in Latette County in 1878 and sentenced to hang. This action was recommended by the Board of Pardons from the fact that Highman killed his friend while crazed with liquor and not from premeditated malice. He has been in the penitentiary

nearly ten years. PROCEEDINGS were recently begun in the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General against T. A. Scates and W. W. Kumball, county commissioners; Oliver Leisure, ounty clerk, and H. D. Morrill, county at-

torney, charging them with having de-frauded Seward County out of nearly \$17,-000 by the allowance of fraudulent claims against the county. It is also charged against the county attorney that he demanded and received money from persons charged with violating the Prohibition law, promising and giving them immunity from prosecution. The Attorney-General presented affidavits substantiating all the charges of fraud and peculation.

The remains of a newly-born babe were eccently found under a sidewalk at Topeka. THE miners in the different coal mines at Leavenworth have struck because of a re duction of one cent per bushel paid for

A Grand Jury Trying to Find Out if They

Really Did Steal \$3,000,000. NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- The charges against jury was given all documents bearing on

GOULD AND SAGE.

Courant.

ation of it, the same discovery of the se-creting, the same demand and the same withholding of the embezzlement property

their acts.'

ings. W. Bourke Cockran next spoke in oppo-

Mr. Andrews closed the hearings with an

was taken up in Committee of the Whole and debate continued until recess. An evening session was held for debate on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill.

THE Senate having adjourned until Monday, the 21st, was not in session on the 17th.....In the house the Blair Educational bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Committee on Education. The Committee on Manufactures was instructed to report back to the House Friday, the 24th, Mr. Milliken's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the sugar trust in New York. The House then took up and passed the Urgency Deficiency bill with a provision directing the Public Printer to rigidly enforce the eight-hourlaw. The McKay Relief bill then passed. A motion to reconsider was followed by a motion by Mr. Springer to amend the title which occa ion by sioned much talk, but the motion to reco was tabled. The House then proceeded volve itself into a parliamentary tangle which only ended by an adjournment until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DANIEL E. SOMERS, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, but for the last twenty-five years a resident of Washington, died in that city on the 14th. He was one of the original organizers of the Republican party, and was a strong supporter of Fremont in 1856.

THE United States Senate has confirmed Alexander McCue Assistant Treasurer at New York, and B. F. Wade as Marshal of Northern Ohio.

THE National Educational convention opened at Washington on the 14th, with about hfty prominent instructors present. TIMOTHY E. TARSNEY, Congressman from

Michigan, was reported lying seriously sick at the Providence Hospital, Washington

MR. LAWTON, the United States Minister at Vienna, has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at the Vienna University, the offer of \$1,000,000 to the American Government with which to endow a university at Chicago on the Vienna model

THE Fishery Commissioners signed a new treaty at Washington on the 15th. It was stated that the treaty related exclusively to the North Atlantic region and had no reference to disputes concerning the Behring

THE Senate has confirmed Marshall Mc-Donald as Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and W. W. Dougherty, of Missouri,

s Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Ore. It is reported that Mr. W. Reed Lewis, power over an elevated railway, the cars on which can not run off, and to make the the American Consul at Tangier, has asked time of transit from Baltimore to Washing his Government to immediately send ton ten minutes. Some very prominent man-of-war to enforce his demand for the business men and capitalists have engaged release of a Moor imprisoned at Rabat. The authorities declare that the Moor has in the enterprise. no right to claim protection of Mr. Lewis. Christian, Miss., recently celebrated the

THE President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Charles S. Cary, of New York, as Solicitor of the Treasury, and Henry W. Scott as register of the land of-Larned. Kan.

THE President has approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near St. Charles, Mo.

THE EAST.

Six Poles were burned to death recently at Silver Brook, near Hazelton, Pa. They had been to the dedication of a Catholic church and returned home drunk. The of Houston, Tex., have petitioned Circuit house was set on fire while they were Judge Hardee, of the Federal Court, to apfighting.

THE Northwestern paper manufacturers falling of a bridge.

in convention at Chicago recently consid THE Emperor of Germany is said to be ered a proposition to sell out to Eastern n very feeble condition. He is almost conparties so as to form a pool or trust. Fina stantly in tears, owing to the news regarding the Crown Price. The Empress is also Six loaded cars of a freight train brok teeply affected.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Commissione of Agriculture has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silkworms which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silkworms and situated to do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction n silk culture before the sericultural sea son commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk growers at an average price of 95 cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue experiment now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All who seek a market for their cocoons, who wish silkworm eggs or book of instructions or information of any sort in relation to the industry, can obtain the same free of charge pon application to Commissioner Colman,

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- Mrs. Albert Traffert and her twelve-year-old son were crossing the Ohio & Mississippi track near Shattuck in a buggy yesterday when they were struck by an eastbound mail. She had her head crushed and her hand cut off and died an hour later, and the boy was wounded in the head and died soon after. The buggy was thrown sixty yards and ground to kindling wood, and the horse instantly killed. Mrs. Traffert's husband is manager of an Amer ican agricultural display in the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- A deeply interesting Roman discovery has been made in a garden at Salisbury. In the course of excavations for a cellar a large mosaic pavement of elaborate and beautiful execution, depicting a battle between Alexander and Darius, was found, bearing fine portraits of many figures. It is said to be an ex panded replica of the famous mosaic found at Pompeii in 1832, and now at the Museum Cordonico at Naples, which is the most important example of ancient historical art extant

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The House Elections Committee has disposed of the Mc-Duffie vs. Davidson, Alabama, contest in favor of Mr. Davidson, the sitting member. It is the general expectation that the Iili-nois contest of Worthington vs. Post will be promptly taken up for consideration. Party lines were drawn in the Alabama contest, and a minority report will accom pany the views of the majority.

GREAT BEND, Kan., Feb. 18 .- The arguments in the case of case of the State vs. Thomas Allen for participation in the murder of Leoti citizens in Colorado were con-cluded at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in a short time returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury stood eleven to one on the first ballot and twelve for not guilty on the second ballot.

ance, at its annual convention at Dover, decided to go into politics, and delegates to the National Prohibition convention at Iu-dianapolis were elected. The alhance was MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 17 .- As two sons of J. N. Hamilton, an old citizen of this counerged into the Temperance Reform party ty, living near Herndon, were in a lot practicing with a target rifle yesterday, the older one accidentally stepped in the way just as the younger one was about to shoot, MESSRS. FAZENDE and Seixas, of Nev Orleans, bondholding creditors of the city and received the ball, killing him in- Toronto.

AT the late meeting of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. at Junction City the charter of Delta lodge No. 77, of of Medicine Lodge, was revoked on account of immorality and intemperance. Eighteen new lodges were organized in Kunsas during the past year, making a

mining. About 400 men went out.

total of 288. MRS. MCLAIN, of Kansas City (Kan.) re cently sent her seven-year-old son, Willie, to a store near by on an errand since which he had not been heard of. Mrs. McLain is a cousin of Mrs. Webber, of the same locality, whose eight-year-old daughter disappeared in an exactly similar manner two years ago and has never been heard of.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge at its late ses ion elected the following officers: W. M. Lamb, Sterling, G. M.; George C. Kenyon, Abilene, D. G. M.; J. C. Poselwaite, Jewell City, S. G. W.; J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, G. S.; Christian Beck, Leavenworth, G. T. The lodge will meet at Wichita next year. THE Board of Pardons recently recommended the pardon of Jacob Cumberland who is now in the penitentiary under sentence of death, but who is thought to be undoubtedly innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. He was convicted in Neosho County, in 1883 upon the oath of his wife who charged him with the murder of their fifteen-year-old son. Investigation by the board led to the belief that the boy accidently killed himself while shooting at a mark and the woman, who had the reputation of being a vixen, had deliberately vore his life away out of revenge.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Berdena, Doniphan County, Victor E. Ludwig postmaster; Elmont, Shawnee County, Edward N. Ackley, postmaster; Lone Walnut, Lincoln Co anty, Israel M. Lyne, postmaster; Menager, Wyandotte County, Barney M. Coffee postmaster; Piper, Wyandotte County, Robert E. Brown postmaster. Discontinued, Belle Meade, Meade County ; Fox, Harper County ; New Tabor, Republic County; Vicksburg Neosho County: Vinton Riley County, Name Changed, Prospect, Republic County, to Courtland, John A. Johnson postmaster A FELLOW by the name of Fred Williams who some time ago abused and deserted his invalid wife, at Topeka, and who tcok refuge in Canada, recently wrote to the vronged woman that he is now a volunteer in the Salvation Army and wishes her to

join it also. A noy named Ashburn, who was attempting to steal a ride, recently fell under the cars at Garnett and had both legs cut off.

PENSIONS were granted the following Kansas veterans on the 15th: Original, invalid, Joshua S. Green, Cairo; Solomon F. Brown, Topeka; Leonard C. Wilber, Baxter Springs; Charles May, Independ-ence; Samuel A. Seachrist, Custer. In-crease, Nathan W. Allen, Scottsville; George W. Gandy, Topeka; John Everett Great Bend; Conrad Jones, Burden; Ed-ward L. Carter, Oskaloosa; James Smith, Glen Elder; James Slauen, Glen Elder; William F. Wetherholt, North Topeka Original, widow of George W. Ben Thomas. Moxican war, Benjamin W. March,

such circumstances GENERAL HARNEY.

The Aged Warrior Visited by Friends on the Seventieth Anniversary of His Enter-

ing the Army. PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Feb. 16 .- On the wide gallery of his handsome residence in this cheery suburb of New Orleans, in the warm sunshine, in his padded chair, the thermometer at seventy-seven degrees, and the roses blooming and the birds singing in the magnolia on the lawn, sa

all Monday morning General William S. Harney. Many of his neighbors called upon him, bringing congratulations. Chilaren and ladies came with bouquets, and many of the winter dwellers called to shake hands with the old man, for he celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his appointment as an officer of the United States army. The old soldier was pleased with the attention paid to him, and called his wife to exhibit to visitors the rusty bundle of parchments which he had re-ceived from time to time, as he advanced in rank. The first was his commission as Lieutenant of infantry, signed by President Monroe, February 13, 1818; that as Captain by President John Quincy Adams, in 1825; others signed by Presidents Jackson and Polk, and finally his appointment as Brigadier General, signed by James Buchanan. General Harney's tall, soldierly figure and snow-white hair are among the most familiar sights, and as he arose from his chair, on the sunny gallery overlooking water, one did not need to be told that he was in his prime, as Jeffer-son Davis said to him, "The grandest specimen of physical manhood I ever saw." In the last year General Harney has become quite feeble in mind. Al-

though his health is good, he is entirely de pendent on his brave, cheery little wife, who devotes her whole life to his care. I s sad to see him as he sits in the sun, with all the great deeds of his life forgotten caring for nothing but the sunlight on the water, or the birds singing in the trees.

THE SHAEFFERS AGAIN.

The Brother of the Man Who Swindled Millionaire Blair Arrested in Kansas City For Another Fraud.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17 .- Charles A Shaeffer, brother of Samuel C. Shaeffer, of somewhat shady reputation, rested all last night behind the bars of the Second street

jail. He was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by John H. On stott, president of the Onstott Land & Lot Company, and of which the arrested party is secretary, charged with the embezzlement of \$49,000. The fraud is alleged to have been committed in connection with the purchase of the Hickman tract of 400 acres, lying just east of Waldo race track, and about six miles southeast of the city. It was bought by Mr. Oastott last spring for \$149,000, \$28,000 being paid down. The second payment is due in a short time. The purchase was made by Mr. Onstott under a contract with Charles Shaeffer, by which a corporation was to be formed and the stock divided equally between the Schaeffers and Mr. Onstott. Shaeffer denies that any fraud has been committed and says that Onstott is impelled by malice.

call the attention of the entire United States to the matter and obtain for the Venezuelans all the assistance, moral and governmental, that can be utilized.

"It is England's desire," General SEva said, "to make a second India out of South America, and unless her lawless incursions are nipped in the bud she will do it." It is expected that efforts will be made to have Secretary Bayard investigate the matter with a view to the protection of American interests, if such protection is necessary.

SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

A Boy of Twenty Skips Off With a Preach-

er's Daughter. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.-Two households on Locust street were shaken to their very foundations yesterday. In one there was joy unadulterated and rejoicing which made itself felt in every spoken word. In the other there was a great shock of surprise and a sadness from the very heart. In the big, handsome resi-dence at No. 1308 Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes were enterdence at No. 1308 Mrs. George Holmes taining their son, George Holmes, Jr., and his bride. At No. 839 Rev. J. C. Morris, pastor of the Walnut Street Methodist Church, and family were grieving over the wholly unexpected marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary, to Mr. Holmes. The young man is twenty years old, and the bride sixteen. They were married in Wy-andotte on Tuesday, but the fact did not become known until yesterday morning, when young Holmes called at the high school, where his wife was a pupil, and took her to his father's house. The affair was known to but few outside of the two families last evening, but from the prominence of those interested caused nothing less than a sensation wherever heard.

Bank Robbery. Cisco, Tex., Feb. 16.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon C. C. Leveaux, cash-ier, and R. Blake and M. B. Owens were in the Cisco Bank when a man appeared at the cashier's window and demanded the bank's cash. Other men appeared at the same time and took the three bankers in charge, while the first collected the funds of the bank, about \$6,000 in cash. Mr. Leveaux's movements were too slow to suit the robbers when ordered around, and he was severely beaten on the head. The robbers locked the bankers in a yard back of the bank building, and jumping into a wagon fled down the street, saluting the astonished people with volleys from their revolvers, displaying the bags of ill-gotten gains. The cashier was the first to free himself, and rushed into the street, explaining the situation. In a short time Marshal Thomas and posse were in pursuit. The men were unmasked, and an accurate description is given.

Missouri A. O. U. W. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri is in session with a full representation from all parts of the State. ports of the officers show the order to be in a flourishing condition. The beneficiary certificates represent \$40,000,000, and col lections on assessments since the last meet-ing of the grand lodge two years ago have been \$706,816, and the disbursement \$707,-778. There are 404 lodges in the State, and he membership is rapidly increasing.

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COPRONTIOND FALLS - KANSAS

PAMELA IN TOWN.

The fair Pamela came to town, To London town in early summer; And up and down and round about The beaux discussed the bright new-comer. With "Gadzooks, sfr," and "Ma'am, my duty. And "Odds my life, but 'tis a Beauty!" To Ranelagh went Mistress Pam, Sweet Mistress Pam so fair and merry, With cheek of cream and roses blent, With voice of lark and lip of cherry.

Then all the beaux vow'd 'twas their duty To win and wear this country Beauty. And first Frank Lovelace tried his wit,

With whispers bold and eyes still bolder The warmer grew his saucy flame, Cold grew the charming fa'r and colder. "Twas "Icy bosom"—"Cruel beauty—" "To love, sweet Mistress, 'tis a duty."

Then Jack Carew his arts essayed, With honeyed sighs and feigned weeping. ood lack! his billets bound the curls That pretty Pam she wore a-sleeping. Next day these curls had richer bea So well Jack's fervor did its duty.

Then Cousin Will came up to view The way Pamela ruled the fashion; He watched the gallants crowd about, And flew into a rustic passion. Left "Squire, his mark," on divers faces, And pinked Carew beneath his laces.

Alack! one night at Ranelagh The pretty Sly-boots fell a-blushing; And all the mettled bloods look'd round To see what caused that tell-tale flushing. Up stepp'd a grizzled Poet Fellow To dance with Pam a saltar

Then Jack and Frank and Will resolved. With hand on sword and cutting glances, That they would lead that Graybeard forth To livelier tunes and other dances t who that saw Pam's eyes a-shining But who that saw I am see her pining? With love and joy would see her pining?

And-oons! Their wrath cool'd as they looked That Poet stared as fierce as any! He was a mighty proper man, With blade on hip and inches many. The beaux all vow'd it was their duty To toast some newer, softer Beauty.

Sweet Pam she bridled, blash'd and smiled-The wild thing loved and could but show it! Mayhap some day you'll see in town Pamela and her grizzled Poet. For sooth he taught the rogue her duty, And won her faith, her love, her beauty. -Miss Hutchinson, in Harper's Magazine.

TREED BY GRIZZLIES.

The Three Men Keep the Bears Well Occupied.

The Bears Fall to Fighting-A Battle in the Moonlight-The End That Came in the Morning-Four of the Brutes

We had been having a mighty tough day, and it was growing dark when we struck camp, hungry enough to eat old mocassins.

Sagebrush ought to have been on hand with a blazing pine-knot fire and slathers of chuck piled up ready for us to sail in and fill up. As soon as we reached the edge of the park, however, we could see that the camp was dewerted.

"Who-o-o-pee S-a-a-gebrush!"

"-o-o-pee-a-agebrush!" answered the pine timber, but that was all. Not even the friendly bark of the dogs was there to greet us.

Wondering what was up we hurried on into the camp An exclamation of

in about one hundred and fifty yards along the creeks in the berrying seaof his tree, when he yelled out that son. The beauty of it was that they several of the grizzlies were moving were pretty nearly all fighting; it was

the prettiest fight I remember, barring I was just boosting the Englishman a fight I once saw in broad daylight beup into the nearest tree, when the fore- tween a big silver tip and a couple of most bear came scurrying through a mountain lions. If it had only been patch of moonshine among the shad-owy pines, not more than thirty paces der our trees would have beat even that

away. There was a likely looking tree for a good square show. about twenty yards further back, and to the best of my recollection I reached that tree in about three jumps. I could hear the pine needles crackle as the big grizzly came charging after me, and the crackling seemed mighty close his gun. It was not at all difficult to I shinned up that tree so quick that to have no idea of running away yet, I made the bark fly. Quick as I was,

however, I wasn't a moment too lively, for the bear was underneath the tree, looking up with that longing expression peculiar to a grizzly when he has treed place, and as the big fellow reared up and whooped and thrust his paws to over the old fellow that was trying to within a couple of yards of where my feet were resting on a trifling snag. I don't mind owning up to feeling a bit queer, varied as my experience had been with bears.

off in our direction.

to my own heels.

Tucking myself up a yard or two higher, I got astride of a big, strong branch and turned around to take in the situation. By this time four bears had arrived on the scene, and Sagebrush was calling out to inquire if we were both safe. After replying that we were all right, I turned my attention to the Englishman.

Fortunately for him, the space between his tree and mine was quite grizzlies, when once they get mad clear. In the hurry to get him up off the ground, he had sprung to the nearest tree after Sagebrush called out, and it turned out to be the poorest kind of them; but for awhile our shots seemed a retreat. After the first six feet from to have no other effect upon them than the ground numerous snags made it to stir them up and make the wild sateasy enough to scale; but a very few urnalia wilder than before. How we feet higher up and it ended in such a wished it was daylight; what a picture bushy mass of little branches that it those mad grizzlies would have made, was impossible for him to climb well out of danger.

No more uncomfortable position could be very well imagined than the ing began to tell pretty soon, even on one he found himself in when arrested by the scrubby branches. Had we been dealing with an attacking party of on his haunches and drooped his head, brown bears or silver tips he would and finally sprawled out; a third mohave been nabbed in less than a min- seyed off some distance to sit down and ute after the bears reached the foot of lick his wounds, and a fourth began his tree. Fortunately for him, grizzlies spinning round and round like a crazy have little or no notion of climbing thing, whining and moaning. They trees. As it was, however, when the biggest of them stretched up after him the margin of safety between his feet dosed them with lead, and at length and the grizzly's eager claws might four of the seven lay stretched cut on have been measured by inches. The moon was about half waned.

and wasn't bright enough for me to see exactly how things were with him; but have been badly hit. all of of a sudden he sang out, "For

God's sake, Hank, use your Winchester if you can. I'm in a devil of a trap; they're climbing the tree!" Sure enough one determined old

cuss was making a clumsy attempt to hoist himself up by clinging to the snags above. He was grunting horribly, in eager anticipation of reaching his victim, who was all but within his grasp. The noise he was making us he would have made it interesting. needed. -E. L. Gaskill, in Ohio Farmer. seemed to inspire the others with the

seized, and they were all crowding surprise escaped the foremost man in about the Englishman's tree, reaching from camp for an hour to try and up and whining savagely and licking their chops. I shuddered at the pros-per. He came back just in time to see he loose his nerve. Drawing a bead on the varmint that dred yards, and didn't know whether he was trying to climb the tree, my Winchester barked. The light was uncertain, but the distance was short, and I ple over and take to flopping and his fury at the sharp twinge of the bulany circus for a real live show. For any time on preliminaries they took afthe time being the other three bears ter him and chased him up the tree. around the combatants, walked backward, stood on their hind feet, whined less. When we found him he had great excitement. It isn't very often Custer Cor. N. Y. Sun. that bears get to fighting among themselves; they are generally as peaceful and playful as so many kittens. When they do get at it, however, they are pretty savage, and the wounded grizzly and his antagonist fought and rolled and roared and kicked up such a racket that Sagebush shouted out, wanting to know what the deuce was up; and two other bears deserted their vigil under his tree and came lumbering over to the scene of the conflict. "I guess I'm all right now, Hank," sang out the Englishman at this stage of the circus. "I've found a snag that I can sit down on after a fashion and draw my feet up higher. I couldn't use my gun before"-bang! He seemed eager to show that he was in position to use it now, anyhow; and to some purpose, for, at the crack of his Winchester, round and round spun another grizzly, roaring and biting where he had been struck. "Let 'em have it, Hank; we'll have the whole blawsted herd a-fighting derstand what he was saying we mov- and tearing one another to pieces in a minute." Bang! went my own Winchester in reply; and bang! again went his own. Another bear was made fighting mad with a bullet, perhaps two, in his carcass, and began snarling and thrashing around among the others. The din of battling bears, the fighting, cuffing, snarling and roaring was making the pine woods ring, and yet another one came hurrying across from Sagebrush's direction. We were now looking down upon a herd of seven grizzlies, the biggest bunch I ever saw brush's voice. We had moved to with- I have seen a heap bigger parties down ject.

HOGS FOR MARKET.

which determine whether success or

ter, stock, breed, water, care, regu-

larity of feeding and season, all assist

or prevent the gain that should be made

One of the first requisites in feeding

for market is good stock. All farmers

agree on this point, but a considerable

proportion of them fails to follow up

its doctrine. While they invest in im-

proved machinery, till the soil in ex-

celent manner, buy the latest novel-

ties in farm seeds (Bohemian oats, pos-

sibly), they can be induced by no argu-

ment to invest in thoroughbred hogs as

a foundation for their herds. There is

no outlay which will pay a greater per

cent. upon the investment, or one that

will give more satisfaction in the pur-

suing, but in spite of all this the notion

has some how or other gained a foot-

hold among farmers that a grade is as

good as a thoroughbred for fattening

from the food consumed.

Why Farmers Should Study the Requirements of Buyers.

At no time during the past six years has the price of hogs been so low but that a profit could be made in feeding the com raised upon the farm, at the prices which it commanded in the market, if it was fed in the proper manner and the right kind of stock was

As the last bear came and joined the crowd, Sagebrush called out to say that ever mother's son of a grizzly had sands of farmers in Ohio and other forsaken his tree, and asked us to hold them while he climed down to pick up grant this request, for the bears seemed although three of them were wounded and making things mighty uncomfortable for the other four. We worked the Winchesters merrily

among them for the next few minutes, any thing, and particularly a man. I making more havoe and starting had not yet reached a secure roosting more fights. Ten minutes after I started the ball a-rolling by knocking climb the tree, there wasn't a bear left | failure shall crown the efforts. Shelwith an unpunctured hide in the whole herd, and they were fighting together like a school of Kilkenny cats. It was a weird, savage scene, in among the

moonlight and shadows, seven grizzly bears, maddened by bullet wounds. roaring and wrestling and clawing and biting. The Britisher allowed afterward that it was pandemonium broke loose, or something like that. Whatever a pandemonium is, it would have to break loose pretty wild to equal the circus beneath our trees, for there are no savager brutes going than your

enough to fight among themselves. While they fought and thrashed around we kept peppering away at wrestling and tearing one another, had it only been lighter!

But the bullets and their own fightgrizzlies. First one rolled over and stretched out, then another sat down were getting pretty weak with loss of blood, and tired of fighting. We still the field, and the other three had moseyed off, most likely to die of their wounds, for every one of them nust

We stayed up in the tree till broad daylight, not thinking it prudent to trust ourselves on the ground before, with three dangerously wounded grizzlies roaming around the immediate neighborhood, besides the possibility of possuming among those stretched out below. We had given them such a trouncing that if one of the survivors had ever got his paw on one of On the way home Sagebrush told us belief that their prey was about to be his part of the story. There wasn't

much to it. He had strolled away

FREEDOM FOR HENS.

How the Ordinary Farm Crop is Affected by Roving Fowls.

Who could live for a number of years in the country without hearing this refrain from the farmer's calendar? April-"We're sowing oats - shut

up the hens!" May-"We're planting corn--shut up the hens!"

And so on through the long summer months. Their natural propensity to scratch for a living makes the hens seem to do a great deal of damage. During last spring we either had to stop and build a poultry-yard fence, or let out the fowls. In this locality farm help is necessarily scarce, for our near neighbor gives men one dollar and seventy-five cents per day in his quarries. So, in self-defense, we let forty fowls "run the farm" for us all summer. Unwilling to trust them in the garden, we made one at a distance from the house.

The fowls watered themselves at the spring, and fed themselves from the field, with the exception of a quart of grain each night. They went to the field as soon as the drill and scratched away as if determined not to leave one

oat. They followed the plow to the corn lot, and ran opposite to the harrow in pulverizing the soil. After planting, they staved there much of the time, but the corn came up" remarkably well, the acre near the barns best of all. No field within range escaped their notice. They gathered the fallen fruit in the plum orchard, and picked up all the Red Astrachans apples by daylight each morning. They picked the cherries from small trees, and preserved the currants and red raspberries. The expense of keeping was slight. All that they really destroyed was some fruit. Profit came when the labor item was left out.

The past season has been a sober one to many farmers. A serious drought checked every thing but weeds, and almost every crop we have has been a costly one. Looking forward, it seems that we must increase our income by increasing productiveness or reducing expenses. On a small scale, I have done both in my poultry-yard by giving the hens their liberty.

How they did lay! Such a commotion and rivalry among the hens! Such a rejoicing by the Spanish tenors! They began to lay early in the season, and continued steadily until the fall fashions came, and they ordered new suits. When the berry crop was a partial failure, and the prices way down, it was a little solid comfort to have so satisfactory an income from the fowls.

To those who have fancy poultryhouses, well-fenced yards and plenty of money, this summer freedom may have little time and money to spend, it will be satisfactory to know that the ordinary farm crop is improved rather easily sold for more than market thickness, and brown in a hot oven prices; a few plump fowls can be dress- fifteen or twenty minutes, or you may ed and sent to market any time at a spread the hash in a well-greased fair price, and chickens are always in bread-pan and set it in the oven; when demand.

new places for them, and when the

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Salts of lemon will whiten ivory knife handles that have become yellow.

-Flour should be warmed before making up a sponge if you would have your bread rise quickly.

-For membraneous croup or an at-. tack of the asthma, take a little tar and: turpentine, place it in a cup on top of. the stove, or some live coals. A dense smoke will be emitted which will bring relief to the sufferer.

-Milk Frosting: Ten tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one and a half cups of sugar; let boil six minutes; take off and stir until quite white; put in a littlelemon, spread quickly before getting too hard, wetting the knife in cold water. Very nice.

-To heat cloths for hot applications: without scalding your hands, lay a wet. cloth between two folds of brown paper, place it on the stove, placing the top one down lightly with your fingers, and in a few minutes the cloth will behot enough to blister.

-To clean a carpet and brighten the colors after the dust has been well beaten and shaken out of it, mix onequart of ox gall with three quarts of cold soft water and rub the carpet off with a flannel dipped in this. It is: well to first rub out any particularly dirty spots before going over the wholecarpet.

-Sponge Drops: Beat four eggs to a. stiff froth, then stir in one heaping cupof sugar, and one and a third cups of flour. One teaspoonful of baking powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. Flavor with lemon and dropfrom a dessert spoon on buttered paper spread on plates. The oven should behot and the cakes will bake in a few minutes.

-A little borax in water is as good as any thing for washing the head, and this should be used frequently. Donot make the solution too strong, as it has a tendency to cause the hair to become dry and brittle. Frequent brushing, especially before going to bed, will make the hair soft and glossy. A sharptoothed comb or metallic brush should not be used.

-Fried Bread: One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, three of bakingpowder, and milk enough to make it. as stiff as biscuit dough. Roll it out. and cut into square cakes two inches long and a little over half an inch. thick. Drop them into boiling lard. They only require a few minutes cooking, and when properly made they areso nice that they will soon become a. family institution.

-Hash Rolls: Prepare the meat as. for ordinary hash, chopping it very fine, moisten with a spoonful of cold gravy or meat juice if you have it, add. seem a venture; but to the many who an equal quantity of mashed potatoes. (fresh is best) and the same of stale bread crumbs finely grated and soaked in milk or cream. Work all well tothan harmed by the depredations of gether with the hand, make into rolls. the fowls. Strictly fresh eggs are about three inches long and half the browned on the bottom, turn into a. Let us fence in our gardens or find dish crusted side up and send to the table.

purposes. There never was a greater mistake made than to follow out this notion, and those who have tried it with both kinds are invariably in favor of the thoroughbreds. The expense of infusing new and better blood into a herd is not nearly so great as many farmers imagine. A good boar pig possessing all the requirements of good fattening hog can be purchased of reliable breeders for ten dollars, and if a little more extravagance can

be entered into, and a good sow not akin is added, the foundation of a successful herd is laid and ready to build upon. With the conditions of the corn and

hog market, as they are at present, it is imperative that farmers should breed a better quality of hogs than those they send to the great hog centers of this country. The hog of to-day must be broad, deep and compact enough to fatten at six months old, or over, as the farmer may desire. The requirements of the market should be studied and met in the matter of breeds and ages. If light weights are wanted, then the smaller breeds, such as Yorkshires, etc., will give the quickest and best returns; if heavy weights, the Poland-China, Berkshire, Jersev Reds, etc., are what is

SOIL ASSISTANTS.

kept to consume it. Instead of this being done, however, there are thou-

States who feed little more pork than is needed for consumption, holding back either from fear of disease or from the belief that there is no gain in a pecuniary way by so doing. That this conclusion is an error no one who has thoroughly tried it will deny. That the conditions may be such as to make it true I will admit, but these conditions being within the control of the farmer, may be made profitable or unprofitable as he shapes them. In raising hogs there are many agencies

the party; for right beside the wagon lay the mangled carcasses of the two dogs. Lighting a sliver of pitch pine, we soon unraveled the mystery. "A grizzly, by thunder!" says I, and

plain enough it was, too. The Englishman, who had brought the two fine bear dogs from India, ripped out an oath, and swore he would kill every grizzly in the Big Horn Mountains. Both dogs were mangled almost out of recognition. Evidently they had been struck down by the bear's powerful paw while tied to the wagon wheel and powerless to get out of the way, after which they had been bitten and clawed almost to shreds.

But what had become of Sagebrush? We yelled and fired guns, but could get no response.

At length one of the Englishmen found a back number of the Sun, a bundle of which we had taken with us into the mountains, pinned to the wagon cover, and on it Sagebrush had written with a burnt stick: "Gon fur the bar that kilt the dogs." That was all there was; there was nothing to indicate which way he had gone or any thing more about it.

The moon would be rising about ten o'clock, and as nothing could be done till then we turned our attention to cooking bear steaks.

At moonrise we shouldered our Winchesters and struck out. No trail was visible on the hard surface of the mountain path, so we divided up and made tracks in different directions. My companion was the Anglo-Indian officer, the owner of the dogs.

We tramped on and on for about three miles, stopping every now and then to shout and fire and listen. Finally we heard a distant yell in reply. Hurrying along in the direction of the shout, we soon had the satisfaction of recognizing Sagebrush's voice.

As soon as we got near enough to uned forward with extreme caution. Shouting at the top of his voice, he told us that he was treed by a whole herd of grizzlies, and had parted company with his Winchester. "Be mighty careful!" he shouted. "They're getting all worked up over hearing you yell and fire. Crawl up as near as you safely can, and then take to the trees with your guns."

The timber thereabout was not over thick, and we dodged from tree to tree as noiselessly as possible, gradually creeping up in the direction of Sagethe bacon and bolted. Reaching the wagon he found the poor dogs dead

The Slaves of Tangier.

The slaves form a considerable part of the population of Tangier. They are mostly of the deep black Guinea negro type, brought from across the Desert of Sahara, though sometimes unfortunates of other races are kidnaped and sold into slavery. Public auctions are frequently held in the main street of the bazar, at which children can be purchased for from \$12 to \$20, while full-grown men and women are sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100. Masters have absolute power over their slaves, even that of life and death, and in case of sale transfer them by means of a deed, just as we transier a farm. Under the circumstances, it is a little difficult to say whether they are real estate or personal property .--Cosmop olitan.

--A number of wealthy gentlemen in

Newton, Mass., are about to apply electricity to lighting their sleighs this winter and at other times their closed and open carriages. Three cells of batteries are to be used, which will furnish three lights of six-candle power and will burn for thirty hours. After the electricity is all used up the batteries are taken to some dynamo and recharged. The expense for this charging can not be over fifty cents each time.

-A man was recently sentenced in

How to Form a Correct Estimate of the Value of Land.

The acquirement of knowledge will naturally induce us to seek by art to pect of his fate should they be able to a big grizzly making tracks from the assist or even to improve upon nature, reach and drag him down, or should wagon with a flitch of breakfast bacon. and well considered preferences will be Sagebrush fired at it, but at three hun- accorded to certain cultures and breeds of cattle, while into the soil will be inhit it or not. Anyhow the bear dropped troduced those elements of fertility in which it has been proved to be deficient. Sufficient attention will be paid was mightily relieved to see him top- and mangled, just as we found them. to drainage, the necessity of freeing Sagebrush, of course, gave chase to the the land from an excess of water being thrashing around on the ground. In culprit, following his trail to the place even greater than the introduction of where we found him. Here he stum- fertilizing elements; for although under let, he tackled one of the other bears, bled unexpectedly on a small herd of the proper conditions the latter will and for a minute or two we witnessed grizzlies, relatives, probably, of the increase the quantity and value of the a scrimmage that was away ahead of one he was after. Without wasting crops, too much water will effectually prevent us from drawing any crops at all. Nothing, therefore, can ever be seemed to forget us; they shuffled In shinning up the tree he dropped his done with land anywhere, if it be not Winchester, and was therefore help- properly drained where there is too much moisture, or properly irrigated and snarled, and otherwise betrayed been treed about eight hours. -Fort where the necessary natural water sup-

ply is not forthcoming. It is because of the vital importance of this question that we are thus em-

phatic at this early stage. To ascertain whence an excess of water proceeds is not by any means a matter of difficulty; a very damp climate, a spongy and retentive soil, the existence of underground springs-all these, or any of them, may be the causes of disastrous effects, which can be easily remedied by those possessed of such knowledge as we have attempted to describe. In the first of the cases named, the evil may be overcome by ordinary surface draimage, but in the second it is only after ascertaining the true composition of the soil that we your meat. - Tid-Bils. can effect such mixtures with other soil, or combinations with lime or sand, as may suggest themselves as necessary, while in the third case, the con-

struction of deep under-drains alone will carry off the water from the substrata without allowing it to reach the

Wherever there exists a faulty or careless system of drainage, no correct year's files, and she was called "disestimate of the agricultural value of a tractingly beautiful" in every report property can possibly be formed; for although from its excessive dampness a soil may remain unproductive, it may, nevertheless, contain all the Last year Mr. Rednose was chairman

-A merchant at Merrill, Wis., recently adopted a novel and successful

-A man was recently sentenced in method of advertising. He took his Liverpool to five years' penal servitude old white cow, plastered her over from for obtaining a shilling under the head to heels with advertisements and together up in the mountains, although pretext that it was for a charitable ob. set her at large in the streets of the then press on the wrong side with a town.

surface.

warm spring weather comes, and you start whistling for the field, call back your orders with the new refrain-"Let out your hens!"-Cor. Country Gentleman.

Shrinkage of Flannel.

To keep flannels as much as possible from shrinking and felting, the following is to be recommended: Dissolve one ounce of potash in a bucket of water, and leave the fabric in it for twelve hours. Next warm the water, with the fabric in it, and wash without rubbing; also draw through repeatedly. Next immerse the flannel in another liquid containing one spoonful of wheat flour to one bucket of water, and wash in a similar manner. Thus treated, the flannel becomes nice and clean, has barely shrunk, and almost not at all felted. - Farm and Fireside.

A Clash of Trades.

Chairman of three-card-monte syndicate-Pull up your chokers, boys, and look lamby. Dey's a jay coming in de car.

Sanctimonious Stranger (with sermonbag)-Is this seat engaged, gents? Chairman-No, sir; s.t right down. Play whist?

Stranger (delicately biting a plug off a chew of tobacco)-No; I ain't educated on to them dame's games, but (producing tools of the profession), if you'p like ter put any scads on th' liability of unique little instrument to be used forthis ere yellow pea fetchin' up under that thimble with the red stripes, I'm

Beauty in Washington.

Washington Editor-A pretty mess you've made of that ball! What do you mean, sir, by calling Mrs. Rednose "distractingly beautiful?"

New Reporter-You told me I could get all the points I needed from last last season.

"You'd better keep posted on the history of your native country, sir. of the Committee on Public Pap; this year he's on Ventilation and Acoustics. and near the tail end of that. - Omaha World.

-Satin may be cleaned by sponging it lengthwise with alcohol or, if greasy and much soiled, with purified benzine, warm iron.

USEFUL TRIFLES.

Some of the Comforts of Life Designed. Solely for the Use of Men.

There has been an invention for theman who thinks he is in love, by which he can carry his sweetheart's picture in his hat, and look at it without at- , tracting attention. There is a little silk curtain to draw over it and preserve it from the cold stare of the too inquisitive world. How much in the wrong thecritics have been for speaking of the brainless look a young dude wears when he sits and looks in his hat as if he had not a thought in his head. Why, it must be the soulful look of a. man gazing on the features of his love. Then there is the patented catch tohold the napkin at table before a man's spotless expanse of shirt-front, and the mustache cup of great renown and its companion, the mustache spoon, which so kindly keeps all traces of soup from a man's mustache and whiskers. Tothe list add the electric mustache amber, the patented ring for his bunch of keys-the other sort of a ring with a. knife under its settings, by which, if hebe a thief, he can so easily cut a slit in the garments and take thepurse from a pocket. Also the-knife full of mechanical contrivances which he carries in his pocket. On his watch chain hangs a seal, with which to seal his letters, or perhaps a. charm which transforms itself into a. cutting off the ends of his Havanas. Indeed, there is a patent on the boquet --holder he wears under the lapel to his. coat when he is in full dress. It is simply a little vial filled with water and kept in place by elastics and made tohold but a single rose, but it was necessary for it to be patented. These havebeen, most of them, comforts of hiswearing apparel. At home in his bachelor quarters he has an easy chair madewith all the modern improvementsa book-rest attached and a harmless lit-tle candle surrounded with giganticreflectors, a contrivance patented toconcentrate the light upon the page heis reading. He has a most comfortable foot-rest, and the patentee has quite outdone himself by making it. with rockers or to swing. In the store he finds a patent eigar-lighter alwaysat his elbow. At the restaurant or the theater are cunning rests under the chairs for his hat. These are but a few of the many patents which add to the pleasure of his life. Others men share with the ladies, but these are theirs. along.-Cincinnati Times.

Thase County Courani, W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

THE LAST LOOK.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . XANSAR

Now that for aye are closed her patient eyes, Before in earth this mortal part we lay, We check emotions that within us rise And take our leave of the unconscious clay.

Though well we understand she is not here. The lines familiar of the tranquil face Recall the smile, as if it lingered near, Where charity had made her dwelling place

As one who welcomes voyagers from afar, And stays to bless, returning whence the

came, "Twas often hers to greet life's rising star,

And hers as well to watch the sinking

Friend of our kind, we shall remember thee; Large was thy heart; an empire's wealth were less; 'The world is better for thy company; Most lives are failures; thine was a success.

Not here, but there. The gloaming dropping down, Across thy course the shadowy valley lay; But morning's smile o'ertaking evening'

All in an instant swept its gloom away.

Our lives will miss thee, gone beyond recall, Thy place unfilled, mother in Israel; But night and morning soon will touch us all; Then we shall greet thee; until then, fare well!

-E. N. Pomeroy, in N. Y. Independent.

WILD HORSES.

Singular Facts About an Unbearable Nuisance.

How Stock-Growers Are Robbed of Thei Animals-Hunting the Depredators - A Noble and a Rare Sport - Capturing of candles, and when he comes along Wolves.

I learned from the old ranchman some curious facts about the wild horses of the plains. Every effort to destroy them has proved futile, and the aid of the Territorial Government is now to be asked to eradiate their bands. They have increased so wonderfully during the past few years that they have become an unbearable nuisance to the stock-growers of the plains. They graze in bands of twenty, fifty and even one hundred, and are very difficult to approach. An old stallion generally occupies some elevation, and he will trumpet an alarm to the herd if he sees any one coming. In times of danger from wild beasts the stallions form a circle, and the mares and colts are put inside. The colts are often attacked by wolves or Rocky Mountain lions, but they never succeed in killing a colt without a battle with the horses, and often the wolves and lions are kicked and beaten so badly that they have to beat a retreat without securing their prey. The stallions cross and recross the country looking for mares, and even proselyting for horses to enter their band. If cow ponies stray too far from the cattle or camp the first thing they know they are rounded up by an old stallion and driven off into the hills. Often a wild herd will discover a tame band of horses grazing quietly in the valley with no intention of leaving their range, but the band of wild horses, led on by their stallions, dash down into the valley, capture them

man the wolf is the greatest destroyer of game. The gray wolf is dangerous, too, and will attack any thing, from a chipmunk to a man. They used to hunt in gangs and destroy a great many buffalo. They would follow an

old bull, biting him until they had ham-strung him, and then they would kill and eat him. The buffalo being gone, the sheep, cattle and small game of all kinds suffer annually great loss from wolves. Some counties offer as much as two dollars per head for wolf-scalps. A wolfer goes out into the section of country where the wolves are thickest and builds him a cabin. He will then kill one or two antelopes, skin them and drag the bloody carcasses in pieces all about the country. The meat is then poisoned with strychnine and left near his cabin. The wolves get on the bloody trails and follow them up until they come to the meat, of which they eat heartily, and, of course, that is the last of them. The wolfer has his baits in all parts of the country and goes from one place to another "skinning up." A wolf pelt is worth from two to three dollars and some large gray wolfskins bring as much as four and five dollars apiece. There are many different ways of setting wolf baits, but the poisoned carcass of an antelope, dear, elk or cow is the most popular method. Sometimes wolf bait is set in candles; the wick is pulled out, the hole filled with strychnine, and then the candle is cut up in pieces two or three inches long and the ends sealed or plugged up. This bait is set by putting a bit of stick in the ground,

splitting it at the top and putting the piece of candle between the split portions of the stick. A wolf is very fond he jerks the bait out of the stick and swallows it. When the candle melts in his stomach, which it does in a few minutes, the released strychnine takes

hold on the wolf's vitals, and then there is music. The wolf always blames his trouble on his tail, and he will spin round and round trying to catch his tail in his mouth, as I have seen a dog do when at play. He will next stand up on his hind legs and walk about and dance, but it all does no good. His shrieks and cries of pain are terrible to hear, and about the last thing he does is to turn two or three somersaults in the air and fall dead. The strychnine kills them every time. Indians do not like to kill wolves; they think it is "bad medicine," but I never knew an Indian yet to object to helping to "skin up," and they will gen-erally skin a wolf whenever he is found dead and bring the pelt to the wolfers.

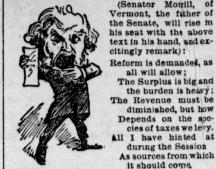
The wild-horse hunters are always wolfers, and when they do not find plenty of wild horses they always find plenty of wolves and make a good thing out of the bounty on pelts. I have a boy out with a party of wolfers now, and he says the three of them frequently kill from twenty to twenty-five wolves per day, worth for their hide and scalps at least seventy-five dollars. That's pretty good wages for three men, or rather two men and a boy, to make. Although the wolfer has a home cabin where he keeps all his pelts, he is seldom "at home." He rides and walks all over the country, ften camping un in the snow or on the cold ground. His only care is to have plenty of matches, keep near timber and look out for "northers." When the wolfer hunts wolves and horses together he takes two swift ponies, one of which he rides and the other he leads, packed with his bedding, grub and traps. He goes over vast tracts of territory, and it is only by hard riding and terrible exposure he can hope to come up to the wild horses. When once upon them he does not attempt to catch them, but kills them, a wild stallion's scalp being worth \$15 among the stockmen of the region where he ranges. Sometimes in the summer time the run down a wild horse with a tame one. The tame horse, weighted down by the hunder of the horse, weighted down by the occasions they take their lassoes, some good riding-horses and provisions and hunt for the band. A band sighted, they creep up under cover as near as tracks of wild horses near a stream, and they then hunt for their watering-place. The band always water at the same place, and, al-though right on the stream, the horses will go up or down the and when separated from their wild companions domesticate easily, but can never be trusted. A band of cowboys had some colts in camp and they lies in wait until the horses come to the with the other horses. They stayed difficult to catch them, as they seem to ing they were missing and were never about for a day or two, but one morn-A farmer who had a wild colt given to him by a cowboy put it in a lot by stampede them, and they will run for- It became so tame it would eat sugar his house and kept it there a long time. Their sense of smell is very acute, and out of his hand and let him fondle it. on the wind side about a mile is as dent, and in the evening it was miss-One day he left the bars down by acciing. It was seen several miles from home and pursued, but it escaped to the mountains and never came

MORRILL'S GREAT SPEECH. As It Was Overheard by W. A. Croffut, During Rehearsal

TEXT: "It is our duty, it seems to ne, to re-tain the revenue tax on tobacco and alcoholic spirits, and reduce the tariff on the laborer's clothing, food and other necessities of life."-(Senator Monill, of

the burden is heavy;

during the Session



As sources from which it should come Might be conveyed in the simple exprassion: "Spare Tobacco and Rum!"

(Cherus by Sherman, Edmunds and Frye, while the erator waltzes gracefully up and down the sisle):



Slap all the tax on poor folks' backs. But spare Tobacco and Rum!

The grades of Tobacco, as all will allow. Are vital essentials of human existence: No race ever grew to be famous, I trow, Without its expectoratory assistance; Woolen coats, jackets, and blankets,

dresses Are counted in luxury's sum-

So I repeat what the sentence expresses: "Spare Tobacco and Rum!" (Chorus by Hoar, Hawley and Hiscock, while the orator waltzes gracefully, etc.):



Slap all the tax on poor folks' backs, But spare Tobacco and Rum!

Rum is a friend when Adversity racks; It makes the heart warmer and moves pulse quicker; Always it tortures me when there's a tax

Laid on that Primal Necessity—Liquor People can live without blankets or jackets— Tax them and voters are dumb— Wherefore I shout, amid Revenue's rackets: "Spare Tobacco and Rum!"

(Chorus by Platt, Plumb and Palmer, while the etc.):



Slap all the tax on poor folks' backs, But spare Tobac and Rum!

Taxes of fifty-odd millions a year Laid upon Liquor inspire me with Let us repeal 'em and not interfere with losthing: With a similar tax on the Laborer's clothing Duty on food and apparel ne'er vexes Aught the industrial scum—

tion case the obstructive idea took pos-RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. session of the minds of the Republican -The door of Heaven is always leaders in Congress. Although two of open to the prayers of God's people.the most prominent Republican mem-T. Watson. bers of the Committee on Elections -Old age is a blessed time. It gives had joined the Democratic members of leisure to put off our earthly garments the committee in reporting to the one by one and dress ourselves for House that Mr. Thoebe had not made

Heaven. out a case, that Mr. Carlisle was clear--Unbelief and disobedience are so intimately connected that the same was no ground for a reopening of the word in the sacred writings often case, and although these Republican serves for both.

> -It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross there is in our composition. - Colton.

-The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it; but it is also so clear that it is impossible to

mistake it.-Madam de Stael. -Of all dark traits that disfigure the human race, that of wishing to belittle or degrade the character of another is

school-boys, seized the opporunity to the lowest. - Pacific States Weekly. leave the House without a quorum by -He who is truly at peace never sussitting silent in their seats when the pects others. But he who is ill at ease, vote on the contested election case and discontented, is disturbed by variwas taken. When brought to book ous suspicions. - Thomas a Kempis. -I never knew a child of God being they based their obstructive action on the false ground that the case ought to bankrupted by his benevolence. What be respende in order to enable Thoebe we keep we may lose, but what we to take further testimony! A most give to Christ we are sure to keep .-transparent subterfuge, but sufficient T. L. Cuyler.

in the judgment of such eminent states--Being kind and cheerful, doing men as Tom Reed and Tom Browne to one's duty, helping others, and loving cover their deceit. Mr. Thoebe has God, is the best way to show that we had more than a year to take his testiare pious in the true sense of the word. mony. As was proved before the com--Louisa M. Alcott.

mittee, his attorney had plenty of -One earnest gaze upon Christ is money to rake over the district for eviworth a thousand scrutinies of self. dence. But he utterly failed in his at-The man who beholds the cross, and, tempted assault on the election rebeholding it, weeps, can not be really turns which gave Mr. Carlisle the seat, blind nor perilously self-ignorant and two honest Republican members of Dean Vaughn. the Committee on Elections declared

-There is only one greater folly than that of the fool who says in his heart there is no God; and that is the folly of those who say with the head that they do not know whether there is a God or not. -Bismarck.

-Livingstone was right when he said: "The salvation of men ought to be the aim and desire of every Chris-

tian. The spirit of missions is the spirit of our Master, the very genius of His religion. A diffusive philanthropy is Christianity itself; it requires perpetual propagation to attest its genuineness. - Missionary Review.

-If one has lived an hour patiently and serenely, and above the world, he the campaign on this point. Both has proof within himself that such a life is possible. Argument is no longer needed in his case; he has experimented and proved by his own experience that the distraction and worldliness of common piety are due to a weakness which ought to be overcome.

-In the war year, 1863, a train loaded with soldiers was passing through a tunnel in the Cumberland range in Tennessee. In the center of the rather long tunnel it was the blackness of darkness. "Isn't this dark?" said a soldier. "Never mind, boys," answered another, cheerily, "There's day-light ahead!" The answer went to the heart of certainly one man who was in some trouble. "Never mind, there's daylight ahead!" Christian, if you are in the darkness of trial, "there's Presidency at Springfield, the Repub- daylight ahead!" Be not faithless, but lican party has made blunder after believing. The dark tunnel is the way



Hisery.—It is instructive to note from the catalogue of diseases that nine-tenths of fatal cases reach their chronic stage through a stupid indifference to a correct treatment when the system is first assalled. It is easily shown that thousands of lives could be saved

shown that thousands of lives could be saved NERVOUS PAINS. Torture.—For instance: SCIATICA, which se sorely afflicts the human family, and which is defined to be neuralgia of the sciatie nerve, rheumatism of the hip-joint, or part adjoining it, hip gout, pains in the loins and hips, even in its mildest form never seizer its prey without due warning. SYMPTOMS.

its prey without due warning. SYMPTOMS. Acute.—Sudden and acute pains in the hig and lains; redness, swelling, tenderness poreness, fever, lameness and sometimes exp cruciating pains. The disease rapidly devel-ops into chronic or inflammatory stage. TREATMENT.

Cure.—Rub the parts affected thoroughly and vigorously with Sr. JACOBS OIL; create a burning sensation by the friction of rubbing on the Oil; apply warmth; flannels wrung out in hot water.

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



BELL'S FEMALE TONIC du nancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes 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 BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J.S. MERRELL DRUGCO. SoleProp., ST.LOUIS.



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

The only fine calf **33** Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nalls. As stylish and durable as those costing 50 or 50, and having no tacks or nalls to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand seved shoe. Buy the best. None genuine un-less stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas 53 Shoe, warranted." W. L. BOUGLAS 54 SHOE, the original sad only hand sewed weit 44 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from 56 to 59. W. L. BOUGLAS 52.50 SHOE is unex-celled for heavy wear.

W. L. DUUGLAS SS SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world. All the abeve goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. BOUGLAS, Breckten, Mass.



moribund, decayed and crumbling Republican party, played its pantomime to the end. -- Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

THIS YEAR'S FIGHT. Why the Democrats Can Not Lose 18 Unless They Fail to Fight.

that Mr. Thoebe had not laid any

ly entitled to his seat and that there

members of the committee addressed

the House in speeches unequivocally

and emphatically in favor of confirm-

ing Mr. Carlisle in his seat, the petty

trick of obstructing the adoption of the

report of the committee was resorted

to by the Republican side of the House.

Some thirty members were paired

and absent and the Republican

leaders of the House, with a

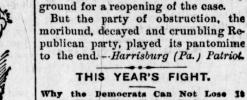
breadth of statesmanship that would do

honor to a moot congress of ten-year-old

"No taxition for surplus" was the President's admirable message to Coagress and the country. In spite of the protests of the ablest Republican thinkers and journalists of the country, the Republican politicians and Presidential candidates have joined issue for Blaine and Sherman, differing widely in other things, have agreed that taxation for surplus is not unconstitutional; aot unjust; not illegal; not extortionste; not dangerous to financial stability; not destructive of commerce and trade; not onerous to the mercantile classes; not burdensome to workers; not an extortion from the whole people. Never before were the lines so sharply drawn on this question at the opening of a Presidential campaign. Never before was the Repub-

lican party forced to mass its strength to defend the most untenable point in its fallacy; never before was the Democratic party in a position which commands victory so surely. Since Sherman made his bid for the

blunder, but the supreme blunder is to light and safety .- The Congrega this attempt to defend the negative alist. against Mr. Cleveland's strong, plain and manly affirmative proposition that taxation for surplus is dangerous, un-



and carry them away. The wild stal lions are shot without mercy by the ranchmen. If one is seen grazing on a hill he is sneaked upon and dropped in his tracks. They are very alert and difficult to approach, but like the tame horse are easily killed. A bullet in al-most any part of the body will cause the horse to drop on the plain.

The Indians are the best wild horse hunters, but they do not like to be out in stormy weather, and they can not stand the cold of winter as well as white men. In a storm is the best time to hunt wild horses, for then they bunch, and can not see any one approaching until it is too late to get out of the way of the bullets. It is generburden of the hunter's body, soon tires, and the wild horse easily escapes. Sometimes the hunters discover the tracks of wild horses near a stream. horses will go up or down the stream for a mile or more in order to drink at their accustomed watering place. Hiding in the brush or crawling to the bluff, the hunter know instinctively when hunters are about, and if they even suspect danger seen again. they will at once leave the locality. A smoke or any thing unusual will ty or fifty miles before letting up. close as a hunter can get before being discovered by his odor, and the horses are off in a jiffy.

The winter is the best season for wild-horse hunting in Wyoming. The animals get discouraged by the deep snows and become hungry and poor. They are apt at such times to bunch in the cotton-wood groves, where they eat the bark off the trees and chew up ward offered for their destruction. In entry. earlier years wolves on the plains were

back. Hunting wild horses is a noble sport and a most rare one in this country.-Fort McKinney (W. T.) Cor. N. Y. World.

-The extension of the St. Paul, all the small limbs they can reach. In Minneapolis & Manitoba has lately openwinter, too, the horse-hunters can ed up for settlement a large quantity unite with it the business of "wolfing." of land in the Devils Land and Turtle Perhaps some people do not know Mountain countries. This includes what "wolfing" is. Well, a "wolfer" about 200,000 acres, in the immediate about 200,000 acres, in the immediate is simply a pot-hunter, or a man who vicinity of the track, surveyed during of the sectional division of the coun-kills wolves for their hides and the re- the past season, and now eligible for try into judicial circuits. After ob- the declarations of 1884, that a Demo-

earlier years wolves on the plains were killed only for their pelts, but now they are killed to save the game and sheep as well as for their pelts. Next to

So, as I said, in apportioning taxes, cco and Rum !

(Full chorus, by Stanford, Stewart, Stock-bridge and other Republican Senators, who join hands and dance around the Father of the War-Tariff in a ring, singing): All we shall advocate during the Session As sources from which it should come May be conveyed in the simple expression: "Spare Tobacco and Rum! Slap all the tax on poor folks' backs, But spare Tobacco and Rum!



(Two or three New England Senators, and ter the West, moodily refuse to sing, and slide off into the cloak-room to consult.)-Puck.

MERE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The Decaying and Crumbling Condition of the Republican Party.

Time was when Republican partyism stood for something. But since the election of President Cleveland it has become a political negation. For three years the Republicans in Congress have proved the merest obstructionists. They have declaimed in their platform and from the stump against the accumulation of the surplus and the continuance of oppressive taxation, but in Congress they have contented themselves with opposing the consideration of bills brought forward by the Democrats for the abolition of reduction of unnecessary taxes. On the great economical question of the time they have not attempted to formulate ern States, perhaps he will move to in-

any positive policy. When the President was confronted road legislation up in New Hampshire. with a vacancy on the bench of the And then, again, perhaps he won't -United States Supreme Court and un- Boston Herald. dertook to fill it by an appointment from the circuit in which the vacancy existed, they pursued their modern tactics of obstruction. They raised the groundless and ridiculous objection to the appointment of Judge Lamar that his sympathies are Southern. In the continuation of the Democratic fact, they made a sectional plea for his party in power will result in turning rejection by the Senate when the ap- over the Federal Supreme Court to the pointment was necessarily sectional. as all appointments to the Supreme Bench must inevitably be, on account structing the action of the President cratic victory would paralyze the whole as long as they were able a halt was financial system of the United States, called upon their absurd folly by three | and bring ruin upon all of our business Senators of their own party.

In the Carlisle-Thoebe contested elec- Enquirer.

constitutional, and under any circumstances unjustifiable. A fight joined on such issues has the possibility and the probability of political revolution in it—the breaking down of the Republican lines in places where they have always held against every attack; of the loss and gain of States that have been safely Republican since the party came into existence; of a great Democratic triumph that will complete the disorganization of the Republican party.

We have a square fight on a plain issue at last, and we can not lose unless we fail to fight. -St. Louis Republican.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

-A "bolt and nut" trust is the latest ailment that threatens the body politic. The only safe treatment is by revenue reform in heroic doses.-Detroit Free Press.

---Private and confidential to Winiam E. Chandler: This is 1888, and not 1868. We just thought we would mention it, you know, as it seems to have slipped your mind. -Boston Globe. ----What the country needs more than perpetual war taxes on necessities is protection against politicians of the Elkins class, and the indications are that the voters are going to continue this at the prohibitory point .- N. Y. World.

----After Boss Chandler has cast his Senatorial drag net over all the Southvestigate some recent attempts at rail-

--- Mr. Lamar has been confirmed. Thus ends the first chapter of this controversy. The second chapter will be recited in the coming Presidential campaign, when the Republican managers will seek to persuade the country that Southern Confederacy, and the consequent resurrection of slavery and secesnon. The country will listen to this

and commercial interests .-- Cincinnati

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Five words to the witty: Never joke with stupid people. -It is a folly to squander on the dead

what is needed by the living. -A great man's faults am allus looked at wid magnifyin' glasses .-Judge.

-A course dinner in a first-class hotel ought to be a fine affair, of course. -Hotel Mail.

-We attract friends by the qualities we display, and we retain them by the qualities which we possess.

-Are we to suppose that because a man happens to be absorbed in a book, it is printed on blotting-paper? -Volapuk, dear inquirer, is the

language in which the train men call out the stations. — Philadelphia Call.

-An irritable man lies like a hedge hog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles .-Hood

-The crank is the most obstinate of men. When he take a thing into his head you can not turn him. -Boston Courier.

-A declaration of sufficient punishment from a defeated wrestler is a speech from the thrown .-- Rochester Post-Express.

-The man who wrote, "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound!" had probably been listening to a grave's tone .--San Antonio Gossip.

-If one sins against his head or his lungs or his stomach he must bear the penalty in his own body. There is no vicarious atonement.

-The summit of a mountain is generally sterile, while at the foot it is fertile. So a man may be bald-headed. and yet find that the corn on his foot thrives. - Boston Bulletin.

-Cheerfulnesss is the daughter of employment; and I have known a man to come home in high spirits from a funeral, merely because he had the management of it. -Bishop Horne.

-Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation; do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you can not see, and could not understand if you saw them. - Charles Kingsley.

-"I charged a battery myself once," exclaimed an ex-sutler. "You did," replied an old artilleryman who knew him-"you charged our battery fifty cents a drink for mean whisky."-Texas Siftings.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents-MEYER BROS. 4 00., ST. LOUIS, MO.



TO THE LADIES thing valuable. NATIONAL MEDICAL DISPENSION OF COMPANY, 245 Dearborn St. Chicago, H





Me Cause County Courant. It will give the Great Southwest a THE EMMET CELEBRATIOL. hearing by the mouths of hundreds of

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. the logic of hard facts.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The sixth annual fair of the Kan. ship last week, in a masterly cxposi-tion of the claims of that gentleman sas State Fair Association will be held at Topeka. Kansas, commencing Monday, September 17, 1888. For eralities, without once using the word further information addpess; E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

George W. Martin is still urging the question, What shall we do with our, not to put too fine point upon it, devilish Kansas boys? The fact that lower how many recently miched are party who are not greatly mashed on prohibition, or who may object to him as the repre-sentative of any particular class. But eleven boys were recently picked up by the Leavenworth police for gam-bling, adds emphasis to Mr. Martin's question.

Wages are from 331 to 300 per cent. higher in the cotton and wool industries of England than in protectionist France and Germany. The advocates of tariff for surplus have not explained this. They were too busy shouting "British Gold," and

busy shouting "British Gold," and "Cobden Club." Geo Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., is out with by far the most ex-tensive catalogue of Evergreens and Timber Trees and Tree Seds eever published in the country. It con-tains price lists and description of over one hundred varieties. He offers to send a copy to any body ask-ing for it. busy shouting "British Gold," and do you not do him an injustice? Upon nothing else can you base his claims to the nomination. For nothing else does he deserve it. Either he will get it as a reward for his efforts to ex-ecute the Murray law, or he won't get it at all. The extraordinary zeal he displays for that pet measure is evidence that he considers it the chief corner stone of his greatness, that upon it he must build his hopes, airy though the structure be. In brief, Bradford is working the Murray law for all there is in it, and will, if he can, shake the governorship out of

The annual issue of the Catalogue of Vaughan's Seed Store is just at WHICH PROTECTS AND WHICH ROBS hand, and we must say in behalf of The value of raw material, either in western enterprise, that as a work of art, it excells anything in this line we have ever seen, both in its exceeding-ly beautiful gold and solored cover, the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$239,321,177. On these imports a duty was collected of \$107,959,733. and in its readable print and hand. The duty on raw and nearly raw masome wood engravings. It should be in the hands of every one who plants a garden. and can be had by sending five stamps to J. C. Vaughn, 88 State

Street, Chicago.

A Water-color (A Message of Love) seemingly worth a large amount of money, confronts you on opening Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February, and you wonder if you have drawn a prize. Upon very close ex-amination you discover it is a repro-The difference between taxed wool amination you discover it is a reproduction, yet so cleverly done, that an and untaxed hides fairly presents the and hung up, your friends would have all the American market and think you had gone to the expense of a fine water-color. This is one of the little surprises that Demorest's Monthly in the surprise of the contrary, have a competition of Monthly is always giving its readers. This one, particularly, is worth more than a whole years subscription. If you buy the February number for this picture, you will be so interested ket. There is not a thoughtful man in the United States who cannot decide the United States who cannot decide in the contents of the magazine, that which plan protects and which robs you will want it every month, and having it you will be supplied with interesting will be supplied with store the supplied with \$107,959,732 upon raw and partially

Below will be found the programme unimpeachable witnesses, and silence for the celebration of the 108th an the voice of irresponsible calumny by niversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr, to be held at Strong City

BRADFORD & CANDIDATE. on Monday evening, March 5, 1888-Our friend Admire, of the Osage City Free Press, boomed Attorney General Bradford for the governor-No formal invitations will be issued. but everybody is cordially invited to attend. The admission has been placed at 50 cents for gentlemen, and and at 25 cents for ladies.

General Caldwell, who is to deliver Cottonwood Fall the oration, is a learned gentleman, eralities, without once using the word

prohibition in connection with his name. Doubtless this was a very and a most eloquent speaker; and, for these reasons, the hall should be filled wise and judicious thing to do, as it with those who wish to have a literary feast. A successful meeting is anticipated, and those who attend will be well repaid for their money and time

> Song-"Wearing of the Green"-by by Emmet Club.

Address of welcome, John Madden. Song—"The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Hall"—Geo. W. Weed. Emmet's Reply—F. P. Cochran. Song—J. H. Mercer. Oration—Gen. John C. Caldwell. Beoitation—"Schemes Head" his exertions in smelling out joints in several towns in this state, and

urging his assistants to hunt and pros-

ecute them? Is there any other feature of his career while in office, Recitation-"Schauns Head"-Alex

Address "Ireland a Nation"-Judge Frank Doster. Song-"Home Rule"-Alex McKen nearly as conspicuous as this one? We think not. Unless then this feature, the most prominent one of his record, receive special mention, do you not do him an injustice? Upon

Address-"Charles S. Parnell"-Donatus O'Brien. Song-"Red White and Blue"-J.

J. Massey. Address-"Home Rule"-R. D

Rees.

Song-Claude Makin. Irish jig-Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mo-Kenzie

Volunteer singing, dancing' speak-ing, etc-Thomas McInerney, Claude Makin, James O'Connor, Ed Sweeney,

Alex McKenzie and others. Closing-"God Save Ireland"-En he can, shake the governorship out of its folds.—Leavenworth Standard. met Club

Gen. A. B. Campbell, Major T. J Anderson and the Modoc Club, of Topeka, will be on hand, and take part in the exercises of the evening.

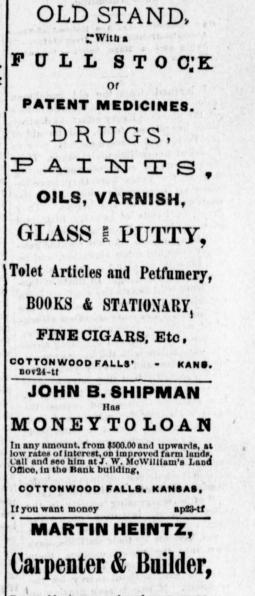
ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

A word to the citizens of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity. The statement I made in the Chase Co., Leader gives work to competitors not so five years, my body almost in a curve handicapped. Instead of helping Americans, it enforces idleness upon was a candid truth, only the half I five years, my body almost in a curve our factories and work-shops, and did not tell. Since the publicity of

was only for Mrs. Dr. L. P. Gandy's benefit.

I can not find words to express my indignation. What I wrote then and there was facts indisputable, which hundreds of the best citizens can testify to, and, in gratitude to Mrs. Gandy, and to exonerate her from any attempt to bring her to notice before the community, I make this further statement, as she then had no intention of practising; and if she had, she can bring forth testimonials that would astonish the more intelligent. What my feeble pen utters is from an





interesting reading matter for the raw materials. If that tax should be whole family. Single copies 20 cents, yearly, \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 east 14th st, New York.

"WOMAN'S WORK " This valuable illustrated magazine

THE SOUTH-WEST VINDICATED All the people of the Southwest All the people of the Southwest have cause to remember daily with fresh indignation, the maliciously false statements recently published throughout the east, that our people were destitute and starving and freezing to death by scores. The Garden City Daily Sentinel, always watchful of the interests of this beautiful greatly favored region, im-mediately promised to refute these falsehoods by the best evidence ob-tainable, viz: the statements of re-liable and reputable citizens of all parts of the territory so basely and

parts of the territory so basely and causelessly slandered. Letters of in-quiry were accordingly sent to respon-sible persons at every post-office in southeastern Colorado, the Neutral Strip, and the following twenty-five counties in southwest Kansas, viz: Rush, Ness. Lane, Scott, Wichits, Greely, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Weill count of the small subscription price of 50 cents, though it is in every way equal to the high priced publications Gray, Garfield, Ford, Hodgeman, We will send you our paper and Woman's Work one year for \$1,80 Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa Commanche, If you are already a subscriber we Clark, Meade, Haskell, Grant, Stan-ton, Morton, Stevens and Seward. The main question to be settlee was as to this offer. Address, Publisher of COURANT, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. tution there was in the Southwest; but along with this, inquiries were made as to the amount of ground cultivated and the crops raised last year, her needle (taxed 25 per cont) with

but will say that the result of these

inquiries will astonish everybody who

citizen, who speaks from personal

observation and personal knowledge.

THE BLICHT OF LABOR

When a sewing-woman slips on her thimble (taxed 25 per cent) and threads and the probable area of the chief crops for the coming season. A swers to these inquiries are now pouring in at the Sentinel office. These are edited and classified as received, and about February 25, the whole will be about February 25, the whole will be the blessed tariff bears down upon published together. Judging from her. Probably not one woman in the the matter received, there will be not land ever thinks of it. But it is the matter received, there will be an less than two pages of matter, em-bracing replies on all the subjects above mentioned, and from all parts with the right to vote, act upon it. Part of the territory described. We do High-taxation is the blight of labor.

ATTENTION, ROAD OVERSEERS. Road Overseers of Fails township Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. reads the responses, every line of will please to call at the County

which is from a reliable responsible Clerk's office for their road lists. R. E. MALONEY,

Township Trustee.

overflowing heart of gratitude to her, for her to take or even offer to treat me electrically, in the terrible condidition that I then was in. Oh, how can people be so unkind, so uncharitable, as to deny the existence of any means of cure, only what their own weak brain can conceive. I am not in the habit of telling falsehoods, which those who know me best can testify to. I must here make a further announcement. Not only my eyes were cured, but my bodily ailnents are entirely removed. I was nervous, irritable, subject to great depression of spirits, coughed with difficulty of breathing, organic discase of the liver with pains so terrible that my wife had to exert herself in poulticing me, so I could get a breath. I am ready at any time for an interview on this subject.

JOHN C. CLARK

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the two weeks ending Feb. 14, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington. D. C. L A Cooper, Atchison, windmill; Wm Gilles, Parsons, spark arrester; J M Kink, Benedict, end gate; C F Smith, Hutchison, corn harvester and husker; W C Stickler, Belle Plain, clamp; W F Stocker, Eureka, electric circuit closer; W F Stocker, Eureka, electric bell; E A Wentworth and A J Traver

Atchison, plumb level; John Adams, Clay Centre, combined latch and lock: A H Bales, Washington, draft Leavenworth, tongue support; F G Wennek, Leavenworth, reach slide for wagons; J A Scroggs, near Randolph, cultivator and scraper com-

TREE CLAIMS.

Parties planting tree claims can learn something greatly to their advantage by addressing Geo, Pinney,

BREAD.

Frank Oberst's bread can be had at all times at Hutson's restaurant, two doors north of the Eureka House.

Cloth & Cold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address. P. O. Box 1810, N. Y. -DEALERIN-HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE. FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, HOMEOPATHIC PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND harges, Impaired Hearing Enlarged Glands, Swelling Debility, Physical Weakness FITTINGS, ineral Debility, Physical Weakness topsy, and Scanty Secretoins. a Sickness, Sickness from Riding tervous Debility, Seminal Weak-ness or Involuntary Discharges... Ire Mouth, Canker rinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... alnful Periods, with Spasm Iseases of the Heart, Palpitation Jellepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance... Jphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat aroute Congestions. & Eruptions W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. PECIFICS Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of rice.-HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falton St. N.Y. **ONLY FORTY CENTS** 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 Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil GARDEN SEEDS! Cures Piles. FACTS YOU CAN BET ON. DIRECT FROMTHE FARM That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world is in Jersey City, N. J. WARRANTED That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco. Fresh and sure to Grow. That this factory was established as long ago a That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous Catalogue Containing Directions for quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thou Cultivation and an Article on sand tons of tobacco. That this was more than one-seventh of all the to-FERTILIZERS GARDEN bacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were of6 factories at work. That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the FREE extent of over Forty-four million seven hun dred thousand dollars (\$44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internai Revenue Address. JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO., Taxes. Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000, Moreton Farm, Rochester, A. A. DERP sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherener they live. Tou are started free. Capital not required. some have made over \$50 in a single day at the work. All succeed. 000.00 per year or \$20,000.00 per week. That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives. That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price. That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year. That this factory belongs to and is operated by

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Yours, very truly, .P. LORILLARD & CO.

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

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, [6740 January 18th, 1888.] Notice is hereby given that the fellowing-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his plaim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888, viz: Commuted Homestead. No. 23301, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Ponit, Kansas, for the south ½ of the southeast ¼, of sec-tion 24, in township 20 south, of range 5 east. The mames the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: F. D. Montgomery, A. M. lee, W. L. Graham, J. W. Byram, all of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas. B. M. PALWER, Register.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZI Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year.

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American Thought and Progress. It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the high-

IMPORTANT A Specime Illustrated Premium List, and Special In ducements in Cash or Valuable Premium to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned. - - Sting

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RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employ-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 sex: young ot old; espital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for inll particulars, which we mail tree. Ad-cress STINSON & CO, Portland, M

the Chuse County Courant, COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.,

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 8 months	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 8.00 4.00	\$1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00	\$2.00 2.50 3.00 3.25 5.25 7.50	\$3.00 4.00 4.50 5.00 8.50 11.00	\$ 5.50 7.00 8.25 9.50 14.00 20.00	\$10.00 18.00 15.00 17.00 25.00 82.50 55.00	Saturday, from a business trip to peka, Kansas City and Atchison. Messrs L. P. Santy and E. C. No
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00	of Clements, are on a tour to Ok
Local no	tices,	10 cen	ts a lin	e for	the fit	rst in-	homa and other places of interest.

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



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Spring-like weather this week.

with pleurisy.

Marion, Monday.

Mr. Charles M. Frye, who returned The Directors of the State Exhome, Monday, from Chetopa, stopped change Bank, of Cottonwood Falls, O are: J, M. Tuttle, O. L. Hulbert, W. over in Emporia, Sunday. H. Holsinger and J. S. Doolittle, of We sell only the broom made by Cottonwood Falls, and E. W. Tanner, o « our old townsman, John V. Moore. D. H. Hulbert and S. S. Porter, of St. Ferry & Watson. Louis, Mo. Longfellow's birthday, February

the high school of this city,

with a handsome picket fence.

Mr. M. Martin, of Elmdale, has

Ferry & Watson.

Overcoats at cost.

not.

Mr. Thomas McInerney arrived 30 27, will be appropriately celebrated by here, Monday, from the west, with a gang of men to dig another well near og Mr. David Biggam, of Strong City, the round house, the other well not has enclosed his resident property supplying a sufficiency of water to supply all the demands on the large Mr. A. Duffield, of Cedar Point, tank at the round house. will move on to the farm of Mr. D. P.

Married, on Sunday, February 5, 1888, at McCracken, Rush county, Hon. J. W. McWilliams returned, Kansas, by the Rev. Mr. Ney, Mr. W. aturday, from a business trip to To-T. Maxwell, of Elmdale, and Miss Ruie Mills, of Rush county. The Messrs L. P. Santy and E. C. Noel young couple are now living on the f Clements, are on a tour to Okla-Maxwell farm, on Middle creek.

The officers elected at the election held in Cedar township, on the 7th instant, are as follows: Trustee. J R. One of the meat racks in Mr. M. P. Furgesyn, Clerk, R. F. Riggs; Treas-Strail's meat market broke down, urer, David S. Sauble; Justices of the Monday, from the weight of meat on Peace, L. Weston and J. H. Riggs; Constables, John Heckendorn and

The Grand Jury finished Its labors O. W. Grimwood. ast Friday, by returning sixteen in-Look at our bargains. dictments, but against whom we know

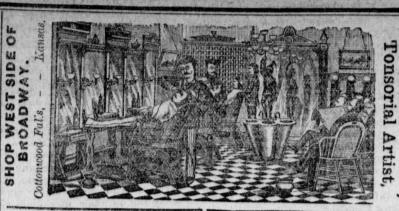
Ferry & Watson.

Among the parties from Emporia. as witnesses in the James case, last A. Stahl, Major Hood, Van Holmes,

Everyone is invited. row of trees around the block.

Look at those fine suits at Ferry &

While fording the Cottonwood, at T. M. Zane did not keep far enough up stream, and got into deep water. worth of medicine. He had been to to Mr. Whitney's at the Hilton ranch. on Diamond creek, to see Mr. Whitney's son, Ned. who is sick with malarial fever.



Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

CLAY-FORAKER.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, by Rev. T. J. Pearson, Thursday evening, February 16. Lee Clay and Annie Foraker, both of this city

The happy and well-matched couple were wellknown and popular young people of this city, and the ceremony was performed in the pres-ence of a large number of their inti-mate friends, who bestowed upon them a large number of presents, appropriate and valuable, earnestly wishing them a long life full of hapwishing them a long life full of hap-piness, usefulness, and prosperity. After the ceremony they were treated to a screnade by the Strong City cor-net band, which was followed by a most excellent supper, that was heartily enjoyed by all present. The following is a partial list of the presents:

Lamp-John Hamilton and Minnie Glass pitcher- Park McMinds and

Brooms-D. A. Ellsworth.

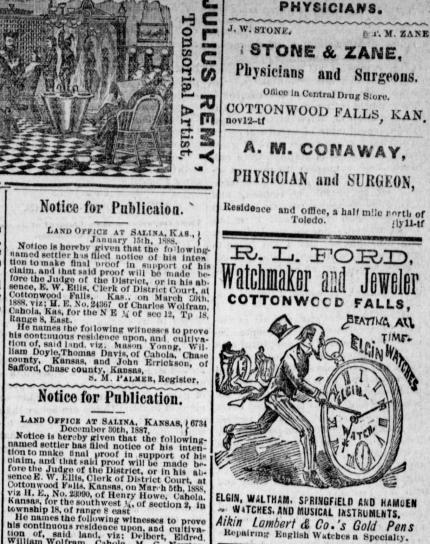
Watch-John Murphy. Silk neck tie - Joe Davidson. Beautiful set china dishes-S. D. Kirk, Andy O'Byrne, Oscar MeIntine

Go to the Hutson Restaurant to get

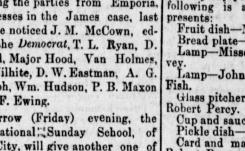
tne Eureka House.

Cottonwood Falls.









ister of Deeds' office. Born, on Tuesday morning, Febru- enjoyable affairs. ary 21, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubenhofer, a daughter.

9

Ferry & Watson.

City, on Thursday night, were most enjoyable affairs. Blankets and Bed quilts at cost. Reavement, caused by the death of of our beloved mother. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." In the name of my whole family.

ADAM GOTTBEHUET.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad aade for it IN NEW YORK

by return ma

Keep a Bottle in the Factory, Italmuediate se in case of accident saves pain and loss of wagen Keep a Bottle Always in the Biable for se when wanted.

J. L. HERBERT PUB'G CO.

917&919 Olive st. St Louis, Mo.

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

PLAIN ENTERTAINING.

The Kind of Courage Which Needs Culti-

vation by People of Moderate Means. . Some years ago an accomplished diplomate at Washington, the represent- revenue of a million. Conte and Prinative of a power not of the first importance, expressed his regret to a friend that he could not give dinners, "because," he said, "my Government is poor, and I can not afford it." The conversation occurred at the profuse and splendid table of a rich and courteous host, whose feasts were of great fame, and whose invitations were credentials of admission to the best society. A young diplomatic comrade who sat by heard the remark, and smiled as he said: "My Government is poorer than yours, and I am but Their Importance as an Element of Houselately arrived. But what is diplomacy without dinners? and I am going to give one. It will not be like this, but the splendor is not an essential part of the feast. I shall give a plain and cheap dinner, to which I invite you both.

His manner was gay, and his invitation was gayly and gladly accepted because he was one of the delightful men in Washington. His colleague, however, who had spoken first, shrugged his shoulders, and said that for his part he couldn't do it; he couldn't ask people to come to his house and eat a poor dinner. "Not so fast," replied his friend; "I didn't say a poor dinner, but a plain and cheap dinner. I hope it will be good, nevertheless, although there may be no baked carp or stewed nightingales' tongues. But come and

The young Minister of the small and poor kingdom was one of the most accomplished men in Washington. He Western State, and to have made the cloths is the rule. correction in English, which was a foreign tongue to him, but in English so exquisitely chosen and urbanely expressed that the Justice was probably unconscious of the mortification of the correction. The young Minister had no foolish, fond reserves. "My Government is poor, I am poor, we are all and my secretary work like day-laborers here in Washington to acquire and to report necessary information to my Government." But nobody was more sought; there was nobody whose coming more surely brought pleasure Minister.

The day of the dinner came, and a plainer and a pleasanter dinner was never known in Washington. Every guest, from Secretary of State and the English Envoy to all their neighbors at table, gave every week, indeed, repasts much more magnificent. But the simple dinner, admirably cooked and served, without display of table service. without the carp and nightingales' tongues, but with the enlivening and inspiring charm of the host and the welcome variety of plainness after the luxurious extravagance and ostentation of the usual dinner, was so fresh and delightful that the satisfaction and pleasure were universal, and the skeptical colleague who had thought great -cost essential to a successful dinner owned himself converted, and the next The courage of the young Minister is almost universally wanting in what is called good society. If the social entertainment can not be as costly as that of the household which is very much richer, it must be abandoned. But in New York, as in every great city, the most expensive and extrava- Let them be boiled as the towels are; gant feasts and balls are not the is to open his or her house who can not would respectfully recommend to debutantes and to their parents a careful course of reading in Thackeray's ing. "Book of Snobs." and also an instructive paper by the same social philosopher upon "A Little Dinner at Tim-mins'." In his "Early and Late Pa-In his "Early and Late Papers' also there are most amusing and valuable treatises upon dinners in Paris. Besides, if rich people entertain as they please, why do not poorer people entertain as they please? Will you refuse to ask your friends because you can not serve ortolans upon Dresden china and gold, or pour Schloss Johannisberger for all the boys in Venetian glass, as your neighbor does? To put a truth in a homely way, you are as good as he, if not as rich, and why should you permit him unconsciously to bully you because he is richer than you? Mothers and fathers deplore the extravagance, the late hours, of society, the wanton dressing, the utter vanity gand vexation, of the social tread-mill. And lo! a little courage, a little spirit, a little good sense in practice upon the part of a very few sensible persons, would relieve the pressure. The great multitude of young persons and their parents in society are not very rich, but they suffer themselves to be dragged captive at the chariot wheels of great fortunes. Timmins will not give a pleasant, reasonable dinner within his means; he must rival in a way the banquets of Lord Culoseton, and the result is absurdly comical. There is a due proportion, a proper keeping, in all things. A sup-per that costs five hundred dollars is ludicrous upon the table of Timmins, in his modest house, plainly furnished. Every guest, so to speak, feels the The feast seems to creak, and strain. the tables, in good truth, to groan, with the conscious disproportion. It is a wise proverb which urges us to

do in Rome what the Romans do. But in Rome the Conte with a thousand scudi a year does not assume to entertain like his friend the Principe with a cipe are equally noble, but not equally rich. When William of Orange, in a plain suit, received Philip Sidney, the Ambassador of Elizabeth, blazing in scarlet and gold, their greeting was that of friends, and neither of them was troubled by the clothes of the other. Suppose we try, madam, not to be troubled by the riches of our neighbors?-George William Curtis, in Harper's Magazine.

ABOUT WASH-CLOTHS.

hold Grace and Goodness.

It is surprising how many nice homes, well furnished and nicely appointed in most ways, do not have a supply of wash-cloths. So true is this, that I never go away to visit for one day, or week, or month, without several washcloths in my satchel or trunk; and, as I said to a friend a few days ago: "I visit real nice people, too.'

There is an idea prevalent that any sort of a rag will do for a wash-clothan old stocking-leg, a salt-bag, a piece of gauze underwear, an old napkin or piece of towel. These are better than nothing and indicate a reaching toward nicety. But you will find that people who use these sorts of things are very apt to take pains to provide proper dish-cloths and towels. It is strange to me that this is true.

There should be a generous supply of wash-cloths, as there should be of towels. Quite as many, I think, of one as of the other are used in my own home, was known to have corrected a Justice | each week, and quite as much stress is of the Supreme Court in regard to a laid upon the proper use and care of decision of a United States Court in a one as of the other. "Lots" of wash-

Now, as to the kind: I find that those that can be bought all ready in the large dry goods stores, are not only too thick and rather large, but are quite expensive. Much the best way is to buy white or unbleached Turkish toweling, of a quality that costs fifty or sixty cents a yard, and cut each poor in my country," he said, "and I yard into three lengthwise strips, and each strip into four pieces. This will give you from a yard of toweling, one dozen wash-cloths a quarter of yard square.

These can be neatly bound with white silesia cut bias, but this mode of to any circle than that of the young finishing does not compare for prettiness or agreeableness with "buttonholing" them all round with red working cotton. Get a coarse cotton and put the stitches about one-half dozen to the inch. This is very good fancy work for an evening, or is nicer for the little girls to do.

If you want to make a unique and most acceptable gift to a busy housewife friend, send her a dozen washcloths prepared in this manner. She will be more grateful than for almost any piece of fancy work you could give her I know, for I have tried it.

A very important word to say about boys and wash-cloths. Get them together. It will amply repay you. Teach boys to use them thoroughly. rinse and hang them up properly, and you have made quite a stride in your refinement teachings. It is a "home-y" month ventured upon a similar feast, thing to do, and will carry with it than appears Again I can say I have tried it and know whereof I speak. Of course, if you teach your boys this, you will not leave your girls without the lesson. A final word about the washing of wash-cloths. Have all that have been used put into the wash each week. but do not have them ironed. If they pleasantest, and obviously, if nobody are carefully smoothed and folded they are better than if ironed. My word dress as richly and offer as superb a for it, when you come to put the neat supper as the chief Dives or Crosus in | little pile away into your linen drawer town, society will be reduced to the you will consciously or unconsciously very lowest terms. The Easy Chair give it a glance of pride and a pat of satisfaction that will indicate culture. -Juniata Stafford, in Good Housekeep-

ABOUT SANDY SOIL.

The Treatment, Fertilizers and Crops Best He Turns Historian and Tells Some Stories Adapted to It.

Soils chiefly composed of sand are regarded by Western farmers are possessing very little value. Treated as whas in der oldt country when I whas a clayey or black prairie soils usually poy. Maype you haf heard of Christoare, they produce exceedingly small pher Columbus? Yes? Dot vhas a crops. In many cases these lands do not yield enough to pay the taxes as- for him we doan' haf some telegraph. sessed on them and the cost of main- He also goes py Yorktown und makes taining fences, to say nothing of the Lord Cornwallis surrender. Eafery labor expended on cultivating them. Farmers who have many acres of sandy soil on their places are generally classed among those who are "land poor." They have as many expenses as farmers who cultivate very fertile fields. They work as hard, but they have little reward for their la-

bors. In countries where land is scarce sandy soils are treated in such a way as to make them remunerative. This is the case in France, Scotland and like a man eafery grocer und butcher Holland. The Dutch farmers in this whas ready to trust him. No pody in country generally manage sandy soils so as to secure good crops from sippi river if Humboldt doan' come them. In the management of sandy soils their peculiar composition if he had three wives, but he whas and mechanical conditions should be carefully considered. They ordinarily forty hacks vhas in dot funeral procescontain very little carbon and nitrogen, the substances chiefly relied upon like Humboldt we doan' haf more ash to produce crops. They contain silica two policemans in der hull country. to excess, and often contain all the other mineral substances needed to She vhas an awful good womans. She produce corn, small grain and pota- like to come oafer to America und distoes. They need, however, soluble fertilizers, such as contain a large amount of nitrogen. The droppings of fowls, the dung of sheep, hogs and cattle constitute the best fertilizers that most Western farmers can use on them. They should be applied on or near the surface, as all the soluble bondholder right off. By und by some portions of them will be washed out badt peoples make a conspiracy on der by the rain and carried through the soil to the distance of several inches. Manure must be applied to sandy soils very often if they are planted to crops that are heavy feeders. Vegetable and animal fertilizers will not remain in a sandy soil to benefit crops for several years as they will in a soil largely composed of clay and humus. Coarse, unfermented manure, like that taken from feeding yards, is of little or no value to sandy land. If left on the surface it will not rot, and will be of no value except as a mulch. If plowed under it will render the soil

still lighter than before it was applied, and in that way will injure it. Green manure, quite free from straw, like that made by cattle and thrown out of he dies eafery body vhas so glad dot barns during the winter, can be applied to sand soils with advantage. It will be dissolved by the rain, carried into the loose soil, and there oxidized. It is a good plan to apply it during the winter if the land was plowed the previous fall. Manure is not likely to wash away from sandy land, as no hard crust froms over it. Common clay is highly beneficial to sandy land, as it makes it more firm and retentive of moisture. Muck is also beneficial for a like reason. Being of dark color. while the sand is ordinarily light, it face und say: "You vhas bigger ash absorbs and retains heat. Sometimes there is a piece of clayey land adjoining one that is chiefly composed of sand. When this is the case both will Und ash a man he can go down town

of each on the other. Sandy land is generally plowed quite too deep and too often; there is no ad-

OLD CARL DUNDER.

Abour Great Men.

POOR DELUDED MAN.

His Girl's House

Now, shildren, if you come all aroundt me I tell you some shtories like she night." great und good man. If it vhas not pody loves him like her own fadder. If it vhas not for him tion of string-halt and low spirits. we doan' haf some Columbus Buggy Company. Dot vhas all aboudt Christopher Columbus, except dot he vhas poor und honest und don't go py der police court for shtealing.

Humboldt was also a great man. He makes dot first shteamboat on der Hudson river. When he whas a poy he doan' stump on some sleighs nor call any pody names, und vhen he grows oop dis country would know dot Missisoafer here und find him. I doan' know happy when he died, und more ash sion. If eafery poy should grow oop stifled."

Maype you hear apoudt Queen Anne? cofer Lake Michigan, but she doan' haf no time. She vhas sooch a kindhearted Queen do' she can't go down py der grocery unless somepody yells oudt: "Hurrah for our Anne!" If a tramp comes along she gifs him so mooch money dot he vhas a bloated Queen und say she wears a glass eye, und she feels so badt dot she buys an asp und puts him under her corset und vhas stung to death. If somepody like to put oop a grave-stone for her I ship in two dollar.

astic sigh.

week is over."

with chattering jaws:

"Professor, don't be in a hurry!"

CHASED BY AN ELK.

by a Montana Correspondent.

Dot shentleman named Nero vhas a badt man from way back. He doan' care if der Ohio river vhas two hoonered feet above high water mark und eafery body vhas drowned oudt. Maype he vhas der first settler in Cincinnati, but I dunno. Sometimes he sets all der folks to fighting so he can enjoy himself, und sometimes he sets a city on fire und takes his fiddle und plays "Saw My Leg Off," vhile all der houses und peoples vhas burning oop. Vhen school vhas dismissed und nopody works. Like I tell you pefore, der badt man comes to a badt end. He may have some good times for leadle vhile, but pooty soon he vhas a goner. Sheorge Washington vhas a boss fel-

ler. If I haf some poy like he vhas l Goozle!-Chicago Tribune. vhas tickled all oafer. One time his fadder take him oudt pehind der house mit a whip in his handt und say he shall take off his shacket. Vhas dot poy afraid? No. sir! He looks up to his fadder mit a peautiful shmile on his me, und you can lick me in two rounds, but I doan tell some lies. It vhas me who goes oudt und finds Lake Erie!" narrative, it knows how to show fight be greatly improved by carting some und borrow money of a hoonered men, und he doan' pay no fare on der bob-

One cold winter morning a hunter emerged from his ranch near the foothills of Big Horn Mountain, and was suppose, have suffered thus; and if I astonished to see leap from a thicket had to live my life again, I should the largest elk he had ever beheld. For a moment the magnificent animal paused. raised his head, glanced proudly every week. The loss of these tastes at the man before him, and then bound- is a loss of happiness, may possibly be ing away toward a forest of pine skirt- injurious to the intellect, and, more ing the mountain. This pine timber ex- probably, to the moral character." tended upward for some distance, and the cracking and breaking of the frost- sionately moved by music and its bitten twigs could be plainly distin- sister arts. He often spoke of a peguished long after the animal had dis-

when hard pushed.

SOME POPULAR ERRORS.

The Tragedy That Awalts His Next Visit to Nutritive Value of Corn Grown in Different

"Miss Alvira, I must bid you good-There has been some little consideration given to the nutritive qualities Prof. McGoozle lingered in the cool of corn grown in different sections of hallway and looked with deep erudi-tion and tenderness into the eyes of the the great difference in elimate in the maiden whose hand he was shaking vast region which produces this cereal with the mechanical, persistent, unwould give many variations in the corn produced. The differences in the studied grace of motion that may be corn do not seem to be as great as seen in the off hind foot of an elderly dray-horse suffering from a complicathose in the climate. There seems to

be no appreciable difference between the corn grown in the East and West, "I have been so much interested," as shown by chemical analysis. There he continued, "in our discussion of the are, of course, differences between esoteric practices of the Rosicrusians. and of the causes that led to the revival given varieties of corn, but the same of literature in the seventeeth century, corr. grown in the two sections is esthat one very important matter consentially the same. There are many cerning which I had intended expresspopular errors in regard to the differly to speak escaped my memory enent varieties of corn. The greatest tirely. It is now too late to recur to difference lies between sweet and comit, perhaps, and yet it is one which I mon corn, the former being demay say was chiefly the cause of my cidedly richer in albuminoids coming to see you this evening. Anand fats, and the value in nuother time must serve, however. Fastrition much higher. There is a cinating as are the investigations of general belief that Southern corn is modern thought into the realms of better than that grown in the North. mysticism and what might be termed The distilleries and starch works pay more for corn grown south of the Ohic the physiological renaissance, the voice river than they do for that grown furof the human heart must not be

ther north. Chemical analysis does A cold shiver vaguely meandered not indicate any appreciable difference between the corn grown in these up and down the spinal column of Miss two sections; still, it is claimed, and Alvira Kajones as the professor paused probably borne out by experience, a moment to wipe his spetacles and heave a tender and profoundly scholthat the Southern corn will make better bread than the Northern. This may probably be explained by the "The matter to which I alluded fact that the Southern corn comes tc must not be forgotten when I come market drier and sounder, that there again," he resumed. "I shall charge is less of it not entirely ripe, and that my memory especially with the conit is harder. This condition would acsideration of that one thing. The count for the fact that there can be questions of compatibility of temperamore starch made from Southern corn, ment, congeniality of mental pursuits. co-ordinate views of moral duty, and, and the difference in structure would above all, a joint conviction concernmean some difference in the character ing the indispensable requisite of conof the bread produced. There have been, however, comparatively few jugal affec-however. as I have said. analyses made of Southern corn, while this matter must be deferred until anthere have been many made of that other occasion. And now, Miss Alvira, grown North, and further consideraonce more, good night. I shall see tion may develope some chemical you again soon-probably before the difference not yet shown .- Indianapolis Corn Miller. The pallid lips of Alvira Kajones

GAIN WITH LOSS.

During the latter part of his life. Darwin, the naturalist, was grieved to find that his power of appreciating and enjoying beautiful music and poetry had almost entirely left him. Until he was thirty the products of these higher arts delighted him beyond measure, but after that time he could scarcely endure reading a line of poetry; only novels, among works of the imagination, retained their hold upon him. It is interesting to know that the great scientist did not sneer at such pursuits, merely because he had ceased to feel an interest in them. He speaks of his deprivation with a mournful simplicity, wondering if the higher part of his brain had become incapacitated, for want of use, while his mind had grown into "a machine for grinding mility in speaking of the subject may well prove instructive to lesser minds, who have no scruple in condemning what they do not fancy. He says:

"A man with a mind more highly canized than mine, would make a rule to read some poetry and listen 'to some music at least once But in his vouth, Darwin was pasculiar sensation of coldness or shiverappeared from view. The elk headed ing in his back on hearing beautiful straight for Cloud Peak, the loftiest music, and an old friend quotes a remark made on the occasion of their hearing a fine anthem. At the end of of those hardy mountain cayuses that an exceedingly impressive part he turned to his friend, asking seriously. virtually live on nothing); so when he and with a deep sigh: "How's your backbone?"

parted in a bleak, glacial Nova Zemblance of a smile, as she exclaimed, Darwin's Humility in Speaking of His Dislike for Poetry and Music. O sublime and childlike confidence

of unsophisticated science! Touching simplicity of erudite greenness! The learned professor went away with the profound conviction that the young lady had asked him not to be in a hurry in taking his departure; and he strode homeward eestatically through the frosty air, with no pitying angel to whisper in his ear a warning of the tragedy that awaits his next visit to the house of Mr. Kajones. Poor Me-A Hunter's Thrilling Experience Related The elk, or moose, is the largest member of the deer family, sometimes standing six feet high, and weighing general laws out of facts." His huone thousand two hundred pounds. In general it is very timid and inoffensive, but, as will be seen by the following

-A fine specimen of the blacksmith's art is the bouquet recently presented to the Iron Chancellor by the Bismarckshutte, the well-known Silesian rolling mills. It is manufactured entirely of the fine iron plate which is a specialty of the above works. The boquet is nearly thirty inches high, is composed of elder flowers, buttercups, heliotropes, forget-me-nots, etc., inter-

mixed with fern leaves and maidenhair ferns, all exquisitely worked out of fine wrought iron, and surmounted by a branch of oak, surrounded by branches of laurel and olive.

-The New Jersey Unionist says that an English builder of theaters has invented a panic lock for theater doors. It is contained in a panel which occupies a large surface on the inside of the door, and any one coming in contact with the door must press the panel. upon which the door opens instantly. It is impossible for the doors of a building fitted with this lock to be fastened so that egress is prevented, but excelent for making thatch to use in

-Dr. Merriam, of North Adams, Mass., has in his possession a sleigh which was made for his great-greatgrandfather in 1663, and which has early Richmond cherry tree does well been used by the different generations of the Merriam family ever since. It is abundance of fine fruit. A piece of still strong and Dr. Merriam drives about in it every day.

-Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., usually forty miles long and eleven wide, has shrunk in consequence of a protracted drought, to dimensions of less than two miles, and the water is so shallow that men wade in and kill the means of clubs.

vantage in plowing it deeply, and there is often a positive injury. The portion of it that is most fertile is on the surface. It has been benefited by exposure to the sun and air and by being frozen and thawed. Deep prowing renders it more loose, while it should be made more compact. The best time to plow it is in the fall, and the worst time is in the spring, just before planting or sowing. By plowing it in the fall the late rains render it quite compact and in good condition to form a seed-bed. A harrow can be employed to render the surface fine. There are tew lumps in sandy soils that need to be crushed by a roller, but the use of one results in good by rendering the soil more compact. The land drag, which was described in a recent issue, is an excelent implement to use on sandy land after it has been plowed. It does the best work when run across the furrows. It is cheaply made, and if kept raised from the ground and under cover, when not in use will last many years. By the use of the drag and roller the soil a desideratum of no small moment may be made as compact as it was before. Sandy land is admirably suited to

the production of all kinds of early crops, whether those generally raised in the field or garden. Early varieties of potatoes, peas, beans, beets and cabbage can be planted on it to excelent advantage. Sweet-corn does remarkably well on sandy land that has been well-manured. The like is true of Lima beans. Very large crops of rye can be produced on sandy land. The soil affords silica enough to make the stalks firm and very strong. The straw of rye raised on a sandy soil is from the outside no entrance is possible covering buildings and stacks. Ex-except with a regular key. celent melors, pumpkins and squashes can be raised on sandy soil, if a liberal dose of manure and some clay are put in the hills, and the whole made tolerably firm by tramping. The on sandy land and produces an sandy land can be utilized to excelent advantage in producing fuel. Common whitewood trees can be started bottle-making industry bids fair to hold in it from cuttings, and if manure is thrown among them after they have made a fair start, they will grow very rapidly. - Chicago Times.

-New York's State Capitol, begun fish, which are very numerous, by over twenty years ago, is not done ret

tailed cars. He discovers der Andes Mountains und makes der first printing, und vhen he dies eafery pody vhas too sad to speak. If I vhas like him I gif you two-dollar-und-a-half.-Detroit Free Press.

A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Methods Employed in the Manufacture of Paper Bottles.

An attempt now being made on an extended scale to introduce bottles made of paper into this country merits some passing notice. The paper-bottle industry, which has achieved considerable success in Chicago, and is gradually extending throughout the United States, has not yet obtained any development on this side of the Atlantic. Foremost amongst the advantages accruing from this new adaptation of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable; whilst the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of articles of the same size in glass, stoneware, or tin. A great saving in weight is moreover affected, where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consideration: whilst the cost of packing is reduced to a minimum, for breakage in transit, which is a constant source of loss with glass bottles, is obviously impossible. Special muchinery is employed in the manufacture of paper bottles. A long strip of paper of requisite thickness having been formed into a tube by bending around a circular "mandrel." is covered externally with an outer glazed sheet, bearing any printed labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the ends of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper-or of wood, if special strength is desired-nothing further being necessary beyond pouring in and lining the insides with a composition, which on setting will effectively resist the action of acids, spirits, inks, dyes, etc. The utilization of paper is constantly receiving new adaptations, a bare enumeration of which would constitute a formidable list; whilst enough has been said to demonstrate that the latest development of this material in the a not unimportant part in the varied uses now obtained from paper.-Chambers' Journal.

-The Washoe Indians held a grand council near Genos, Nev., recently and passed a law making theft bunishable by death.

FURTHER DE

pile in the range. The hunter was on pony back (one can stand any amount of pressure and arrived at the base of this rock he dismounted, and leaving the blowing bronco peacefully resting in a bunch of stubble, the ranchman essaved to scale the loose mountain shingle in pursuit of the elk which, thoroughly alarmed and unable to climb higher, took refuge in a dense copse and stood at bay. The rash man rushed into the brush, but, before he could raise his rifle, he found beast, and in a fair way to be thrashed biggest foot in Kentucky. to death against the stones. Fortunately his hunting-shirt gave way and he went spinning down the mountain side, where he came against another thick growth of brush, not much hurt but badly seared.

Before he could fairly recover himself, the elk struck the clump like a steam engine, scattering the dead timber and frail shrubs in every direction. The brave man turned and fled down the mountain. The elk was on his heels, but the man had the speed of low log. desperation in his legs, and reached a good-sized tree not a second too soon, for the big blue fellow came along like the wind, striking the tough pine a savage blow. The hunter was happily behind the tree, and although scared nearly out of his wits, he had sense enough to whip out his revolver (the rifle had been thrown away) and before the elk had time to recover itself, the Hunter reached his arm around the tree. and shot it through the head .-N. Y. Times.

settlers in Virginia.

It is to be hoped that we have all been sufficiently happy, at some timein our lives, to have become familiar with that very sensation. - Youth's Companion.



-A negro at Paris, Ky., wears a number eighteen shoe. He is six feet himself caught on the antlers of the and seven inches high, and has the

> -The prize for the effectual destruction of rabbits offered by the New South Wales government is being warmly contested. Already 386 inventions have been sent in to compete for the \$250,000.

-A farmer in Pi-cataquis County. Me., cut down a tree and hauled it home the other day. When he went to split it up for firewood he was greatly surprised to find a big bear enjoying his winter nap uside the hol-

-A polygamist named Barton, of Atlanta, Ga., has registered a vow that by the time he is twenty-five years of age he will marry twenty-five women. So far he has married five, but as legal proceedings have been instituted against him, possibly his successful career will be cut short.

-The London World says: "A most important witness for the Grown at the Coolgreany trial at the last Wicklew assizes thus delivered himself to a counsel who had been cross-hacking -All the steel marking and cancel- him: 'You've been badgering me for ling stamps used by the various post- full hour, sorr, but a cleverer man nor offices throughout the country are you was at me for two hours a short time made in the little machine shop of ago, and he couldn't get the truth out Colonel Benjamin Chambers, at Heaths- of me, and what chance has the likes ville, Va. Heathsville itself was one of you?' Good God, man!' quoth the of the first towns established by the judge, 'do you know that you are on vour oath?"

LILLIPUTIAN STATES.

European Republics and Principalities of Diminutive Size.

The Republic of Andorra is in the valley of the Eastern Pyrenees, between France and Spain, Its inacessi-bility has protected its liberties from the earliest times. It was nominally subjected to France, but as its people had aided Charlemagne in his campaign agains the Moors, the Emperor lows: rewarded them by conceding to them the privilege of self-government. The Republic to this day acknowledges France as its suzerain, and pays the wall, I wus a rite smart size gal den, French Government an annual tribute an' could spin an' weave my ten cuts of about \$400. It pays a similar tribute to the Bishop of Urgel, who, by I is." traditionary privilege, wields the ecclesiastical patronage of the State. Otherwise the State is independent, and is governed by a sovereign council of twenty-four members, chosen by the people, and the council elects one of its number to be syndic for life and wield the chief executive power, assisted by a second syndic chosen in similar manner. Andorra has an area of between 200 and 300 square miles, and a population of about 12,000. San Marino, which claims to be the oldest and the smallest republic of the world, is in the northwestern part of Italy, enclosed on all sides by Italian provinces. It is situated in the heart of the Alpine district, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of seventeen square miles and a population of 8,000. It is said to have been first settled in the fourth century by Maurinus, a Dalmatian hermit, and has always been independent. The legislative power of this little republic is vested in a "princely and sovereign grand council," composed of sixty members, who are elected for life, with power to fill vacancies -the nobles, citizens and rural proprietors being represented in equal proportions. The executive power is wielded by two captains regent, who are chosen by the council every six months. There is also a kind of senate, composed of twelve members of the council, of which two-thirds are annually renewed. The captains regent are assisted by two secretaries of state, one for foreign affairs and one for the interior. For local administration there is an officer styled the syndic, appointed in each village. A still smaller state than either of the above is the principality of Monaco, on the Miditerranean coast of France, near the Italian frontier. It has an area of eight and onethird square miles and 8,500 inhab- fact will only make cold chills creep itants. This territory was from the down your back to no purpose. For tenth century in the possession of a the name itself is appalling, and this Genoese family, and was under protection of various governments until 1793, of Florida, who wish to encourage imwhen the National Convention of Paris migration, merely allude to diamonddeclared it a part of the French Repub- backs lightly and cheerfully as "ratlic. In 1815, however, it was restored to tlers." But there are "rattlers" and its hereditary owners, and was placed rattlers! The rattler of the North is under the protection of Sardinia. Mon- more or less common; few have gone aco up to this time included two adjacent communes, which its Prince ceded to France in 1860 for a large indemnity. When the province of Nice better the chance for rattlesnakes, too. was given to France in 1860 Monaco But a long stick always made a short came under French protection. The end of Crotalus adamanteus of Northern province is under absolute control of New York; were the engagement with the ruling Prince, who appoints nearly Crotalus horridus of Florida, though, I all the necessary officials. The present should want an uncommonly long Prince, Charles III., in 1869 abolished stick, and you might look with conall taxes, and since then has derived siderable certainty to find me at the his revenue entirely from the rent of extreme end of it. the gambling establishments of the city. But a still smaller European state deserves mention. This is the mond pattern which Nature, ever liberal kingdom of Tavolara, comprising an with her dyes and designs, has printed island of about five and one-half square miles, northeast of the coast of Sar- neater or more becoming. And, so far dinia. It has something less than one hundred inhabitants. The absolute sovereignty of this island was granted early in this century by the King of Sardinja to the Bartoleoni family, the head of which has since borne the name of King of Tavolara and ruled his little domain with the form, at least, of regal dignity. King Paul L, who died a few years since, had held rule for over fifty years, and was a most delphia fair is a doll said to be two generous and kind monarch and his bundred and fifty years of age. Durdeath much lamented by his small ing that time it has amused half a family of subjects .- Chicago Inter- dozen generations of children and had Ocean.

RECKONING DATES.

The Method Employed by the Old-Time Darkies in the South.

As a rule, the old-time darkies in the South, those who were slaves, have no other method of reckoning dates, occurrences, etc., especially births and marriages, except by cotemporaneous circumstances and happenings; and it is quite common, at the present day, to get from them answers about as fol-

"How old are you, Aunt Milly?"

"Wall, chile, I know you hear'n tell of der fust yarthquake in Norf Caliny, a day for my ole missus, dat's how ole

"How old are you, Uncle Bob?"

"How ole I is? Lemme see, you know der time der stair fell, well dat's der year Miss Mary died, an' ole massa gib my ole 'ooman one of Miss Mary's Sunday dresses, an' she wore'd it waitin' on de comp'ny der nex' year when ole massa brought he's secon' wife home from Georgy-an' bress de Lawd, she wur purty!"

"But, Uncle Bob, I am no wiser than I was before, you haven't told me how old you are.

"Wall, when dem things happen wat I was a tellin' you 'bout, my ol'est gal, Lindy, was 'bout der same age as massa's new wife, and me an' her daddy wus chillun together, in Georgy, same time Gin'nl Lafayette came ter 'Gusty, an' der sogers all turn out an' beat der drums and shoot off der big canyuns. O, Lawdy! I specs I'se nigh onter a hundred."

"How old are you, Uncle Pompey?" "Ole nuff, chile, bin here so long dun

er quit er countin'. I'se ol'er dan any railroad in der State, an' hope sot dem tellergraf posses, an' I was a gran' daddy den. Oler nuff I tell yer, chile; so ole Gin'nl Sherman 'vised me ter stay at home, time his raid from Vicksburg, ef I couldn't walk no better dan I could, an' he sed he'd bring er carrige for me nex' time, but he 'spinted me an' he aint come yit-guess der Gin'nl will 'splain hiself when we meet at Gabel's call in Heben."-Detroit Free Press.

SOUTHERN REPTILES.

The Northern Rattlesnake's Diamond-Backed Florida Cousin.

Perhaps if I say here that the "diamond-back" is scientifically known as Crotalus horridus, you will know what I mean; perhaps you will not. Possibly my statement of that zoological perhaps is the reason that the people "huckleberrying" often, without encountering one. The better the ground and the day for finding berries, the

Big Money in Mahogany.

The high hills of San Domingo are vast forests of mahogany. Some of the hills are 3,000 feet high, but there being no snow, owing to the tropical location, and not a railroad in the republic, they can't get the mahogany down. So there it is; untold quantities of it, worth big money, but bringing nothing. These fine forests of mahogany are dirt-cheap. I suppose they can be bought from the Government for \$25 an acre. The time must come ere long when no money can buy them. From other islands of the West Indies a great deal of mahogany is exported at a big profit. Three-fourths of it goes to Europe, principally London, while the other fourth goes to New York. It is largely shipped in the log in sailing-vessels. There isn't a single saw-mill in all San Domingo. The lumber they do manage to get out is manufactured by hand, by the slow whip-saw process. - San Francisco Examiner.

Honey-moon.

Honey-moon. "Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your moth-er-in-law shut down on you?" "No. Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much from functional derange-ments common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honey-moon all over again."

THERE must be chunks of wisdom in solid logic. -N. O. Picayune.

An Enemy with the Rheumatism

An Enemy with the Rheumatism May be safely pooh-poohed. He is seldom active. Look out for him, though, when he has used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one that beneficent restorative will make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it. Dyspep-sia, constipation, neuralgia, kidney com-plaints and malarial maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters. out" by the Bitters.

WHEN a widow is left " all for lawn," she comes naturally by her weeds.-Life.

A Secret

A Secret of good health is found in the regular move-ment of the bowels and perfect action of the Livor. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all im-purities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will sure-ly be "accepted," and you will have guests unwelcome and determined. All these un-happy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purga-tive Pellets. Powerful for the effectual reg-ulation of the bowels and Liver, establish-ing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created. organism with which we are created.

A cuff on the wrist is worth a dozen on the ear. -Golden Days.

Two Hundred Million Dollars

Two Hundred Million Dollars is a vast sum of money, entirely too much for the dealers of this country to pay un-necessarily, yet that enormous amount is exactly what drummers cost the merchants of the United States EVERY YEAR. You can escape every penny of your share of this consuming tax on your cigar purchases by mailing your orders to R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

CRIMINALS and old books are bound over. but mummles never.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

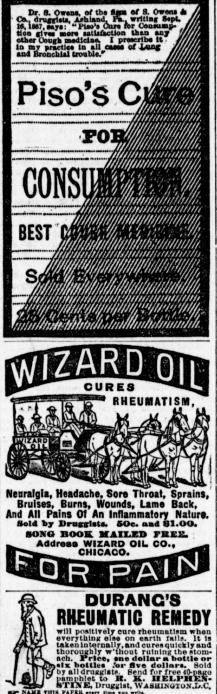
IT never reduces the size of a claim

What is Scrofula \$10 BEAL FREE! It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulat-ing in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blind-ness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifesta-tions usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more

tions usually ascribed to "nimors." At is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it. few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsapa-rilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this dis-ease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofuls in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Send for book of cures.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

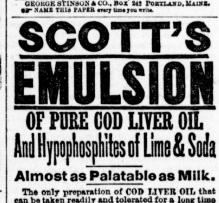


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powdor ind stamping paints, con-tains instructions for Lustro, Konsing ton and Hand painting, tells colers to use in painting -ted, white, blue, yalow, pink and sther flowers; also contains hints and instructions on other matters, too un-also contains thints and instructions on other matters, too un-mersus to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns to time, mersus to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns to time. pi at work. All may depend that is is the very best, most and in every way desirable entitie very put sefores the beam and Housekeeper (monthly, 16 large pares, 64 contents by the best peneral agricultural, housekeeping many journal in America; it is suctratining and of great-action of the set of the second second second second of brilliant telest. Furthermore, we have lately become factorized to be the peneral agricultural, housekeeping regular picts of the second second second second regular picts of the second second second second regular picts of second second second second second the best yeach's monthly in America. The best writers a liss of second second second be been second be and the second second second second be been second to be the world as standing at the head. Both papers lendidly Uniterated by the best arists. We will take teriat period on the second

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The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-EEAL DEBILITY, COUCHS AND THROAT AF-FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF

CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. For Sale by all Druggists. #25Sond for Pampheton Wasting Diseases. Ad-dress, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

ICO PER PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE OC CENT to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's D.C. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write for terms. Dr. Scott. S22 Broadway, N.Y.

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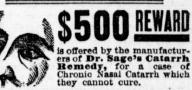


LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, dict, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.



Bilious Headache, Dizzinese, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-ach and bowels, are prompt-ly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Piensant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these

In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. SYMPTOMS OF CATAREH.-Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal pasages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and gen-eral debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Kemedy cures the worst cases of Catarrha ("cold in the head," Corja, and Catarrha Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

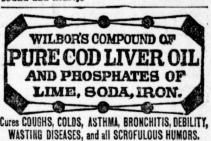
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *lthaca*, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards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

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

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

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

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



as looks go, this Crotalus is the handsomest and best dressed of his kind. But, since "handsome is that handsome does" only, the diamond-back is not generally admired in the circle wherein he moves, breathes and principally has his being.-Charles Henry

-One of the attractions of a Philavaried experiences, among which was interment in a garden for seven years

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

g for a European war, the pipe of	
nce just sounded by the Govern-	110
of the Duchy of Luxemburg	CATT
not be overlooked. The Duchy	Unit
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composing a company of volun-	WHE
and one of police, all fully	
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he Minister of State in the Cham-	OATS
he minister of State in the Cham-	RYE-
f Deputies, "the Government was	FLOU
wered to increase our cavalry by	HAY-
urchase of horses-six in all. Two	BUTT
	CHEI
em are already in active service,	EGGS
for the other four the complete	BACC
ess is already stored in the arsenal.	
mportant results of that addition	LARI
emonstrated by the fact that our	POTA
emonstrated by the fact that our	
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re able to increase our army by an	HOGS
ion of from fifty to eighty men	SHEI
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the reserve. Besides, we must	WHE
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prepared to defend his property	OATS
his own hands. Now," declared	RYE-
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linister, "we may face events with	PORI
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o say whether he would unite the	CATT
forces with those of France or	HOGS
of Germany, an omission which	SHEI
or Germany, an omission which	FLOU
cause a good deal of doubt as to	WHE
nal issue of the coming struggle.	CORN
cago News.	RYE-
	BUT

Preparing for Bloody War.

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-A young lady, visiting for the first time in the country, was alarmed at th approach of a cow. She was too frigh ened to run, and, shaking her parasol at the animal, she said in a very stern tone: "Lie down, sir; lie down!"-Calcu'ta Times.

The common name by which this snake is known comes from the diaupon its back, Nothing could be Webb, in St. Nicholas.

and resurrection by a farmer's plow.

-	KANSAS	CITY.	Fe	b. 1
g	CATTLE-Shipping steers	8 4 00	a	4
y	Native cows	2 10	a	3
d	Butchers' steers	3 00	0	3
u	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 25	0	5
l-	WHEAT-No. 2 red	No	tqu	ote
v	No.: soft	79	60	
y,	CORN-No. 2	43	0	17.1
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n	LARD		10	
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	HOGS-Packing and shipping	5 05	a	5
r	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	0	5
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to	WHEAT-No. 2 red	79	0	
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10	NEW YORK.			22
16	CATTLE-Common to prime		0	5
t-	HOGS-Good to choice	5 45	a	5
01	FLOUR-Good to choice	8 70	0	4

WHEAT-No. 2red 88 @ 59 @ 39 @ CORN-No. 2..... OATS-Western mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery PORK

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

CLEANING upsets two things badly—a house and a watch.—Puck

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.Druggists sell it. 25c. NEVER pick a quarrel before it is ripe.-Burlington Free Press.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

ALL stir and bustle-the sewing society at

EVERY lady should read advertisement of Nat'l Medical Dispensing Co., in this paper.

OBITUARY notes-the music of the Dead Sea -Puck.

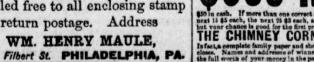
Use the surest remedy for catarrh-Dr

THE defendant in a murder case often hangs upon the judge's words.

To MAKE money go as far as possible, you have only to give it to the Chinese missions If you want the best garden you have

ever had, you must sow

ULE'S SEEDS There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in almost every county in the United States shows it, for I now have customers at more than 22,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. More than one-quarter of a million copies of my new Catalogue for 1888 have been mailed already. Every one pronounces it the most original and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It contains among other things cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., should not think of Purchasing any Seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is mailed free to all enclosing stamp for return postage. Address 881/ 59% 41 WM. HENRY MAULE.





It may truly be said, as compared with other planters, that it is not only an improvement, but more than that It involves in its operation a new method peculiar in itself and complete. It is evident that corn planters, as in general use, are too heavy on the team and out of proportion in weight and size to their work. This planter is fast coming to the front.

POINTS WHEREIN IT EXCELS.

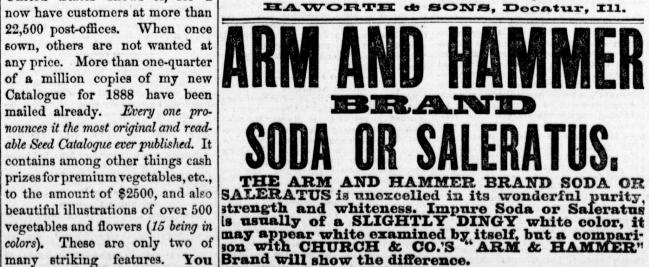
1st. The method of covering by means of the independent action of the forward and rear covering wheels, which insures the absolute covering of the corn, each wheel having an even pressure on opposite sides of the furrow, and acting one in rear of the other, permits the forward wheel partially to fill the furrow, the rear one coming after, lapping the soil over, and closing perfectly the gash made by the runner. 2d. In consequence of the forward wheels having their ground bearing close to the heel of the runners, by which the runners are gauged in depth, a uniform depth of planting is insured, for the runners and wheels fol-low the inequalities of the ground together.

unners are gauged in depth, a un qualities of the ground together.

3d. The rear covering wheels, when they and the runners are elevated from the ground for turning at the ds, act as a counterpolse to the forward part of the machine, relieving the horses necks from the galking ight they are obliged to carry in the old style planter.

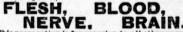
THE HAWORTH, THE ORIGINAL AND FIRST CHECK ROWER, is in general use for nearly ten years, using for a check line a cotton rope, and without so much as a cu stitur: but in about 155, when Bessemer Steel Wire became available as a cheap material, and when adap it a check line, it was adopted—this machine thus going alread with the progress of the times and every itement that use and experience with it has demand. This was the right principle, it has been read aworth of carlier makes will find in our latest a source of much additional astic strong.

J.P. Smith. Shelton, Neb., writes: Have two of your Rowers on our farm; have used them seven years; planted h year a big crop; run wire line slack; have been to no expense for repairs; never used a break in the wire. L. Iddings, Mapleton, lowa, writes: Have used the Haworth Rower eight years, planting an average of 160 es each year; have been at he expense for repairs, and don't know how much longer it will last.





Almostas palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervois system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.



od-Liver Oil; it has the results following



of 42.50. C. H. FARGO & CO., Cl



HE BEST TONI ough pleasant to the taste, is not a bevera lousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver er and Agne, etc. Ask your Druggist for it. d by RePIKE & FOX, Wholesale Druggist, Atel

PATENTS Instructions, References, same pice copy patent free. J. C. Hig pox, solicitor of patents, opposite Post-office, Kan-sas City, Mo.; reliable associate at Washington.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best sell-ing articles in the world. 1 sample Frce. Address JAY BHONSON. Detroit, Mich. BY NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

HORSE STUDT. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arith-by mail. Circulary free, BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y. or NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

FREE By return mail. Full description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. or NAME THIS PAPER entry time yeu write.

Live at home and make more money working for us than at an thing else in the world. Either sex Costly outfit FERE. Terms FERE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maino. er NARE THIS PAPER every imspowrits.

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Heily, Mich. OF NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION A. N. K.-D. No. 1174.

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

\$21,000 REWARD.

County.

Harvey County in 1886 and awarded Gants \$4,000 damages.

according to the regulations of the com-

pany, did not stop at the station for which

ANOTHER JUDGMENT REVERSED.

for a new trial.

The Murderer of Millionaire Snell Discovered to be W. B. Tascott.

The Scapegrace Son of Well-to-Do Parents-Heavy Reward For His Capture.

His Wild Life-Out of the Penitentiary and Into Society-Even Reports For a Paper.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- Startling positive statements were in circulation last evening that the murderer of Millionaire A. J. Snell would be arrested within forty-six hours, and that the assassin was not a common burglar but the son of wealthy parents residing in the immediate vicinity of the dead millionaire. Apparently strong declarations were heard that the police had evidence that would hang the murderer. Some went so far as to mention the name of the person to be arrested, asd seemed to have good reason for saying it was not that of any one heard of publicly in this connection up to last night. All the evening reporters were on the alert, and cabs were dashing about the city from the newspaper offices and the central station, but the rumors notwithstanding their circumstantiality, could not apparently be traced to any definite source. Inspector Bonfield, at nearly midnight,

stated, somewhat to the surprise of those who had been most positive of the name of the cr m nal, that the suspect was W. B. Tascott, and that he was the individual who had been the mysterious lodger at Mrs. Wickes' establishment. Tascott is the son of a wealthy paint merchant, and, according to Inspector Bonfield, is a gentlemanly looking young fellow, well edu-cated and has had the influence of good home training. The inspector stated that it would be useless to look for the parents of the young man, as they had broken up their home and gone, he would not say where. He refused to give any further in-formation than this, contained in the following, which has been sent broadcast:

\$21.000 REWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 188 Look out for and arrest A. J. Snell's alleged murderer, William B. Tascott, alias T. A. Tight, alias Moore, alias Scott, alias Clark, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, 165 pounds weight, slim build, very fair complexion, dark brown hair, thin on top of head, short cut, large blue eyes, small thin dark moustache, may be dyed. Wore when last seen, brown and grey striped pants, stripe one-half inch wide, dark coat, vest and overcoas, black silk hat, square top ring set with garnets and pearls, one pearl missing. May carry cane with round gold head, engraved with W. B. T. in monogram, also a russet c lored value eighteen inches long, and eight inches deep, hung by a strap over his shoulder. The above reward will be paid for his capture and detention until officer with papers car arrive for him. Send all informa-tion to GEORGE W. HUBBARD, Surgeitzerdent of Deliver

Superintendent of Police.

The father of young Tascott is Colonel James B. Tascott, the head of the J. B. Tascott Manufacturing Company. Colonel Tascott has been in business in Chicago for many years and is highly respected. When Will was seven years of age the Colonel, who was a widower, married his second wife, a lovable lady, and the boy was given every advantage that his father's wealth entitled him to. But he was seemingly bound to be a scapegrace. He would not attend school and associated with the worst class of boy4. When he was sixteen he ran away from home, and was not heard from for several years. He landed in the Kentucky peni entiary, a confirmed thief, and served a term of two years for burglary.

A few months ago he returned, and was a prodigal, not only by his father, but by Mrs. Henrietta Owsley and other wealthy friends of the family, who noped to reform him. Mrs. Owsley philanthronically invited him to her handsome A-h and avenue home, and sought to influence him for good through her sons One morning Mrs. Owsley discovered that her house had been burglarized of many small articles of jewelry and clothing, entrance having been effected through the reardoor. The goods were afterwards partly recovered from pawn shops by the police and a description of the thief tallied with young Tascot. Mrs. Owsley refused to prosecute. Burglaries in the wealthy residence district on the West Side continued and young Tascott, who all this time had been rooming at Mrs. Wicks as Mr. Scott, w s ostensitly pursuing with increased industry the avocation of a reporter on a morning newspaper. The burglaries and ut supposed newspaper engagement both endel with equal suddenness the night of the Snell marger and the flight of the young scap-grace Tascott. The estate of Mr. Snell was administered in the probate court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Snell made no will. The total value of his estate is estimated at \$4,050,000, but of this \$3,000,000 was conveyed by Mr. Snell to his wife four years ago, which left only \$1,050,000 to be adjudicated. Mrs. Snell and her daughter, Mrs. Coffin, both heavily vai ed, appeared in court in person with a petition to have letters of administration issued to Mrs. Snell and A. L. Stone, her The petition was promptly granted. All of the estate is in realty except \$50,000, nearly all of household effects. The heirs of the dead millionaire are the widow, a son, Albert J. Snell, and Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Mary Stone and Mrs. Alice McCrea. daughters. By law one-third of the \$1 050,000 goes to the widow and the remainder falls equally to the four children, share and share alike. .

KANSAS WAGE WORKERS. SUPREME COURT RULINGS. The Labor Commissioner's Report on Wage The Rights of Rallroad Passengers-A Texas Fever Case-The Metropolitan Po-lice Law-Governor Martin, and Grant Workers, Pauperism, Etc.-Comparison

With Other Places. TOFEKA, Kan., Fob. 14 .- The advance sheets of the third annual report of the Торека, Кап., Feb. 13.-Мау 29, 1885. Gants, a hotel clerk at Wichita, brought suit in the district court of Harvey County against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Kansas Bureau of Labor, prepared by Hon. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner, were issued yesterday. The report covers 337 Railroad Company, alleging that May 19, 1885, he purchased a ticket at the comclosely printed pages and is divided into ten parts. The principal topics treated are pany's office in Newton entitling him to a first-class passage from Newton to Pea-body and that when the train was about pauperism, State charities, wage workers, flouring mills, manufactories, coal oper-ators, railroad strikes and labor and edu three miles from Newton the conductor and trainmen forcibly ejected him, perma-nently injuring him. He claimed \$50,000 damages. The railroad company in its catic

In the introduction the Commissioner

says: "Regarding the condition of our wage answer alleged that the plaintiff attempted workers I am inclined to believe that the to ride on the fast passenger train bound eastward, which according to the rules year just passed has been slightly more favorable than the preceding one. Wages as a whole have at least not decreased, and and regulations of the company, which were known to Gants and the traveling in some instances possibly slightly adpublic generally, did not stop at Peabody vanced, while employment, both with comand that the conductor put him off the mon laborers and in the building trades, train, using no unnecessary force, because has been far more regular. This condihe refused to pay fare to the station be-yond Peabody (Florence) at which the tion has also affected the miners of the State, who as a class during the past summer received steadler work than train would stop, and further because when the conductor informed him that the in the summer preceding. In the matter of the unskilled laborers in our cities, I train would not stop at Peabody he insisted upon riding upon the train and behaved in think that as a whole, owing to the large such a manner as to justify the conducto amount of both public and private im In ejecting him. The trial was had at the February term of the district court of Harvey County in 1886 and the jury provements carried forward, they have not only received steadier employment, but, if any thing, better pay; at any rate, very few of this class report a less per diem wage than \$1.50, while last year a respect-able proportion earned not to exceed \$1.25. The railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court, which tribunal decided Saturday that a railroad company might e principal object in the establish-As th adopt a regulation that one of its through ment of this bureau seems to have been or fast trains running regularly on its road due to a desire on the part of the Legisla should only stop at certain designated stature to ascertain as accurately as possible tions or places; that it was the duty of a the true condition of the wage-receiving person about to take passage on a railroad train to inform himself when, where and portion of our people, it has been the chief effort of the Commissioner to become thorhow he could go, or stop, according to the oughly acquainted with them, and as far regulations of the railroad company; that as possible to inform himself as to the exwhen a person purchased a railroad ticket act character of their surroundings. That for a designated station upon a railroad this has required persistent effort and unwithout making any inquiries or ascertain tiring diligence an examination of the coring what train stopped at the station to respondence and general work of the bu-reau will, I think, verify." which he desired to go, and subsequently took his seat upon a car of a train which,

On the subject of pauperism he submits tables comprising reports from eighty-two counties, showing the number of poor-house he had the ticket, and such person refused to pay his fare, on demand of the conductand outside paupers who had received outside assistance during the year. He conor, to the next station at which the train cludes by saying: "These eighty-two coun was to stop, and also refused to leave the ties represent a total population of 1, 353,916, train when requested so to do by the conout of 1,406,783-the population of the State ductor after he had stopped the train at a on March 1, 1886-or over 96 per cent., and suitable place for that purpose, such perthey expended during the year a total of son was a trespasser upon the train and might be ejected. The judgment was \$233,528.58 for the support of paupers. It costs Kansas about 1714 cents per capita yearly to support her paupers. The United States census of 1880 estimates that one therefore reversed and the cause remanded person in each 750 of the population is an TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.-The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the almshouse pauper, and nearly one person in each 100 throughout the country receives district court and ordered a new trial in the either public or private and in some form. In Kansas one in every 1,340 is a permanent case of Leander Finley vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.which was brought in Brown County in 1885 and a judgment of sane pauper, and one person in every 144 receives charitable aid in some form, while \$850 awarded the plaintiff for damages in Massachusetts one person in every caused by communicat ing the Texas fever fifty of the population receives some kind of public aid. On November 1, 1887, to plaintiff's cattle by reason of diseased animals shipped by the railroad company, Kansas had 1,675 inmates in her State charitable institutions, 1,097 of whom were which were thrown from the track by an accident near the plaintiff's premises. The insane. It costs the State about \$225 per Court, in its opinion, holds that when a annum to care for these unfortunates. The railway company, transporting through several counties paid an average of \$131.95 this State, upon a train of cars, cattle disfor the maintenance of each poor house pauper, and \$71.76 to each family receiving eased with the Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, has its train wrecked within the outdoor relief. The total expenses to the State and counties during the year was State, so as to make it necessary to unload the cattle, and thereupon is notified that \$5:6,247.58."

the cattle are from Texas and will spread Part 5 of the report is devoted to "Wage disease among domesticated cattle if per-Workings-Their Earning; and Expenses,' and is by far the most important and in mitted to run at large or if driven upon the public highway, it should corral the cattle teresting chapter in the book, covering 160 at or near the wreck, or otherwise prevent of its 327 pages. Statements of some 1,200 them from running at large or getting upon of the workingmen of the State, received directly from each individual, are subthe public highway until reloaded. If, however, it drives the cattle, after receiv-Tables showing the daily, monthmitted ing notice of their diseased condition, upon ly and yearly earnings and expenses of the public highway, it does so at its own representatives of every trade employed in peril, and is liable under the statute for the State are given, together with the days worked, as well as the cause of idle the damages arising by the communication of the disease or fever to domestle cattle from the cattle so diseased, provided, the days, the nationality of the workers, proportion of trades union members, owners of the domestic cattle are not guilmbers o renters and ers, size of family, workers to family, children at school, increase or decrease of wages, and in short every detail going to show all phases of the workingman's condition. In the expense tables, the monthly and yearly sum paid by each family for food, shelter, clothing and educational purposes are given, and compari-sons are made regarding these particulars with other States and with other countries. Probably one of the most interesting pages in the book is that devoted to a table show. ing the comparative earnings and expenses during the year of some twenty different trades in Kansas and Ontario, Can. From these tables we find that in Canada the men employed in the trades tabulated earned an average of \$1.76 per day, against \$2.51 for the same trades in Kansas. The Ontario workmen being employed 2501/2 days, earning during the year \$453.02 and expending \$421.51, saving \$32.41; while the Kansas representatives of the same trades were employed 248 days, earning \$610.95, expending \$552.49 and saving \$\$58.45-the craftsman of Canada working 4 per cent. more time, earning 25.69 per cent. less wages, and expending 31/2 per cent. more for his family support. This table was made up from the province of Ontario labor report recently received by the Kansas bureau, and is the average of 2,684 returns of Canadian workmen residents of twentyfour of the principal cities of that province. The average family earnings for the year of the 1,200 families reported to the Kansas bureau was \$534.08; expenses, \$449.37. Average days worked, 25); average wages per day, \$2.03. About 50 per cent. of the number owned their homes; an average of two children to the family attended school. The average rent paid by those renting was \$94.23 for 2 6-7 rooms, average for room \$32.93; about one-half were paid weekly and the rest monthly. The daily per capit income 33% cents, expenses 27% cents, saving 5 4.9 cents. The average time of

MR. BLAINE DECLINES.

The Maine Statesman Writes a Letter From

Italy in Which he Declines to be a Presi-dential Candidate. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—The Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette publishes the following: Mr. B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Jones, when asked whether Mr. Blaine's declination would prevent his friends from nominating him anyhow, said: "As I am chairman of the National Committee, I do not think it would be proper for me to have any thing to say on that subject.'

"Do you think Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if tendered to him? "I have authority to speak for Mr. Blame

and have no conjectures to offer on the subject The letter speaks for itself and I must decline to be interviewed on the ques-

The following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full: B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the National Re-

publican Committee: FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 25.—SIR: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be pre-sented to the National convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I can not make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fel-low partisans and to partake somewhat of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts.

Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the National contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party throughout the Union met with a disastrous defeat. Ten States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1850 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the Northern elections compared with the preceding National election ex-ceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the basis of the result of 1882, gave to the Democrats over three hundred Electors out of a total of 401. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the elections of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the Electoral College of the whole majority in the Electoral College of the whole country. But against the discouragement natu-rally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the National contest of 1884 rose high and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than oneeleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every 2,100 of the total poll would have given the State to the Re-publicans, though only two years before the

Democratic plurality exceeded 192,000. The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demon-strated growing strength in the Republican ank. Seldom in our po. unit history has a part. defeated in a Nation... election, rallied part. immediately with such vigor as have the Re publicans since 1884. No comparison is pos-sible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1886-7. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general de-pression, the other of enthusiastic revival pression, Should the party gain, in the results of 1888 over those of 1886-7, in any thing like the pro-portion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would ecure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not de pend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its presage of 886-7 to give to its National candidates every Northern State but one with a far better pros pect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six yea

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present National Administra-tion was elected with, if not upon, the repeated

THE BLAINE LETTER,

What Prominent Politicians Think of Mr. Blaine's Letter to Chairman Jones. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Mr. Blaine's let-

ter was the leading topic of political gos-sip yesterday. Mr. Blaine's avowed friends in Congress show a desire not to express completed their labors, and all six signed their opinions, but intimate that the letter only emphasizes the disinclination which a satisfactory settlement of the dis-he has shown to press his claims for nom-putes that have existed for alraost ination. The prominent men known as op-ponents to Mr. Blaine, hail the letter as an actual withdrawal from the Presidential race. Senator Allison and others, who may be classed as Presidential candidates, content themselves with saving that Mr. Blaine's expressions are unquestionably sincere, but that he would have to accede to the demand of the party that he should become its candidate-if it should so express itself in the convention.

Among prominent Democrats in both Houses the expression seems to prevail that the letter is far from establishing the fact that Mr. Blaine will not be a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Dalzell, Republican Representative from the Pittsburgh district, an intimate friend of long standing of Chairman Jones, of the National Republican Committee says that he is not surprised to read Mr. Blaine's letter; that he had an intimation several months ago that Mr. Blaine had suffered severely from nervous prostration since the campaign of 1884, and would not likely be physically able to withstand the rigorous demands of another campaign; that he went abroad with the hope of recovering his health, and that the letter in-dicates that he is disappointed in the object of his trip. Mr. Dalzell believes that Mr. Blaine is sincere in his determination not to have his name used in the conven tion, and also that he intends to assist in the election of the nominee to the extent his physical condition may permit.

THE LETTER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-The Blaine letter is the only topic of conversation in Wall street and all public resorts. An evening paper quotes ex-Senator Warner Miller as saying:

"In my opinion Mr. Blaine has concluded that his nomination would not harmonize all the factions of the party. He may not have desired to enter another contest and to have to fight over again the battle of 1884. He is evidently sincere in his letter Senator Hawley was asked if he consid ered the letter as final. He said: "I do; most assuredly I do. I think he means every word that he has written. There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. Blaine in this matter. Circumstances may arise that will compel his friends to refuse to accept this as a final answer from Mr Blaine. But that no one knows any thing about. Now, young man, I don't want to say any more. In fact, I have nothing to say. Don't you see that all this talk about candidates is mere speculation and nothing more?"

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "Do] believe Mr. Blaine to be out of the race for the Presidency now?" the ex-Senator said, as he thoughtfully stroked his beard. Yes, I do. I believe Mr. Blaine means every word in the letter that appeared in the morning papers. I had reason to know for some little time that such a letter was forthcoming."

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, was at the Brevoort on his way to Washington. He looked serious when asked what he thought of Mr. Blaine's letter, and answered: "I think that he is sincere and means every word that he has written.

The Evening Post says: "We think that Mr. Blaine's letter to Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, does actually take him out of the field as a contestant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We think that this will be the effect and net result of it, whether he so intended it or not."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "Mr. Blaine's letter is an able letter. It is a surprise and disappointment to me. It is, I think, a surprise and disappointment to all his friends I have not yet had time to take a horizontal view of the situation. I feel that Mr. Blaine's friends will regret the step he has deemed wise to take, and that a majority chiefly on prohibition. He became conof them will not consider it final. Mr vinced that prohibition must become the Blaine's declination will not necessarily final solution of the liquor question, and prevent his friends from nominating him for six years strongly advocated it in his newspaper. His literary lafor the Presidency, neither will it prevent him from accepting a nomination, should it bors and newspaper were very profit-able, and in his later years he was largely interested in building and be given him."

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

A Satisfactory Treaty Said to Have Been Signed at Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After daily ses-

sions for the last two weeks the Fisheries Commissioners at seven o'clock last night a treaty which it is believed will result in a century between this Government and Great Britain over the North Atlantic fisheries. It is said to have their full concurrence. It will be sent to the President to-day for transmittal to the Senate. Before it can take effect it must have the ratification of the Queen of Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland as well as the Senate of the United States.

Although the treaty will not at present be made public it can be stated that it relates exclusively to the disputes concerning the fisheries of the North Atlantic coast and does not include any provisions concerning the Behring's sea trouble or commercial reciprocity. It, may also be added, does not contemplate the admission of fish into the United States free of duty. Secretary Bayard said last night that he could not, because of his official position, make known the contents of the treaty, but that it was his earnest wish that it should be given to the press by those having the right to make such disposition of it, and that every line of it should be published. The dispute, he said, had been one of long standing and had come to him by inheritance when he assumed the duties of Secretary of State. He had used his best endeavors to reach a

satisfactory agreement with the Govern-ment of Great Britain, and he believed that he had succeeded so tar as it lay in his power to effect a settlement. THE "STANDARD" TALKS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-The Standard's referring to the signing of the Fisheries treaty at Washington, congratulates the Commissioners and assumes that should the Senate refuse to ratify the treaty, President Cleveland would use his constitutional prerogative to make a provisional arrangement with Canada on the basis of the treaty, which would serve the same purpose, in the hope that the next Senate elected would finally ratify the treaty.

D. R. LOCKE DEAD.

The Author of the Famous "Petroleum V. Nasby" Papers Succumbs to His Sick-

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 15 .- D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) died at his residence in this city of consumption and a complication of organic troubles, at 6:30 this morning. David Ross Locke was born at Vestal, Broome County, N. Y., September 2), 1833, and hence was in his fifty-fifth year. His father, N. R. Locke, a veteran of the war of 1812, is still living in this city, aged ninety-four. The father was one of the original anti-slavery men of the country, and young Locke inherited intense hatred of the "peculiar institution" and love of freedom which made him such a power with his pen during the civil war. He was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Courtland, N. Y., Courier. In 1852 he founded the Plymouth, O., Advertiser, conducting it two years. In 1856 he founded the Bucyrus Journal, and afterward was successively connected with the Mansfield Herald and Findlay Jeffersonian.

He was editing the latter paper when the war broke out and in its columns ap peared the first numbers of the renowned "Nasby' letters, the first bearing the date of April 21, 1861. These political satires sprang at once into tremendous popularity. They were a source of great delight to President Lincoln, who always kept them in his table drawer for perusal at odd times.

In 1865 he assumed charge of the Toledo Blade. Four or five years ago his health twenty-two years of began to fail, after arduous labor, and he gradually withdrew from active work. Since then he has written little, save the occasional "Nasby" letters that have appeared and a few articles.

estimated at a million, exclusive of the

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Newspaper Property Burned at Elmira

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 .- A big fire

midnight last night and soon involved a

Shocking Accident.

CHICAGO. Feb. 17 .- Mrs. Albert Traffert and her twelve-year-old son were crossing the Ohio & M sissippi track near Shattuck in a buggy yesterday when they were struck 1 y an eastbound mail. She had her head crushed and her hand cut off and died an hour later, and the boy was wounded in the head and d ed soon after. The buggy was thrown sixty yards and ground to kindling wood, and the horse instantly killed. Mrs. Traffert's husband is manager of an Amer ican agricultural display in the Paris Exposition.

Outrages in Ireland. DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—A package containing gunpowder to which was attached a leaden ball was thrown into the house of Police Inspector Kelly, at Skibbereen. An explosion followed, wrecking the furniture and filing the house with choking fumes from which the mates barely escaped with their lives. The windows in the house of Mr. McKay, the Crown Solicitor of County Donegal, were smashed by unknown persons Wednesday. Mr. McKay was in Falcaragh at the time of the outrage, prosecuting the case against Father Stephens, who was convicted of inciting tenants not to pay rent.

The nail manufacturers of New England have formed a close corporation for the purpose of raising prices.

ty of contributory negligence. THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13 .- The Supreme Court Saturday rendered its opinion declaring the Metropolitan Police bill constitutional. This was in the case brought up from Leavenworth. The opinion is lengthy one, covering all possible grounds, and declares the right of the Legislature to regulate police government of cities. which are creatures of the State, exercis ing municipal functions under legislative authorizy. It is set forth that the executive department has not in any manner been granted legislative functions, as it has not been given power to change or suspend one word of the law creating a metropolitan police. In the case from Wyandotte asking for a

mandamus to compel the City Council to pay the police, the court decides that the salaries are just debts of the city, and may be collected the same as other debts in the court. Hence it is unnecessary to exercise the extraordinary functions of a mandamus by the Supreme Court. This decision reaffirms the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill.

A CURIOUS CASE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.-Some time since Judge Guthrie granted an injunction restraining the Governor from organizing Grant County. The Supreme Court Satur-day dissolved that injunction, holding that the Governor's offices were purely ministe-rial and mandatory. There was some law in this case, but little common sense. As is conceded, there could be no penalty attached to the Governor for disobeying the orders of Judge Guthrie, who might fine or imprison him for contempt, but the Govrnor could so quickly and so often pardon himself as to make any judge a very weary man. It is understood that there will be another injunction asked for immediately.

Glover's Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Congressman Glover's bill subjecting telegraph compa-nies to regulation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the same as railroad companies, is stuck in the Commerce Committee, to which it was referred. The friends of the measure are therefore growing apprehensive as to its fate, and to morrow Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, will introduce a bill conferring upon the Postmaster-General the authority to fix telegraph tolls. This bill will natu rally be referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and in this way it is loged to get an early report.

Gettysburg Monument.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.-George C. Jackson and Alfred Craighead, officers of the Sixty-eighth Penzsylvania Infantry Association, Philadelphia Scott Legion, today decided to erect their monument of Quincy granite, fifteen feet high, near mmetsburg road, a short distance north of the peach orchard, where they lost nearly sixty per cent. of their number while engaged in supporting Clark's New Jersey battery during the hottest of the second day's battle. It will be dedicated July 2 next, during the reunion of both armies, on the 25th anniversary of the battle.

Nearly all the German sovereigns have congratulated Prince Bismarck on his milthary speech and its results.

seconds. The opinions received from "wage-workers" form an interesting foature of this chapter.

Fire at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., F.b., 13.-The hardware establishment of H. L. Whitaker and the grocery house of C. F. Kapper, were almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated in Whitaker's store. The cause is unknown. Whitaker's loss is \$10,000; fully insured; Kapper' loss, \$15,000, insured for \$6,000. The loss on the building is \$5,000, fully insured.

Six Persons Burned.

HAZELTON, Pa., Feb. 14 .- In one of the houses a short distance west of Silver Brook, a mining village near here, lived the families of Laurence Mauleck and John Delcher, both of whom keep boarders. Sunday they all came to this place to attend the dedication of SS. Peter and Paul's new Polish Catholic Church, and before returning home became drunk. After arriv-ing home they indulged freely in "polink," when they became hopelessly stupefied and engaged in a fierce fight. According to the story of one of the participants one of the party named John Seddo upset a lighted lamp which exploded and scattered the burning oil all over the clothing of the in-mates. Six persons were burned to death combine by the members.

on the tariff was protection State that no issue involved. However earnestly the Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling portance in the campaign they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with per sistent evasion, concealment and denial. That resource the President has fortunately re-

The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward pocratic President and can not be by the Den hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of the industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger National growth, a more rapid accumu-lation and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known to history. The American people will now be only and for mally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to National embarrassment and widespread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt. One thing only is necessary to assure success-complete harmon and cordial co-operation on the part of all Re publicans-on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to fol-low. The duty is not one merely of hon-orable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self interest and the still higher promptings of patrictism. A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older Nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and pro-tects its interests, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture in every home.

every home. To this end, not less eathestly and more di-rectly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself with the confident belief that the administration of the Govern ment will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and honor of the Repub-lic, for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am, very sincerely, yours, JAMES G. BLAINE. daily labor was 9 hours, 57 minutes, 35

Michael Davitt.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.-Michael Davitt, in a speech at Dalkey yesterday, said that for every year the Go vernment withheld home rule from Ireland they would have to swal-low a leek of radical legislation. They would make Irish ideas penetrate to the very heart of their land systems, church establishments and monopolies Salisbury was between two fires, but home rule would be the wisest and, in the long run, the safest settlement for him and his class.

The Sugar Combine.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 .- A party of eight NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Down town st.gar persons, all colored, consisting of Horace Carter and his eldest daughter, Eliza, and mporters are hopeful that a cargo of 130 ons of centrifugal sugar, which is expected to arrive from Cuba to-morrow, will call special attention to the injurious effects of the sugar trust, recently established in this city. The cargo has been offered at 8½ cents per pound, with cost and freight, making a total of 5.91 cents per pound, without finding a buyer. Members of the sugar trust however have come forward Lewis and a boy named Ike Carter, crossed the river from La Rousite plantation to Dymolds Fairview place, on Saturday afternoon in a skiff. The boat was old, and when the party were returning and were within 100 feet of their home landing, the sugar trust, however, have come forward and bid 3 cents per pound with cost and freight, or 5.41 cents in all. The importer was obliged to accept this bid. It is stated on the street that the trust has issued \$15,

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.--Senator Sher-man, who is in the city, on hearing that Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be manufacturing in Toledo. His fortune is Blade. used before the Chicago convention, said that he had been expecting such utterance from Mr. Blaine for some time. He had understood it would be forthcoming. Mr. Half Million Blaze at Providence, R. L.-Blaine was one of the foremost Americans whom every Republican would have de-lighted to honor, and it was a source of began raging in a block across the street west of the Union Depot shortly before regret that he had concluded not to make the race again. Mr. Sherman did not care to talk much about the Blaine letter and thought it would cause a number of other number of big brick buildings partially occandidates to come to the front. He procupied by manufacturers and jewelers, several hotels, including the Aldrich House posed to take the race for the Ohio delega ion and would contest honorably for the and stable and carriage houses. The alarm nomination. Mr. Blaine was a Republican was sounded at 11:45 and the whole fire de who could sweep the country if nominated. partment was called ont immediately afterward. A strong northwest wind was blow-ing and carried the sparks across the most

GREAT FIRE IN ST. PAUL.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Consumed. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.-About three

o'clock this morning the alarm in the Ryan block called the fire department to the corner of East Third street and Wacosta. The two upper stories of that portion of the building are occupied by Foote, Shuize & Co., and were filled with smoke. The Ryan block is situated immediate-ly opposite the building which ourned several weeks ago, entailing a loss of \$300,000 and whose ruins are still smould ering. The firemen found great difficulty in locating the seat of the fire and th smoke increased. A second alarm was turned in and was followed by a third, which brought out the whole department. Despite the efforts to suppress it, the fire soon had possession of the entire portion occupied by Foote, Schulz & Co. The Ryan block fronts on Third street, a frontage of about sixty feet, and runs back to an alley on Wacouta street. The block is five stories in height and numbers 225, 227 and 229 East Third street. The Ryan Drug Company occupies numbers 225 and 227 with wholesale drugs. Foot, Schulze & Co. occupy 239 with boots and shoes. The latter firm has a Third street frontage of thirty feet. The fourth and fifth floors are used for the manufacture of boots and shoes. The entire loss is nearly or quite \$500,000.

Seven Drowned.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .-- In the House of Commons last evening. Sir James Ferguson ex-plained that in his statement to the House that the Government had not pledged itself younger daughter, Hanna, Pierre and that the Government had not pledged itself Frisbie Allen, and Priscilla Smith, Cecilia to military action in behalf of any European power, he also wished it to be understood that no naval action had been pledged. "Beyond the treaty known to the country," he said, "none existed." He declined to He declined to produce the correspondence which had passed between the English Government swells of a passing steamer caused the and the other European Governments, on skiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occuskiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occu-pants were drowned. Ike Carter, the boy, saved himself by clinging to a piece of the broken boat. None of the bodies have

\$25,000 on building; other losses, \$15,000 to \$20,000. All were insured. Nothing in the Advertiser office, except part of the files, was saved.

England Not a Party.

minister and Broad streets, and a number of fires were started and alarms sounded but were quickly extinguished with-out damage. The big fire blazed up to the buildings opposite the city hall, but

the wind tended to carry it away from the hall and it was not in danger. The flames had their own way without check until about 1:45 o'clock. The total loss will reach \$500,000.

important business part of the city, West-

AT ELMIRA, N. Y. ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 16 .- Fire broke out last night in the Advertiser office and spread with such rapidity that the editors, reporters and printers barely had time to escape with their lives, some jumping from win-dows, some to the roof on an adjoining building, and some being rescued with ladders after having been nearly suffocated by smoke. From this point the fire spread to adjoining buildings on either side and resulted in heavy loss. Assistance was summoned from the reformatory fire department and from Corning, Oswego and Horseheads. The chief losses are as follows: Advertiser, \$60,000 to \$70,600; Sunday Times, \$5,000; J. M. Robinson & Son, furniture, \$60,000 on stock,